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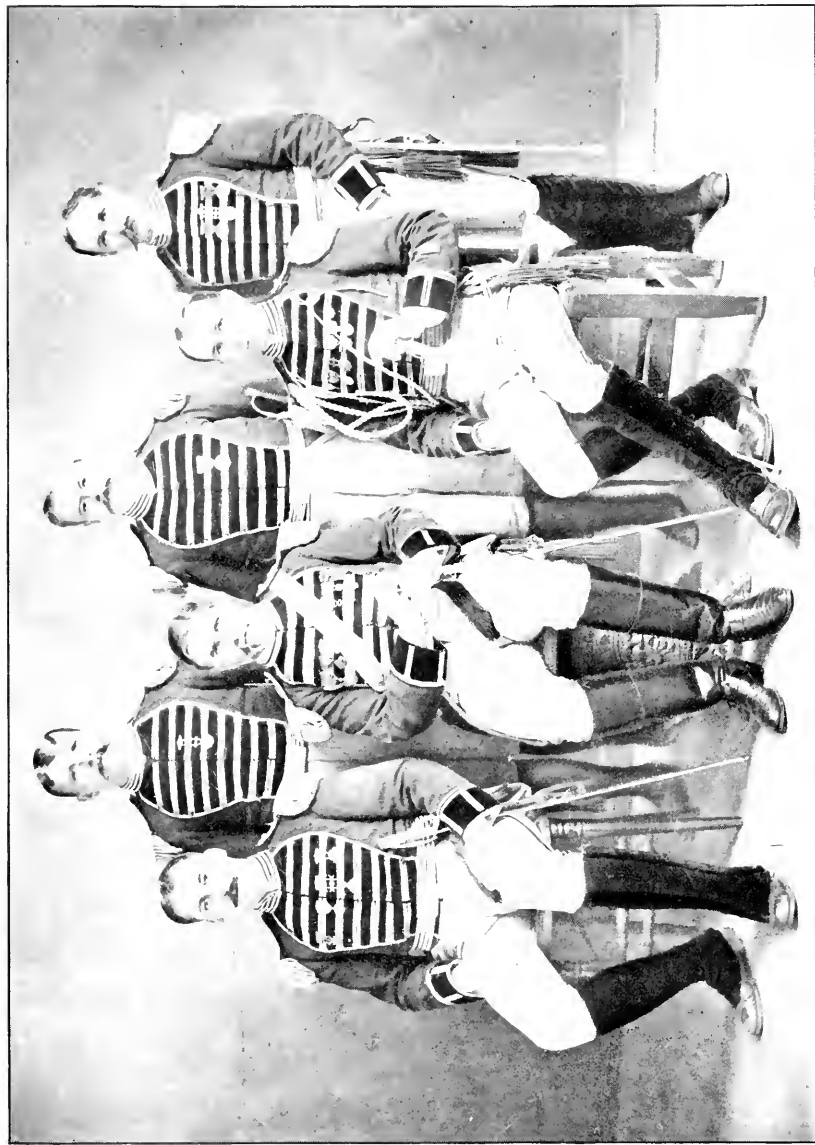


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2d Lieut., WILSON L. FENN. Ensign, ROBERT R. PEASE. 3d Lieut., CHARLES H. SLOCUM.
Captain and 1st Lieut., FRED R. BILL. Major, LOUIS R. CHENEY. 4th Lieut. and Adj't., WM. E. A. BULKLEY.

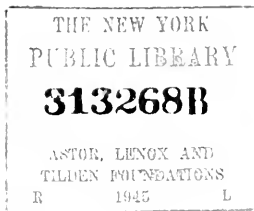
HISTORY
OF
First Company
Governor's Foot Guard

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

1771—1901



Hartford Press
THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY
1902



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HISTORY

OF

FIRST COMPANY GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARD.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION.

THE year 1771, the date of the organization of the Governor's Guard, was the first of a decade destined to be the most momentous of any in our history. The thirteen United Colonies were still under the sovereign power of Great Britain. They were, in this year of 1771, beginning to cherish those sentiments towards the Mother Country to which the events closely following the Boston Massacre had given rise.

The Colonial Wars in which the provincial troops had borne such a prominent part, had greatly impoverished the colonies, but they had not been an unmitigated evil. Frequent intercourse with the well disciplined troops of the British army, and service under some of its ablest generals, had taught the colonists good military science; and the witnessing of the increasing respect shown the regulars, not only in their own country and its provinces, but by the armies of foreign and often hostile nations, had tended to foster in the colonies a love for military organization, and its accompanying martial display.

Moreover, there was in the minds of the more serious and far-seeing citizens a growing sense of uneasiness occasioned by the lawlessness of the soldiers of the regular army, detachments of which were stationed in all the large towns, and it was felt that better military organizations among the colonists themselves were needed, not only to encourage a military spirit but to protect the personal rights of the people.

The colony of Connecticut was by no means the least important of the thirteen. From the first, under the provisions

of her very favorable charter (a charter so well adapted to her constantly growing needs that she adopted no state constitution until 1818), she had enjoyed a marked prestige among her neighbors. "Ever republican in her form of government, she has in effect ever been a free and independent commonwealth. Whilst the other colonies were suffering under the domination of royal governors, she has from the beginning been governed by rulers of her own choice."*

She had given much to the cause of colonial freedom. Her governors had been men of marked ability, sound judgment, good family, and great executive force, men who held, because they commanded, the respect and veneration of the people.

The names of Haynes, Winthrop, Hopkins, Wyllys, and Wolcott could still rouse a feeling of pride and reverence for the Governor, as the foremost representative of the dignity of the colony was constantly increasing. This strong reverence for the office of the chief Executive was also, no doubt, largely due to the fact already stated, that Connecticut had always chosen her Governor from among her own citizens.

Hartford was at this time a small provincial town of three thousand inhabitants, remote from the greater towns, and without the commercial activity which characterized the places on the seaboard. There were few churches, few schools; it took three days to go to Boston or New York, and the journey was made in a stage-coach which could be taken but once a week.

But Hartford had what but few small towns of that day possessed, an excellent newspaper. At the time of which we speak, the *Courant* had already been in existence seven years, and if we may judge from the advertisements which it contained, it represented an area of territory which included not only Connecticut, but Western Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. The *Courant*, says Dr. Parker in his history of the South Church, "affords proof of the energy of the people of Hartford even at that day, and shows that in this favored colony great freedom of thought and speech prevailed." This paper was conducted for some years by Ebenezer Watson, one of the Charter Members of the Foot Guard. His daughter became the wife of Isaac D. Bull, Major of the Guard from 1813 to 1816, and his wife, Mrs. Hannah Watson, who conducted

*Barber's Historical Collections of Connecticut, 1836.

the paper for some years after his death in 1777, was without doubt the first woman editor in America.

Small as Hartford was, she had no lack of proper public spirit. She numbered among her inhabitants many a man who would be great in any place or time. She had already shown by her Haynes, her Wadsworth, and her Wyllys, that she possessed sterling patriots, and her citizens all cherished a fitting respect for the government of the colony and those who represented its dignity.

It was in keeping with this tone of public sentiment that, at the October session of 1767, the Assembly voted the sum of £15 3s. to defray the expense of a military company to attend upon and guard the Governor and General Assembly "on the day of the election at Hartford," which election took place on the second Thursday of May annually.

Accordingly in 1768 one of the "trainbands" was called out to perform service as escort on the day of the election. This company seem to have been determined to have a jolly time out of the proceedings, and dressed and conducted themselves in such a manner that they succeeded in turning into a farce what should have been a dignified and impressive spectacle.

This conduct gave great offense to the Assembly, and that body appointed a committee to take such measures as were deemed expedient to show proper resentment of the outrage. The commissioned officers of the offending company were ordered to appear before the Assembly with a roll of the company, which they did. Upon inquiry it was found by the committee that the officers "did not countenance, abet, or connive at" the ill conduct of the soldiers, but they were censured for not exercising the necessary authority over the men. The soldiers appeared finally before the committee, and, asking the continued favor of the Assembly, signed a confession which read thus:

To the Honorable the Governor and Council, and Representatives of the Colony of Connecticut: Whereas we your Honors' suppliants on the day of the last general election in this town, while serving as a guard to His Honor the Governor and General Assembly, are fully sensible of our great misconduct, disrespect and dishonor, in various respects shown to your Honors, which on that occasion might well be taken as peculiarly aggravated and tending to the subversion of order and government, as

well as specially pointing to the supreme authority of this colony, do now with all humility and sincerity reflect upon ourselves herein; and most heartily implore the forgiveness of your Honors for this our offence, and of all those we have dishonored or disgraced hereby. And as this our repentance is genuine and unfeigned, we beg leave still to hope for the favor and goodness we have so justly forfeited.*

That this repentance was sincere is shown by the fact that of those who signed the confession—forty-seven in number—nearly twenty afterward became petitioners for the granting of the charter of the Governor's Guards, and were no doubt active and honored members of the company.

The disgrace of the proceedings attending the election ceremonies of 1768 sank deeply into the hearts and minds of some of the better young men of Hartford, and the more so since in the next two years, 1769 and 1770, a company from East Hartford was called out to do escort duty at the election. They therefore determined upon the formation of a new military company, which should be established by law for the express purpose of attending upon and guarding the Governor at his inauguration.

We have already seen how the presence in the colonies of the British regular army had not only fostered the love for martial display, "the pomp and circumstance of war," but had also occasioned the feeling that the time was not far distant when the colonies would need soldiers of their own, trained to perform military duty. All things were propitious for the coming into existence of this military company, and in October, 1771, the Assembly, in a nobly worded petition, was asked to give them the right to exist.

To the Honourable General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut to be held at New Haven on the second Thursday of October instant—the Memorial of us the subscriber, humbly sheweth: That it is with Considerable Expense and Trouble that the standing Military Companies in Hartford equip themselves to wait on the General Assembly at the General Elections and that their turns come but once in many years—and then it is with Difficulty they are able to perform said duty so as to do Honor to the Ceremony—and that your Memorialists Conceive it would be for the Honor of Government that a Company be constituted to perform said Service and Ceremony Constantly, and that your memorialists

*The facts relating to the election day of 1768 are taken from a paper read before the Guard by Mr. C. J. Hoadly in 1895.

are willing to undertake said Task and Duty in Case they may be exempt from other Military duty in the Colony — therefore pray your Honors to constitute and Incorporate us the Subscribers into a Distinct Military Company by the name of the Governour's Guard, consisting of sixty-four rank and file in Number Exclusive of Commission Officers — and that they be under the direction of the field Officers of the Regiment — and have Power to elect and Nominate their Own Officers from time to time as Occasion may require under the direction of sd field Officers — and to enlist and receive into said Company as shall be necessary in case of Death or removal of any of said Company, and that said Company Shall be Obligated to perform said service and duty Annually and to dress uniformly and be equipt with Suitable Arms as the Colonel of sd Regiment shall direct — which your memorialists Conceive may be done without prejudice to any of the Military Companys already by Law established — and your Memorialists as in Duty bound shall ever pray.

Dated at Hartford the second day of October, A. D. 1771.

Saml. Wyllys,
James Tiley,
Daniel Cotton,
Eliakim Fish,

William Burr,
Danl. Goodwin, Jr.,
Nath. Goodwin,
Timothy Ledlie,

James Jepson, and others.

At a general Assembly of the Governour and Company of His Majesty's English Colony of Connecticut, in New England, in America, holden at New Haven in said Colony, on the second Thursday of October, and continued by several adjournments to the first day of November next following Annoque Domini 1771;

Upon the memorial of Samuel Wyllys, James Tiley, Daniel Cotton and others praying to be constituted a distinct military company by the Name of the Governour's Guard as per Memorial on file.

Resolved by this Assembly, that the memorialists before named be and they are hereby constituted a distinct military company by the Name of the Governour's Guard, consisting of sixty-four in number, rank and file, to attend upon and guard the Governour and general assembly annually upon the general election days and at all other times as occasion shall require, equipped with proper arms, and uniformly dressed, with power under the direction of the field officers to elect and choose their own officers; viz., Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign and all other subordinate officers that shall be necessary, and that the chief officer of said company for the time being, with the advice and consent of either of the commissioned officers of said company, shall have full power in case of Death, removal or dismissal of any of said company, to enlist, receive and enroll others in the room of those so removed, and said company shall be subject to the general laws, as to the days and times of their trainings and musterings and are hereby exempted from being called and from doing any military duty in any other company, and the chief colonel of the first Regiment of militia in this colony shall cause them to be duly warned and lead them to the choice of a captain, lieutenant, ensign, etc.

Accordingly it was enacted, at a general Assembly of the Governor and company of the English colony of Connecticut, in New England, in America, holden at Hartford in said colony, on the second Thursday of May, being the fourteenth day of said month, and continued by several adjournments until the sixth day of June next following, Annoque Domini 1772;

Upon the memorial of Samuel Wyllys, captain of, and the rest of the company constituting the Governour's Guard, representing to this Assembly that pursuant to the act of this Assembly in October last they have been led to the choice of proper officers, that they have been at great cost, care and Pains in procuring cloathes, Drums, Fifes and Colors, and informing themselves in military exercises, so as in the most decent and becoming manner to attend, wait on and guard his Honour the Governour and general Assembly, according to the duty of their station and to the honor of the Government and being still in want of arms and accoutrements decent and necessary to be used on such occasions, which they cannot well obtain, etc., praying for assistance therein as per memorial on File.

This assembly having also seen and approved of their Conduct, and as an encouragement to their and the said company's further and continued exertion of themselves, to do honour to their institution, and to answer the just expectations of the general assembly in their establishment, do grant and resolve, that the monies which the memorialists have expended, and paid for their Standard Drums and Fifes bere funded to them out of the Colony Treasury, and that there be purchased at the expense of the colony for the use of said company, sixty-four plain, decent and sizeable stands of Arms to equip said company at the discretion of the committee hereafter named, all to be and remain the property of this colony, and kept for the use aforesaid.

And it is further *resolved* that George Wyllys, Erastus Wolcott, and Benjamin Payne Esquires be and they are hereby appointed a committee to receive and examine the accounts of the expenses aforesaid, and give order on the treasurer for payment thereof, and said committee are directed to purchase, procure and receive said Arms and accoutrements directly from Bristol or such other place in Great Britain, where they may be had on the best Terms, and to procure only such as are decently plain and suitable and may be had at a moderate price, and they are hereby enabled and empowered to draw on the treasurer of this colony for such sums as they shall necessarily expend in the premises.

Samuel Wyllys, then a young man of 32, was elected captain, William Knox lieutenant, and Ebenezer Austin ensign, and the Governor's Guard became an established military company. It was known simply as the Governor's Guard until 1775, when the organization of a second company at New Haven caused its name to be changed to the First Company Governor's Guard;

and when in 1778 the Horse Guard was chartered, the name of the original company was changed to that it now bears, the First Company Governor's Foot Guard.

Who, looking upon the command in those first days of its existence, would have dreamed of all it was to accomplish? Who would have ventured to predict that it would survive as it has, maintain an unbroken record of existence for so many years, and become so important a factor in our state and municipal life? Would those memorialists, could they have looked down the years with prophetic vision, and have seen the First Company Governor's Foot Guard as it is today, have realized that so grand a development of their simple design could be possible? No more than they would have believed that the Hartford of 1771 could ever be the busy city it is today; the Connecticut of 1771 the commonwealth it is today, with its noble military and civic record; or that the feeble, struggling colonies of 1771 could ever hold the place in the world now held by this great nation.

This is a day of organized effort in every line, and no doubt we of the present time could teach those old colonists many a better way of doing things than they ever knew; but could we with all our wisdom do better than did those who so long ago organized the Governor's Guard, an organization which, in its honorable record of more than a century and a quarter, has found its first design so well adapted to its needs that comparatively few changes in it have been deemed necessary? Which of all the organizations chartered in the United States in this year of grace 1900 will hold an honored place in the minds and hearts of the people as has this company? How many will survive thirty years, not to mention the lapse of an added century? But unless the people of Connecticut, the citizens of Hartford, lose their personality, deny and degrade their ideals of citizenship, this military company, which stands for so much in the life of our State and our city, will hold its old place and at the end of another one hundred and thirty years stand as it does now for the upholding of our dignity as a commonwealth.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY HISTORY.

THE Norwich Daily Advertiser of October 20, 1871, says of the famous Guard, "A full history of it and the members composing it would be a more minute history of Hartford itself than we are ever likely to have." This is true beyond doubt, and it is a matter of deep regret that the most valuable old records of the company have unaccountably disappeared. "These records," says a prominent member of the Veteran Corps, "contained material enough to fill volumes of history, and it would have been of the greatest interest to Hartford, and the State, could it have been published."

We have, however, from various sources, been able to find many items of interest in the early history of the command. Col. Deming, in his address at the Centennial Celebration of the company, gives a graphic account of their expedition to join the patriot army at Saratoga in 1777:

"It was the darkest hour of the Revolutionary struggle. Burgoyne had broken through the gates of Canada, swept out St. Clair from Ticonderoga, captured and dismantled all the fortresses from the foot of Lake George to the head waters of the Hudson, and was in triumphant progress to join Sir Henry Clinton and cut off New England from New York by establishing a line of military posts from Albany to Manhattan Island. All the troops in the Eastern States were rallied to prevent the consummation of the fatal design. The Guard were not obliged to go. They were not liable to draft. Their duty was limited to guarding the Governor and the General Assembly. Under no circumstances could they be forced to the front, unless the governor went in person. But such was the imminence of national peril, that the Guard unanimously resolved to go, and actually went, under Captain Jonathan Bull; and while, as an advance guard of reinforcements hurrying to Saratoga, they were crossing the Rhinebeck Flats they were met by a messenger with the joyful intelligence that Burgoyne had surrendered, and wheeling about marched with alacrity, it is presumed, for the banks of the Connecticut."

In 1779, we find this record :

“ At a General Assembly of the governor and company of the State of Connecticut, of America, holden at Hartford on the second Thursday of May, being the thirteenth day of said month, and continued by several adjournments to the eighteenth day of June next following, Annoque Domini 1779, upon the memorial of Captain Johnathan Bull, in behalf of his Excellency the Governor's company of Guards, praying for an addition to the £20 heretofore allowed for the expense of dining said company, resolved by this Assembly that the Treasurer of this State be and is hereby directed to pay out of the Public Treasury to the memorialists £100 for the expense of dining said company the last Election Day in addition to the sum of £20 heretofore allowed for that purpose.”

The year 1780 witnessed what Colonel Deming considers the most interesting and imposing event in their entire history. This occurred soon after the alliance had been formed between the struggling colonies and France. A French fleet had been sent to our aid and was anchored in Newport Harbor, while five thousand French soldiers under command of the famous Count de Rochambeau were quartered in that town. It was considered necessary that an interview should take place between the two French commanders and our own General Washington, who was in camp at Morristown. The place selected for the meeting was Hartford, the day, September 20, 1780. Lafayette accompanied General Washington, as did his secretaries and aids. The Foot Guard went to meet them as they drew near the town and escorted them as a guard of honor. Another military company, styled Matrosses,—presumably from the name given the gunners in the British army,—went with the Guard, and as the cavalcade entered the town, saluted them with thirteen guns. The next morning the Matrosses and the Guard met the French general and Admiral Terney with their retinue at the foot of Morgan Street, and escorted them to the front of the State House, where Washington was waiting with his retinue to receive them. No better account of this meeting is to be found than Colonel Deming's, and we give it.

“ If you would have an historical painting, to adorn your armory, of a pageant the most picturesque in exterior outlines and the most inspiring from its moral grandeur in which your corps has ever participated, let this scene, in which the guard acted so conspicuous a part, be transferred to canvas. Here was Washington, Lafayette, Knox, with their aids, in that beautiful costume of the Continental Army—blue coats with

massive epaulets, long buff vests, buff breeches with knee buckles, long spurred boots, all surmounted with the charming old chapeau with its parti-colored plumes. Here were the noble Frenchmen of the old regime flaunting in varied but gorgeous uniforms, blazing with the jeweled insignia of different orders. Here was Terney in the full dress of a French admiral languishing in his barouche, too feeble to rise. Here was a group, composed of Trumbull, Wadsworth, and other patriots of the day, in the close-fitting small clothes, embroidered vests and broad-flapped coats of crimson or drab, worn by the opulent citizens of the period. Here were the Guard, in scarlet and black with buff cassimere waistcoats and pantaloons, the traditional bearskins on their heads, proud of the spectacle, splendidly aligned, their muskets throwing back the beams of the sun as they present arms to the embracing commanders. Here was every street, doorway, window, roof-top, coign-of-vantage crowded with eager spectators, leaning forward to catch a glimpse of the grand personages and imposing pageant. Here were the allied armies of France and America, united for the first time, and met to deliberate upon matters which involved the fate of a continent. All this, I say, constitutes picturesque effects, romantic interest, moral grandeur, worthy the pencil of any artist who would live forever in the memory of his countrymen and mankind."

The distinguished guests were entertained at the residence of Colonel Wadsworth, and visitors to the Wadsworth Atheneum are today shown a panel taken from the room in which those interviews so important to the cause of liberty took place.

This conference between the allies lasted until the following Friday, when, with the usual honors from the Guards and the Matrosses, the French commanders left for Newport, and Washington returned to his camp at Morristown. The whole of Washington's cavalcade was put upon "free commons" while within the State of Connecticut by order of Governor Trumbull.

In the month of May, 1781, another interview was planned between the commander of the American forces and the French allies, this time at the old Webb house in Wethersfield. The Guard and the Matrosses again performed the pleasant duties of escort to the visitors, and the military pageant of the preceding autumn was repeated.

In May, 1782, the Guard were ordered out to parade in honor of the birth of the Dauphin of France, a celebration of this happy event being considered by the American States a fitting tribute to the nation whose assistance had proved so

timely. Early in February of the next year the newspapers published a letter of thanks to Governor Trumbull, in which His Majesty Louis XVI is pleased to express his gratification "At the marks of joy which the State of Connecticut has shown on the occasion of the birth of Monsieur the Dauphin."

In 1783, on the thirtieth of April, the Guard paraded in the celebration of the long desired peace, and the eminent Connecticut historian, the Hon. I. W. Stuart, says they paraded on this occasion "fully armed and equipped." He goes on to say, quoting from an account of the day which was written at the time: "Every bosom glowed with joy and uttered their expressive plaudits as loud huzzas."

On May 21, 1784, they paid their final tribute of respect and affection to Governor Trumbull, by escorting him to his home in Lebanon, to which he retired upon resigning his public life. They had been his guard of honor for eleven years, and it was with sincere regret on both sides that the bond of union between them and their Captain-General was severed.

In 1797 the 21st anniversary of American independence was celebrated in Hartford with much enthusiasm. The Guard was, of course, an important factor in the proceedings, and the *Courant* thus speaks of them: "The Governor's Foot Guard, commanded by Major Day, paraded in their uniforms and under arms. After they dined they performed several well-conducted manœuvres in honor of the day and retired."

On September 29th of the same year they first entered the histrionic field, taking part in a play entitled the "School for Soldiers," which was given in Hartford.

In 1798 the Fourth of July was again celebrated with great rejoicings, and the Guard came in for their share of the honors of the day. The *Courant* says: "Our military brethren are entitled to great praise for their spirited conduct on this occasion. The Foot Guard, commanded by Major Day, escorted the Society of the Cincinnati; the military companies dined at the South Green, and then performed a great variety of evolutions and firings in a manner truly honorable to themselves and highly gratifying to a numerous collection of spectators."

August 2, 1798, President Adams visited Hartford, and the Guard for the first time performed escort duty for a President of the United States. The *Courant*, the source from

which most of our information in regard to this period is obtained, thus comments upon the proceedings: "Every part of the ceremony was conducted with regularity and order, and we think our Chief Magistrate must have been gratified by the spectacle which, if not brilliant, had every appearance of a high regard for his political conduct and character."

July 4, 1799. "The 23d anniversary of American independence was celebrated with unusual splendor." Governor Trumbull, the Chief Justice of the United States, the lieutenant-governor, and many other distinguished personages were present. The procession moved from the State House to the North Meeting House, escorted by the Horse Guards, commanded by Major Jones, and the Foot Guards commanded by Captain Root. "The exercises at the church were introduced by an anthem, performed by the choir of the society, accompanied by several instruments." There was an oration by William Brown, Esq. "It would be doing feeble justice to the performances to say that they were executed in a highly satisfactory manner. The military performed many evolutions at the South Green in a soldierlike manner. The troops were in complete uniform, and witnessed a degree of military skill and discipline which reflects great honor on their officers as well as on themselves."

In 1800 Hartford again celebrated the "Glorious Fourth" with great demonstrations of enthusiasm. The Society of the Cincinnati met at the State House, and, escorted by the Governor's Foot Guards, moved to the North Meeting House, where an oration was delivered by Nathaniel Terry, Esq. "The military," to quote the *Courant* once more, "appeared well, and executed their manœuvres with skill."

In 1802 Captain Terry assumed command of the Guard, and early in the year presented a petition to the General Assembly which resulted in the following act :

"Upon the Petition of Nathaniel Terry of Hartford, Hartford County, captain of the First Company of the Governor's Foot Guards, in behalf of himself and the rest of said Company, praying the Assembly to increase the number of said Company, to authorize the Captain of said Company to sell and dispose of the guns purchased by this State for the use of said Company and to remedy certain defects in the act incorporating said Company as per Petition on file dated the 25th day of May 1802.

Enacted by this Assembly that there shall be added to said Company as now established by law, one lieutenant, four sargeants, four corporals, a Band of Music of fourteen musicians, six Fifers, Four Drummers and thirty-two Privates, so that in future said Company shall consist of a captain, two lieutenants, and ensign, eight sargeants, eight corporals, a Band of Music of fourteen musicians, six Fifers, four drummers, and ninety-six privates. And the captain of said company is hereby authorized and empowered to enlist such additional numbers to fill said company from any of the militia companies, provided, that by such enlistment no militia company be reduced below the number of sixty-four rank and file, and to provide also that no additional expense for dining said company on the election days shall thereby be incurred by the State, and the captain of said company when thereto commanded by his Excellency the Governor shall lead said company to the choice of a second lieutenant for said company who shall be commissioned according to law, and the captain of said company, shall at such time or times as he shall think proper, lead said company to the choice of non-commissioned officers for said company, and the non-commissioned officers shall receive their warrants from the captain thereof.

And further enacted, that the commanding officer of said company shall have authority and authority is hereby given to him, to call out said company for the purpose of training them to military discipline, and the use of arms, such number of days as he shall think proper, not exceeding fifteen days in one year; and each non-commissioned officer, musician and private of said company shall pay a Fine of Two Dollars for non-attendance each time said company shall be called out for ordinary training and a fine of Six Dollars for non-attendance on election day or any other day when said company shall be called out by special order of his Excellency the Governor, and the officers of the company shall have the same power and authority to punish all persons belonging to said company for disobedience of orders or unmilitary conduct as the officers of the ordinary militia companies have or shall have, respecting the companies to which they belong.

And further enacted, that said company by their major vote shall have power with the approbation of the captain thereof, to direct in what manner the trainings of said company shall be warned, and warnings given accordingly shall be good and effectual to all intents and purposes whatsoever. And further enacted, that the sum of one hundred dollars be paid to the captain of said company, to be laid out in the purchase of Instruments of Music, which Instruments of Musick shall be the property of the State for the use of said company, which sum hereafter shall be the full satisfaction of the customary allowance to said company for hiring Musick for election days, and the Treasurer is hereby directed to pay said sum accordingly.

“And further enacted that the captain of said company be and he is hereby authorized to sell and dispose of the arms purchased by this State for the use of said company on condition that he shall with the money to

be raised thereby, with monies to be raised by voluntary subscription and with monies to be raised by fines to be collected of said company which are hereby appropriated to that use, purchase a complete set of Guns and Bayonets for said company to belong to this State for the use of said company."

This same year Captain Terry advertises in the *Courant* for a few young men to join the Guard, "young men of spirit," the advertisement reads.

Under date of 1803 we find this act upon the statute books :

"Be it enacted by the governor and council and House of Representatives in general court assembled that the commanding officer of any company of the Governor's Guard be and is hereby empowered to enlist from time to time as may be necessary, from any of the militia companies of this State, suitable persons to be Musicians for his company, law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided, nevertheless that no enlistment be made from any militia company of any person appointed and acting as a musician in such company. Sec. 2d. Be it further enacted, that the commanding officer of any such company of guards shall have power to order the musicians or any part of them belonging to his company to assemble at such times and places as he shall direct for practice, and instruction, not exceeding together with the number of days such musicians shall be called to do duty with their company the whole number of days which such company may by law be called out for company exercise. And if any musician shall neglect or refuse to obey such order he shall be liable to the same fine as is or shall be provided by law for non-attendance on days of ordinary company exercise. Provided, that such musician shall have the same right to appeal as is given to him by law in other cases. Sec. 3d. Be it further enacted, that the commanding officer of any such company of guards be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to dismiss from his company every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private belonging thereto, who shall be guilty of gross neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, or unsoldierlike conduct, and thereupon the person so dismissed shall be liable to do military duty in the same manner as if he had never been enlisted into such company of guards; and upon notice of such dismissal being given by the officer making the same to the commanding officer of the militia company within whose limits the person so dismissed shall reside it shall be the duty of such commanding officer to cause such person to be enrolled in his company accordingly. Provided nevertheless, that any such non-commissioned officer, musician, or private shall be aggrieved by being dismissed as aforesaid he may within thirty days after receiving notice of his dismissal appeal to the Captain-General who is hereby authorized to examine into the matter and finally to annul or confirm such dismissal."

From the *Courant* we obtain the next item in the history of the Guard. Speaking of the Fourth of July celebration of 1803 it says: "The Federal Republicans of Hartford"—evidently political partisanship was a strong element in Hartford even then, "celebrated the anniversary of American independence with appropriate ceremonies. A sermon was preached in the North Meeting House by Rev. Dr. Strong. Afterward the procession escorted by the First Company Governor's Foot Guard moved to Wadsworth Grove. The brilliant appearance and martial conduct of the troops was ornamental to the entertainment and highly honorable to themselves and their officers."

On January 28, 1807, we find this advertisement :

"Notice. All persons belonging to the 1st Company Governor's Foot Guard are warned to appear at the usual place of parade near the State House in Hartford, on the 1st Monday in February at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of choosing non-commissioned officers. A few young men of spirit and intelligence are wanted as recruits for said company. Nathaniel Terry, Captain."

In July, 1807, we find a notice of the death of Horace Bull, son of Dr. Isaac Bull. The Guards performed escort duty at his funeral, and the next week the family published a card of thanks for the honor shown the deceased.

February 23, 1809, Governor Trumbull called a special meeting of the Assembly to consider the all-important question of the Embargo. The Guard performed their usual duty as a Guard of Honor to his Excellency upon this occasion.

In 1809 we find another act of the Assembly relating to the Company.

"At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, held at Hartford on the second Thursday of May, being the eleventh day of said month, and continued by adjournment until the second day of June 1809, resolved by this Assembly, that the captains of the Companies of the Governor's Foot Guards shall have the rank of Major, in the same manner as is provided for the Horse Guards. And resolved, that there shall be four Lieutenants to the First Company of Foot Guards, the first of which have the rank of Captain, and that the Commander of any Company of Governor's Guards may appoint either of their Sargents to be Orderly Sargents and may him displace and a new appointment make, as occasion may require."

This year, 1809, the roll shows 106 men, an increase under Major Terry's leadership. This increase continued, and when in 1813 he resigned the command, the roll enumerated 140 men. Major Terry kept a copy of the rolls of the Company which he was required to deposit with the State Comptroller. These copies, strangely enough, were found among some old manuscripts which Mr. Jonathan Morris bought at a sale in Boston, and were by him presented to the Company at their 122d anniversary in 1893, eighty years after the last of the copies was written.

The following extract from the Public Acts of 1810 relates to the Guard :

"Be it further enacted, that four musicians be added to the Band of Music of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard, and that the Commander of said Company be authorized to enlist said musicians under the same limitations and restrictions as are provided by law for the enlistment of musicians for the Governor's Guards."

In 1811 this act was passed :

"Be it enacted, by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives and General Court assembled, that the Commanders of the several Companies of Guards in this State be, and they are hereby authorized with the approbation of the Captain-General to enlist men from time to time to fill their companies from any battalion companies, any law to the contrary notwithstanding."

And in 1812 it is again

"Resolved by this Assembly, that one dollar and fifty cents be allowed for each man for the First Company of the Governor's Foot Guard, including hired musick actually on duty on the day of the General Election, and the Comptroller is directed to allow the account of the Commander of said company, and to draw an order on the Treasurer for the amount thereof accordingly, and the same shall be the only compensation allowed to said Company."

The issues of the *Courant* for all the early years of the century contain notices from time to time, warning the members of the Guard to appear for a drill and inspection.

In 1813 the muster-rolls appear for the first time on the record books of the Company, and in the roll of this year thirteen different towns are represented, some as far away as East Windsor, Coventry, Vernon, and even Lyme. This, in a time when a journey to Hartford from any of these towns was

a matter of no small importance, and was at best made with great inconvenience, shows the high repute in which the Company was held throughout the state, and that it was considered an honor to belong to it.

The members subscribed to their enlistment in the record book in 1814 and for some years thereafter. About this time the age of each man is recorded and also his height; the ages range from seventeen to twenty-eight years, and there were fifty men over $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, twenty-three $5\frac{3}{4}$ feet, and nine over 6 feet.

In many parts of the country the second war with Great Britain was very unpopular, and in 1814 the Hartford Convention was held. Preparations were being made for another frontier campaign and a considerable force of United States troops was quartered in this city. Many of Hartford's citizens were strongly averse to the war, being Federalists, and to these the constant presence of the troops was most annoying, not to say exasperating. Lieut.-Col. Smith, who was in command of the troops stationed here, considered it an important part of his duty to make himself as odious as possible. His martial music and his marching soldiers were constantly in evidence, and a melancholy state of things existed. The Colonel was visited by some of the citizens and implored to be somewhat less aggressive, but, encouraged by the Democrats, he persisted in his course. An intensely bitter feeling grew up and at last the city council passed an ordinance prohibiting the soldiers from marching on the sidewalks. At this juncture the Foot Guard was called out to defend the rights of the citizens, as a serious outbreak was feared. They mustered one hundred in number and held themselves in readiness for immediate action. Their arms were deposited in the Hartford Bank, as it was feared they would be seized by the rioters. This act on the part of the state government had the desired effect and the customary law and order were soon re-established.

The signing of the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1815 called for celebrations throughout the United States, and Hartford, if we may judge from the newspapers, was in no respect behind the other towns of its size in the matter of general rejoicing. Then, as now, no public ceremony was complete without the Guards, and they were called out to parade,

giving additional glory to what is described as the most splendid military pageant which Hartford had ever seen.

The year 1817 witnessed two notable events in the history of the Company. Commodore McDonough, the hero of the recent war, visited Hartford in February and the Guard, under Major Richard E. Goodwin, escorted him. They acted as his Guard of Honor when he stood upon the steps of the Phoenix Bank, when the beautiful sword which now hangs in the rooms of the Historical Society was presented to him by the State of New York. After the presentation the procession went to Morgan's Coffee House, where a "sumptuous entertainment" was given.

In June President Monroe came to this city, and the Guard were again called upon to escort a President. Their soldierly conduct impressed him as favorably as it has all the many presidents to whom the Company has tendered this honor.

The question of the pay for members of the Guard on election and other days when ordered out for parade came up before the Assembly of 1818, and was discussed as forcibly as it has been at intervals ever since. The strong hold which the Company has upon the affections of the people is shown in no way more decidedly than by the fact that despite many an effort to deprive it of its charter, on the part of the disaffected few who must grumble at something, it has held its own, and stands today as firmly as ever on its old-time foundations.

April 6, 1820, "the Legislature of the State of Connecticut having granted the power to the First Company, Governor's Foot Guards, to decide by the major vote the manner in which said company shall be warned," it was voted "that notice of the day of training published in two of the newspapers printed in the city of Hartford, at least three days before the day intended, or notice given on parade if for a shorter period, shall be good and sufficient warning either for ordinary trainings or for the choice of officers, any custom to the contrary notwithstanding." In October, 1820, the Hartford County Agricultural Society held a large meeting in Hartford, and Major James M. Goodwin "very politely made a tender of the offices of his company as escort to the Society." The papers say, "It is pleasing to see our citizen soldiery thus rendering voluntary homage to agriculture and doing honor to the plough."

The next year they performed the same service for the Society and "after dinner performed several intricate evolutions in their best style. It is said they never performed better."

In 1823 they were called upon to form part of the funeral procession of their first commander, Capt. Samuel Wyllys. Col. Deming speaks most beautifully of this scene. He says:

"One important incident occurred when Lynde Olmstead held your command. It was in June, 1823, and under that old historic tree whose budding had been watched by tawny aborigines long before civilized man had trod these meadows, as a signal for planting their corn, was now drawn up a martial band of white-faced men with badges of sorrow on uniform and standard. Through the full summer foliage of the Charter Oak the dappled sunbeams fell on the scarlet and black. You had met to lead a pathetic and melancholy procession which convoyed all that was mortal of your first commander, Capt. Samuel Wyllys, to the old Center Burying Ground. With your drum-band playing that old solemn Scottish Dead March of Roslyn Castle you wheeled into Main St. and marched to his last resting place through an avenue of sympathetic spectators."

General Lafayette revisited this country for the last time in 1824, and was given a royal welcome by the city of Hartford. A full and most interesting account of the ceremonies is found in the *Courant*. It is too long for reproduction here, but we quote the part which bears directly upon the subject of this work:

"The General proceeded to review the troops, taking his station upon a platform under the elegant arch erected at the west front of the State House. The General surveyed the troops apparently with the attentive eye of an officer long accustomed to command. He discovered much satisfaction at their elegant appearance and was heard to say particularly of the Governor's Foot Guards, commanded by Major Olmstead, that they were equal in discipline and appearance to any company he had ever seen."

The following Military Card was published soon after this event:

"The Commander-General tenders his warmest thanks and acknowledgment to the officers and soldiers, without exception, whose patriotic ardor prompted them to pay martial honors to the illustrious General Lafayette; for the cheerfulness, zeal, and ardor with which they performed their duty on this day so honorable to themselves and pleasing to the venerable revolutionary hero."

In 1826 Capt. Samuel Gray resigned his commission. The correspondence relating to his resignation was carried on in language so quaint and at the same time so beautiful that it seems worth while to insert it here. A committee of four was appointed to prepare and to communicate a letter of thanks to him, expressive of their satisfaction at "the honorable manner in which he has discharged the duties of his commission, and of their high opinion of his martial and gentlemanly deportment during his connection with the Corps." "The committee, Sir," the letter goes on, "are honored and gratified in being made the organ of a communication so justly deserved by yourself and so agreeable to their own private sentiments. In the name of the Company they assure you, Sir, that your active exertions to promote their prosperity and your exemplary performance of your official duties have been duly appreciated and will be the subject of their grateful recollections. Accept from your associates in arms this testimony of their attachment and respect, with the desire that you may ever enjoy every felicity and prosperity." This is signed by the committee, of whom Lieut., afterwards Major, George Putnam was one, H. L. Porter, D. S. Porter, and James G. Bolles being the other three.

To this, Capt. Gray replied:

"Gentlemen: As a committee appointed by the First Company Governor's Foot Guards to express its satisfaction with the manner in which my duties have been performed therein — be pleased to accept for yourselves and for the whole company the acknowledgments of one who knows no higher gratification than the good opinion of those who have well and long known him as a brother member of it. To sever any of the connections of life which we love is always painful, and as the links which bind us in them are successively broken the pain is augmented. But your communication of the sentiments of my old associates in arms has mitigated materially the severity of a separation which before was felt by me most poignantly. I shall long remember them. May the company not only sustain itself on its present proud eminence but become more and more elevated during its whole existence. May its reputation ever be so fixed and bright that, like burnished steel, it shall repel every reposing breath, and may its existence be determined by Him only in whose hand are all our destinies. For your kind wishes for my prosperity and felicity (which may you also ever enjoy) please accept the thanks of,

"Gentlemen, with a deep sense of esteem,

"Your most obedient and humble servant,

"SAMUEL GRAY."

A subscription list to raise money for the Company Band was started in 1828 and the sum of \$190.00 was raised thereby. The band was composed of men who enlisted regularly into the Company, engaging to do military duty therein until discharged by law, and were of course under the same discipline as other members of the Company.

It is a curious fact that in 1828 this band had twenty-five members, and all but three came from Glastonbury.

President Jackson visited Hartford in 1833, and was escorted by both Horse and Foot Guard. The military parade was a magnificent display. The President was on horseback, and bowed to all who saluted him as he rode through the streets. He was pleased to express his high approbation of the manner in which he was received. When the Foot Guards, commanded by Major Day, passed before him in front of the old City Hotel, he exclaimed to the Secretary of War, as he looked every man, officers and privates, in the eye, "Such a body of citizen soldiers I have never looked upon before."

About this time the warnings for parade and drill are more explicit than they had been heretofore. A close description of the dress to be worn is given, and we often find the order "hair powdered" included in the general directions. And we find a notice of an evening drill, at which a "Band of Martial Musick," connected with the corps, is expected to be present.

In 1835 Hartford had a most unpleasant experience—a riot. A congregation of colored people were molested while holding service in their church, and upon leaving the building were violently assaulted by a crowd of men and boys. Many of the negroes were injured, some seriously, and at last one of them fired a shot into the crowd of their assailants. This so incensed the mob that they immediately rushed to his house, which they tore down. From this, acts of violence multiplied, the mob raging with increasing fury for two days and two nights, during which time several buildings were demolished. At last the city authorities called upon the Foot Guards for help, and they responded with alacrity. They marched to the scene of the disturbance "fierce for the fray," commanded by Major James G. Bolles, who was "firm of purpose but thoughtful, serious, chary of human life," yet withal "resolved to lead where duty calls." The presence of the Guard proved effectual. "The

arm of lawless violence fell powerless, and the most bold and reckless glided away like phantoms."

A writer in the supplement to the *Courant* about 1838 says:

"Under Majors Miller and Mather, who took a strong interest in their respective commands, the Guard flourished exceedingly. In 1838 they came out eight times upon various occasions, such as drills, election parade, and target shoots, and at a meeting held on the evening of June 4, 1838, it was voted that Henry L. Miller, Lucius Childs, and James Bolter be a committee to prepare and present at a future meeting a draft of by-laws for the regulation and discipline of said company, which, on the 28th of September ensuing, were presented and adopted unanimously."

June 15, 1838, they were ordered out in full uniform for inspection and parade. At four o'clock they marched, forty-one in number, to the residence of Gov. William W. Ellsworth in Washington St., where they were invited to partake of a collation. At the close of the entertainment they performed various evolutions, and then repaired to the residence in State St. of Major-General James T. Pratt, of the first division Connecticut Militia, to partake of another collation. Having been very generously entertained by General Pratt, they were dismissed at eight o'clock.

TARGET FIRING.

"The First Company Governor's Foot Guards were on duty this day in full uniform, for parade and target firing. Whole number present, fifty, exclusive of the band. At two o'clock p. m. the Guards, accompanied by the ex-Majors Commandant and other military gentlemen, marched to the field west of Col. E. W. Bull's High St. garden for firing. Of nineteen shots which entered the target, the committee of ex-Majors Commandant appointed to award the prize decided that the fortunate competitor was I. F. Sawyer, of East Hartford. On returning to the State House the prize, a silver cup, was presented by the chairman of the committee with an appropriate address. After partaking of refreshments prepared for the occasion, the Company were reviewed by His Excellency Governor Ellsworth, Commander-in-Chief. At six o'clock the company were dismissed."

The foregoing is taken from a record made by Major Henry L. Miller in the company's record book:

"Otis Oleott, a private in the company, died Dec. 29, 1838, and the Guard assembled at their Armory on the day of his funeral in citizens'

dress for the purpose of attending the services. 'With a badge of mourning on the left arm, they proceeded by double files to the North Baptist Church, where, after marching around the corpse by file, they attended upon the services by the Rev. Mr. Bentley, after which they followed the corpse to the grave in four stage sleighs.'

"Parade, 4th of July, 1839. Upon invitation by a sub-committee appointed by the general committee of arrangements for celebrating the birthday of our National Independence, the Foot Guards paraded, joined in the procession and service at the Center Church, also dined at the City Hall. The Guards were ill treated by the other military on duty, and are advised to keep entirely aloof from them in future."

Taken from Company Record Books.

In 1841 the country was saddened by the news that President Harrison was dead. It was decided to hold commemorative services in Hartford, and at a meeting of the Guard they voted to have a short military parade; this "funeral procession," as it is called in the records, was composed of the Governor and other dignitaries, escorted by the different military companies of the vicinity, and the services were held in the Center Church.

In October, 1843, notice was received that the Vice-President of the United States, Colonel R. M. Johnson, would pay a visit to Hartford and be present at the annual review of the Guard. Major Sweetser, then in command, made extensive preparations for a proper reception of the visitor. A "marquee" was pitched on the brow of a hill two miles southwest of the city. Col. Johnson was escorted hither by His Excellency Governor Cleveland, and "they partook of a well-loaded table prepared by the Guard."

They then went into the city escorted by the Company, and here both distinguished men made addresses. In the evening there was a brilliant parade, in which "thousands of military" marched by torchlight.

The next morning a grand military parade was made in East Hartford, and the troops were reviewed by the Vice-President and Governor of the State. At the conclusion of the review the visitors returned to the city and, with the Guard, were entertained by Col. Solomon Porter at his residence. A little later the Guard escorted "Old Tecumseh" and Governor Cleveland to their train, and thus ended another notable day in the Foot Guard calendar.

Under date of 1848, we find a record of an act relative to the Guard, passed by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

“ May, 1848. The commanding officer of each Company of Guards shall annually, in the month of November, report to the Adjutant-General a list of the officers, musicians, and privates belonging to his company.” And the next year we find the following : “ Act in addition to an act for forming and conducting the Military Force. To each company of the Governor's Guard located in the city where the Legislature shall for the time being hold its session, there shall be allowed and paid at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents for each member of said company, including hired music, who shall hereafter perform military duty on succeeding election days, and in addition, the sum of one dollar for each horse required by law, and actually used on such occasions ; also the sum of twenty-five dollars annually to each of said companies for an armory ; and that the Comptroller of Public Accounts be directed to draw orders therefor on the Treasury in favor of the Major Commandant of said company. Approved 22d June, 1849.”

The various events in the life of the Guard since 1850 are recorded in other chapters of this work, and it will be seen by all who read the record of their deeds that the high standards established by the Company in its early life have been sustained by succeeding generations, and its record grows more honorable as its years increase.

CHAPTER III.

ELECTION DAYS.

ELECTION Day was Connecticut's one great holiday in Colonial times, and was looked forward to by young and old for months before it occurred, and after the festivities were over, and peace and quiet once more settled upon the colony, it was still enjoyed in retrospect. The busy housewife took time from her round of soap and candle making, weaving, spinning, and knitting to heat the brick oven with unusual care, and to bake therein the delicious Election Cake, which was prepared with a skill which no chef of the present day can hope to emulate. Spring clothing was donned that day for the first time in the season, and all duties and cares were laid aside that each and all might enjoy the great holiday. It came at a season "when Nature was waking from her long winter's rest and everything was putting on a joyous appearance" in keeping with the general spirit of festivity. Whatever may be said in favor of biennial elections and winter inaugurals it is an indisputable fact that the people of Connecticut when they abolished "May Election" did away with much that tended to foster a love for the State and her institutions.

The custom of having a military parade in honor of "election" seems to have been peculiar to Connecticut, and the grand election dinner which followed the long sermon was participated in with great pleasure by the clergy, the military, and the various State officials. This dinner was enjoyed at the expense of the State. An old record shows this account presented by Ezekiel Williams in 1771: "Sundries: for preparing cake, cyder, and cheese for election, attending the Assembly, etc., £23 and 1s. lawful money." His itemized bill shows that "the great election cake cost about £3, and Mrs. Ledlie received £2 and 5d. for making it. Other items are sixteen dozen pipes, 10s. 8d.; tobacco and candles, £1 10s.; two barrels cyder and portorage, £1 4s. and a man to draw the same, 3s.;

eighteen pds. cheese, 7s. 6d." (Taken from Hon. Henry C. Robinson's historical address, 1886.)

A correspondent of the *Times* in 1859 says:

"Well do we remember the extensive preparations made for this exciting holiday to which all classes used to look forward and in which they took a joyful part. Friends were invited from far and near to come into Hartford and view the imposing military pageant, and the windows overlooking the street through which the Governor and his cortège passed brought fabulous prices from the spectators."

Another writer in the same paper says:

"Formerly the clergy as well as the military formed an important part in the parade and ceremonies of election, and until 1831 a sermon was preached to the General Assembly immediately after the two houses had been organized and the Governor had been sworn into office. The Guards on these occasions escorted the Governor and members of the two houses, with two or three hundred clergymen, who all marched in procession from the State House to the church to hear the election sermon. When the exercises were over the clergy and the military had a dinner at the expense of the State. Directly after the election of 1827, the Legislature refused to make any grant for feasting the clergy, and in 1830 the military also were excluded."

Governor Buckingham testified to the fact that the Foot Guard were always an essential feature of the election day grandeur when, in 1871, he said to them:

"Your annual parades have been of great public benefit by giving dignity to the office of governor and to the government of which he is the representative. We are in great danger of entertaining a low estimate of the value of law and government; but the tens of thousands who have crowded your sidewalks and filled your balconies and windows to witness your parade on the days of the inauguration have gone to their several homes more deeply impressed than before with the worth and value of government as a power to preserve order and public peace. This important lesson should be appreciated by the people."

The first election day in which the Guard participated was that of 1772. We are unable to find a record of their having paraded on that day, but that they did parade is shown by the fact that the General Assembly sitting that spring, state, — in a resolution granting a petition noted elsewhere, — that they have "observed and approved their conduct."

Dr. Walker, in a sermon preached to the Company in the Center Church on the occasion of their 117th Anniversary, says of this election day:

“The first members of this ancient military organization assembled just on the spot on which we are now assembled, and having escorted the Governor to the State House, where he took his oath of office, conducted him and the members of the Assembly to the Meeting-house to listen to the election sermon. This was in the month of May, 1772. This Foot Guard organization had been chartered in the month of October previous, and fulfilled its first public duty in participating in these mingled civil and religious services of election day. One who was present on that May day in 1772 would have seen in the chief seat of honor, on this occasion, His Excellency Jonathan Trumbull, who had been first chosen to this office in 1769 and so continued annually to be chosen until 1784. He was accompanied and surrounded by the Deputy Governor, Matthew Griswold, and the assistants of the colony, of whom William Pitkin was the Hartford County member. John Lawrence, the long time treasurer of the colony, was close by and so was George Wyllys, the secretary. The elected township members of the Assembly sat next in place, among whom, representing Hartford, were Mr. John Pitkin and Mr. Benjamin Payne. A large concourse of the reverend ministers of the Colony of Connecticut and of its chief citizens in all occupations of society were also present. The Rev. Mark Leavenworth, who held a Waterbury pastorate 57 years, was the preacher.”

The next election parade of which we have information is that of 1776. Major French of the 22d Royal Regiment was a prisoner of war in care of Governor Trumbull at that time. Being in Hartford on this election day he makes this entry in his diary:

“The election of a governor, etc., came off today (May 10, 1776), when the old one was re-elected. He marched in great state, escorted by his guards in scarlet turned up with black, to the State House and from there to the Meeting-house.”

In 1777 the newspapers mention briefly that the Guard “made a creditable appearance” at the May election. From the old files of the *Courant* we find that they paraded annually on the election day and their “splendid appearance” is frequently mentioned.

The General Assembly voted in 1779, as is shown elsewhere, to appropriate the sum of £100 for the expenses of dining the

Guard on the day of the election "in addition to the £20 heretofore allowed for that purpose."

Samuel Huntington was in 1791 elected Governor of Connecticut for the sixth time. The *Courant* says:

"Thursday, the day of the election, the Guards under command of Captain Hopkins paraded at the usual hour. The procession was uncommonly large, which with the order, discipline, and martial appearance of the Guards, added splendor to the exhibition. The sermon was preached in the North Church by Dr. Dwight of Greenfield, and a listening multitude crowded the church. A collation was provided by the citizens of Hartford and there was a splendid ball in the evening."

1792. The weather on the all-important day was uncommonly good. Capt. Hopkins' company of infantry performed the usual services with good order and excellent displays of discipline. "The military appearance of the Guards commanded universal applause."

In 1795 we read that the Guards commanded by Major Bull did their usual escort duty for Governor Huntington. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Levi Hart of Preston* in the evening. "The exercises of the day afforded a very satisfactory amusement to a large concourse of strangers. The conduct of the Guards did honor to their spirit and discipline."

A similar "large concourse of strangers" attended this joyous anniversary in 1797. The day was pleasant. The Governor (Oliver Wolcott) was escorted by a company of cadets commanded by Major Bull. They were preceded by a band of music and "exhibited proof of strict attention to discipline, and reflected honor on their officers."

Captain Day commanded the Guard on election day, 1798, escorting Jonathan Trumbull, Junior. "The ceremonies were executed with great propriety and decorum."

The Rev. Cyprian Strong of Chatham preached the sermon in 1799. "The music was rarely if ever exceeded. The military performances were executed with a good degree of exactness. The young men of Hartford are exhorted to avail themselves of the privilege of military service."

In 1803 the usual election ceremonies were carried out. Jonathan Trumbull was elected governor for the sixth time and

* It was evidently the custom to have the election sermon preached by some clergyman from a small town in the state.

was escorted by the Foot Guards as usual. "The appearance of the troops was honorable to themselves and their officers." Captain Terry commanded the Guard on this occasion.

1806. The procession formed, escorted by Captain Terry's company of Foot Guards, the Horse Guards, and the Artillery, and moved to the South Meeting-house. There was an excellent discourse by the Rev. Mr. Lyman of East Haddam. After the service was closed the procession returned in the same order to the State House. "Captain Terry's company exhibited an exactness of discipline and a display of skill that have perhaps never been equaled in this state."

1807. The following account of this election day is taken from the travels of Edward Augustus Kendall:

"In the spring of the year 1807, I visited those districts of the United States which lie eastward of the Hudson River, and which include the territory of five states — Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. An object of immediate attraction was the great festival of Connecticut, called the day of general election, and popularly the election day, held annually in the city of Hartford, on the second Thursday in May. Having remained in New York till the tenth of the same month, I proceeded, on commencing my journey, direct to Hartford. The distance by land is a little more than a hundred and twenty miles.

"The election day is at present that on which, at the meeting of the General Assembly, the written votes of the freemen for a governor, lieutenant-governor, and other officers appointed to be chosen, are counted, the result declared, and the persons elected sworn to perform the duties of their respective offices.

"I reached Hartford at noon on Wednesday, the nineteenth of May. The city is on the west bank of the Connecticut, forty-five miles above its mouth. The governor, whose family residence is on the east side of the river, at some distance from Hartford, was expected to arrive in the evening. This gentleman, whose name is Jonathan Trumbull, is the son of the late Governor Jonathan Trumbull; and though the election is annual, he has himself been three or four years in office, and will almost certainly so continue during the remainder of his life. It was known that the votes were at this time in his favor.

"The governor has volunteer companies of guards, both horse and foot. In the afternoon the horse were drawn up on the banks of the river to receive him and escort him to his lodgings. He came before sunset; and the fineness of the evening, the beauty of the river, and the respectable appearance of the governor and his troop, the dignity of the occasion, and the decorum observed, united to gratify the spectator. The color of the clothes of the troop was blue; the governor, though on

horseback, was dressed in black; but he wore a cockade in a hat which I did not like the less because it was in its form rather of the old school than of the new.

"In the morning, the Foot Guards were paraded in front of the State House, where they afterward remained under arms, while the troop of horse occupied the street, which is on the south side of the building. The clothing of the foot was scarlet, with white waistcoats and pantaloons, and their appearance and demeanor were military. The day was fine, and the apartments and galleries of the State House afforded an agreeable place of meeting, in which the members of the Assembly and others awaited the coming of the Governor.

"At about eleven o'clock, His Excellency entered the State House, and shortly after took his place at the head of a procession, which was made to a meeting house or church at something less than half a mile distance. The procession was on foot, and was composed of the person of the Governor, together with the Lieutenant-Governor, assistants, high sheriffs, members of the lower house of Assembly, and, unless with accidental exceptions, all the clergy of the State. It was preceded by the Foot Guards, and followed by the horse and attended by gazers, that, considering the size and population of the city, may be said to be numerous.

"The church, which from its situation is called the South meeting house, is a small one, and was resorted to on this occasion only because that more ordinarily used was rebuilding. The edifice is of wood, alike unornamented within and without, and when filled there was still presented to the eye nothing but what had the plainest appearance. The military remained in the street, with the exception of a few officers to whom no place of honor or distinction was assigned. Neither the Governor nor other magistrates were accompanied with any insignia of office; the clergy had no canonical costumes, and there were no females in the church, except a few (rather more than twenty in number) who were stationed by themselves in a gallery opposite the pulpit, in quality of singers.

"A decent order was the highest characteristic that presented itself. The pulpit (or, as it was then called, the desk) was filled with three if not four clergymen, a number which, by its form and dimensions, it was able to accommodate. Of these, one opened the service with prayer, another delivered a sermon, a third made a concluding prayer, and a fourth pronounced a benediction. Several hymns were sung. The total number of singers was between forty and fifty. The sermon, as will be supposed, touched upon matters of government. When all was finished, the procession returned to the State House. The clergy, who walked, were about a hundred in number.

"It was in the two bodies of Guards alone that any suitable approach to magnificence discovered itself. The Governor was full dressed, in a suit of black, but the Lieutenant-Governor wore riding boots. All, however, was consistently plain and in unison with itself, except the dress

swords which were worn by the high sheriffs, along with their village habiliments, and of which the fashion and materials were marvelously diversified. Arrived in front of the State House, the military formed on each side of the street, and, as the Governor passed them, presented arms. The several parts of the procession now separated, each retiring to a dinner prepared for itself at an adjoining inn, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and assistants to their table, the clergy to a second, and representatives to a third. The time of day was about two in the afternoon. Only a short time elapsed before business was resumed, or rather at length commenced. The General Assembly sat in the council room, and the written votes being examined and counted, the names of the public officers elected were formally declared. They were in every instance the same as those which had been successful the preceding year and for several years before. This done the Lieutenant-Governor administers the oath to the Governor-Elect, who being sworn, proceeded to administer their respective oaths to the Lieutenant-Governor and the rest; and here terminated the affair of the election day.

“Soon after six o'clock the military fired three *feux de joie*s, and were then dismissed. On the evening following that of the election day there is an annual ball at Hartford, called the election ball, and on the succeeding Monday a second, which is more select.

“The election day is a holiday throughout the state; and even the whole remainder of the week is regarded in a similar light. Servants and others are now in some measure indemnified for the loss of the festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, which the principles of their church deny them. Families exchange visits, and treat their guests with relics of *election cake*, and thus preserve some portion of the luxuries of the forgotten feast of the Epiphany.

“The whole day, like the morning and like the evening which preceded it, was fine. In Hartford the degree of bustle was sufficient to give an air of importance to the scene, — a scene that, taken altogether, was not unfitted to leave on the mind a pleasing and respectful impression.”

In 1808 Jonathan Trumbull was again chosen Governor. The Foot Guards, under command of Captain Terry, and the Horse Guards escorted him to the new Brick Meeting House. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Perkins. Although the weather was unpleasant, the military exhibition exceeded anything ever before witnessed.

May 17, 1809. Captain Terry's Company of Foot Guards formed part of the escort to Governor Treadwell. The procession moved around Court House Square to Main Street, up Main Street to the head of Burr Street, and down Main Street to the Brick Meeting House. Divine service was performed by

the Rev. Mr. Nott of Franklin. "The military parade was by far the most excellent we have ever seen in this State."

In 1810 the Governor received the Guard in front of Ripley's Inn. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Elliot of Guilford at the Brick Meeting House. The Foot Guards were commanded by Major Terry. "The appearance of the military was such as did them great credit."

Roger Griswold was elected Governor in 1811. The procession formed at Ripley's Inn (present United States Hotel), the Foot Guard being commanded by Major Terry. The sermon was preached in the Brick Meeting House by Rev. Mr. Stebbins of Stratford. "The day was pleasant, the appearance of the troops highly brilliant, and the concourse of people immense."

Governor Griswold was reelected in 1812, and the services were held in the Brick Meeting House, the Rev. Dr. Welch of Mansfield preaching the sermon. The weather was fine and a vast concourse of people assembled. The company of Foot Guards numbered one hundred and thirty-six, and the *Courant* pays them this compliment: "The appearance of the troops was highly pleasing to the spectators and honorable to themselves. The discipline and martial appearance of this company, we are persuaded, would not have discredited the best disciplined troops in America or Europe." This election day was marked by an unusual degree of excitement and the occurrence of an event memorable in the annals of the company. "It was during the last war with Great Britain. The feeling in Connecticut was far from friendly to the administration, and was decidedly opposed to the war. The Hartford Convention was in prospect, and the government sent on here a company of fifty men, ostensibly for the purpose of recruiting. Collisions daily occurred between the recruits and citizens. Popular feeling was in a feverish state, and more serious encounters were constantly apprehended. Under this state of things came off the election parade. Major Terry had escorted the Governor and other dignitaries to the Center Church, and had opened ranks and the Governor had passed through, and the major himself had entered the church. While the Guard was standing thus, in open ranks, the recruiting company was seen charging up the sidewalk at double-quick, evidently with the intent of striking

the Guard in the rear. At this moment Major Terry came out on to the colonnade of the church. That large gray eye of his took in the situation at a glance. In a voice that could be heard a mile, he gave orders: 'Attention, battalion! Right about face! Charge bayonets!' and the recruiting company halted within a foot of the glittering steel of the Guard. As Major Terry stood on the colonnade, his face suffused with emotion, my informant assures me that he appeared to him the most magnificent officer that ever wore your uniform or any other."

John Cotton Smith was elected to the office of Chief Executive in 1813. "There were more people present at the election, by some thousands, than usually attend this anniversary. The Foot Guard, we are confident, will not suffer by a comparison with the troops of this or any other country."

In 1814 election day was rainy. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Huntington of Middletown. The procession consisted of both houses of the Assembly and the clergy, escorted by the Foot Guard, under Major Bull. "The appearance of the troops was, as usual, very fine; we believe equal to what has been the fact at any preceding time."

1815. The Foot Guard, commanded by Major Bull, escorted the Governor, as usual. "A very great concourse of people attended the ceremonies and were apparently gratified with the scene, particularly with the military parade, which was, as usual, highly brilliant."

1816. Election day was pleasant. "The appearance of the Guards was, as usual, extremely elegant."

The weather was unfavorable in 1817, but the Guards, under Major R. E. Goodwin, performed the usual escort duty to Governor Wolcott. We read that "the fine military exhibitions of the Guards particularly suffered by the unfavorable conditions of the elements."

In the years 1818 and 1819 the Guards performed their duty as escort to the Governors, though we find no comments in the newspapers upon their appearance. But Mr. John Bull of Saratoga, N. Y., writes to the *Courant* under date of May 18, 1883, saying:

"Sixty-five years ago today I stood in snow a foot deep in the ranks of the First Company Governor's Foot Guards of Hartford, Connecticut,

waiting to escort the Governor and Legislature to the old Center Church, and on the same day what were known as the great and little bridges were swept away by ice."

In 1820 and thereafter in all even years the inauguration ceremonies took place at New Haven until Hartford was made sole capital in 1878.

Major James M. Goodwin commanded the Guards in 1821, and they took the usual part in the election ceremonies. The *Courant* says:

"The military companies performed their duty in a very handsome style. The precision of their firings and the exactness of their manœuvres evinced a superiority in military discipline which we have seldom witnessed."

1823. The First Company of Foot Guards commanded by Major James M. Goodwin, and the First Company of Horse Guards, escorted the Governor and members of the Assembly. Rev. Mr. Taylor of New Haven preached the sermon. "The vocal music, accompanied by Mr. Pierson's performance on the organ gave great satisfaction. The Foot Guards as usual distinguished themselves for exact discipline and perhaps on no occasion ever appeared to better advantage."

From the *Courant* of May 10, 1825, we take this account of the election in that year:

"The day was pleasant and the town thronged with strangers whom the occasion had drawn together. The services were in Dr. Hawes's church, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Dow of Thompson. The Foot Guards, under the command of Major Olmstead, were as usual distinguished for their brilliant appearance and correct discipline."

1827. "Both branches of the Legislature were escorted by the First Company Governor's Foot Guards, under Major Wells, to the Central Church. The sermon was by Rev. Isaac Lewis, of Greenwich. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather a large concourse of people was assembled on the occasion. The appearance of the military was highly creditable.

"Election day in 1829 passed off with great success. The weather was fine and there were a large number of clergy present. Major Putnam commanded the Guard and the military parade was brilliant, the appearance and performance of the dif-

ferent companies reflecting much credit on the officers and the troops under their command."

1831. "On Wednesday the Governor was escorted to the State House by the Horse and Foot Guards, where the oath of office was administered. The appearance of the Foot Guard under the command of Major Jonathan Goodwin was, as usual, highly creditable to the Company."

To give even concise accounts of all the election days of later years would be tedious in the extreme, and we select for description only those which seem typical or are for various reasons of special importance.

We find on the Company records Major Mather's account of the election of 1839 and give it in its entirety:

"Election, May 1, 1839. Company paraded at 9 o'clock A. M. At 9½ o'clock exchanged salutations with the First Company Governor's Horse Guards and with them took up a line of march for Governor Ellsworth's, Washington Street. At 10 o'clock received the Governor and marched through Park, up Main Street as far as Terry's, back down Morgan and Front Streets, up State, through Prospect, up Arch and Main Streets to the State House, where His Excellency, under a salute, passed into the State House about 12 o'clock. The escort was followed by a large number of citizens in carriages, the Governor being mounted, and the bells of the city ringing meanwhile. Company formed at 2 o'clock P. M., and escorted His Excellency back on foot to his quarters, where the two companies of guard and citizens partook of refreshments served up in Mrs. Ellsworth's best style. The afternoon being rainy, dismissed at 5 o'clock. In the evening the Company gave a ball at Union Hall according to custom, and a splendid collation in Inlay's long room, 2d story. All of which appeared to gratify the Guards and their friends."

"1840. On election morning the Foot Guard, under Major Ely, paraded in full uniform with hair powdered, at 9 o'clock, and proceeded to the State House, where they exchanged salutations with the Horse Guards. They then marched to the Hartford & New Haven Railroad depot, met the Governor and suit, and with them took passage for New Haven in the 7 o'clock train of cars. Here the usual election ceremonies took place."

We obtain from the record book Major Ely's description of the day as celebrated in 1841:

"The Guard paraded in full uniform at their armory at 7 o'clock A.M. After the usual ceremonies of receiving the officers and standard, the company marched to receive the New Haven Greys and Cadets, who came to join in the escort duty of the day. They were received at the

depot of the Hartford & New Haven Railroad, and marched to their quarters. At 10 o'clock the line of escort was formed, consisting of First Company Foot Guards, Hartford Artillery, Rifle, New Haven Greys and Cadets. The sheriff and posse, etc., in front of the State House. We marched to the home of His Excellency, received him and escorted him with the state officers to the State House, dismissed until 3 p.m. The line was again formed, received His Excellency, escorted him again to his home, paid to him the marching and firing salute, and returned to the State House. The line was then dismissed. The Guards marched to their armory, with the Cadets, and dismissed for one hour, at which time they, with the Cadets, marched to the City Hotel to receive the military officers and gentlemen of different parts of the state (who had received a previous invitation to be present)."

We also find that in 1842, "it having been thought advisable by the officers to show some marks of respect to General Chauncey F. Cleveland as the Commander-in-Chief of our State, more than fall within the limits of our duty, measures were taken to carry the plan into effect, and in accordance with these the Company were warned to appear in full uniform at the Armory this day."

The company met at eight o'clock, and the usual ceremonies of receiving the standard and the Major Commandant were gone through. At eleven o'clock the commissioned officers sat down to dinner with Governor-elect Cleveland at the United States Hotel. While thus engaged Governor Cleveland was apprised of his election by a committee of the Legislature. Shortly after this the Guards, commanded by Major Averill, escorted the Governor-elect to the station and accompanied him to New Haven. Arrived there the Foot Guard became the guests of the various military companies of the city, and were entertained most hospitably. The next day the Foot Guard were invited to form part of the procession and otherwise assist in the inauguration ceremonies.

In 1850, Thomas H. Seymour was elected Governor. As he had previously been a member of the Foot Guard the command entered into the preparation for the inauguration with unusual enthusiasm. The services of the Washington Brass Band were secured. "The Guard, under Major Seymour, received the Governor at his residence and escorted him to the station amid a salute of cannon and the chime of the church bells. Throngs of people lined the streets and the interest so generally mani-

fested was gratifying to all." The Guard were entertained in New Haven by their military friends there and invited to parade in the procession which escorted the Governor-elect to the State House. Having partaken of a collation provided by the Second Company they returned home "highly gratified with the excursion. On this occasion sentiments were cordially interchanged gratifying to the feelings of all concerned, as it plainly proved that old and kindred associations still shed their lustrous glow over the present."

1857. "A beautiful morning ushered in the Election Day. At an early hour the avenues leading from adjoining towns to the city were lively with the visitors who came to witness the inauguration of Governor Holley. Everybody and everything appeared in holiday trim. At ten o'clock, the committee left the United States Hotel in carriages, to meet the Governor at Rocky Hill, where he was taken under escort by the Governor's Horse Guard. A large body of citizens in carriages was also present. The procession awaited the Governor and the cavalcade at the South Park, and in the order previously announced proceeded through our principal streets, amid the thunder of cannon and the ringing of bells; the National Flag was displayed in all the streets through which the procession passed. The Governor's Foot Guard, Major Seymour commander, added much to the parade, as upon like occasions it always does. We feel a pride in our city companies, for their enterprise is expensive and voluntary."

1861. Election Day found the State in the midst of great excitement. Fort Sumter had fallen less than a month before and the members of the State Militia had gone to join the regular army. As they had heretofore added much to the picturesqueness of the election parades the committee of arrangements issued a call for as many citizens as possible to join in the procession and assist in "giving the Governor a generous reception." During the moving of the procession the National Salute was fired and bells were rung. "At about eleven A. M. the Governor [Buckingham] was received at the South Green, and the procession moved over the designated route amid the booming of cannon, the clangor of bells, the music of the bands and the cheers of the people. The procession was not so large as formerly, owing to the departure of

so many of our military companies, and the disagreeable weather. The Governor's Horse and Foot Guards looked well, as they always do, and the new City Guard made quite a dashing appearance." (*Evening Press*, May 1, 1861.)

May 3, 1869. "The Company met at the Armory at 8 o'clock A. M., and, proceeding to the depot, where they received the Second Company, they received the Governor-elect, Marshall Jewell, at the Allyn House, and escorted him to the park, where the regiments of the National Guard of Connecticut were in line. After the review the line of march was taken through Washington Street to Park, up Main, through Church and High to the State House. At half past four o'clock the Company performed the usual escort duty from the General Assembly to his Excellency's headquarters at the Allyn House, where the Governor received his bodyguard, comprising the four companies of Horse and Foot, when the Guards were relieved from duty and marched to the Armory. At half past six o'clock the Second Company was escorted to the depot, and the duties of the day were ended. The Company mustered seventy, rank and file, and received great praise for the soldierly appearance and discipline shown through the entire parade." Major Barton commanded.

In accordance with orders received from the Governor as Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, the Company made arrangements for the celebration of Election Day, 1873. "As a part of such arrangement was the engagement of the American Band of Providence; this superior band arrived on Tuesday evening and gave a short concert at the Armory, after which they, with the Company, proceeded to the Allyn House for the purpose of giving a serenade to Governor-elect Ingersoll and Governor Jewell. After some excellent music, Governor Jewell made a brief address, as did ex-Governor Buckingham and Mayor Robinson. On the morning of Wednesday the Company assembled at the Armory, and, after receiving the colors and the Major, proceeded to the depot and received the Second Company from New Haven, who were our guests for the day, and escorted them to a collation which had been provided. After this important duty had been discharged, the two companies of Foot and Horse proceeded to the Allyn House, where they received Governor Ingersoll and escorted him to the park.

Here the First and Third Regiments, C. N. G., were in waiting to receive the Governor and escort. After an appropriate reception, the line of march was taken up, under direction of Horace Ensworth, Chief Marshal of the day, in the following order: Marshal and Aids, First Company Governor's Horse Guards, Second Company Governor's Horse Guards, Governor and Staff, First Company Governor's Foot Guard, Second Company Governor's Foot Guard, First Regiment C. N. G., Third Regiment C. N. G., New Haven Greys, Mansfield Guard of Middletown, City Guard of New Haven, Emmett Guard of New Haven, two colored companies, and the usual ending of officials and civilians. The line of march was through Trinity Street to Washington, thence to Park, to Main, around South Green, to Church, to High, to North Main, thence to the State House, being reviewed at Pratt Street by the Governor. After leaving the Governor at the State House, the companies rested during the inauguration and reading of the message, after which the Governor was escorted to his quarters at the Allyn House by his Guards, and the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard were escorted to the depot and the duties of the day were ended." Major W. H. Dodd commanded the First Company Governor's Foot Guard.

The first January election was that of 1878, and, the time at which the Guard were ordered to report being changed to 2 o'clock, they assembled at the Armory at 12.30 o'clock. They were formed as four companies, single rank, under Major Talcott, and, headed by Colt's Band, were received by the First Company Governor's Horse Guards on State Street, north side of the State House. After the customary salutes, the two companies marched to the residence of the Governor, corner Washington and Park Streets, where he was received in due form, with his staff, and was escorted to the south door of the State House. After saluting His Excellency (Governor Richard D. Hubbard), the Company proceeded to the Armory and were dismissed, when they paid their attention to a collation.

1879. Governor Andrews was the first Governor to be inaugurated in the new Capitol, and from the Company records we take the following account of the ceremonies attending his induction into office: "The Company were warned to appear at the Armory at 12 o'clock, and, headed by Colt's Band, received

the Governor-elect, and, with the First Company Governor's Horse Guards, escorted him to the Capitol and returned to the Armory, where refreshments had been provided. After the delivery of his message, Governor Andrews was received at the Capitol and escorted to his quarters, but not, in accordance with our old custom, at common time, as January is not as favorable as May for slow marching." Major Talcott was in command.

January 9, 1884. Thomas M. Waller was inaugurated Governor. The *Times* says :

"To-day was military day in Hartford. The First Companies of Governor's Horse and Foot Guard performed their annual duty of escorting the Governor to the Capitol building. The Foot Guard, Major Kinney commanding, began to assemble soon after ten o'clock, and at half-past eleven formed on Trumbull street, the right resting in front of the Allyn House. The Horse Guard shortly reported and formed on the right of the infantry. At about twelve the Governor and staff took carriages from the Allyn House, and the procession began to move. The line of march was up Trumbull to Main street, down Main to Buckingham, up to Washington and thence to the Capitol. The Governor's party left their carriages in front of the Capitol, and were escorted to the Gubernatorial Chamber. The Guards then returned as they had gone and dispersed at their armories. The men looked fine and their uniforms and equipments showed unmistakable evidence of good care. As the Foot Guards passed down Main street the heart of the Hartford citizen was buoyant. The manual of arms was precisely executed and their company fronts were as straight and solid as regular army soldiers. They mustered ninety-five men in line."

From the Evening *Post* of January 6, 1886, we take the following :

"At 10.30 o'clock this morning the Governor's Foot Guard and the Horse Guard assembled at their respective armories, and shortly after 11 o'clock the first-named company appeared on Trumbull street. It was not until after 12 o'clock that the Horse Guards rode into the street from Pearl street, and a few minutes later Governor Harrison entered his carriage, the band meantime playing a strain from 'Hail to the Chief.' The line of march was taken through Trumbull and Main streets, Capitol avenue and Trinity street, to the north entrance to the Capitol. The Governor and staff having entered the building, the Foot Guard returned to their Armory. At 2.30 o'clock the command again marched to the Capitol and escorted the Governor to the Allyn House. On both occasions the two commands were frequently applauded for their soldierly and dignified appearance."

1889. Morgan G. Bulkeley was chosen Governor, and the early trains on the day of the inauguration brought many people to the city to witness the ceremonies. The Second Company Governor's Foot Guard, of New Haven, were present, and also the First Regiment, C. N. G., and companies from Manchester and New Britain. Governor Bulkeley was escorted from his residence to the Capitol by the Putnam Phalanx, the Hibernian Rifles, and the Horse and Foot Guards. The residences and business houses all along the line of march were handsomely decorated, and the Governor was received everywhere with great enthusiasm. At the close of the inaugural ceremonies the Horse and Foot Guards escorted the Governor to his home. Large delegations from the Thirteenth New York Regiment, in which Governor Bulkeley was a private during the war, and the Brooklyn City Veteran Association, of which he was also a member, were present. Major Kinney commanded the First Company of Foot Guards.

1893, January 4. The military pageant this afternoon was one of the most imposing ever seen in the city at the inauguration of a governor. "Governor Morris was escorted from his quarters at the Hotel Heublein to the Capitol by the two companies of the Horse Guards and the First and Second Companies of the Foot Guards, and the First Regiment, C. N. G. Music was furnished by Colt's Band and that of the First Regiment. The parade was witnessed by thousands of people, who lined the sidewalks along the route. The two out-of-town companies, the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard and the Second Company Governor's Horse Guard, made a good appearance. Of course the Foot Guard under Major Hyde, in their handsome grenadier uniforms, with dark blue overcoats, carried off the palm for handsome appearance."*

From the *Times* of January 9, 1895, we take the following:

"The Genius of Connecticut looked down on a brilliant military pageant today, in honor of the State's new Governor, the Honorable O. Vincent Coffin. From her elevated position above the gilded dome she watched the First Regiment issue from the armory and form in glittering array across the park; she saw the ancient Foot and Horse Guards mass on Wells Street. She watched while the two governors came forth from the Heublein and entered the carriage, followed by members of their

* Condensed from *Hartford Times*, January 4, 1893.

staffs in imposing uniforms; she noticed a red flag with a white star in the center wave frantically on the top of the Hotel Heublein, and then she shivered with the reverberation of the grand roar of the artillery salute of seventeen guns to Connecticut's Chief Executive. All this she saw and then she watched the glittering procession wind through the city till at length the two governors disappeared from her view within the marble building. An hour later Governor Morris stepped forth a private citizen, while the Honorable O. Vincent Coffin, transformed by the same magic of the people's choice, was hailed with his rightful title as Governor of Connecticut."

The First Regiment, C. N. G., and the First and Second Companies of the Horse and Foot Guards, acted as escort to Governor Coffin, and all four organizations made a very fine appearance on parade. The First and Second Companies of Foot Guards wore their tall bear-skins, dark blue overcoats, buff breeches, and black leggings. In spite of the mud and slush they marched like regulars, and when coming down Main Street in company front formation they presented a spectacle of military excellence in marching that is seldom equaled.

The inaugural parade of 1897 was a creditable exhibition and did honor to the Chief Executive, Lorrin A. Cooke. It was composed of the two companies of Foot and the two companies of Horse Guards, the first companies from this city and the second companies from New Haven. At 1.45 o'clock the military escort assembled at the Allyn House, where the outgoing state officers had congregated to pay their respects to the incoming officials, for the purpose of escorting the Governor-elect to the Capitol, where both houses of the General Assembly were waiting to receive him. As the procession moved from the Allyn House the first gun of the Governor's salute was fired from the north-west portion of the Capitol grounds. The line of march was up Trumbull Street to Main, down Main to Capitol Avenue, up Capitol Avenue to Trinity Street, to the north entrance to the Capitol, where the parade was dismissed. The First Company Foot Guard, commanded by Major Hyde, wore their fatigue uniforms and overcoats, and full dress hats. The parade reached from Pratt Street as far south as Mulberry Street and was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators.

The day of the inauguration of Governor George E. Lounsbury, January 5, 1899, was unpleasant and the slushy streets

afforded poor conditions for marching, but the crowds, which were almost evenly distributed along the line of procession, expressed at intervals their admiration of the military pageant, and as the carriage passed containing Governor-elect Lounsbury and retiring Governor Cooke, cheer upon cheer went up from the assembly. These recognitions were acknowledged from the carriage of state by a pleasant bow and a lifting of the hat. Leaving the Hotel Heublein the procession passed through the following streets: Wells Street to Trumbull, to Main, to Capitol Avenue, to Trinity Street, to the Capitol. Arriving at the Capitol the new officials passed into the House, where the General Assembly convened in joint session. They took the oath of office and Governor Lounsbury delivered his inaugural address. "The Foot Guard, commanded by Major Cheney, made a fine appearance, mustering seventy-two men."

On January 9, 1901, the two Companies each of Foot and Horse, under the command of Major Cheney of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard, had the honor of escorting Governor Lounsbury and Governor-elect George P. McLean to the Capitol for the inauguration of the latter. The retiring Governor and Governor-elect were received at the Allyn House at 1.45 in the afternoon and escorted to the Capitol, the line of march being through Trumbull Street to Main, down Main Street to Capitol Avenue, to Trinity Street, to the north front of the Capitol, where the parade was dismissed after the two Governors, followed by their respective staffs and the outgoing and incoming state officers, had passed into the Capitol amid the booming of the cannon which gave the customary governor's salute.

The First Company Foot, as has been its custom for many years on Inauguration Day, furnished headquarters for and entertained the Second Company Foot on its arrival from New Haven.

CHAPTER IV.

UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT.

I. UNIFORM.

THE uniform of the Foot Guard has always been greatly admired, not only in our own city and state, but in every place where the Guard has paraded. It was formerly believed by some that the scarlet coat was first used about the time that Captain Root assumed command, but Col. Deming took pains to verify his own belief that the company has always worn the brilliant scarlet. He quotes a record in Major French's diary of 1776, which has been mentioned in a preceding chapter, in support of his own theory. Major French mentions particularly the uniforms as "scarlet, turned up with black," and Col. Deming assumes that, in a time when the colonists were practicing the closest economy, it is preposterous to suppose that the Guard had adopted a new uniform in the few years between 1771 and the election day of 1776, especially as all such clothes could only be obtained by importation from England. This Col. Deming regards as conclusive proof that the uniform now worn by the Company is the same that it has always worn.

The tradition held by the Guard, and generally and doubtless correctly believed, is that the beautiful dress was copied from that of the Coldstream Guards, the personal body guard of Queen Charlotte.

The *Courant* of October 16, 1832, publishes the following communication: "The last *Mirror* contains a paragraph complimenting the Governor's Guard, commanded by Major Stedman, in which it is stated, from information received from a friend, that the uniform was originally contrived by Benedict Arnold, and made closely to resemble the British, in order to facilitate contact with the enemy. I would inform this friend that this company was raised previous to any expectation of a contest

with Great Britain, when Arnold was a resident of New Haven, sailing from that port in the West India trade. The uniform was adopted by the Company on the advice of General Samuel Wyllys, who was its first commander. (Signed.) The only person living who belonged to the Company when first organized.”*

It is said that the uniform is an exact imitation of that worn by Marlborough's Grenadiers two centuries ago.

The act granting the charter to the Company provides that they shall be uniformly dressed; and it is evident that the General Assembly took great pride in their splendid appearance.

When Nathaniel Terry took command of the Company, in 1802, one of his first acts was to improve their general condition. He accordingly presented to the Assembly a petition which resulted in the passage of an act which contained this clause :

“Said Company shall have power by their major vote, with the approbation of the Captain thereof, to establish a uniform of dress and accoutrements for said Company, and from time to time to alter the same or any part thereof, and each noncommissioned officer, musician, and private of said Company shall pay a fine of one dollar for each article of dress or accoutrement in which he shall be deficient when called out for Company exercise, and directed by the commanding officer of said Company to appear in uniform; and for each such deficiency on Election Days, or at any other time when called out by special order of His Excellency the Governor, each noncommissioned officer, musician, and private shall pay a fine of three dollars.”

In March, 1823, the Company voted to wear on their caps a “Vulture Plume with black and red top, twelve inches in length,” and through the years of 1827-28 we find record of various changes in the drill dress. In April, 1827, it was

Voted: “That the uniform of this Company when ordered for drill shall be caps, belts, stocks, gaiters, blue coats, white vests, and white drilling pantaloons.”

In September of the same year it was

Voted: “That we adopt white linen pantaloons, and white Marseilles vests, to be worn as one full uniform.”

A writer in the *Courant* of 1858 regards these resolutions as evidence “that in that early day there were some restless

* Major John Caldwell, the last survivor of the charter members.

spirits who wanted this ancient and honorable uniform changed." But, thanks to the good sense of Major George Putnam (this writer says: "God bless him for the act"), and other leaders in the Guard, this vote of 1827 was reconsidered and the uniform was preserved. In May, 1828, it was

Voted: "That every member of this Company obtain new fronts to their caps, according to the pattern now worn by the subaltern officers."

And it was also

Voted: "That every member of this Company shall have the frontispiece of his cap, and band, newly gilded and painted before the next meeting of said Company, which will probably be in autumn next."

In September, 1835, the subject of a new drill dress was brought before the Company, and a specimen was obtained, in which Corporal McEwen appeared at the Armory on the evening of September 7th. It was then

Voted: "That the drill dress of the company shall hereafter be a patent leather cap, mounted with white plate peak, bands, tulip, front-piece, and patent leather chin strap; plume, white horsehair with blue streak; coat, blue, trimmed with white army lace on collar, cuffs, and skirts, white army buttons and skirts faced with white kerseymere; coat to hook together in front, with two rows of white army buttons on breast, and buttons on collar, cuffs, and skirt; belt of old pattern; white drilling pantaloons, with straps under boots."

Major Oakes, Captain Averill, and Lieutenant Stedman were a committee appointed to collect assessments and to procure said dress at an expense not exceeding \$15 per man. The new drill dress was, however, not procured, and at an ensuing meeting the vote to adopt it was rescinded. At this same meeting it was

Voted: "That the uniforms of this company be deposited in the armory of said company as soon as said armory is ready for its reception, to be there *kept* under the supervision of the officers, subject to the order of removal by the owner."

In 1841 a new drill dress was adopted, consisting of a scarlet broadcloth roundabout, with white plated buttons, buttoning to the chin; standing collar of black velvet, and black velvet cuffs, white drilling pantaloons, and a cap of scarlet broadcloth, with black frontpiece.

In 1852 this petition was presented to the General Assembly:

To the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The undersigned, commissioned officers of the 1st Company, Governor's Foot Guard, in behalf of said company, respectfully represent that the company are much in need of new uniforms; that their present ones are very old, rotten, worn out and unfit for use; that unless material aid is afforded them, there is danger of their being disbanded. They ask aid of your Honorable Body, upon the ground that said company was, many years since, chartered expressly for especial State duty, and that it has faithfully performed said duty, from its organization to the present time, at a great pecuniary sacrifice to themselves; that the Militia laws for the past few years have been of such a nature as to deprive them of the benefit of enlisting commutation members, whereby other military companies have been benefited; that its members are composed of a class of young men a majority of whom are unable to expend the necessary sum to obtain their uniforms. They therefore pray your Honorable Body for sufficient aid from the State Treasury as will enable them to equip themselves in a respectable and soldier-like manner.

The foregoing petition was acted upon favorably by the General Assembly and the sum of \$500 appropriated. The Governor (Thomas H. Seymour), however, vetoed the resolution as establishing a bad precedent. This called out a good deal of discussion, and the newspapers contain some very interesting items in regard to it. The general opinion seems to have been that Governor Seymour's act was unwarranted, in view of the very favorable regard in which the Company was held.

A new full dress uniform was provided by the Company in 1862, and the records of that year show that it was voted to pay fourteen cents per yard for silver lace to trim the coats. It was expected that they would appear in their new clothes on the occasion of the election parade in 1863, but the weather proved very unfavorable; and although the newspapers say that "the new uniforms were hopelessly ruined, etc.," the records show that the men were ordered to change them before the parade began.

The Hartford Times of March 12, 1873, says:

"The new fatigue uniform of the Foot Guard is ready for wear, and consists of a dark blue broadcloth dress coat, faced with scarlet and trimmed with silver lace, with silver buttons placed in three rows on the breast.

in Prussian style. The pants are of the same cloth, with scarlet stripes on the outside seam. The cap, or shako, has in front a silver shield with the letters 'G. F. G.' and the figures '1771' upon it. The pompon is scarlet and white. The epaulettes are of worsted, scarlet and buff, with a silver binding. The officers' uniforms are the same as those of the privates. The coats and side stripe of the pants are trimmed with vellum lace. The plumes for the officers are scarlet and white, and the epaulettes are of silver."

This uniform was worn until 1895 when the present fatigue dress was adopted, consisting of dark blue coat, blue trousers, with white stripe, and a dark blue cap.

The uniform, like most good things, has, at one time or another, been subjected to more or less severe criticism, but it has too strong a hold on the affection of the public, no less than on the hearts of the guardsmen themselves, to be given up for one less showy. The pros and cons of the matter have been discussed in the papers very freely, and the weight of argument seems to be in favor of the ancient dress. We quote from one or two papers on this subject :

"For learning the duties of a soldier in the camp or in the field, a plain, serviceable uniform is the proper thing. But there is a possibility that this reform (change from a brilliant to a plain uniform) may be carried too far. Every great occasion — anniversary celebrations, dedications of public monuments, etc. — requires a military parade, and a long line of precisely similar uniforms becomes monotonous and more or less uninteresting. A brilliant uniform that would be out of place for field or armory, may add very materially to the spectacular success of a parade. No one who has witnessed such a scene will question the correctness of this position. Moreover, there are in many states noted companies or regiments, some of them possessing historic interest, and associated with a special uniform. A great parade would lose most of its interest for the throng of spectators if they should miss these old uniforms, and the members of such organizations would themselves feel outraged at being obliged to abandon the special dress.

"A case very much to the point may be found in this city, in the First Company Governor's Foot Guard, which retains to-day the same Grenadier uniform which was adopted at its organization in 1771. The New Haven company originally wore the Continental dress, but was led to abandon it, and thus gave up the visible link connecting it with the Revolutionary period. Hardly a historic celebration takes place in this country to which the First Company is not invited, and their scarlet coats are always a leading feature of every parade in which they participate. Unquestionably, pride in the old uniform and the historic associations

connected with it, has very much to do with the excellent condition of drill and discipline which this company maintains."

General Lewis Merrill, in an article in *The Popular Science Review* on the military parade of the celebration of the Constitutional Centennial at Philadelphia in 1887, says of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard :

"Their picturesque appearance added much to the pleasure of the eye, and no doubt if the Governor had to be guarded in earnest one would find that they had working clothes as well as the uniform of the earlier Georges. When an organization is historic there is reason for adherence on ceremonial occasions to a uniform which has no fitness for actual service."

When Major Kinney represented his command at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, his uniform attracted much attention from the English soldiers present, who found it more English than their own, since it had not been changed for 116 years.

At the 116th anniversary of the Guard, Major Kinney made an address, in which he said :

"It is certainly a great pleasure for me to believe that in the year just passed we have not gone backward. Incidentally, we have obtained a new uniform. But while the brilliant red coat is the distinguishing mark of the company, it is only worth keeping because of its historic character. It is the men who make a company, not the dress. . . . Do not understand me as speaking lightly of the uniform. On the contrary, I believe no greater mistake could be made than to give up the old dress."

In this connection we take pleasure in noting that on the occasion of the Guard's 86th anniversary Col. Henry C. Deming proposed as a toast : May the Guard continue to wear their ancient costume, and preserve their ancient reputation. And Mr. J. N. Bolles proposed as his sentiment :

"The Foot Guard : without their appearance in red coats and bearskins, buff breeches and gaiters to march common time, nobody would think it was election day. Long life and prosperity to the ancient and honorable company."

The uniform seems to divide the honors equally with the marching in the general praises showered upon the command

whenever they have appeared in military pageants. The New London Daily News of September 14, 1883, says :

“The uniform of the Foot Guard was of the old school—of the illustrious Continental pattern,—and it was certainly very beautiful and brought to the mind thrilling historical memories.

“The one hundred uniformed men bore to each other a remarkable similarity of appearance, and the platoons looked like bodies of men that had been cast in a common mold, and their marching and file-forming were executed with such celerity and certainty that they seemed automatic.” Another paper of the same date says: “The marching of the Guard approached perfection.”

On April 30, 1889, at the centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration in New York, the Company won the highest praise for their fine appearance. A few days after this event Major Kinney received a letter from the Captain of the Trenton, New Jersey, Society of the Cincinnati, in which he says :

“The writer cannot refrain from complimenting you on the fine appearance of the Governor's Foot Guard, in passing the President on Tuesday's parade. The writer served in the volunteers for a while during the war and thinks he can appreciate a soldierly appearance.”

The battalion went to Washington in 1885, to help dedicate the Washington Monument, and President Arthur gave them a reception at the White House. As the Company passed before him, he said to Major Kinney: “It is one of the finest military bodies I have ever had the pleasure to see. Major, your command does you honor.”

And when in 1892 the Company went to Chicago to attend the dedication of the World's Fair buildings, the Western papers were loud in their praise. A few quotations will suffice to show the impression they made:

“Governor Bulkeley of Connecticut was escorted by the red-coated Foot Guard of his State, whose excellent marching was a treat to the Chicagoans, who do not often see anything quite so soldierly.” “The Guard, in their uniforms of the past century, looked quaint but handsome, and their marching was perfection.”

At Atlanta in 1895 they won the same admiration, as is instanced by a note from an Atlanta citizen to one of the Hartford papers:

“I have witnessed every military parade given here since the Exposition opened, and my verdict is that the Governor's Foot Guards, of

Connecticut, stand second to no military organization that has been seen here."

From a paper printed in Hartford in October, 1871, we take the following:

"Hartford has always had reason to be proud of this fine Company, and to admire its venerable appearance and solid military air. It has exerted in all the years a most salutary influence upon military affairs, holding up the example of a well-dressed, well-drilled company of the best citizens, willing to give part of their busy lives to this duty, when the militia was not in the best credit and made but a shabby appearance. In our eulogy of the Company we do not forget of how great service it was to the state that there should be such a military example. We like, too, the preservation of the ancient uniform. We are connected with the historic past by few enough ties, and such a pageant out of it as the parading Foot Guard is always a gratification. For the splendor of our holiday occasions we owe a great deal to the Foot Guard."

II. STANDARD.

Concerning the original standard of the Company we are unable to find any record, the first mention of this part of the equipment being under date of April 14, 1829, when it was voted:

"That a committee be appointed to purchase a new standard for the First Company Governor's Foot Guard, and that the expense of the same be paid by a proportionate assessment to be made on the members of said Company, according to rank, by said committee."

Whereupon Lieutenant W. Bull, Ensign Stedman, and Sergeant Henry Benton were appointed said committee; but whether or not they purchased a standard, history fails to state.

Ten years later, at a meeting held on the evening of March 20th at "the store of Messrs. Howe, Mather & Co." in Asylum Street, Major Mather and Captain Childs were appointed a committee to procure a suitable standard for the Company. In April this was procured, painted by Mount & Wilson of New York, at an expense of nearly one hundred dollars, a large part of which was paid by Major Mather himself. On the 25th of that month it is recorded:

"The Company paraded in the afternoon in full uniform. A new standard having been procured for the use of the Company, it was presented by General Nathaniel Terry, the senior ex-commandant, at four

o'clock, in front of the State House, the Company being surrounded by a great collection of citizens. General Terry addressed them in a most thrilling speech, which was responded to by Ensign Ely, of the Guard."

This flag, we believe, is still in existence, and is displayed among the many treasures of the cabinet in the Veteran Corps parlor in the Armory. It is of white silk and contains a large picture of Washington crossing the Delaware. On the reverse side is the State Coat of Arms, with the name of the Company in gilt scroll work, and the motto of the State, "Qui Transiit Sustinet."

In 1852 the State presented the Company with a flag which was painted by Mr. Henry Bryant, an artist of Hartford. This, too, is of white silk, and represents on one side the shield of the State, supported by two shield-bearers. The figures are those of the first Governor Trumbull and Major Nathaniel Terry. Both are portraits. Governor Trumbull is painted in the costume of his time, with powdered hair, ample waistcoat and broad-skirted coat. He is intended to represent Peace, while Major Terry on the opposite side stands for the martial idea. He is dressed in the full dress uniform of the Guard. Over the whole picture is a scroll with the words, "First Company Governor's Foot Guards," and underneath, "October, 1771." On the reverse side of the banner is a picture of General Washington on horseback, and the motto: "Our country, our whole country."

This banner was presented to the company by Governor Seymour in behalf of the State, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Sessions of the Guard gives a very interesting account of his boyish delight in following the company to the Governor's house, from whence he was escorted to the State House, where the presentation was made. The Governor's speech was a most happy one. After dwelling at some length upon the national flag and its sacred associations, he paid an eloquent tribute to Governor Trumbull and to Major Terry—who had died but eight years previous—and then gave the banner to Major Seymour with the words:

"Take this banner, Major, and when your country calls you to duty, or when the laws of the land shall need defense, let its silken folds be

given to the breeze, while your company does its full duty to its own honor and to its country."

Major Seymour received the banner with a few appropriate words of thanks, assuring the Governor and the people that it should never be dishonored in the hands of the Foot Guard.

The next flag used by the company was also of white silk, and contains the Coat of Arms of the State, with the same inscription on both sides, but without the portraits. On one side is a picture of Washington standing by his horse.

The company now carry the Union flag and that of the State.

III. ARMS.

We have learned that one of the first Acts of the Assembly concerning the Foot Guard provides for their use, at the expense of the Colony, "sixty-four plain, decent, and sizeable stands of arms to equip said company, the same to remain the property of said Colony and kept for the use aforesaid."

And we find further that :

"At a General Assembly of the Governor and Company of the English Colony of Connecticut, in New England, in America, holden at Hartford, in said Colony, on the second Thursday of May, being the thirteenth day of said month, and continued by several adjournments until the fifteenth day of June next following, Annoque Domini 1773 : Whereas this assembly at their sessions in May last, appointed George Wyllys, Erastus Wolcott, and Benjamin Payne, Esquires, a committee to procure from Great Britain sixty-four stands of arms, etc., at the expense of this Colony, for the use of the Military Company called the Governor's Guard, and to be and belong to the Colony, and kept for that purpose. And said committee having now informed this Assembly that they have procured said arms, which are now ready to be delivered to such person or persons as this Assembly shall appoint to receive said arms. etc.,

"Resolved by this Assembly, That said committee be directed to deliver said arms and the accoutrements provided and paid for by this Assembly to the treasurer of this Colony, and take his receipt therefor, and lodge the same with the Secretary of this Colony, and the Treasurer is hereby directed and empowered to receive said arms of said committee, and to give his receipt as aforesaid, and that said Treasurer take care of and cause said arms to be deposited in some convenient, safe place, and that he from time to time, as shall be needful, deliver said arms to said company, when requested by the commissioned officers of said company, for the purpose of military exercises to be performed by

said company, and said commissioned officers are hereby directed to take effectual care that said arms be carefully used by the company under their command, and returned to said Treasurer after said exercises are over."

And in 1774:

Upon the memorial of the Governor's Guard, shewing to this Assembly that in procuring their Standard, Drums, Fifes, etc., and in paying instructors, they have expended the sum of £30 6s ½d money for the use of the Colony, for which they have heretofore had no allowance, praying that the same may be paid to them as per memorial: it was "Resolved by this Assembly, That the Treasurer of the Colony be and he is hereby ordered and directed to pay to said memorialists the sum of £30 6s ½d money out of the Colony Treasury."

Of whatever changes may have been deemed necessary in the arms used by the Company as time went on, we find no record until 1862, excepting that in 1802 General Terry was authorized to dispose of the arms then in use and to purchase new. In 1862, "Wm. A. Aiken, Quartermaster-General of the State of Connecticut," turned over to "Major Jonathan Goodwin, for the use of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard, Connecticut Militia, located in the town of Hartford, 112 Whitney Rifles and Bayonets, and Appendages, the value of which is \$2,240."

Several changes have since been made in the Arms, the company now using the 1884 model, breech-loading Springfield rifles.

CHAPTER V.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

I. CHARTER MEMBERS.

MAJOR W. S. Dwyer, of the Veteran Corps, has spent much time in looking up the personal history of the Charter Members of the Guard, and to his memoranda we are indebted for most that we are able to record of them. Of many of these men, whose names are so familiar to us, nothing is known beyond the fact that they were petitioners for and grantees of the charter; of some we know only their occupation, but a large number of them were instrumental in procuring the city charter in 1784, and were given places in the new city government.

Of the thirty-six city jurors appointed by the new municipality, thirteen were charter members of the Foot Guard, viz.: William Burr, Caleb Bull, Jr., Frederick Bull, Samuel Burr, Jonathan Butler, William Knox, Cotton Murray, Nathaniel Skinner, Timothy Steele, Richard Skinner, Thomas Sloan, Thomas Steele, and James Tiley.

Stephen Austin was a tailor, and Ebenezer Austin — the first Ensign of the company, and probably a brother of Stephen — was a goldsmith. Consider Burt was a carriage maker, and one of the first fire-wardens appointed by the city. Joseph Church was an attorney. He was graduated from Yale College in 1768, and died January 6, 1777, aged 29 years. He is buried in the Center Church burying ground. William Burr was one of the founders of Christ Church. He died in 1800, aged 53 years. Elisha Burnham died in August, 1785, aged 42 years, and is buried in the old Center burying ground. Samuel Burr lived near the corner of Trumbull and Main streets. He died in 1792, aged 47 years. Jonathan Butler enlisted in the Revolutionary Army in 1778, and was discharged in 1781. John Calder was a merchant, and his advertisements appear in the newspapers of the last part of the 18th century. He was ap-

pointed inspector and measurer of grain in 1784. He married Jennett Morrison, widow of Captain William Knox, and died in 1802, aged 50 years. He, too, lies in the old Center Church yard. Of Daniel Cotton we are able to find only the facts that he joined the First Church in 1767, and that he married Elizabeth Smith. John Dodd was Town Collector in 1784, and Councilman in 1787. His wife was buried in the Center Church Yard in 1775. Elisha Dodd died in 1796, aged 50. Edward Dodd, Jr., son of Edward and Rebecca Barnard Dodd, died September 24, 1790, aged 40. Elihu Eggleston was born in Middletown August 1, 1742. Under the new city government he held the responsible office of Pound-keeper. He died April 12, 1803, aged 59 years. Eliakim Fish was a physician, graduated from Yale College in 1760. He joined the First Church in 1770, and married Sarah Stillman of Wethersfield. He was the first president of the Hartford County Medical Society, and died in 1804, aged 63 years. His daughter Sarah married John Morgan, a prominent citizen of Hartford, one of the founders of Christ Church, and from whom Morgan street received its name. Thomas Converse was appointed a Lieutenant in 1776 to serve through the Revolutionary War, and his name appears on the pension list. Daniel Goodwin, Jr., was the son of Daniel and Abigail Olcott Goodwin. He was baptized July 28, 1745, and died unmarried, April 23, 1790. Nathaniel Goodwin was born in November, 1743; he joined the First Church in 1770, and married Anna Sheldon. He was a merchant in Hartford and the father of Nathaniel Goodwin, the eminent genealogist. Ozias Goodwin, Jr., joined the First Church in 1751. He was a seafaring man and is believed to have commanded a privateer during the war of the Revolution. He married Mary Steele, and died November 12, 1789. James Humphreys was the son of Dositheus and Anne Griswold Humphreys; he was baptized October 19, 1746, and died January 29, 1775, aged 29. Captain William Knox came from Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland. He married, March 28, 1762, Jennett Morrison. He kept a tavern near the ferry, and some of the English officers who were prisoners of war were lodged at his house. He was a petitioner for the city charter, and was an inspector and measurer of grain. He died April 30, 1787, aged 52 years. Samuel Kilbourne lived at the corner of Front and Ferry streets.

His house was evidently a sort of landmark; whether from its position or its grandeur cannot be stated. Kilbourne street is named for him. He married Sarah Bunce. Of Moses Kellogg but the single fact is known that in 1758 he married Jerusha Spencer. William Lawrence and John Lawrence, Jr., were the sons of John and Margaret Chenevard Lawrence. Their father was Treasurer of Connecticut more than twenty years, and they were descended from the famous Beauchamp family. John Lawrence, Jr., was born August 20, 1749, and married Anna Burr. William Lawrence married the widow of Elisha Ripley. "She was Alice Adams, of Coventry, Conn., and was betrothed to Nathan Hale. While Captain Hale was in prison she wrote to him, but the British officer who received the letter tore it up, so that it was never delivered." (Mr. J. G. Rathbun, in Connecticut Magazine, April, 1899.) Mr. Lawrence died in 1821, aged 69, and Mrs. Lawrence lived until 1845, dying at the age of 88. Their home was in State street, just west of Market street, and their son, William Roderick Lawrence, was the "poet painter." Austin Ledyard was a half-brother of Col. Ledyard, of Groton fame; he died in 1776, aged 25 years. "Cotton Murray came here from New Hampshire. He advertised as a tailor in 1774, but later kept a taven just north of Christ Church (possibly present St. John's Hotel). He was prominent in the organization of Christ Church Parish in 1786, and for many years the parish meetings were held in his house. He contributed £6 to the fund for establishing the parish. His daughter kept a school in Hartford for forty-five years. He died in 1813, aged 66." (Mr. C. J. Hoadly, in Christ Church Annals.) Joseph Reed was an inspector and measurer of wood and a culler of plank under the new city government.

John Nevins was a cooper. He was one of the first pound-keepers and an inspector and packer of tobacco. Israel Seymour was one of the first city councilmen. He was a captain in the 1st Company, 6th Battalion, 1776. His house stood about where the Capitol now stands, and he was killed by lightning, while standing in his doorway, August, 1784, being 48 years old at the time. Aaron Seymour was born March 11, 1744, and died November 28, 1795. Daniel Skinner, Jr., was the son of Daniel and Abigail Skinner. He married Ruth Spencer in 1771, and died in 1804, aged 58 years. Richard

Skinner married Cornelia Stanley in 1757, and joined the First Church in 1758. Theodore Skinner was the son of Daniel and Abigail Skinner. He died April 29, 1796, aged 45 years. Robert Sloan married Sarah Olcott in 1757. He lived probably near the corner of Talcott and Front streets. Thomas Sloan was a blacksmith. He was one of the first fire-wardens and a sealer of weights. He joined the First Church in 1761, and died July 5, 1799, at the age of 59. Noah Washburn married Bathsheba Sexton in 1765.

Among the petitioners for the Foot Guard Charter were six representatives of the famous Bull family. Caleb, Jr., son of Caleb and Martha Bull, was one of nine sons, all of whom grew to manhood. He was one of the city committee on rights to the use of the river bank. He married Rebecca Butler in 1768, and in 1769 he joined the First Church. He died February 14, 1797, leaving an estate valued at £12,380, an immense fortune in those days. His brother, Frederick Bull, lived near the corner of Front and Kilbourne streets, and married Lydia Griswold of Wethersfield. He died February 22, 1797, eight days after the death of his brother Caleb, and they are buried in the old Center burying ground. Epaphras Bull, another brother, was connected with the South Church. He was chosen 2d Lieutenant of the 8th Regiment in 1775, and was one of the men who planned the surprise and capture of Fort Ticonderoga. After the taking of that fort he escorted the forty-seven prisoners captured there to Hartford, and was appointed their keeper. He was also one of the committee to care for the families of absent soldiers. He was a musician, and Dr. Parker, in his South Church History, gives an interesting item concerning him and another of the charter members of the Guard. "In 1773 the disturbing question of singing in church worship was again agitated, and definite action was finally taken. Ebenezer Watson and Epaphras Bull were engaged to teach the art of Psalmody to the youth of said society, and were desired to lead the singing in public worship. For this service Epaphras Bull received £12." He died in Virginia in 1788. It is said he was shot in a duel. James Bull, a brother of Caleb, lived at or near the corner of Front and State streets. He was a commissary in the Northern Army in 1777. He married Martha Collier and died in 1820, aged 68 years. William Bull was born

August 22, 1748. He married first Mary Hart, of Saybrook, and second Ursula Bull, of Litchfield. He died in Litchfield in 1799, leaving all his property to his poorest relative. Hezekiah Merrills was a druggist. He was called "Dr." Merrills, and kept a shop a few rods south of "the Court House," where, in addition to his drug business, he sold books and stationery. He was the first city treasurer, and was the first cashier of the Hartford Bank. This bank is closely connected with the history of the Foot Guard. Its first president was a charter member of the company; its first cashier was also a charter member, its second president was a major of the company, and its present president, Col. James Bolter, was an officer of the Guard for some years. For his "services as cashier and for doing all the clerkship necessary for the bank," Hezekiah Merrills was voted the sum of \$800 yearly, June 12, 1794. He resigned his position in 1799, and entered the grocery business. He was buried in the old Center burying ground in 1801. Thomas Steele, one of the first city jurors, was a shoemaker, and Jonathan Steel was one of the first pound keepers. He married Anna Seymour. Lemuel and Timothy Steele were both signers of the petition for the city charter, and Timothy married Sarah Seymour. John Caldwell was a merchant, extensively engaged in both domestic and foreign trade. He built and owned many ships, trading with Europe and the West Indies. He lived on the east side of Main street, near Central Row. He was public spirited and liberal, laboring almost as much to advance the public welfare as for the improvement of his private fortune. He was one of the committee to supervise the building of the Connecticut River Bridge in 1809, and was active in the establishment of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. He was twenty times elected to the State Legislature. He lost his fortune in the paralysis of commerce caused by the war of 1812. He was the grandfather of Col. Samuel Colt. He died May 26, 1838, in his 83d year, having been born December 21, 1755.* He was the first president of the Hartford Bank. Ebenezer Watson was born in Bethlehem, Litchfield County, Conn., in 1744, the son of John and Bethia Watson, and was one of eleven children. He was the proprietor of *The Courant* for some years. He was

* Taken from the History of the Hartford Bank.

twice married, first to Elizabeth Seymour, and second to Hannah, daughter of Aaron Bunce of Lebanon.

Mr. Dwyer finds in the diary of Major French, of the 22d Royal Regiment, a prisoner of war in Hartford in 1776, that "Watson a printer," on May 20 of that year, in company with one Tucker, before 5 o'clock in the morning, rang "the meeting and school bells" to raise a mob to send the British prisoners — then on parole — to jail. The matter was settled by the Town Committee. Mr. Watson was one of the instructors in the art of singing in the South Church, and at his death one year's rent of his house and lot was abated in recognition of his services to the church. He was chosen Ensign of the Guard in 1777, and died a few months later. He was buried in the Center Church yard with military honors, probably the first Foot Guard funeral. In 1887 his descendants placed in the old burial ground a new monument to his memory, a facsimile of the original which had crumbled away. In the library of the Connecticut Historical Society there are several almanacs published by the Watsons: Watson's Register and Connecticut Almanac; Calculations by Nehemiah Strong of Yale College, for 1775 and 1776, published by Ebenezer Watson, 1777; The Connecticut Almanac for 1778, published by Hannah Watson; 1779, The Connecticut Almanac, published by Watson and Goodwin. "Hezekiah Wyllys was a captain in Colonel Chester's regiment in 1776, and fought in the battles of Long Island and White Plains. After that he was appointed colonel of the First Regiment of Militia, and frequently turned out on alarms. He was in Putnam's force on the Hudson in Burgoyne's campaign, also at Stonington and New Haven when those towns were attacked. He married, January 5, 1785, Amelia, widow of Col. Joseph Trumbull, son of Governor Jonathan Trumbull. Col. Hezekiah Wyllys died in 1827, and was the last of the name who occupied the Wyllys mansion." (Taken from Miss Mary K. Talcott's pamphlet, Ruth Wyllys.)

II. COMMANDANTS.

Samuel Wyllys was born in Hartford January 15, 1739. He was educated at Yale College, being graduated in 1759. In 1771 he organized the First Company Governor's Foot Guard, which he commanded nearly six years. In October, 1774, he

was appointed Colonel of the First Regiment of militia, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment of state troops May 1, 1775, and served through the war. He took part in the siege of Boston, being appointed Colonel while in that camp. Before leaving Hartford he joined with other individuals in planning and providing for the expenses of the expedition which surprised and captured Ticonderoga. January 1, 1776, his regiment re-enlisted to serve one year on the Continental basis, and under Wyllys's command took part in the New York campaign, being actively engaged at the battle of Long Island. He was in charge at the upper Flatbush pass, near what is now the eastern line of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and he was forced to retreat in haste when he found himself outflanked by the British troops, and narrowly escaped capture. After the battle of White Plains he was commissioned Colonel of the new Third Regiment, Connecticut line, and served with it for four years, during which period he was almost continuously on duty in the Hudson highlands or along the Connecticut border. Early in 1778 his regiment, with other troops, began the permanent fortifications of West Point. "Fort Wyllys" was doubtless named for the Colonel. In the summer of 1779 his regiment marched with the Connecticut division toward our coast to check Tryon's invasion, and Wyllys was then in command of his brigade. In 1780 he was in camp with Washington's army on the Hudson, and in 1781 he retired from the service. He is described as tall, of good address, striking appearance, and having red hair. He had traveled extensively in Europe, and was an inveterate novel-reader. (Taken from Miss Talcott's pamphlet, Ruth Wyllys.) From his obituary, published in the *Courant*, we take the following tribute to General Wyllys:—"After the peace his services were found necessary in the several capacities of town clerk, alderman, justice of the peace, and representative of the town of Hartford. He was appointed brigadier and afterward major-general of the militia of the State. He was deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of the state, and a member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. He succeeded his father and grandfather as Secretary of State, and continued in that office from 1796 to 1809, when a paralytic affection induced him to resign it. He was buried with military honors. The Foot

Guard, under Major Olmstead, paid those decent and solemn attentions to the remains of their first commander which their military connection with him made so peculiarly proper. His Masonic brethren testified to his worth by their attendance at his funeral, and in the service at the grave by the Rev. Dr. Flint. A very large collection of the old and the young were deeply impressed with the reflection that all the honors and dignities of life must end *there*." General Wyllys was the last person buried in the old Center burying ground. His grave, like those of all the family, is unmarked. They gave as a reason for this that "if Connecticut could not remember the Wyllyses without monuments, their memory might rot."

Captain Jonathan Bull descended from men of the same name who played a somewhat important part in the history of Hartford. His great-great-grandfather, Captain Thomas Bull, was one of the original settlers of Hartford in 1635. Major Jonathan Bull, Captain Bull's great-grandfather, was a wealthy merchant of Hartford and a man of public spirit and energy. Dr. Jonathan Bull, the father of the gallant Captain, was a prominent physician in Hartford prior to the Revolution. Dr. Russell says of him in his book, "He was for many years the leading physician of the county." With such an ancestry it is not surprising that we find Captain Bull a man of some prominence in the community and well educated. He was born November 5, 1746. In a general catalogue of Yale College dated 1781, which I have inherited from my great-grandfather, his name is down for graduation in 1765. That would make him nineteen years old at leaving Yale. By profession Captain Bull was a lawyer. In 1804 he was one of the assistant judges of the County Court, and for a number of years Commissioner of Loans for the State of Connecticut. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1782, and was re-elected nearly every year till 1797. He was Captain of the Foot Guard from 1777 to 1785, and during his command a most important event in the history of the Guard took place. The war for Independence was in progress and the command was called out for active service in the defense of their country. In October, 1777, they joined, under Captain Bull's command, the other troops from the east in a general movement toward the Hudson River to intercept the army of Burgoyne. They learned when they

reached Rhinebeck Flats that the British general had surrendered. No blood was shed on this expedition, but the sword carried by Captain Bull is now in my possession. It is rather too delicate an instrument for fighting, having a long, slender, triangular blade with sharp cutting edges. The handle is of silver and highly ornamented. The case is marked: "This sword was Major Jonathan Bull's of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard, and was carried by him on the expedition to the Hudson (Rhinebeck Flats), October, 1777." The second important event of Captain Bull's command of the Guard was the meeting at Hartford of the commanders of the French and American forces, when the company acted as escort to the great generals. This interview has been described in a preceding chapter of the book. A clipping from the *Hartford Times* informs us that Captain Bull held the rank of Colonel in the Continental Army, and was also a member of that aristocratic organization, the Society of the Cincinnati. He lived in a house which stood at the corner of Sheldon and Main streets. In 1832 this house was sold to his son, Charles Bull of New York. Captain Bull married Delia Seymour, who came of a noted Hartford family. In March, 1809, three of his daughters died of fever in one week. Nearly all of Captain Bull's children died without leaving descendants except his daughter Cornelia, who married James Dodd of Hartford. Their children lived for years in the old Dodd mansion on Washington street, which is one of the landmarks in the southern part of the city. Captain Bull died in 1825, and is buried in the old South ground. A simple marble shaft erected to his memory and that of his family marks the spot where he lies. His great-great-grandfather and his grandfather are buried in the Center churchyard, their graves being marked by tombstones. (Contributed by Captain Bull's great-grandson, Mr. Charles Earle of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.)

Of Captains Charles Hopkins, George Bull, and Joseph Day, it has been exceedingly difficult to find information.

Captain Hopkins was one of the charter members of the Guard, and its commander from May, 1785, to May, 1795. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army in January, 1777. From the History of the Hartford Bank we find that "he was a son of Captain Thomas Hopkins; that he

was a merchant, trading largely with the West Indies and making frequent trips to Europe. He was a man of polished manners and cosmopolitan ways."

George Bull, one of the nine sons of Caleb and Martha Bull, was born March 30, 1761. He was chosen fourth commander of the Guard, May, 1795, holding the office exactly two years. He was a merchant, large and of fine appearance. He married Catherine, daughter of Samuel Marsh. He died in Hartford, February 23, 1812, at the age of fifty-one. He was interred in the North burial ground.

Joseph Day was the fifth commander of the company, serving from May, 1797, to May, 1798. He was a native of Hartford, the son of Samuel Day, and married Rhoda Steele. He and his wife died the same day, August 23, 1799, and were buried in the old Center ground.

Captain Jesse Root was born in Coventry, Conn., December 28, 1736, and died there March 29, 1822. He was graduated from Princeton in 1756, and preached several years, but was admitted to the bar in 1763. He settled in Hartford. He raised a company in 1777, and joined Washington's army at Peekskill, and was soon after made Lieutenant-Colonel. He was a member of the Continental Congress from 1778 to 1783; he was judge of the Superior Court in 1789; Chief Justice of Connecticut from 1796 to 1807; and was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He succeeded Captain Day in the command of the Guard May, 1798, and held the office until October, 1802.

Nathaniel Terry was born in Enfield, January 30, 1768, was graduated from Yale in 1786, and admitted to the bar in 1790. He represented the town of Hartford during twelve sessions of the General Assembly. He was judge of the County Court from 1807 to 1809, and was a member of the fifteenth Congress from 1817 to 1819, and was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1818. He was mayor of Hartford from 1824 to 1831, and was the president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company for twenty-five years. He was the second president of the Hartford Bank. In 1798 he married Catherine, daughter of Jeremiah Wadsworth. Major Terry was very tall, measuring seventy-two inches, and is described by Colonel Deming as "a man of capacity, culture, address, fitted to adorn

any station." He took great pride in the Guard, which he commanded more than ten years, leaving them because of promotion to a seat in Congress, which he filled with an ability that is remembered there to this day. A man of personal magnetism, he inspired every private with his own martial zeal and enthusiasm, and presented to every officer and private, in his own person, the completest model of soldierly bearing and elegance. His love for his old command lingered to the last, and his last appearance before the company in venerable old age was on their seventy-second anniversary, May 2, 1842, at the City Hotel, where, in response to an invitation, he presented himself with that courtesy and politeness which was his characteristic throughout life; and after thanking Major Sweetser for his civility, and stating that age and infirmities prevented him from joining in the festivities of the evening, retired, leaving to be offered at the proper season this sentiment:—"The First Company Governor's Foot Guard: may they ever hereafter remain, as they have ever been heretofore, a model of excellence as citizen soldiers." Major Terry died in New Haven, June 14, 1844. The old command tendered their services as escort of honor at his funeral, but the offer was declined by the family. General Alfred H. Terry of the United States Army was his grandson, and Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, the author, was his granddaughter. Mrs. Cooke was asked by Major Kinney to send a few words of her recollections of her grandfather to the *Armory News*, the paper published at the fair of 1888. She sent to Major Kinney the following letter:—

MY DEAR MAJOR KINNEY:—It would give me the greatest pleasure to write a sketch of my dear old grandfather if I could, but I really know nothing about him but my personal childish reminiscences, which have nothing to do with his public services. I do not recollect him as an officer of the Foot Guard, or even as a lawyer; he was only the kindest and most sweet-tempered of men to a host of grandchildren. If I could depict him as he was I should be glad to, and in no case could I accept any remuneration for an act of love to his memory and respect to his old command. I do not know who could do this thing for you, but I know I cannot, much as I should like to. I regret it, while I thank you for offering me the opportunity.

Yours very truly,
ROSE TERRY COOKE.

Isaac D. Bull was born in Hartford in 1774, the son of Dr. Isaac Bull. He was the second Major of the Foot Guard, suc-

ceeding Major Terry in 1813. He was a druggist, having a large wholesale and retail store where the firm of Williams & Carleton is now located. He was an excellent business man, "active, particular, exact, and precise in all his habits." It is told of him, as illustrating his appreciation of the dignity attaching to the office of Major, that he once said to a newly-elected commandant:—"I understand that you have been promoted to the command of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard. Do you realize the dignity to which you have attained? The Governor himself is your only superior." Major Bull married Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Watson, and was the father of E. W. Bull, a long-time merchant of Hartford. Mr. Bull died in 1849, and is buried in a tomb in the Old North Cemetery. Some years before his death he superintended the erection of this tomb, and it was his custom to visit it daily the remainder of his life. Mrs. Bull survived her husband about seven years, dying at the age of eighty.

The third Major of the Guard, Richard Edwards Goodwin, was born in Hartford December 9, 1782. He graduated at Yale College in 1807. He was a son of Richard Goodwin, and was associated with the firm of George Goodwin & Sons, printers and publishers. He was a remarkably handsome man, of genial manners and having an eminently social nature. He married, December 29, 1810, Ruth Bull, daughter of Thomas Bull of Hartford. Mrs. Goodwin died July 25, 1835, and Major Goodwin survived her only about two years and a half, dying February 18, 1838.

Among the men who have held the command of the Guard none has been more respected than Major James M. Goodwin, the fourth to hold the rank of Major. He spent his long life of eighty-four years in Hartford and was one of the foremost citizens of the town. He was born only sixteen years after the organization of the Company, and his recollections of those who were among its early leaders were most vivid and interesting. Mr. Goodwin was engaged in the grocery business from 1810 to 1827, his store being located in State street, just east of Main street. In 1828 he became Secretary of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company, a position which he held until 1837, when he was chosen to a similar office in the old Protection Company. In later life he was connected with several insurance companies.

Mr. Goodwin was an ardent Churchman. Originally a member of Christ Church, he left that parish in 1841, and was one of the founders of St. John's Parish. He was supervisor of the erection of the old north building of Washington (Trinity) College. Dr. Russell says of Major Goodwin;—"He was positive in his views; devoted to anything he undertook. In appearance he was tall, erect, and very commanding, and was noted for his fine horsemanship. He gave his words of command as if he expected they would be obeyed." His connection with the Foot Guard began early in the century. He was chosen Fourth Lieutenant in 1813, Third Lieutenant the next year, and Captain and First Lieutenant in 1818, and was chosen to the command May 13, 1819, and held the office four years, although from the Executive Journals we find that he twice tendered his resignation to Governor Wolcott before it was accepted. He always took an earnest interest in the Guard, and was active in the endeavor to form the Veteran Corps. His name is signed to the call for the first meeting to organize the Corps, but he died before the organization was perfected. Mrs. Goodwin died but seven months before her husband, they having celebrated their golden wedding in 1860. Major Goodwin's death in 1870, March 30, at his home in College street (Capitol avenue) was much lamented throughout the city.

Lynde Olmstead was elected Ensign of the Guard in 1818, Third Lieutenant in 1819, Second Lieutenant in 1820, and Captain and First Lieutenant in 1822, rising to the command of the Company in 1823, which office he held three years.

Major Olmstead's administration is noted for two important events, one the burial of the first commander of the Company, Capt. Samuel Wyllys, in 1823, and the other the reception of General Lafayette in 1824. Major Olmstead was a popular commander of the Guard, and during his term of office the Company averaged one hundred and sixteen members. He was a native of East Hartford, though for many years a resident of this city, living on North Main street, nearly at the head of Trumbull street, in a house which is still standing, though it has been moved from its original position. Major Olmstead was one of the leading dry goods merchants of Hartford, and was prominent in the movement to organize the Veteran Association. He died in 1871, before the celebration of the centennial.

Major Charles Wells succeeded Major Olmstead in the command, rising from the successive offices of Corporal, Sergeant, Ensign, and Lieutenant. His term of office as commandant extended over a period of a little less than two years. He commanded the Company on the memorable excursion to Groton in 1826. Major Wells was for many years the first selectman of the town of Hartford, and Dr. G. W. Russell, who was thus in his capacity as city physician brought into close contact with him, relates many interesting things of the old guardsman. He says he was a very impulsive man, but his impulses were good. He was a plain, blunt, common-sense, honest, good-hearted man. He showed at once whether he was pleased or displeased. In his dealings with the poor of the town he showed his real kindness of heart, being generous and thoughtful to those whom he considered deserving. During his term of office as first selectman the town had one or two epidemics of smallpox, and a hospital was erected for the accommodation of the patients just north of the present Collins street, which was considered a locality sufficiently far out of town to be safe. Dr. Russell attended the patients, and Major Wells was exceedingly active in their behalf and most anxious that every possible provision should be made for their comfort.

He was a methodical business man, though his methods might be viewed by business men of the present day in an unfavorable light. It was his custom to put all together in his desk all his bills and accounts, instead of entering them regularly in a book. At certain intervals he would put them into the most exact order.

In spite of some eccentricities, he was a most excellent and worthy man. It was during his administration of public affairs that the stone bridge crossing the Park river at the foot of Pearl street was built. Major Wells insisted that it be placed at a very high grade, though he was opposed by every one interested in the construction. He maintained the correctness of his position, however, and the progress of events have proved him right.

He was a Whig in politics and was unmarried. He lived in Park street. Many anecdotes are told of him. One is that when the Guard under his command were drilling one day near the old Court-House, where Judge Hosmer was holding court,

the martial music disturbed the court, and the judge sent out word to have it stopped. Major Wells sent back this reply:—“Tell the judge that the only orders obeyed by this Company are those issued by the Almighty, the Governor of the Commonwealth, and the Major commanding,” after which he proceeded with his drill.

The late Hon. A. E. Burr relates another story of the Major:—“It was sixty years ago, and some discontented spirits of the Guard proposed to change its red coat for a modest gray or blue. A meeting of the Company was called to consider a resolution in favor of the change. Major Wells stamped his foot heavily on the floor and exclaimed:—‘The red shall *never* be changed.’ The vote for a change was rejected, and a crowd of boys who were waiting outside to hear the verdict gave three ringing cheers for the red. The charm of election day was to continue.”

Major George Putnam, who held the command from 1828 to 1830, should have more than passing notice. He was a thorough military officer for his day, and was very popular. Many additions were made to the ranks of the Guard during his command. He was of fine physique, a little portly, with a full, round, clean shaven face. According to the likenesses we have of the famous General Israel Putnam he might have been taken for his brother. On the street he always walked with a firm and dignified step and an air of some importance. He was a pleasant man in conversation, and prompt and energetic in his speech. When he gave the word of command it was understood. With the gorgeous uniform of the major in scarlet, black, and buff, with knee breeches and white silk stockings, the yellow-top “wrinkle-down” boots, and spurs, and mounted, he was a splendid figure. Major Putnam was a public-spirited and leading citizen, and took a great interest in everything that pertained to the welfare of the city. He took an active part in obtaining the charter of the New Haven and Hartford railroad. In politics he was a whig, and, although not desirous of office himself, few men of his day were more interested in our local, state, and national government. Major Putnam has sometimes been described as rather pompous, and vain in his style, especially in his connection with the Foot Guards, but this idea probably came from his hale and hearty manner. In a notice

in the *Daily Courant* at the time of his death, it is said of him : "He was an alderman of the city at the time of his death. He was a man of uncommon energy of character, an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and highly esteemed in all the relations of civil and domestic life. The church and society of which he was a member, and the benevolent institutions to which he was a cheerful and liberal contributor, will all feel and deplore his loss. His death is a striking illustration of the truth, Man at his best estate is altogether vanity."

Major Putnam was an active and efficient member of the South Church. He took a deep interest in the welfare of the young men and women ; was a Bible student, and for many years maintained a large Bible class, which met each Sabbath noon in the church and gathered round him as he sat in his own pew. We cannot refrain from mentioning a circumstance connected with his death : The subject of the last lesson of his class the Sabbath before he died was from Revelation, fourth chapter, "After this I looked, and behold a door was opened in Heaven, and the first voice which I heard was as it were of a trumpet talking with me, which said, Come up hither and I will show you these things, and immediately I was in the spirit." Before the next Sabbath he had passed away. Major Putnam died February 21, 1840. The funeral services were held at the South Church, and were attended by the First Company, Governor's Foot Guards, in full uniform, under command of Major Roland Mather; the Board of Aldermen, the City Council, and the Board of Fire Commissioners. The remains were escorted from the house to the church by the Guard. The services were conducted by the pastor of the church, Rev. O. E. Daggett, D.D., after which, the procession was escorted to the grave. (Contributed by Capt. Hinckley.)

Jonathan Goodwin was born at the old Goodwin home on the Albany road, Hartford, December 23, 1799. His early education was received in the common schools of the city and in a private school kept by James J. White; the influence of this last school Mr. Goodwin felt all his life, and often referred to impressions received there. In 1818, he enlisted as a private in the Foot Guard, was made Captain ten years later, and in 1830 was chosen Major Commandant. He held this position about two years, and when, in 1861, Major Seymour resigned his com-

mand, Major Goodwin yielded to the strongly expressed desire of the members of the company and became its Commander for the second time. His connection with the Company is a most honorable record of untiring devotion to the interests of the Command, and as long as he lived the Guard looked upon Major Goodwin with unbounded veneration. He was very active in the preparations for the Centennial celebration, and his presence added not a little to the interest of the occasion.

Major Goodwin was Representative in the Legislature in 1836; Selectman of Hartford from 1842 to 1852; an incorporator of the Hartford Hospital; and a director in the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank. He was very tall and of a commanding presence.

In the old days of Clay and Webster he was a whig, and in later days a staunch republican.

He married, at East Windsor, Conn., Clarinda Newberry, a descendant of Rev. Timothy Edwards. Mrs. Goodwin died in 1886, and Major Goodwin died October 8, 1877.

Edmund B. Stedman was born in Hartford, the son of Griffin Stedman, a wealthy merchant of the city. He enlisted in the Guard March 28, 1820, and rose through successive offices to the command in 1832, resigning it in 1833. Major Ely says: "Of all the ex-officers it may well be said of him, *primus inter pares*. Tall, slender, straight as an arrow, mounted on a magnificent horse which he rode like a knight, a new and splendid uniform well fitting his perfect form, surely no potentate or emperor, with his golden helmet or flowing plume, ever sat a horse so grandly or received the admiration of the multitude as Major E. B. Stedman did when in command of the old Guard on Election Day. He was proud of the Guard and they of him."

Major Stedman died in 1835. His wife was Miss Elizabeth C. Dodge, a sister of William E. Dodge, and he was the father of Edmund Clarence Stedman, the poet and essayist.

Major Calvin Day was a native of Westfield. He came to this city in early life and with his brother, Albert Day, founded the dry goods firm of A. & C. Day, doing business at the site of the present Cheney Block. They instituted the custom of sending experienced men around the country to sell their goods. In later years Mr. Day became a member of the firm

of Day, Owen & Co., one of the first houses to locate in Asylum street. Mr. Day was a director of the Hartford Bank for more than forty years, and was interested in many manufacturing concerns. He was a strong Democrat until about 1850, when certain political measures caused him to change his views, and he became an ardent Republican. He was one of Governor Buckingham's most valued advisers during the war. He was Major of the Foot Guard two years, from 1833 to 1835. He enlisted in 1823, and held many minor offices before his election to the command. Major Day presided at the Centennial Celebration of the company and gave the address of welcome. His relations with the Guard were always exceedingly kindly. He was a long time member of the Center Church, to which he was a generous contributor. He died June 10, 1884, aged 85 years. "He was one of the men that give strength and character to a city, and his death, even in ripe old age, is a public calamity, for he had not outlived his usefulness even after more than four score years."

Major James Grant Bolles enlisted September 21, 1825. He was Third Lieutenant under Major Stedman, and Captain and First Lieutenant under Major Day. He was chosen to the command May 13, 1835, and was the Major of the Guard during the riot. Major Ely speaks thus of him: "A polished, kind, and gentlemanly Major, who prided himself in having everything in perfect order. If you wanted a finished, scholarly speech you would get it from him whenever the honor of the Guard required it." Dr. Russell, who knew him well, says: "He was a very pleasant, sweet-natured man, always exceedingly neat and well dressed, and greeting every one with a smile. He was a prudent, careful, honest man, reliable in his statements. He was a Democrat, strong in his advocacy of Democratic principles; a man who thought as well as read, and a frequent contributor to the *Hartford Times*. He was on friendly terms with Mr. Niles, Mr. Gideon Welles, and Mr. John Russell. He was chosen president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, succeeding Eliphalet Terry, and filled the office with satisfaction to everyone. He was very liberal in the use of his means. He was a Baptist, ardent and devoted to his church. He died March 29, 1871, aged 69 years.

Major Henry Oakes was a native of Hartford, and was a

jeweler here. His store was situated where the Hills Block now is. It was a sort of resort for men who liked to meet for social chat in the evenings. Major Oakes was chosen to the command of the company August 7, 1835, and resigned November 3, 1836. He enlisted in 1828, and held the offices of corporal, sergeant, ensign, and fourth lieutenant previous to his election as major. Major Ely characterizes him as "proud, slender, and straight, a good soldier, smart and active." He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 22, 1875, aged 69 years.

Griffin A. Stedman was a brother of Major Edmund B. Stedman, and was born in Hartford. He enlisted March 16, 1829, and held the offices of corporal, sergeant, and second lieutenant, and was chosen to the command November, 1836, holding the office until May, 1838. A writer in the *Courant* says: "The noble-hearted, whole-souled Major Stedman, the younger, who poured out (not his blood) but his cash free as water to furnish music, new uniforms, entertainments, etc., should not be forgotten. Under his command the feeling of brotherhood was so fully drawn out and cemented that the common sentiment of friendship was fairly expressed when one member, a highly respectable merchant, gave thanks for his election as *eighth corporal*, saying he considered himself more honored in that appointment than he should be to be chosen Governor of the State." Major Ely adds: "The generous younger Major Griffin A. Stedman, whom we all love and admire; the very counterpart of his brother when mounted, and riding like a prince." Major Stedman was the father of General Griffin A. Stedman, Hartford's dearly loved hero. He died in 1883.

Henry L. Miller was the fourteenth Major of the Guard, succeeding to the command May 21, 1838. Under his leadership the Company "prospered exceedingly." Major Ely says: "Major Miller was a large, handsome man of great determination, maintaining the dignity of his office in rather an overbearing way, but withal having an ardent attachment to the Guard, which he continued to hold as long as he lived. Few of the ex-Majors watched over or guarded its interests with more affection than Major Miller." Major Miller has left in his beautiful hand-writing a complete record of his administration in the record book which he presented to the Company when he resigned his commission. He was in command when the

memorable excursion to Middletown was made, and it was under his direction that a new set of by-laws was adopted. He has left a very interesting record of a target shoot held in August, 1838, and also of the spring parade of that year. Major Miller was for many years a dry-goods merchant on the east side of Main street, where the Ballerstein Building now stands. Later he engaged in the insurance business, and after he had reached the age of fifty he studied law and was admitted to the bar. His home was in College street, and his death resulted from blood-poison caused by the piercing of his finger with a rusty needle. He is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery.

Roland Mather was born in Westfield, Mass., May 31, 1809. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Westfield, going to Boston at the age of sixteen, where he received his first business training. He came to Hartford, entering the firm of A. & C. Day, where he continued for several years. In 1831 he became a member of the firm of Pratt, Howe & Co. In 1836, in company with Mr. Edmund G. Howe and Mr. Junius S. Morgan, he established the firm of Howe, Mather & Co., conducting a large and successful wholesale and commission business for many years. Mr. Morgan retired from the firm in 1850.

Mr. Mather retired from active business in 1851, and devoted his time to the care of several estates. He was trustee and president of the Society for Savings for many years, and was a director of the old Hartford Bank for forty years, and for a still longer period a director of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company. He was one of the incorporators of the Hartford Street Railway Company. Mr. Mather was chosen 2d Lieutenant of the Foot Guard in May, 1838, and the following September he was chosen to the command. His administration was a season of great prosperity for the Company, and it was with the deepest regret that the Guard gave up his services upon his resignation in 1840. He always remained a firm friend of the Command, as his many acts of generosity to them testify.

Major Mather was an exceedingly generous though very modest giver. It was not unusual for him to give to some public charity the sum of \$5,000 on condition that no acknowledgment be made of the gift. He was a member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, and one of his many good deeds was to complete the spire of the church. He was also a gener-

ous giver to the various educational societies of the Congregational church, and he gave a part of the bas-relief of the Plymouth monument. He died May 10, 1897, aged 88 years.

Major William B. Ely was born in Hartford, Oct. 31, 1812, the son of Eli A. Ely, a dealer in West India goods. On his mother's side he was descended from Jonathan Edwards and Elder William Brewster of Plymouth. Major Ely was associated in business with his brothers in State street, and they built a number of business blocks and residences here. In 1873 he retired from active business, and leaving Hartford lived for a few years in New Haven. He was a strong republican and at one time served as Quartermaster-General of the State. He was, I believe, the youngest man ever chosen Major of the Guard, being but twenty-eight years old when elected to that office. He always took an active interest in the company and was much beloved by all who were associated with him in its life. At the Centennial celebration he spoke in response to the toast, "The Veteran Association and ex-Majors," and his address was one of the most eloquent of the many stirring addresses delivered on that occasion. After his removal to New Haven he used to come up to Hartford to parade with the Veteran Association, and he was present at the 116th anniversary and made a speech at the banquet. A week later he marched with the Veterans at the funeral of Adjutant J. Robert Dwyer and contracted the cold which resulted in his own death seventeen days afterwards. His funeral was held in the Center Church, and the Active Company and the Veterans attended in a body. Major Ely was Commandant of the Guard from March 2, 1840, to September 1, 1841. His love for the Company was strong to the last. In the delirium of the mortal disease from which he was suffering he begged his nurse to continue wearing a red dress which she had worn because it "reminded him of the Foot Guard." And almost his last words in response to an inquiry from his physician, were: "I was Major of the Foot Guard."

Major Henry Perry Averill was born in Hartford, Oct. 16, 1813, the son of Eliphalet Averill, a descendant of William Averill who settled in Ipswich, Mass., about 1638. His mother, Mary Root Averill, was a granddaughter of Hon. Jesse Root, the distinguished jurist, who was a Commandant of the Guard,

and a personal friend of George Washington. Major Averill enlisted in 1833, when Major E. B. Stedman was in command. He held several offices in the years immediately succeeding his enlistment, and was chosen to the command Sept. 1, 1841. He left very full records of the events of his administration, and these show that it was a time of prosperity for the Company. Drills were held at frequent and stated intervals, new armory quarters were obtained in the City Hall, and there were an excursion to New Haven and several social gatherings of the Company during this time. Major Ely says: "Major Averill was full of love to his command, with his heart and hand ever open in their behalf, and never so happy as when, either off or on duty, he could gather around him the officers and men in social chat and fun." Major Averill is well remembered by his many friends and associates in this city, though it is many years since he removed to his western home, in Perrysburg, O. Here he went into partnership with his wife's brother, Hon. E. D. Peck, in general mercantile and flouring business. His long business career was characterized by such superior ability and exalted integrity as to place him in the lead as a business man and gain him the love and respect of all who knew him. In 1875, he erected a residence in Sorrento, Florida, and made it his winter home. He died there March 19, 1878, and his remains were laid to rest in Fort Meigs Cemetery, Perrysburg, O. Major Averill married Miss Asenath Peck of Stafford, Conn., April 24, 1838.

(The principal facts of Major Averill's biography were contributed by his son, Mr. James P. Averill of Atlanta, Georgia.)

Henry P. Sweetser enlisted into the Guard March 14, 1835. The next year he was chosen 7th corporal, and in 1838 was made 6th and then 3d Sergeant. In 1840 he was chosen 3d Lieutenant, and in 1841 Captain. He succeeded Major Averill in the command March 11, 1843, retaining the office until September 6, 1844. It was during his command that the excursion to Windsor was made, July 4, 1843, and Vice-President Johnson's visit to Hartford was made while Major Sweetser commanded. Under his leadership the Guard had a season of prosperity, and they were much attached to him. Major Ely says: "Major Sweetser was a stout, thick-set man, much attached to the company and always ready to do all in his power

to promote its prosperity and glory." From the records we find that Mr. Sweetser was at one time a member of Charles Sigourney's family. He was a native of Hartford, and for a long time was one of the business men of this city. His home was in Windsor Avenue. He removed to California some years after he resigned his command of the Guard, and died there.

Major Leonard Holmes Bacon was born in Hartford in 1818, the son of Dr. Leonard Bacon, a well-known physician of this city. He studied medicine in early life, though he never took a degree. In 1844 he was chosen Commandant of the Foot Guard and remained in command about two years and a half. He was an exceedingly popular commander, and it was to him that the Foot Guard Quick-step was dedicated by Grapella. In 1849, Mr. Bacon was one of the organizers of the "Henry Lee Company," and went with them to California. He remained there for several years. He married Miss Elizabeth Turner, a daughter of Rev. W. W. Turner, the principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this city. He spent his summers for many years in Cottage City, and died there suddenly on Sunday, August 3, 1890. Major Bacon was the father of Dr. W. T. Bacon, the well-known oculist of this city. A friend of Major Bacon says of him: "It is rare indeed to find united in one person so many of the traits that should mark the American gentleman, earnest Christian character, a faith sincere and broad, charity that never failed, and withal, the keen sense of humor and the grace of native courtesy that rendered his presence welcome in every circle where the traditions of truth and honor are preserved."

William Conner, Jr., was chosen to succeed Major Bacon in the command of the Guard March 10, 1847. He had previously held minor offices in the company. He was a native of Hartford, and a nephew of Colonel Solomon Porter. He was engaged in the insurance business here, and resided in Buckingham street. He resigned his command of the Guard May 9, 1850. To quote Major Ely once more: "Major Conner was of fine person, always ready and happy to sustain the renown of the old corps." Major Conner removed from this city to Springfield, Mass., and died in New London in 1880.

Leverett Seymour was chosen to the command of the Guard May 9, 1850, and served as Major Commandant for nearly

eleven years, the longest administration of any commander of the company. He was especially beloved by his command. Major Ely says: "You know how long and faithfully he sustained the Guard, bearing the heat and burden of the day in some of its most trying times, and how successfully he carried them through a time of difficulty and doubt." It is said that he repeatedly resigned his command, but he was felt to be so necessary to the prosperity of the company that his resignation was not accepted until 1861. He had held the offices of 2d Lieutenant and Captain and 1st Lieutenant previous to his election to the office of Major. And when Major Goodwin resigned the command in 1862, Major Seymour was elected to the office for the second time, but declined so positively that the company could do nothing but accept his declination. A writer in the *Courant* about 1858 speaks of Major Seymour as "the present noble Commandant, who combines in his own person all the courtly bearing, grace, and dignity of a veteran general." Major Seymour was a merchant in this city for about forty years, and served in both branches of the city government. He died suddenly of apoplexy Feb. 15, 1883, aged 62 years. His funeral was held at his home in Main street, the Rev. J. W. Bradin conducting the services. The music was furnished by the South Church quartette, and the bearers were ex-Majors Hunt, Dodd, Talcott, and Parsons of the Foot Guard.

Lucius E. Hunt was the son of Edwin Hunt, an old-time bookseller and publisher of Hartford, and was born in 1829. He was himself engaged for many years in the book business, though in later years he was connected with the government envelope works. Few members of the Guard have had a more honorable record than Major Hunt. He enlisted about 1846, and from that time he was most devoted to the interests of the company. He was Ensign in 1852, 4th Lieutenant in 1853, 2d Lieutenant in 1855, and Captain in 1862. He was one of Major Seymour's ablest supporters during his long command, and was chosen his successor December 4, 1862. He continued in the command until October 6, 1865. He was exceedingly active in the organization of the Veteran Corps, and was its secretary for many years. He took an active part in the preparation for the Centennial celebration, sending out the invitations and

doing a large part of the clerical work necessary in the arrangements. He died in 1886, at the age of 57.

Major Henry C. Ransom was chosen commander of the Guard in October, 1865, and was still its Major at the time of his death, February, 1867. He was for many years a dry goods merchant of this city, and was much respected and beloved. Major Ely says of him: "Of fine personal appearance, a nervous, quick, and fine officer,—much attached to his men and they to him,—his memory will ever remain permanent and fresh with those whom he commanded." His death was caused by a sad accident, and was a great shock to the community in which he was held with such high esteem. One of the city papers speaks thus of him: "No man was more esteemed in this entire community. Of perfect probity and uprightness in all his relations, he had the confidence of all who knew him. In a quiet way he possessed, too, an uncommon share of firmness and moral courage, traits which we remember were strikingly illustrated on more than one occasion; and thus tested, proved to be the fine gold on which the furnace fires of trial could have no other effect than to refine and purify it." Major Ransom was but forty years of age, and had been an officer of the Guard for several years before his election as Major.

Major Ransom's death necessitating a choice for commanding officer, the members of the company were called upon by order of Adjutant-General Stanton to assemble and make choice of such commanding officer. In accordance with this order they convened March 4, 1867, and chose Captain Henry P. Barton commander. Major Barton had held several commissioned offices in the company, being chosen Ensign in August, 1862, and in December of the same year fourth Lieutenant. He was elected third Lieutenant in 1863, and in 1865 Captain and first Lieutenant.

During his period of command, Governors Jewell and English were commanders-in-chief, and this period seems to have been one of general prosperity for the company. It was during Major Barton's command that the Guard was invited to Springfield to meet the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, and it was also during his administration that General Grant visited Hartford.

In the record of January 1, 1869, we find that three prizes,

the first of \$25, the second of \$15, and the third of \$10, were offered to the three members of the company who should procure the enlistment of the highest number of men into the Guard before the 15th of April, but no record appears of the names of the winners. During this administration, also, the By-Laws were revised. In June, 1871, Major Barton resigned his command, and these resolutions were adopted by the company: *Resolved*, that we have learned with sincere regret of the resignation and retirement from active duty of Major H. P. Barton, who has served as a commissioned officer of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard for nearly nine years, and has so ably and acceptably filled the responsible position of Major for the last four years. We appreciate the effort he has made to remain so long with us at our own request, at no small sacrifice on his part, and we can truly declare that even in his absence his influence has been felt upon the company for good, while his presence has always been cheering and encouraging. We believe that much of the present efficiency and "esprit de corps" is due to his judicious firmness, his genial disposition, and his acknowledged impartiality. We remember gratefully that he has always been ready to maintain everywhere the proper claims and the true interests of the company.

Resolved, that while we reluctantly part with Major Barton as our commander, we congratulate him on the reputation and the memory he leaves among us, and we feel confident that no member of his command cherishes toward him any sentiments but those of respect and regard, nor fails to hope for him a long life of success and happiness.

William H. Dodd is descended on both sides from charter members of the Foot Guard, his great-grandfather being one of the three men of that name who signed the petition for the charter. He held the offices of corporal, sergeant, 2d and 3d lieutenants in the company, and was chosen Captain in 1869. He was also the recording secretary of the company from 1862 to 1871, when his election to the command compelled him to resign the care of the records into other hands. Major Dodd was commandant at the Centennial celebration, and to his executive ability is due much of the success of the occasion. He resigned his commission in 1874, and the company passed resolutions of thanks to him for his efficient service, at the same

time expressing regret that he considered his resignation necessary. Major Dodd has been a lithographer for many years in this city, living in Russell street, but has recently removed to Lehigh Gap, Pa., where he is engaged in mining.

Major Charles C. Osborne was born in New York State, but came to Hartford when a boy, entering the drug store of W. A. Ward as clerk. About 1855 he opened a drug store of his own in American Row, and continued in business at the same place for twenty years. He enlisted in the Foot Guard in 1862; in 1868 he was made 4th lieutenant, the following year 3d lieutenant, and in 1871 captain. Upon the retirement of Major Dodd in 1874 he was chosen to the command, and held the position the remaining two years of his life. He was well posted in military matters, and was an exceptionally good drill-master. In 1869 a large number of the men of the company, desiring to express to Lieutenant Osborne their high appreciation of his services as drill-master, presented him with a handsome sword, sash, and epaulettes, Pay-Master C. C. Strong making the presentation address. Mr. Strong testified to the fact that to Mr. Osborne's instruction the company was indebted for its superior military proficiency, and voiced the sentiments of the Guard when, in conclusion, he wished Lieutenant Osborne a long life, crowned with the honors he had faithfully won. Lieutenant Osborne responded in a brief speech, in which he expressed his thanks for the gifts he had received and his hope that he might be in future worthy of the continued affection of his comrades. Major Osborne died February 6, 1875, after a short illness of pneumonia. The *Times*, in an obituary notice, says: "Major Osborne was a citizen whom the community can ill afford to lose. He was an unassuming man, and outside his military experience shrank from anything like publicity. He was very exact and conscientious in all his dealings, and remarkably prompt and firm in his character." The *Post* said: "He was an honorable and whole-souled man, who was highly esteemed by all who knew him in private life and loved and looked up to, not only as a leader but a true friend, by those who were connected with him in military affairs. Affable, witty, whole-souled, none knew him but to love him, and in his company to-day there is general and deep-seated sorrow at the loss of a commander, a brother, and a firm friend, whose place it will be

difficult to fill." Major Osborne's funeral was attended at the Center Church by his entire command, the pall-bearers being ex-Majors Dodd, Barton, Hunt, and Seymour, and Captain W. M. Foster and Sergeant D. C. Pond.

Major John Caldwell Parsons was born in Hartford in 1832, of distinguished Connecticut parentage. His boyhood was spent in this city, and he graduated from Yale in the class of 1854. He studied law at Harvard and was admitted to the bar in 1858. On April 7, 1870, he married Miss Mary McClellan of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of Dr. Ezra Stiles Ely. Mrs. Parsons died in 1871, leaving a son, Francis Parsons. Mr. Parsons was chosen to the office of Major of the Foot Guard in 1875, having previously held several minor offices. He served as commander for about two years, and was always a most generous supporter of the command. This generosity was particularly manifested in the building of the new armory; and, not only did Major Parsons give most liberally to the building fund, but left in his will the sum of \$1,000 toward the defraying of the armory debt.

Major Parsons held many honored positions, being president of the Society for Savings, a director of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, of the National Exchange Bank, the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, and the Security Company. Major Parsons was also closely identified with the Center Church, of which he was a member. In this church he placed a memorial window to Major John Caldwell, for whom he was named. He also placed in this church a tablet to the memory of Dr. Hawes, and another to Chief Justice Williams. Major Parsons died March 11, 1898, at his home in Prospect Avenue. His funeral was attended in the Center Church by many who were associated with him in business and in social life. He was buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

Upon the occasion of Major Parsons' death the Board of Trustees of the Foot Guard, of which he was the president, passed the following resolutions :

"John C. Parsons, Major of the Company from 1875 to 1877, and president of this corporation continuously since its organization in November, 1865, died yesterday, the 11th inst. His interest in the affairs of the company was always intense and active, and he gave to it abundantly of his time, his services, and his means.

“The fact that the company now has an armory of its own is largely due to the efforts of Major Parsons. The late Major John C. Kinney, at the time of the dedication of the armory, spoke of him as follows: ‘But we should have made but little progress except for the splendid support given us by Major Parsons, president of the Board of Trustees and chairman of our Finance Committee. His name, his personal contributions, and his efforts were largely instrumental in securing the noble cash gifts which enabled us to buy the site and pay for every expenditure up to the laying of the first foundation stone; and, from first to last, Major Parsons, in addition to his other gifts, has given his valuable time and counsel to the work.’

“In the death of Major Parsons the company as well as this Board lose a warm friend and an earnest supporter, and we place this minute upon our records to witness our appreciation of the great benefit which the company has received from his services and example, and to acknowledge our great obligations to him and the irreparable loss which we have suffered by his death.”

William H. Talcott, the twenty-eighth Major of the Guard, was enlisted into its ranks in 1862, and his connection with the company covers a period of seventeen years. He then was chosen to the successive offices of 4th Lieutenant, 3d Lieutenant, and 2d Lieutenant. In 1877 Major Parsons resigned his command and Lieutenant Talcott was chosen to succeed him as major.

“To Major Talcott,” says a Connecticut paper of somewhat recent date, “belongs the credit of making the Guard financially self-sustaining. He conducted its affairs on business principles, and proved a most efficient officer.” It was during Major Talcott’s command that the excursion to Saratoga and Schuylerville was made, by all means the most successful from every point of view of the Guard’s many ventures in that line. Major Talcott held the command more than two years, resigning in July, 1879.

Major George B. Fisher was chosen to the command of the Guard July 23, 1879, succeeding Major William H. Talcott. He had been a member of the Guard some years, enlisting in 1867, and holding various offices. At the time of his appointment to the command of the Guard, he had just resigned the office of Adjutant of the First Regiment, C. N. G., which office he had held two years, serving under Col. Hudson and retiring with him. To Major Fisher belongs the credit of adding new lustre to the Inaugural Ball, which has now become such an important social

event. To him, also, is due the credit for the organization of the major's staff.

Up to the time of Major Fisher's assuming command the only flag carried by the company was a white silk one. Major Fisher instituted the custom of having the United States and State flags carried by the Guard, and the color guard was formed when the new flags were obtained.

Major Fisher also procured the company overcoats through the kindness of Governor Andrews.

The company celebrated the first anniversary of Major Fisher's command by a street parade, the officers and men in line numbering 108. They were in full dress uniform, and were reviewed by Governor Andrews. Several members of the 21st Regiment, N. Y. S. M., were present, and the officers and guests were given a supper at Merrill's.

Major Fisher resigned his command in 1881, removing from this city to Detroit. Some time previous to his resignation the Guard presented him with a fine crayon portrait of himself, the work of Rand of Philadelphia.

Major Fisher is a native of Connecticut, and well known, especially in insurance circles.

Major A. H. Embler was promoted to the command of the Guard in 1881. He was for some time the drill-master of the company, and under his instruction the Guard gained great proficiency. In 1880 he was presented by the battalion with a beautiful sword, belt, and sash, as a token of its appreciation of his services. Major Embler has a grand military record, entering the U. S. service as 1st Sergeant in the 71st Regiment, N. Y. S. M. He was severely wounded at the first battle of Bull Run. He was appointed Lieutenant of the 82d Regiment New York Volunteers, and was soon made captain, being again wounded at Antietam. After his recovery he served on the staff of Gen. Gibbons, commanding the 2d Division of the 2d Army Corps, with the rank of captain, and continued a member of the corps until the close of the war. He was present when the rebel flags captured at Appomattox were turned over to President Johnson and his cabinet, on which occasion he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel from Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton for meritorious services rendered on the field of battle.

When Major Embler resigned the command of the Guard,



COMMANDANT'S HEADQUARTERS.

January, 1882, it was said of him, "The retiring major has done more than any other man to bring the company up to its high standard of military efficiency, and he retains a deep interest in the organization with which he proposes to maintain a connection, and in which he is thoroughly appreciated." Since leaving Hartford Major Embler has been connected with the Southern New England Telephone Co. as its Secretary and Treasurer. He served as Adjutant-General of the State on the staff of Governor Bulkeley.

Major John Coddington Kinney was born at Nassau, New York, in 1839. He was graduated from Yale College in 1861, and in the following November enlisted as a private in Co. K, 13th C. V., refusing a commission which he subsequently earned on the battlefield. Wounded at Irish Bend, April, 1862, he refused to leave the field until the end of the engagement. He was one of the volunteers to lead the "Forlorn Hope" at the storming of Port Hudson in June, 1863; was an adjutant in the 13th Regiment in the Red River expedition of 1864, and in August of the same year served as signal officer on Farragut's Flagship in Mobile Bay. He was appointed Major on General Steele's staff, serving as signal officer during the last campaign of the war. During the period of reconstruction he was supervisor of Duval County, Florida. He returned to Connecticut in 1868 and accepted a position on the editorial staff of the *Waterbury American*. Four years later he came to Hartford and became connected with the *Courant*, continuing on its editorial staff until 1890, when he was chosen Postmaster. He wrote for a number of magazines, and contributed an article on Farragut in Mobile Bay to the Century Company's "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." In 1882 he received the appointment of United States Marshal from President Arthur, and in 1890 President Harrison appointed him postmaster of Hartford. He was chosen to the command of the Foot Guard in 1882, and was its honored and beloved commander for more than nine years. His whole life entered into his command, and he devoted himself to its interests with never-abating zeal. "The company was always in his thoughts, even in the occasional wanderings of his mind in his last hours. His devotion to it has been of great benefit, and in all ways he has been its valued friend."—*Courant*, April 23, 1891.

Major Kinney was an ideal companion and friend, sympathetic in joy and sorrow, always ready and anxious to help every one who needed it. It was said of him at his funeral in reference to his editorial work, that "he never wrote a line, which, dying, he would wish to blot." His funeral was attended in the armory which the company were enabled to erect chiefly through his endeavors. The remains were escorted from his home to the armory by the Foot Guard, and the services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Bradin, Chaplain of the Guard, Rev. Dr. Walker, and Rev. Mr. Upson. There were representatives of many military companies present, and prominent men from all over the country. There were beautiful floral offerings from the Guard, the Veterans, and many other military organizations.

Major E. Henry Hyde, who succeeded Major Kinney in the command, is a native of Stafford, Connecticut, the son of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Hyde, who was well known throughout the State. Major Hyde received his early education in the schools of his native town, and at the Academies at Wilbraham and Monson, Massachusetts. He entered Yale College with the class of 1871, but left at the end of his Freshman year to pursue the study of law in the office of Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde in Hartford. He was admitted to the bar in 1871 and became associated in practice with Samuel L. Jones, Esq. In April, 1875, he formed with Charles M. Joslyn the firm of Hyde & Joslyn. In 1894 George H. Gilman was admitted to the firm which then became Hyde, Joslyn & Gilman; and when, in 1897, Frank L. Hungerford of New Britain was admitted the name was changed to that it now bears, Hungerford, Hyde, Joslyn & Gilman. The firm is counsel for many important corporations. Major Hyde was Assistant Clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1873, clerk in 1874, and in 1875 clerk of the Senate. He was Prosecuting Attorney of the City of Hartford from October 1, 1875, to April 1, 1877, and again from April 1, 1879, to April 1, 1880. He was appointed a member of the Commission on Uniform State Legislation by Governor Morris, an office which he still holds and in which he has rendered valuable services. He is President of the Hartford Board of Charity Commissioners. He was appointed Judge-Advocate of the Guard on the staff of Major

Fisher in 1879, and has always been an enthusiastic and zealous worker for the best interests of the company. He was an exceedingly popular Major, and his resignation in 1898 was received with deep regret by his command.

Major Hyde's administration of seven years was an era of great progress in the company's history, and during this time some of the pleastantest trips ever taken by the company were enjoyed. Notable among these are the visits to Chicago in 1892, and to Atlanta in 1895. Just before the command went to Atlanta Governor Coffin in behalf of the company presented Major Hyde with a beautiful diamond company badge, a token of the great esteem with which he was held by his company.

Upon Major Hyde's retirement from the command he sent to Captain R. R. Pease the following letter :

MY DEAR CAPTAIN: — I have just forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief my resignation as Major, and it seems proper that I should notify you of the fact. This step, as you are aware, I have had in contemplation for some time and feel compelled to take it by reason of the fact that I am unable longer to give to the company the time and services which the duties of the position demand.

I also desire to improve this opportunity of expressing to you personally, and through you to the officers and men, my deep and lasting sense of gratitude for the cordial and invaluable support and assistance which I have received constantly from you all. I desire also to commend with the highest praise the spirit of loyalty to the company which you all have always evinced. This spirit, looking only to the welfare of the command as a whole, and in which have been sunk all individual differences of opinion and personal ambitions, is characteristic of the Guard, and constituting as it does, one of its chief pillars of strength, should be zealously cultivated and encouraged.

It is needless for me to assure you that I sever my official connection with the company with great reluctance and with many heart pangs. It breaks up, in part at least, many associations and ties with you all, which have been to me extremely pleasant and enjoyable, the memory of which I shall always cherish, and I beg you to believe that my heart is still with you, my interest in the company is as great as ever, and if at any time I can be of service to it, I am yours to command.

May God bless and prosper the company. May God bless and prosper you, one and all.

Most cordially and sincerely yours,

E. HENRY HYDE.

September 29, 1898.

At a meeting of the Company held Oct. 10, 1898, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That it is the desire of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard to express its deep regret at the resignation of Major E. Henry Hyde, and its sincere appreciation of all the faithful efforts that he so cheerfully made in behalf of its welfare; therefore, be it

Resolved, That his long years of service, including those of his generous and soldierly devotion as its Commander, have endeared him to the officers and men. His name will always be honored and loved as one who by his impartial and devoted conduct did so much to keep up the record of the organization; and

Resolved, That the Company desires to express to him its earnest and heartfelt wishes for his happiness, and the assurance of its deepest interest in his future welfare.

JAMES W. BRADIN, Chaplain,	} <i>Committee.</i>
FRED R. BILL, 2d Lieut.,	
W. P. KENT,	

Attest, WARREN T. BARTLETT, *Recording Secretary.*

These resolutions were engrossed upon vellum, with illuminated text, and bound in Russia leather, the title page containing the imprint, illuminated, of Major Hyde's service medal, with bars denoting service of 17 years. The whole thing was remarkably handsome and tasteful, and emphasized anew the loyalty of the Command to its retiring Major.

Major Louis R. Cheney, the present Commander of the Guard, was born in South Manchester, and educated in public and private schools in that town. He was graduated at the High School in this city in the class of 1879. For a period of ten years he was engaged in the silk manufacturing business in South Manchester and in this city. In 1889, he removed to New York, entering the sales department of Cheney Brothers and having entire charge of the Philadelphia branch. In 1893, he returned to Hartford, where he has since resided.

He was assistant quartermaster-general of the State in 1895-1896, serving on the staff of Governor Coffin. Major Hyde appointed him inspector on his staff in the Foot Guard in April, 1896, and upon Major Hyde's retirement in 1898, he was unanimously chosen Commandant.

Major Cheney is a member of the executive committee of the Hartford Hospital; a trustee of the American School for the Deaf; a director in the Connecticut River Banking Company; a member of the Board of Common Council; a director of the Hartford Golf Club Co.; one of the board of managers of the Sons of the American Revolution; a member of the Mili-

itary Order of Foreign Wars ; of the Society of Colonial Wars; vice-president of the Hartford Club ; a member of the Republican Club in this city, and of the Players' Club of New York. It is an interesting fact that his grandfather, George Wells Cheney, the oldest of the Cheney brothers, was a member of the Foot Guard from 1818 to 1831, and that Major Cheney's wife is a great-great-granddaughter of the first Governor, Jonathan Trumbull, who was the first of the long line of Governors whom the Foot Guard have been privileged to "attend upon and guard."

CHAPTER VI.

THE VETERAN ASSOCIATION AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FOR some months previous to the beginning of active preparations for the celebration of the Centennial of the Guard, the subject of the formation of a veteran association was much discussed, and early in 1870 the matter took definite form.

Circulars were sent out to former members of the company, which read as follows :

The propriety of forming an association consisting of ex-members of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard has long been a subject of discussion, and the near approach of the centennial anniversary of the organization of the battalion has enlisted the active interest of the present company that such an organization should be formed during the present year. At the request, therefore, of many of the ex-members and of the officers and privates now forming the company, we earnestly invite you to attend a meeting of the past officers and members of the battalion, to be held at the armory of the Guard in American Hall, in this city, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1870, at half past seven o'clock p. m., for the purpose of perfecting an association or organization of the veteran members in such manner as may be deemed expedient and proper. There will be no expense attending the formation or continuance of the organization contemplated, the company giving to us the use of the rooms and other facilities and accommodations required, and the object hoped to be attained is only to awaken and sustain an interest in the company, revive old associations, and keep fresh the memory of the past.

We shall confidently expect your presence at the time mentioned, and hope for your cordial sympathy and interest in the object above stated.

This was signed by ex-Majors James M. Goodwin, Lynde Olmstead, Calvin Day, James G. Bolles, Jonathan Goodwin, Wm. B. Ely, William Connor, Jr., Leverett Seymour, and L. E. Hunt.



VETERANS' RECEPTION ROOM.

The following was added to the circular :

In behalf of the officers and privates of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard we cordially unite in the request of the past officers of this battalion ; and we earnestly hope to see an organization of the veteran members perfected prior to the centennial anniversary of the Guard.

This was signed by Major Barton and the commissioned officers.

In accordance with the foregoing call a meeting of the ex-members of the Guard was held at the armory in American Hall, on Wednesday evening, February 23, 1870. There were thirty-two of the past members present, and a number of the active company. Major Hunt called the meeting to order and Major William B. Ely was chosen chairman, and Major L. E. Hunt, secretary.

On motion of Judge White it was

Voted, That as the expression of this meeting it is expedient to form a veteran association of the past members of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard.

On motion of Judge White it was also

Voted, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to draft a constitution, and select a name for the association, this committee to report at a future meeting.

The chairman appointed as said committee Major L. E. Hunt, Captain J. E. Strong, and Sergeant J. H. White.

The report of this committee was read and accepted at a meeting of the members, held Friday, March 4, 1870. The name chosen for the association was the First Company Governor's Foot Guard Veteran Corps. This committee also presented a draft of a constitution, which was adopted.

In accordance with the constitution the Corps proceeded to elect the following officers : Major Calvin Day, President ; Major Wm. B. Ely, Vice-President ; Major L. E. Hunt, Secretary ; 1st Sergeant DeWitt C. Pond, Treasurer ; J. Hurlburt White, Historian ; and Lieut. A. B. Redfield, Captain J. E. Strong, and Captain N. G. Hinckley, Executive Committee.

At a meeting held Dec. 17, 1877, it was

Voted, To procure a permanent uniform, which should consist of a black suit, sword and belt, soft felt hat with black and gilt cord, white gloves, and a suitable badge.

April 6, 1878, it was

Voted, To hire the front room adjoining the officers' room of the active company, as headquarters for the Veteran Corps, and this was subsequently done. This room was furnished by the Corps at an expenditure of \$200.

In addition to planning and carrying through to a successful issue the centennial celebration, the Veteran Corps have assisted the active company most heartily in all their endeavors. They were especially helpful in the erection of the armory, and it is largely due to the efforts of the members of the corps that the citizens of Hartford were moved to aid so generously in the enterprise.

The corps accompanied the active company on the excursion to Saratoga and Schuylerville in 1877, to Tarrytown in 1880, and to Springfield in 1886. They always parade with the company in the anniversary celebrations, and are a most useful and important adjunct of the life of the command.

The present list of officers of the corps is :

<i>Major</i> ,	WILLIAM G. FITCH.
<i>Captain and First Lieutenant</i> ,	FRED H. DEAN.
<i>Second Lieutenant</i> ,	THOMAS OAKES.
<i>Third</i> "	HOWARD G. BESTOR.
<i>Fourth</i> "	SAMUEL C. DOTY.
<i>Ensign and Adjutant</i> ,	GEORGE P. MERRITT.
<i>Quartermaster Sergeant</i> ,	WM. H. CARTER.

Sergeants.

Corporals.

- 1 FRED A. WEST,
- 2 R. D. BURDICK,
- 3 W. E. CAULKINS,
- 4 W. S. DWYER,
- 5 E. H. RICHMOND,
- 6 D. S. SEYMOUR,
- 7 E. TOLHUURST,
- 8 JOHN THOMSON.

- 1 A. O. WARNER,
- 2 WARREN L. FORBES,
- 3 R. W. WILLIAMSON,
- 4 E. L. FURREY,
- 5 A. C. BILL,
- 6 B. R. DWYER,
- 7 FRED R. LOYDEN,
- 8 GEO. R. MILLER.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

<i>President,</i>	. . .	CHARLES E. GILBERT.
<i>First Vice-President,</i>		JOHN D. TUCKER.
<i>Second</i>	“ . .	R. D. BURDICK.
<i>Secretary,</i>	. . .	GEORGE P. MERRITT.
<i>Financial Secretary,</i>	.	E. H. RICHMOND.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	. . .	A. C. J. WILLIAMS.
<i>Historian,</i>	. . .	C. E. GILBERT.
<i>Assistant Historian,</i>	.	WM. S. DWYER.

Executive Committee.

CHAS. E. GILBERT,	HOWARD G. BESTOR,
JOHN D. TUCKER,	FRED A. WEST,
R. D. BURDICK,	SAMUEL C. DOTY.
WM. G. FITCH,	

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The resolution incorporating the Board of Trustees was passed by the January, 1885, session of the Legislature. The original board consisted of ex-Majors Roland Mather and John C. Parsons, Major John C. Kinney, Edward W. Parsons, Leverett Brainard, John G. Root, De Witt C. Pond, Thomas W. Russell, James C. Pratt, Charles C. Strong, Edson Sessions, and E. Henry Hyde. The charter provides that the board may hold and control property in trust for the benefit of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard. It also provides that the number of trustees shall be not less than nine nor more than twelve, and that they shall always be chosen from among the active or past members of the company, but that the members of the board which shall be chosen from the active company shall never be more than five nor less than three. All vacancies in the board are filled by the trustees, but in case of their failure to fill a vacancy within six months, it is provided that such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor of the State.

The by-laws adopted by the board at a meeting held November 16, 1885, provide that the officers of the board shall be a president, a secretary, and a treasurer; that they shall hold office one year or until others shall be chosen to fill their places. The officers shall be chosen by the trustees from among themselves. In accordance with these by-laws Major John C. Parsons was chosen first president of the board, E. Henry Hyde secretary, and Charles C. Strong treasurer.

Soon after the incorporation of the board Major Roland Mather resigned and Mr. Charles E. Gilbert was chosen in his place.

The board at once began active efforts for the erection of an armory, and in 1887 they voted to purchase of John C. Mead the lot in High street on which the armory now stands. This lot was purchased at a cost of \$7,600. The account of the building of the armory is related elsewhere and need not be given here. It is sufficient to say that, not only in the erection of this building, but in every possible way, the trustees have devoted themselves to the best interests of the company, and that the prosperity now enjoyed by the command is very largely due to the wisdom and forethought which brought about the creation of the board. It should be remembered that by the provisions of their charter the trustees serve entirely without compensation, other than the gratitude of the entire command for whose welfare they so earnestly labor.

CHAPTER VII.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

IN August, 1871, the members of the newly organized Veteran Association held a meeting, at which they chose a committee to confer with a like committee from the active company to arrange plans for the celebration of the approaching centennial anniversary of the Foot Guard.

October nineteenth, the date of the granting of the charter, was chosen as the day for the celebration. A general committee of arrangements, of which Major Jonathan Goodwin was chairman, a finance committee, Major Calvin Day chairman, a committee on invitation, and various other committees were appointed. Major Leverett Seymour was chosen Marshal, Captain J. Ellsworth Strong, Assistant Marshal, and Sergeant J. Hurlburt White, Toastmaster.

The Second Company Governor's Foot Guard, of New Haven, were invited to be present and participate in the ceremonies.

Following the order of exercises agreed upon, the active company paraded at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, and received their colors and the Major Commandant in due form. After this they marched to the depot and received the second company from New Haven with the usual ceremonies. They then proceeded to the City Park (now Bushnell Park), where they were joined by members of the Veteran Corps and His Excellency the Governor, and, surrounded by a large number of spectators, they here planted a scion of the Charter Oak, which had been kindly furnished for the occasion by Erastus H. Crosby, Esq., of West Hartford.

The site chosen for the tree was a mound at the foot of Clinton street, and after it was placed in the ground Governor Jewell threw the first spadeful of earth upon it, followed by similar action from the officers of the company. The tree be-

ing placed firmly in position, Governor Jewell dedicated it in a short address, in which he referred to the associations connected with the name of the Charter Oak, and consecrated the newly planted scion to future generations of Connecticut patriots. He also expressed the hope that the bicentennial of the Foot Guard might be celebrated under the spreading branches of the tree thus dedicated.

These ceremonies concluded, the line of march was taken through the city to Allyn Hall, where a lunch had been prepared. At 12 o'clock the line was again formed, and the companies marched to the armory, where their arms were stacked and they were dismissed until 2 o'clock.

The Veteran Corps passed an hour or two at the armory in pleasant social intercourse.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the Guard, the Second Company, and the Veterans and invited guests marched from American Hall around the State House square to Pearl street, and down to the park, where a great crowd of people had assembled. When drawn in line, Governor Jewell and staff, mounted, came upon the field, and passed in review, the American Band playing "Hail to the Chief." This over, a line of march was taken up, and at the first forward move cannon upon the park were fired, and then all the bells chimed in, and the music of bells and cannon was kept up through the entire march, the procession marching through the following-named streets: Trinity to College, up College to Washington, down Washington to Park, up Park to Main, up Main to Ann, down Ann to Chapel, up Chapel to Trumbull, down Trumbull to Asylum. Arriving in Asylum street, both companies of the Guard formed in line on either side of the street, and the Governor and staff passed between them, followed by the Veterans and invited guests, and proceeded to the banquet.

This took place in Allyn Hall, commencing at about half-past 5 o'clock. The stage was decorated with flags and flowers, and upon the scene-back were the earliest flags or standards of the battalion. Perfect arrangements were made for the seating of all the military and guests. Governor Jewell, ex-Governors Buckingham and Hawley, ex-Lieutenant-Governors Catlin and Hyde, the venerable James B. Hosmer, the Hon. Gideon Welles, and several of the veteran ex-Majors of the Guard, oc-

cupied seats upon the stage, where two tables were spread for their especial accommodation. When the seats in the hall were taken, including those in the galleries, which were all filled with ladies as spectators, the assemblage was called to order by ex-Major Calvin Day, the president of the Veteran Corps, who gave the address of welcome. Major Day referred to the honorable history of the company and to his own great pride in having been associated with it, and expressed the pleasure felt by the Veteran Corps and the Active Company at the presence of so many friends of the Guard.

A prayer was then offered by the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Crane, after which came the banquet, served by Mr. A. A. Bacon, of the Clinton House. Immediately following the banquet the Chairman announced the Honorable J. Hurlburt White as Toastmaster, and Judge White read the following toast: "The History of the Guard; it connects the past with the present, the dead with the living, and it will connect the present with the future, the living with the yet unborn."

The Honorable Henry C. Deming responded in a most brilliant and instructive historical address, which was received with hearty applause. The greater part of this address has been quoted in various other places in this book, and was printed in full in the pamphlet containing the account of the centennial celebration, which was published in 1872.

This address was followed by "Auld Lang Syne" from the band, after which the second toast was announced:

"The State of Connecticut, proud of its past and hopeful of its future; not a state when the Guard had its origin, and dependent, like all free communities, on the spirit which animates its citizen soldiery for its continued sovereignty."

Governor Jewell was called upon to respond to this toast, which he did most happily, referring to the close and very pleasant relations which the Guard sustains to the state, and expressing the belief that the close of another century of its existence would find the Guard living "fully up to the traditions of its ancestry, than which no higher praise could be given."

"The Day we Celebrate" was announced as the third toast, and was responded to by George H. Clark in a witty poem.

To the toast, "The Veteran Association and ex-Majors, may they continue veterans till their boys are fitted by age to fill

their places," ex-Major William B. Ely responded in a most interesting address. Major Ely began by quoting the eminent historian Isaac W. Stuart as authority for the assertion that the Foot Guard was the same company, under a different organization, as that commanded by Mason and Wadsworth, and then paid tributes to the memory of the commanders of the company.

Lieutenant J. C. Parsons spoke for the toast, "The First Company Governor's Foot Guard, may they remain hereafter, as they have been heretofore, the models of a citizen soldiery."

Lieutenant Parsons thanked the friends of the Guard for all the good wishes expressed for its welfare, and in the name of the company promised their best endeavors to uphold the banner and keep unsullied the records of the honorable command which they represented, closing with a reference to the stirring memories always roused by the appearance of the company in its ancient uniform.

Captain Phile, of New Haven, responded briefly to the sixth toast, "The Second Company Governor's Foot Guard," as did Major Boardman of the First Company Governor's Horse Guard to the seventh.

The eighth regular toast was the "Ex-Governors and Commanders-in-Chief," to which ex-Governor Buckingham spoke, expressing his obligations to the company for the courtesies extended to him as Chief Magistrate, and referring to his confidence in the Guard during the trying days which the state passed through during the war of the rebellion.

Ex-Governor Hawley responded for "The Putnam Phalanx," and spoke of the influence upon the citizens of the state exerted by the companies which represent the historic past, closing with the hope that the Phalanx and the Guard might meet with equal friendliness one hundred years hence.

Dr. and Alderman J. W. Johnson spoke for "The City of Hartford," and Judge-Advocate J. L. Barbour spoke for "The City Guard."

The Honorable Henry C. Robinson, in response to "The Bar of the State of Connecticut," made one of the most eloquent addresses of the evening. He referred to the many distinguished members of the bar who had given their lives for their country, and paid a touching tribute to the memory of General Griffin A. Stedman, the son of an ex-Major of the



ACTIVES' RECEPTION ROOM.

Guard, closing with congratulations to the company upon the success of its celebration.

The Rev. Elisha Cushman made a witty response to the toast, "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in which he dwelt upon his childish remembrances of the Guard and his own connection with it.

Mr. George G. Sill responded to the toast, "The Ladies," in a very amusing speech, and the banquet was brought to a close about ten o'clock.

Altogether the celebration was a grand success, reflecting great credit upon the members of the Veteran Corps and all who assisted them in planning it and carrying out the plans. Not a single incident occurred to interfere with the success of the affair, and it will long be remembered, not only by the Battalion but by all their friends, as a most delightful occasion, one well worthy the organization whose long existence it commemorated.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

Second only to the centennial celebration in the interest attaching to it in the minds of the Guard is the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary, which was celebrated five years ago. During the twenty-five years that had intervened between the two events the Guard had passed through some of the pleasantest experiences of its life, and enthusiasm over the second great celebration was most hearty.

The various committees of arrangements were composed of many of the most prominent past and present members of the Company, and, a large proportion of these gentlemen being men of great influence in the community, the success of the celebration was assured from the first.

The invitations read :

1771.

THE FIRST COMPANY, GOVERNOR'S
FOOT GUARD

1806.

presents its compliments and requests the honor of your presence at the celebration of its One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Anniversary,
on Monday, October the nineteenth.

The favor of a reply before October tenth is requested.

ALBERT C. BILL,

2d Lieutenant and Adjutant.

E. HENRY HYDE, JR.,

Major Commanding

Hartford, Connecticut.

Military Guests are requested to appear in uniform.

The following order of exercises was decided upon : Reception of military guests at Armory at 1 o'clock ; Formation at 2 o'clock ; Reception of the Governor and ex-Governors at the Hartford Club at 2.15, followed by a short parade ; Church service at 3.30 o'clock ; Banquet at the Armory at 6 o'clock.

Among the guests of the occasion were Governor Coffin and the ex-Governors of the State, ex-Majors of the Company, officers and members of the various State militia organizations, representatives of the Old Guard of New York, of the Albany Burgesses' Corps, the Worcester Continentals, the Providence Light Infantry, the United Train of Artillery of Providence, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, and the Newport Artillery.

Many prominent civilians were invited. The Veteran Corps were ordered to parade with the active company.

The line of march was short, from the Armory to Allyn Street, to Trumbull, to Pratt, to Main, to Prospect, to the Hartford Club, where Governor Coffin and the ex-Governors were received.

The line of march was then taken from the Club to Central Row, to Main Street, to Trumbull, to Pearl, to Trinity, to Capitol Avenue, to Main, to the Center Church.

The services at the church were very interesting and impressive, and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Charles M. Lamson. The order of service was as follows :

SALUTATION TO THE COLORS —

The Star-Spangled Banner, *Colt's Band.*

OVERTURE — William Tell, *Colt's Band.*

Invocation.

ANTHEM — " God of our Fathers," *Choir.*

Scripture Lesson.

HYMN — O God, beneath Thy guiding hand.

Creed and Prayers.

HYMN — Onward, Christian Soldiers.

ANTHEM — O Lord of Hosts, *Choir.*

Sermon.

Rev. Joseph H. Twichell.

HYMN — America.

Doxology.

POSTLUDE — " Hallelujah Chorus."

The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell,

pastor of the Asylum Hill Congregational church. The discourse was as follows:

Matt. viii, 9. For I also am a man under authority, having under myself soldiers: and I say to this one, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my servant, Do this, and he doeth it.

All thoughts beside arising out of this answer of an officer of the Roman army to our Lord and out of the circumstances connected with it, I pass by at this time, to mark that feature of it only which makes it suggestive of the subject on which I am to speak. It contains the vivid description of a cardinal aspect of the military service, viz., the exercise of command on the one hand and of obedience on the other; with which are closely related other traits that are peculiar—or peculiar in degree—to that service, and must also be considered in computing its significance.

The Value of the Military Element in the Nation,—that is my theme. The military element in the nation is composed of physical and psychical factors. It comprises the military establishment, or that class of the people who are under actual military discipline, together with the ideas and habits of thought which military discipline tends to cultivate in those subject to it, and to diffuse and foster in the general community.

Our military establishment in the United States embraces our regular army and navy, and, including the new naval reserve, an unsurpassed active militia, of which this venerable organization, that today our universal citizenship congratulates, holds a place of honorable distinction—in all, not far from 100,000 men. To these are to be added the large body of former members of the militia corps, who have earned their discharge by service, and the veterans of the Civil War, north and south, of whom several hundreds of thousands still survive. These classes combined constitute an order which is the chief repository, conservator and propagator among us of the military ideas and the military spirit. And when with this personnel you have reckoned the public effect issuing from it, you have the sum of what I have called the military element.

While it is true that the thoughts and the traits that are by eminence soldierly come out most conspicuously into view in war, they are by no means dependent on war for their existence and for their strength. They develop in conditions of military discipline, and are its natural product. I suppose it to be indisputable that the discipline of our National Guard and other militia, largely in consequence of comparatively recent enactments of our national Congress, has of late years in a marked degree advanced, and the quality of the soldiery bred by it correspondingly improved. It is a question if the military element of the United States is not at this time, to say the least, as considerable an ingredient of our life as ever hitherto. At all events, they who suppose it to be dwindling are in error.

Now the soldier's profession and all soldiering whatsoever is, as

everybody knows, under extensive indictment as of an evil tendency. It is wont to be assumed in many quarters as an axiom that a man in the military capacity is primarily the incarnate representative of brute force and of an intrinsically demoralizing principle. It is in particular taken for granted that he is the menace and the cause of war. I have of late noticed in several instances public objection made to what is called the Boys' Brigade as formed in many churches for social-moral purposes, but having a uniform and practice in the manual of arms and in company evolution for a feature of attraction, also of military drill in our public schools, as inevitably tending to beget the temper of violence—the war spirit. As to war, it is debatable at any rate if a modern army be not an institution which tells distinctly for peace. Be that as it may, it is the fact that of all constituting the present military arm of this nation, on land and on sea, exceedingly few ever saw a battle, or, it is highly probable, ever will. But, as I have already intimated, soldiery means far more than fighting. It is not just to read the prime import of it in scenes of savagery, blood, and woe. It is not there that the popular mind does read it. One of the finest, most admirable characters conceived in the general thought is that of the typical soldier. And no wonder; for of those examples of exalted manhood which have claimed the just homage of the world, military life has furnished, and continues to furnish, certainly its full share. When Gordon, bred to arms and almost all his life on the field, you might say, perished at Khartoum, it was above all as a humanitarian and a Christian that he was mourned. Yet he was a thorough soldier, and it was as a soldier that he grew to his stature in all the high qualities that distinguished him. And he was one of a class that not only constantly reappear in military life, but that are visibly the product of it. Which led one of the great English journals, speaking of him and of his like, to say that they almost "forced one to the conclusion that the camp and not the court or the cloister supplies the best training for the moralist." We have had them in this country. George Washington was formed in the schools of military experience. So were Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman—those two lofty-minded, great-hearted, good men. My judgment is that for a specimen of elevated morale the letters they exchanged on occasion of the promotion of the former to the supreme command of our armies are pretty nearly incomparable in point of the temper of generosity and magnanimity unbounded, mixed with an exquisite modesty which they equally exhibit. And again, what more beautiful a moral spectacle do our annals embalm than Grant at the surrender of Appomattox? It is the moulding influence of military life witnessed in such things that saves it, and ought to save it, with the great multitude of thoughtful men from being judged by its incidental dark side only. There is that in it which, if discerned with a true insight, will account for the soldier's place in the public heart on other and more creditable grounds than that we have a strain of the barbaric surviving in us, or even that we are made to honor physical courage; which will account, for instance, for

the fact that such a man as the noble and gentle-natured Frederic W. Robertson of Brighton, churchman and great preacher, one of the shining lights of the modern pulpit, wished all his life long that he might have been an officer of the British army, as his father was before him.

What it is, is not, indeed, far to seek. The soldier in his person represents certain ideas to which mankind were made to do homage. He is the embodiment of the principle of vicariousness—of interposition in another's behalf, of accepting loss, or the hazard of loss, for another's sake. That is one of the first meanings of soldiership. He who puts on the military garb announces by that sign that he is pledged to oppose to the assault of violence upon the people to which he belongs, if need shall be, the barrier of his own body. I think that what on the whole was to me the most impressive sight I beheld during the Civil War was the Sixth Massachusetts Militia Regiment—of factory boys mostly—marching through New York city on the 18th of April, 1861, on the way to Washington to make that pledge good.

Soldiership stands also—and is felt to stand—for the creed that there are things, that there are public interests, worth defending at cost of the sacrifice of every interest beside, and even of the supreme sacrifice; worth risking, and if it be so, giving, life for. The commercial highest standard of value is the pecuniary. The military standard is higher.

“There is [said that same Frederic Robertson to whom I just referred, speaking out of his soldierly heart] something worse than death, Cowardice is worse than death, aye, than a hundred thousand deaths, when a nation has gravitated down into the creed that the wealth of nations consists not in generous hearts,

Fire in each breast, and freedom on each brow,

not in national virtues and primitive simplicity, and heroic endurance, and the preference of duty to life,—not in men, but in silk and cotton and something they call capital.” As regards the sentiment that inspired and animated the public heart, the grandest period of this country's modern history was that in which our people, as with one voice, were crying, “Give! Give! Give!—the treasure we have gathered, the blood of our choicest youth,—all that is needed of both—to keep this nation one.” It was a time marked by the stir of evil passions. Yes, and by the glow of the noblest passions as well,—a time when, in a sublime way, the spiritual triumphed over the material. And the spirit that then so gloriously fired and ruled the nation was nowhere so magnificently displayed as in that consecrated host that marched under the flag. On that never-to-be-forgotten afternoon in 1863 at Chancellorsville, when the Army of the Potomac was surprised by that tremendous and disastrous flank attack of Stonewall Jackson on our right wing that suddenly changed the whole face of the situation, the colonel of the Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, whose command was at the very point of the line on which the thunderbolt was about to fall, hearing the outpost volley that announced the enemy at hand, and riding out to see what it

meant and discovering the solid ranks of the unexpected onset sweeping on, hastened back and called his men to their feet and said to them : "A great battle is on in which many lives will be lost. Some of us will not see another sunrise. If there is a man in the ranks who is not ready to die for his country, let him come to me and I will give him a pass to the rear." To which the only reply made was the set of inexorable determination on every countenance ; and in another half hour their dead were numbered by the score. But that was a soldier's speech, distinctly reminding them that heard it of the rule of choice in such a case which, by the military standard, they had professed.

What wonder that, with that rule understood as an article of the military creed, the people hold soldiery in so exalted regard in spite of all accusations brought against it?

Furthermore, we shall perceive, if we consider, that those notably fine developments of character to which I have alluded as occurring among those whose life career has been military, whose university has been the camp, are justly attributable in large measure to the military discipline as a school of training.

One of the great German commanders has recently, while conceding the public hardship of the cost of Germany's immense and burdensome military establishment, and the loss involved in the withdrawal from productive labor of the body of German youth for the years covered by the military service exacted of them, declared the firm conviction that nevertheless, and the matter of the national defense aside, Germany is vastly the gainer by it in the type of average German manhood thereby produced. And Viscount General Wolseley has on various occasions declared the same in effect as it applies to England. And no mistake about it, there is reason in that opinion. There is a certain admirable and laudable natural education by military discipline — an education for citizenship, which, so far as can be seen, is not likely, or anyhow so likely, to be acquired by other means, in the same degree.

A classmate and friend of mine who served in the Confederate army of Northern Virginia throughout the war for the Union, in an address given by him at a reunion of Confederate veterans, after speaking of Lee and Jackson and Johnston and Stuart and Longstreet, asks this very question of why it is that military life breeds men of that stamp, of personally so noble a strain : "They are not anomalies," he says, "but the lofty yet normal outcome of a grand system of physical and mental and moral training. What, then, is this training, and what are the formative elements of this life? We answer : The essential character of the soldier's life is service ; its all-pervading law is duty. Its first lesson is obedience unquestioning ; its last lesson, command unquestioned ; its daily discipline, accountability unceasing ; its final burden, responsibility unmeasured."

It is an answer full of truth, and goes far to explain the fact under inquiry. Take the items of command and obedience alone. They both, as is obvious, are factors of a grand culture that is contributed in a signal

and even incomparable measure by the conditions of military service. Equally upon the commanding officer of an army and upon the lowest noncommissioned officer of a company is devolved the function of exercising an authority that may not be challenged. Again, in turn, these same, and at the same time—the general no less than the corporal—obey the behest of a superior, likewise without challenge, and as implicitly as does the man in the ranks. That is an inseparable, universal feature of the military regime. And who cannot see that therein is a training in that very essential of self-control, self-subjection, and respect for constituted authority which vitally concerns, not alone the welfare and fitness to its purpose of the military organization, but no less the welfare and fitness to its purpose of the civil organization, the well-being of society and even its existence. I conceive it to be a circumstance of higher public import than we are apt to think—though sometimes we do recognize it—that by the grace of such military organization as we have our communities include a numerous body of citizens who know how to give and to obey orders.

The spirit of what I have termed the military element in the nation, claiming that it is nurtured and conserved by the military organization, is of that nature. It is the spirit of reverence for law, of loyalty to government, of rooted, ingrained aversion to everything that partakes of the quality of anarchy. To infuse this spirit into civil life—into our civil life—is worthy to be desired and sought above everything else almost, in all times and in these times. And thereunto whatever of soldiership there is among us positively tends. Nothing can be falser than to allege that the military ideas, in their effect on those who specially personify them—most certainly in those communities that breathe the air of freedom—are opposed to principles of civil order, rule, and allegiance. The contrary is true. We have illustrious examples that demonstrate this. In the beginning of our national history, Washington was only grieved and angered when in the hour of victory he was approached with an overture, provoked, as he well knew, by a bitter sense of injustice, to take into his hands the reins of arbitrary power. How glad Grant was to lay aside the sword and have peace. And how glad the mighty hosts he led were to stack arms, and melt back into the ranks of common citizenship. A short time since, as I stood one evening on City Hall square, listening to a Socialist orator, expounding his gospel of universal topsy-turvy, an old soldier near me in the crowd, spying my Grand Army button, turned up his face to me and whispered: "I don't think we take much stock in this sort of thing, do we, comrade?" I am thankful to believe that he so expressed a feeling prevalent among old soldiers.

That the soldier's creed of allegiance to law, and of submission to the God-ordained powers that be, should leaven the body politic is the more a living need of ours, in that the civil rule over us, which we are sworn to acknowledge and sustain, is that of popular sovereignty. This is a free republic that we live under. The man who says, and spreads it abroad, that as a nation we are at this present time ruled by syndicates

and trusts and corporations of one kind and another—I don't care who he is—libels his country. Those who are today our national authorities are such because they were chosen by the people. And they that succeed them will be invested with the powers and responsibilities of government for the same reason.

No, my fellow citizens: whatever imperfections may develop in the application of our free democratic policy to the changing conditions of changing times; whatever, in the vast and swift unfoldings of our national life, experience may teach us requires adjustment or amendment in the ordering of our public affairs, let us pray that as regards the law-abiding sentiment, that foundation of civic morality, which is the life, strength, and hope of the commonwealth, the popular heart may continue true and sound. So long as it is in the ascendant it is well with us as a people. When it waxes feeble, peril is at the door. Whatever reinforces it is blessed; whatever undermines it is accursed.

I have thus endeavored to convey my thought of the significance of what it is proper to denominate the military or soldierly element to the character of citizenship and the life of the state.

May I, as a Christian minister, say in closing that it has a further scope of application. The principles of personal loyalty, reverence for authority, obedience, upon which we have dwelt, are not they, too, the corner stone of religion? If the accord of honor to authority where honor is due, if the faithful and joyful following of great and worthy leadership, if the high enthusiasm of unselfish devotion to the public cause belong to the fulfillment of the true character of manhood in human relations, and the defect of them denotes an inferior manhood, do they not also belong to the true character of manhood in those relations that are supreme—in relation to the divine government that is over us, and its laws; in relation to Him who is the Lord and Master of us all, whom to obey and follow is our highest calling, in whose service alone is our perfect freedom?

Five of the ex-Governors of the state were present at the exercises, Governors Hawley, Andrews, Lounsbury, Waller, and Bulkeley, and their presence added much to the interest of the occasion.

The banquet took place at 6 o'clock. The Armory was beautifully decorated, the Foot Guard colors, scarlet and buff, predominating. The stage was draped with the American flag, and at one side was a large, full-length portrait of Washington. Colt's Band was stationed behind banks of beautiful palms, and gave a concert program of twelve numbers during the evening.

Covers were laid for 350, and the scene was very bright and animated, the black dress-suits of the civilians present serving as a background for the brilliant uniforms of the Guard and their military guests.

The menu was all that could be desired, and the toast program was a triumph of literary and artistic effort.

An elaborate course dinner was served, nearly two hours being occupied in the service. Grace was said by the Rev. Dr. C. M. Lamson.

When cigars were lighted Major Hyde rapped for order, and opened the post-prandial exercises. The couplet to his address of welcome was —

“ Sir, you are very welcome to our house,
But it must appear in other ways than words.
Therefore, I scant this breathing courtesy.”

— *Merchant of Venice*.

Major Hyde in welcoming the guests said :

“ It is my duty to call you to ‘ attention,’ but here my ‘ tour of duty’ ends. I am about to turn you over to one of my distinguished staff officers, the judge-advocate, whose marked proficiency in drill, consummate skill in tactics, and marvelous dexterity in maneuvers, military or otherwise, thoroughly qualify him for command while cigars are smoked and the ‘ setting-up exercises’ are continued.”

Major Hyde continuing said :

“ It gives me great pleasure in behalf of the Guard, veterans and active, to extend a hearty greeting and a cordial welcome to our guests. Our salutation and our words of welcome, I beg to assure you, are not empty phrases ; they are not simply formal, not mere ‘ lip service’ ; they are genuine ; and they come from our hearts. We rejoice at this opportunity of celebrating our one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of our organization, but we rejoice especially at having present at our festivities to make our celebration complete so many of our best and dearest comrades and friends. We bid you all a generous welcome to the hospitalities of the Guard.

“ The pulse of the Guard quickens as we recall with pride our ‘ March to Atlanta’ and Charleston and Richmond, as escort to Governor Coffin. Our memories are thronged with pleasant recollections of that trip and its associations, and appreciating, as we do most heartily, the kind and thoughtful consideration we have received from him and his administration, we bid right royal welcome to our commander-in-chief.

“ For one hundred and twenty-five years this command has ‘ waited and attended’ upon His Excellency, the Governor of Connecticut. There have been many of him. The Governor comes and the Governor goes, but his Guard is here forever. I said we have ‘ waited and attended’ upon the Governor of Connecticut. I repeat and emphasize the fact that we have often ‘ waited.’ The Guard has had the honor to serve many illustrious commanders-in-chief — Trumbull, Seymour, Buckingham, Hubbard, and many others as good and true.

"Thrice welcome then, perhaps I should say seven times welcome, to our ex-commanders-in-chief.

"An essential to a good Governor is a good major, and as we recall the list of our commandants, from Wyllys of Revolutionary fame to our beloved Kinney of blessed memory, we submit that we have discharged our duty in that respect, and we are proud of the record. The Guard takes special pleasure in welcoming back to its quarters tonight and to its heart six ex-majors. We honor them all, but I know the others will be glad to have me say that we are especially delighted to greet and salute again our senior ex-commandant, who commanded the company in 1838 — 58 years ago — Major Roland Mather.

"This leads me to remark upon a curious coincidence. In the one hundred and twenty-five years that have elapsed since the organization of the Guard, the State has had thirty-eight different chief magistrates. The Guard, during the same period, has had thirty-nine different commandants. There survive today seven ex-Governors and seven ex-majors. You will observe that among the majors there has occurred one more death than among the Governors. I can account for this result only on the supposition that the Governors were tougher than the majors or that their duties were lighter.

"I cannot refrain from a special welcome to the officers of the Connecticut National Guard. Its presence here in such large numbers, with General Haven commanding the brigade, is particularly gratifying to us. It marks, I believe, an era of good feeling and comradeship between the two branches of the military service of the State, which we hope will ever continue to exist. Our lines of duty, it is true, are somewhat different, but they need not and I trust do not trespass upon each other. I am glad to assert that the National Guard has no better friends, no more ardent supporters, no more sincere admirers, than the members of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard. We believe in the National Guard, and like the State are proud of its record and its achievements. We welcome you, officers of the National Guard, to our home tonight with full hearts, and extend to you the right hand of fellowship.

"Our comrades of the Second Company Foot and both Companies Horse, with whom we have marched down the century, keeping time to the music of the State; the Putnam Phalanx, old friends, tried and true, with whom we have summered and wintered, and dined and drank, oft and again; the Old Guard, whom we deserted, I believe, on Evacuation Day, but who never deserted anybody and who never fall by the way-side, nor surrender; the Ancients and Honorables, of glorious history and anniversaries famous for good cheer, whose conquests of London and the Prince of Wales have but whetted their appetites and thirsts for future spoils; our good friends, the Worcester Continentals; the United Train; the Albany Burgesses Corps; the Providence Light Infantry; the Newport Artillery; to all of whom we are indebted for many courtesies received; and all our guests, civil as well as military, who grace

this banquet by their attendance, we heartily welcome to the celebration of our one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary. And we beg them to remember that our latchstring is always out, and that the Guard is always glad to see its friends.

“In conclusion, pardon me a few words about ourselves. I am led to say them in answer to the suggestion sometimes heard that the military are a source of great expense to the State, and that they render no adequate service in return. I will let others speak of the service, but as to the other point, the critics seem to forget that the amount paid by the State meets only a small fraction of the actual expense sustained by the military themselves, to say nothing of the time devoted to drills, parades, and other military duties by each individual member. Eight years ago today we dedicated this armory with simple ceremony. It was built, furnished, and equipped through a board of trustees, to whom great credit and honor is due, and to none more than to Major Parsons, at a total cost of something over \$60,000. We received \$10,405 by way of gifts in subscriptions to the building fund from kind and generous friends, and \$30,000 by the sale of bonds at par, secured by a mortgage on the armory, leaving a balance of about \$20,000 to be provided for. The active company held a fair netting \$11,631, which was applied to the payment for the armory; the trustees gave their note to the contractor for \$7,500, which is yet unpaid, and the balance, together with the cost of many improvements and additions, has been paid out of the receipts from rentals. The trustees have paid in the eight years over \$15,000 by way of interest and the expenses of running the armory, which necessarily have been large. We have not as yet been able to reduce the principal of our indebtedness, but the active company has begun by a small annual assessment on the members to accumulate a sinking fund for that purpose. We commend our example to the attention of the veterans. The total receipts by the trustees in addition to the amount received from subscriptions, sale of bonds, and the fair amount to about \$48,000, of which the State has paid \$8,000 as rent. This of course does not embrace State expenditures for payrolls, uniforms, etc., but I give the figures to show that we have built, equipped and maintained this beautiful and commodious armory at an expense of only \$3,000 to the State. I call attention to the fact also that the individual expenses of the members for dues, fines, assessments, etc., are considerable. The men draw no pay. Whatever is received from the State goes into the company; besides each man pays \$12 a year for dues, and during the year assessments have been levied amounting in the aggregate to \$44.50 per man. Multiply these sums paid by the men by 125, about our average membership, and you have a total of over \$7,000 which the company has paid during the current year for the privilege of representing the State on occasions. I am not speaking of this to complain. We count the honor cheap at the cost.

“I suggest that it would be a grand good thing to further mark our one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary by raising a fund for the pay-

ment of that \$7,500. "A word to the wise"—and the generous—"is sufficient."

In response to a request by Major Hyde, the Guard and guests arose and drank in silence to the memory of the Foot Guard dead, "taps" being sounded by cornet and echoed from the rear of the armory.

The speech was heartily applauded at frequent intervals. When Major Hyde referred to ex-Major Roland Mather, who commanded the Guard in 1838, the old veteran arose in response to calls and the three trombone players of the band gave the drinking song, "Down in the Deep Cellar."

Judge-Advocate Austin Brainard took his place at the head table amid applause. He made a happy speech in assuming the position of master of ceremonies, and performed his duties throughout with grace and good tact. His couplet read :

"The players wait the prompter's call ;
Friends, lovers, listeners! welcome one and all."—[*Holmes*.

The response to the words of welcome was by the Hon. Henry C. Robinson, whose address was most eloquent. The couplet to the toast was :

"Here's my hand."
"And mine, with my heart in it."—[*The Tempest*.

Mr. Robinson spoke as follows :

MR. TOASTMASTER :

You have assigned to me the pleasant duty of responding to the major's generous words of welcome to the banquet, which is to conclude the celebration of this unique and interesting anniversary. The pen of a gifted writer, whose name is already in the list of authors who have made enviable the place of our city in American literature, has written for your celebration, in fitting phrase, the story of the Guard. Our loved and reverend friend has honored your traditions in the old church. Anything like a formal historical address is neither necessary nor desirable. Let our speech here tonight be words of salutation and sentiment, of congratulation and good cheer !

The one hundred and twenty-fifth year of an organization takes us to the banks of the brook of story and song. The man who stood there waiting for it to run by was said to be simple. But, after all, the waters, at whose ripple he wondered, did run by. His philosophy was only at fault because it failed to reckon upon new currents to come. The poet stood by the same brook and sang its song of continuous flow. The simpleton and the poet were both right. The waters flow on to the river, cross the bar, and are lost in the boundless sea, but the brook

itself, while "men may come and men may go," "flows on forever." Your predecessors, captain and major, rank and file, have gone over one by one to the majority, and their precious dust has been laid to rest in the rattle of your musketry. But the First Company Governor's Foot Guard has kept on, its vigor unimpaired, its traditions unbroken, and its inspirations unchanged.

We hear much today about the historic sense. The recent centennial anniversaries appealed to it and fed it. The many patriotic societies, the Sons of the American Revolution with their modest button, the Sons of the Colonial Wars with their badges of gold, and the Colonial Dames with their flowered robes and powder and minuets, stir us to its enthusiasm. Last summer a veteran organization, carrying history in its name and record, organized in 1638 for the purpose of soldierly discipline and culture, reluctantly left Eden behind them in Boston Common, crossed the sea, and were welcomed by the people of the mother country from peasant to Prince of Wales. The London aldermen were compelled to put gores in their waistbands, and champagne by the barrel sparkled in British throats to do honor to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of our sister commonwealth.

When the greatest of poets described in words which are now as familiar as Scripture the make-up of "the man who hath no music in himself," he doubtless included all who have no historic sense, as Clio, the muse of history, was one of the nine. Yes, the man who can stand in this presence, and in this monumental armory, who can watch the sunlight on your historic uniform as you march through the streets, your gathering at the old church, without a thrill of sentiment and emotion, must be he of whom Shakespeare wrote.

And it is no small compliment to the patriotism and State pride of our fair city, that we have two organizations, strong and prosperous, the one clad in Colonial uniform of scarlet and black, and the other in continental colors of blue and buff, both carrying the same flags — the three vines of Connecticut, common to the colony and the State, and the Red, White and Blue of the republic — the Governor's Foot Guard and the Putnam Phalanx. The patron saints of one organization are the war Governors, Brother Jonathan Trumbull and William A. Buckingham, the soldier Governors, Thomas H. Seymour and Joseph R. Hawley, and the Governors eminent in civil life too many to name; while the Phalanx is patronized by the old stalwart who dropped the stones with which he was laying a wall in the spring mud of Windham county, on the 28th day of April, 1775, and on the 17th day of June, 1775, General Israel Putnam, the hero of Bunker Hill. I have mentioned the name of Jonathan Trumbull, Colonial Governor from 1769 to 1784, to whom your first escort duty was rendered.

The men who contributed as much as he to the establishment of the republic can be counted upon one's fingers, but it is to our literary discredit that the honors justly due to him have not found proper place in literature. That was one of the wittiest and most truthful of his say-

ings, uttered at a New England Society banquet by Mr. Isaac H. Bromley, wittiest of our American editors — Hartford editors, of course, excepted—that “while Connecticut was making history, Massachusetts was writing it.” All honor to the bayonets of both colonies and States; honor, too, to the pens of Massachusetts; let us hope for historical writers soon to come to do justice to the unsurpassed merits of Connecticut and her sons

The character of Governor Trumbull was as pure as the waters of the beautiful Yantic, which flowed through the hill town made forever classic by his war office, whose floor felt the tread of Washington and Putnam and Knox and Sullivan, of Adams and Jefferson, and Samuel Adams and Jay, of Rochambeau, and Tierney, and Lafayette. His culture was the best open to the colonists. But he was more: alone of the thirteen Governors he dared to be a rebel, when he knew that four British halters were ready for himself and his sons. He was the special counselor and adviser of Washington. His private purse was always his country's. Connecticut, under his guidance and by the aid of his own pecuniary resources, contributed to the supplies of the patriot army in a greater proportion to her population and means than any of the colonies.

Let me refresh your memories with a page of history. It was the spring of 1780. The army had waited at Morristown, suffering, bleeding, tired, discouraged, hungry. The last of the scant provisions on hand was ready for consumption. Washington turned to the man to whom he always looked in the hour of deepest darkness. He sent a messenger to Jonathan Trumbull. The messenger brought back a letter. Washington read it, looked up and quoted the words of the old captain of Israel spoken to Elisha in reply to his promise of “a measure of fine wheat for a shekel and two measures of barley for a shekel,” when eighty shekels were needed to buy an ass's head for food—“If the Lord were to make windows in heaven could these things be?”

The letter read: “I will forward to you two hundred barrels of flour, one hundred barrels of beef, one hundred barrels of pork, and will deliver them to you at Newburgh.” When the cavalry escort for which he had written reached Newburgh, they found the Connecticut wagoners who had crossed the hills of Litchfield with the supplies. They brought them to camp. General Washington, with tears in his eyes, turned to his staff and said, “There is but one man, Jonathan Trumbull, who could have provided them, and there is but one State, Connecticut, which would have provided them.” When this man was buried, his pastor, the Rev. Zebulon Ely, applied to him the old Roman title, since given to the one and only Washington, “Father of his Country.”

It would be pleasant, were it not a repetition of what has been said by your historian of the day, to trace your military record from Wyllis to Hyde. It would be inspiring indeed to recount the many occasions of your signal service—as escorts, hosts, and guests. The paved streets of our great cities have echoed the tread of your platoons. What a com-

pany of heroes and patriots you have honored. The first President, his successor, John Adams, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, Benjamin Harrison. You marched in the line at the obsequies of old Tippecanoe, and added to the supreme pageantry, which told a nation's sorrow, at the funeral of the silent soldier to whom under God more than to any individual the republic owes its continued existence. The centennial anniversaries of Revolutionary battles, Bunker Hill, Groton, Saratoga, Trenton, and the capture of Andre, were honored by your presence. You helped to dedicate the monument to John Mason, the Colonial soldier, to erect the memorials to Putnam, Seymour, Buckingham, and Hubbard ; you added to the notable celebration of Battle Flag Day, when the precious symbols were lodged in the Capitol ; you helped to bury our Connecticut Admiral Foote ; you were offered the right of the line on the last day of military glory at the Centennial Exposition at Chicago, where your military style won applause from the people and praise from the critics. You have entertained heroes and brother soldiers in a manner worthy of yourselves and your city. In all your services of duty and holiday parade you have been true to the high purpose of your charter, "to the honor of government." In these all you have added fresh honor to the State of the Charter Oak, and to this city, which is the birth-place of American democracy.

Pardon me for a personal reminiscence. In the fall of 1877 it was my duty to represent the State in the centennial celebration of the formation of the Constitution of the United States at Philadelphia. The city was decorated as perhaps no city in the country had ever been. It was estimated that a half million strangers had come to do honor to the old Liberty Bell and the convention chamber, and the convention itself, and the supreme Constitution which it formed. On Thursday the industrial exhibition had charmed and astonished the country. On Friday the military passed in review before the President. There were 30,000 men in line in holiday attire, and with flashing swords and bayonets, and a million spectators watched, saluted, and cheered them : veterans of the war, National Guardsmen, cavalry, infantry, artillerymen. At the right of the line rode Phil Sheridan, and Governor Beaver with his one leg in the saddle and suggestions of the other shot off in battle. General Hartranft rode at the head of the Pennsylvania troops. General Fitzhugh Lee and General Gordon and a dozen other conspicuous old Confederate officers followed. It chanced that I was in the reviewing stand with Judge Harlan of the Supreme Court and Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, the commissioner from Massachusetts. By the way, it is the same Mr. Lodge who made a few remarks about our current political issues from this stage a few evenings ago. When the Massachusetts troops passed by in clean uniform, accurate line, and with fine effect, Mr. Lodge said to me, "That is Massachusetts." Presently the Governor of Connecticut appeared, and as his escort, in open ranks, filling the broad pavement of Lafayette Square, the Guards in their Grenadier uniform. At

their head rode our loved friend, Major Kinney, every inch a soldier — Oh that he were here tonight! Perhaps he is. The strains of music were from Colt's Band; as the Guards marched by with steady step, in faultless form, and the beauty of color, I touched Mr. Lodge and said, "That is Connecticut."

It is no flattery to you, or to our State, to say that no company of citizen soldiers in that vast line awakened more enthusiasm of thundering applause than did the Governor's Foot Guard on that day of exceptional and triumphal military display.

For one hundred and twenty-five years you have by your soldierly presence honored the sovereignty of the State. When you were first organized, the executive had no other title than Governor. In 1777, against the protest of Governor Trumbull made in a special message to the Assembly, the executive was styled His Excellency. The General Assembly was then, as it had been since the freemen of the plantations in 1639 created it as the General Court, as omnipotent as the British Parliament, and your earliest purpose was defined to be "to wait on the General Assembly." The parade upon election day had become well nigh a mockery. The militia were dressed much like their lineal successors, whom many of us are old enough to remember, as they mustered at the command of Captain Frink, and who were called rag-toes. For one hundred and twenty-five years you have borne witness to the people of the majesty of law, by your marches in sunshine and storm, under blue skies and through snowdrifts.

And now you meet, on this happy day, in the walls of this armory, convenient and beautiful, and a monument to your company pride, energy, and generosity, and every day of your service has been a day warm in the calendar of loyalty to the commonwealth; yes, our own Connecticut commonwealth, which, as colony in the wars with Indians, and then with Bourbonism, as State in the war for independence, and in the War of the Rebellion, has proved her patriotism by contributions of troops for the front far in excess of the proportions of population, and has made a record unsurpassed by the glory of any sister State. —

I have spoken of your beautiful scarlet and black uniform; may you wear it as long as the Good Father continues to sustain the commonwealth, whose founders He brought across the sea. I have spoken of the Continental buff and blue of the Phalanx, and may they wear their colors as long! But such loyalty and courage and patriotism as have throbbed under your red coats and the Continental buff waistcoats have been found, too, in the bosoms of patriots who wore other garments. I remember that, when the fathers were agonizing in a contest with hard nature and poverty and the British troops as enemies, if they wore uniforms at all, they were often in rags and tatters. Let me take you back of the Revolutionary struggle for a moment to the earlier wars. The scene is a mansion house near Albany, on the east bank of the Hudson, at Fort Crailo. General Abercrombie, poor soldier that he was, was in command. A few provincials were gathering to the camp. Presently

a cavalry company appeared on the march from Connecticut in command of Thomas Fitch, son of the Governor. They rode sorry-looking horses, bare of housings and accoutrements, and wore faded and inharmonious uniforms. Their appearance attracted the sense of humor of one Dr. Richard Shuckburg, a surgeon in the British army, and he retired to his room and wrote these lines :

“ Yankee Doodle came to town
Riding on a pony,
Stuck a feather in his hat
And called it macaroni.”

You have heard those words since, words written in derision of the poverty and harlequin rags of your fathers. The ditty was set to the music of a popular air. The British regulars sang it, and later they heard it sung. The army of Lee heard it in Virginia, and Pennsylvania Avenue echoed it from ten thousand drums, when the veteran soldiers of the Union, in faded blue and with arms at will, marched there, in peace after victory, with all the stars fixed forever in the field of Old Glory.

As Mr. Robinson sat down, the band played “Yankee Doodle.”

Governor Coffin was obliged to retire before his toast was reached to catch a train. The toast was “The State of Connecticut,” the couplet being —

“ Strong in her children should a mother be,
And here are troops of sons, and loyal ones.”

“ What constitutes a State? Men who their duties know,
And know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain.”

Secretary of State William C. Mowry arose and called for three cheers for the commonwealth of Connecticut, which were given with a will.

“ And those that paint them truest,
Praise them most.”— *Addison*,

was the couplet to the toast, “Our ex-Commanders-in-Chief.” Ex-Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley was the first to speak to the toast. He was greeted with wild applause. He said the Foot Guard had followed the traditions of the State by calling on the baby ex-Governor first. He pleasantly referred to ex-Major Mather, who was commanding the Guard when the speaker was in his cradle. He complimented the Guard on its fine appearance, and said the men are as fine-looking now as when he first remembered them, one hundred and twenty-five years ago, and

he felt certain that one hundred and twenty-five years hence the Guard would be as soldierly and as great an honor to the State. Like a little child at home the Governor of the State feels secure in the knowledge that he is surrounded by a body-guard of men like the Governor's Foot Guard. He expected the coming one hundred and twenty-five years of the organization would be as brilliant and successful as the century and a quarter just closed.

Senator Joseph R. Hawley congratulated the Foot Guard on the success of the celebration of its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary. He spoke of the increase in patriotism as shown in the numerous organizations which have been formed, and the many historic events that have been brought to the general knowledge of the people. He spoke in the highest praise of Jonathan Trumbull, and expressed the hope that a detailed history of the deeds of this great man will be written. The speaker referred to the Constitutional Centennial parade at Philadelphia, when James Russell Lowell highly complimented the Governor's Foot Guard for its fine appearance.

Chief Justice Charles B. Andrews recalled the pleasant relations he had with the Foot Guard when he was Governor. He told a number of witty stories which were heartily enjoyed.

Ex-Governor Phineas C. Lounsbury referred to the proud history of Connecticut, and to the fact that Generals Grant and Sherman were of Connecticut stock. He also mentioned the names of Mansfield, Terry, Sedgwick, Lyon, and Hawley. Through all the history of the State the Governor's Foot Guard has held a proud position. He especially referred to the parade at the Constitutional Centennial at Philadelphia in 1887, when the speaker and his staff rode in the column. He eulogized the other companies of the Governor's Guard and the Connecticut brigade, and spoke of the State's prominence in the Revolutionary war and the war of the Rebellion.

A citizen of no mean city.—(*St. Paul.*)

was the couplet to the toast, "The City of Hartford," responded to by Mayor Miles B. Preston. He said:

"I am pleased to greet you, major commandant, and gentlemen of the First Company of the Governor's Foot Guard, to offer you my congratulations on the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of your organization and to pay my compliments to your command, of whose

honorable career, so long maintained, and present splendid membership, I believe every citizen in our municipality is justly proud.

"The city of Hartford has, since the date of your formation, grown from a small inland town of 3,000 people, principally known for being at the head of sloop navigation on the Connecticut river, to be a city of 70,000 souls, famous as a powerful center of finance and insurance, with large and increasing manufacturing interests, and has attained the proud dignity of being sole capital of the State of Connecticut.

"The martial spirit has ever been fostered in this city, and from that day, early in its history, when Captain John Mason took his ninety men down the river to whip the Pequot nation, throughout all the wars to the present time, her contributions of both men and money, whether given to the colony for Great Britain or to the State for the American Union, have been generous and unstinted. This martial spirit handed down has been favorable for the maintenance of her soldiery, so that to-day Hartford can on call muster more armed men ready for service than other cities of like size in our country.

"I commend the historical spirit of your company which has prompted that adherence to ancient days, so that the dress you wear has made visible to the eyes of five successive generations the uniform worn in the last century by the proud soldiers of England, and is in its brilliant and soldierly appearance unsurpassed, and only equaled in our eyes by that dress sacred to us as the uniform worn by Washington and Putnam, and in like manner perpetuated in our city by our Putnam Phalanx.

"But in other ways Hartford has advanced, and takes high place as a city of literary and educational activities. In literature the names of Stowe, Sigourney, Clemens, and Warner are world-wide in their fame, and will be world-enduring. The scope of our educational facilities reaches from the lowest grade in the district school to the highest scientific opportunities of Trinity College.

"The growth of Hartford for the past few years gives promise ere long of a large city of perfect sanitary appointments, with many parks and paved streets, with swift electric cars and carriages, so that were one of your earliest members to revisit this home of his earth life, there would be no mark by which he could know his former city, unless he came at the time of the spring freshets and winged his way along the river front. But in the march of improvement that, too, will be lifted out of the waters. Then shall she be known among men as Hartford, the beautiful city, and the home of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard."

Dr. A. G. Cook, assistant surgeon on Major Hyde's staff, was called on for a few remarks, the couplet being—

War and medicine,
Twin horrors of the age.

Dr. Cook said a "true history of the Foot Guard at the ex-

pedition of Burgoyne" had been found in an old powder horn, and he asked Mr. Alfred Barrington to sing the verses. The banqueters sang the chorus, "Tu-ral-lal-lu-ral, lal-lu-ral-lal-lay." In response to calls, Mr. Barrington sang "The Grenadier."

"Is not old wine wholesomest, . . . old wood burns brightest?
Old soldiers, sweetheart, are surest, and old lovers are soundest."

— *Webster.*

was the couplet to the toast, "Our ex-Majors." Ex-Major John C. Parsons was called upon, but owing to the lateness of the hour he asked to be excused.

Ex-Major A. H. Emblar spoke briefly and referred to his long military service. He alluded to Major Hyde's staff in the parade as wonderful in its makeup and its beauty.

"To prepare for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."— *Washington.*

was the couplet to the toast, "The Connecticut National Guard," responded to by Brigadier-General George Haven. The speaker said that in looking into the faces of the members of the Foot Guard he recognized many of the former militiamen of the National Guard. He said the encampment at Niantic had spoken so well for itself that he had little to say for the brigade. When Senator Hawley's bill passes and Springfield rifles are issued, the Connecticut National Guard will be able to do excellent service.

"Then join hand in hand,
Brave Americans all,
By uniting we stand,
By dividing we fall."

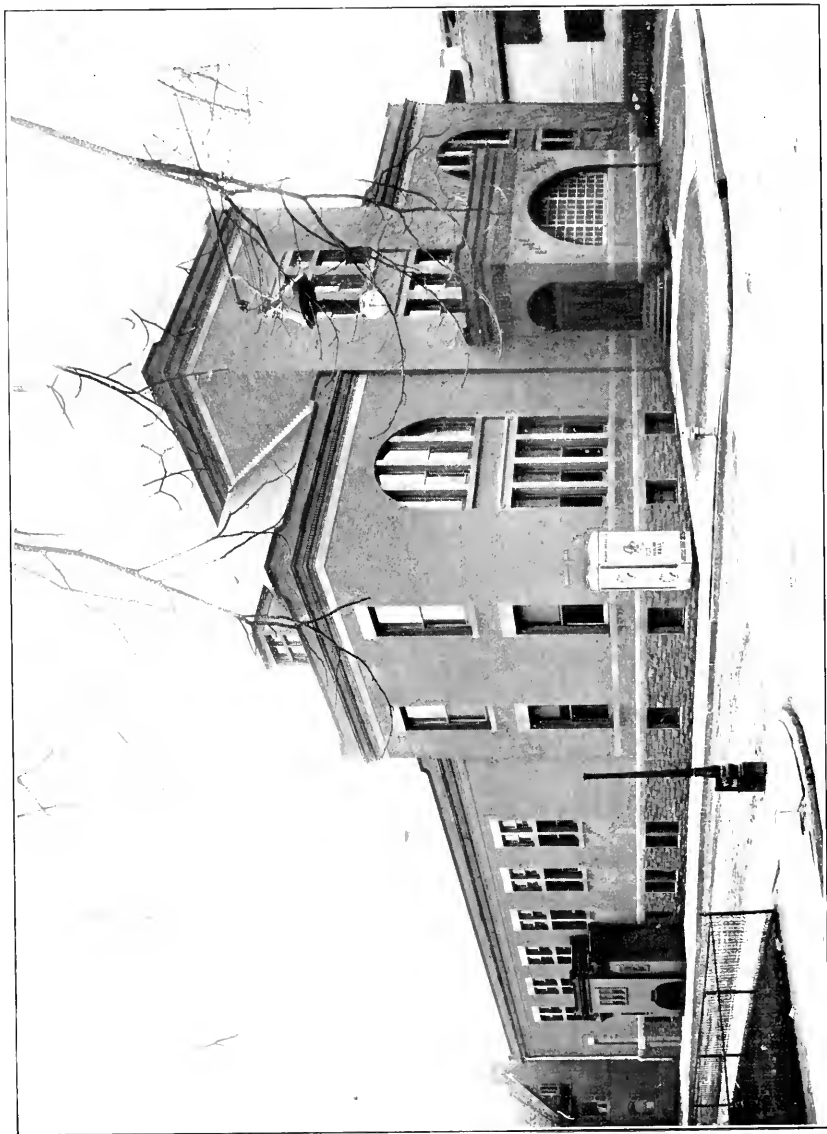
— *Liberty song, 1768.*

The toast, "Our Sister Organizations," was responded to by Major Brown, of the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard. He expressed his great pleasure in participating in the celebration of the First Company. He spoke of the great force in union of organization, and in behalf of his command extended the right hand of fellowship and a God-speed to the First Company Governor's Foot Guard.

Members of the other commands present sang: "So say we all of us; so say we all."

The last toast, "Our Veterans," had the couplet—

"The best of prophets of the future is the past."— *Byron.*



ARMORY FIRST COMPANY GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARD.

In the absence of Judge J. Hurlburt White, president of the Veteran Corps, Toastmaster Brainard paid a tribute to the Foot Guard veterans, many of them veterans of the Civil War.

In closing, Major Hyde proposed a toast to "Old Glory," all rising.

The festivities were brought to an end by the singing of "America," led by Senator Hawley.

The success of the entire celebration reflects great credit upon Major Hyde and his efficient staff officers and members of the Guard. The day will go down in the history of the company as one of the most notable successes they have ever achieved.

This year, which witnessed the close of one hundred and twenty-five years of the Guard's existence, was marked by the institution of the system of awarding service medals, each man who had served five years continuously receiving a medal, with a bar added for each three years of subsequent service. The first of these medals were awarded by Governor Coffin. Paymaster Charles C. Strong, who joined the Guard in 1862, and has been an active member ever since, has the longest record of service, thirty-seven years.

One member has served thirty-two years, one twenty-six years; two have a record of twenty-three years, one of twenty years, five of seventeen years, ten of fourteen years, eleven of eleven years, twenty-two of eight years, and thirty-three of five years.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARMORY.

THE early Foot Guard records show that the meetings of the Company were held in various places, the warnings often appointing the State House as the place for assembling, and we find that Bennett's City Hotel in 1826, St. John's Inn in 1827, and Ripley's Washington Hall in 1828, were all used as places for the transaction of business.

In 1835 it was voted to deposit the uniforms in the armory as soon as it should be ready for their reception, etc. In 1838 we find the command holding their meetings "in their armory, City Hall buildings," and the same year it was voted "that the rent for room now used as an armory by said Company in the City Hall Buildings be paid annually by the commissioned officers and sergeants, and that the same be rationed as other expenses, according to rank." Under date of November 10, 1841, Major Averill writes to Amos M. Collins, Chairman of Committee on City Hall: "The Court of Common Council having through you given their consent to the First Company Governor's Foot Guard to occupy the room recently occupied by the Court of Common Council, to use the same as an armory, said company on their part hereby agree to take said room on terms offered them, viz., rent to April 1, 1842, thirty dollars per annum; rent after April 1, 1842, forty dollars per annum. Further, said company agreeing that neither they nor their successors shall at any time so use said room as to incommode said Court of Common Council, or their successors, during their sessions, whether stated or special, by noise in said room."

In January, 1842, the company took possession of their new quarters in the City Hall, which they occupied for a number of years. In 1848 the General Assembly passed an act giving to each company of the Guards, annually, the sum of \$25, to be used for armory rent.

For some years previous to 1861 it is seen by the records

that the company held meetings in Central Hall; a little later, 1862, we find them meeting in Union Hall, and we find also in this year a committee appointed to engage a place to be used as an armory. This committee brought in a report in favor of hiring the rooms under Allyn Hall, and were instructed to procure the rental of these rooms for one year with the privilege of three, paying therefor the sum of \$300 per annum.

In 1864 the company voted to hire American Hall for their use, at a yearly rental of \$1,000, and here they remained until 1882, when they returned to Allyn Hall.

The question of a "local habitation" which should be their own and which would afford them more commodious quarters than they had had heretofore, was agitated for some time before a definite plan for the new armory took shape.

Major Kinney lost no opportunity for urging the company to undertake the erection of a building, and in his address at the 116th anniversary he said: "I go to Boston to visit our friends the Ancients and I find them handsomely ensconced in that grand historic building, Faneuil Hall. I go to Albany and I find our young rival, the Burgesses, with less than half our years and with less than half our numbers, owning a fine building worth \$50,000. I go to New York and find the Old Guard in elegant quarters. In Detroit we find the young Light Infantry with a magnificent armory of their own. So of the United Train in Providence, and other commands. At home I find the Foot Guard paying a heavy rental for inadequate quarters, compelled to omit many drills in order to rent the hall and straining every nerve to make both ends meet. What the company needs very greatly is an armory of its own — not an expensive structure, but a place belonging to us, and large enough for indoor drilling."

As was stated by Major Kinney a year later, when the armory had become an actual fact, it was felt by the members of the building committee that it was "a great deal to ask people who had money to lend it on their faith in a military company," but so great was the need of the building that it was easy to rouse enthusiasm among the Guardsmen and their friends.

Mr. Junius S. Morgan of London was asked to subscribe to a building fund and promised to give \$5,000 when that amount would free the building of incumbrance. Afterward Mr. Morgan

changed this offer to a cash subscription of \$3,000 and subscribed to \$2,000 worth of bonds.

Majors Kinney and Parsons gave themselves unsparingly to the task of raising the needful sum, and were ably assisted by the members of the Veteran Corps. Mr. Morgan's generous contribution was seconded by those of the ex-members and other friends, who made cash gifts or subscribed liberally to the new bonds. Among these generous helpers may be mentioned the Rev. Francis Goodwin, Mr. J. J. Goodwin, Captain J. C. Pratt, Hon. John G. Root, T. W. Russell, and Major John C. Parsons.

Of the material aid given by Major Parsons, Judge-Advocate Hyde says: "Major Parsons forgot to say that he himself seconded Mr. Morgan's subscription by a large one of his own and then backed it up by giving his time and services in raising the balance by personal solicitation, a task that you may well know was far from agreeable to him. It ought therefore to be said here, and it can be said without disparaging in the least the efforts or generosity of other friends, that our success in raising the sum necessary to build this armory is due largely to Major Parsons, in whose conservative judgment the business men of Hartford have confidence, and to the fact that he took a profound personal interest in the matter, and rendered his solicitation more effective by first emphasizing his own confidence in the scheme by a generous subscription of his own."

It was at first thought that a building sufficiently large for the needs of the company could be erected for about \$25,000, but as the project became more generally known by the public, so many applications for the rental of the hall for an auditorium were made that it was decided to improve the original plan, and the building as finally completed cost a little over \$60,000, including the furnishings. This sum was partially provided by a series of entertainments and by subscriptions, and the sum of \$30,000 was raised by the issue of bonds to that amount. These bonds were issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$500, and \$100, were secured by first mortgage on the property, and bore interest at 5%. They were issued in accordance with an act for the incorporation of a board of trustees, passed by the Legislature of 1885, and for the enactment of which the Guard are mainly indebted to the efforts of Major Hyde. Section 4 of this act was printed in full on the back of the bonds and reads

as follows : "Said corporation shall have power to provide an armory for the use of said company and for that purpose may take and hold in fee, by purchase or gift, such real estate situate in said Hartford as in the judgment of said trustees may be necessary or convenient therefor, and may improve the same by erection thereon of buildings for that purpose and for the purpose aforesaid, may use and expend any funds or property in its hands, the use of which is not otherwise restricted, and may mortgage said real estate, and may issue its bonds in such amounts and to be executed in such manner as it may determine, and may secure said bonds by a mortgage on said real estate, and *said real estate shall be exempt from all taxation* so long as it is held by said corporation and used by said company as an armory."

The plans for the building were made by John C. Mead, and he and John R. Hills were the builders.

Monday evening, July 3, 1888, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Colt's Band volunteered their services and led the Veteran Corps under command of Major Fisher, and the active company under command of Major Kinney, to the site of the building. Chaplain J. W. Bradin offered prayer and made a short address, speaking of the high estimate in which the Guard is held throughout the state. "America" was sung, and Major Kinney exhibited the substantial lead box which was to be placed in the stone, and read a list of its contents, viz.: 1. A complete list of the subscribers to the armory fund; 2. a roster of the active company; 3. a list of the board of trustees; 4. a list of the officers of the Veteran Association and the Veteran Battalion; 5. a canceled armory bond for \$1,000; 6. a history of the company; 7. the Centennial pamphlet; 8. the company badge; 9. newspaper accounts of the company in Philadelphia, 1887; an account of the Putnam statue dedication; an account of the death and funeral of Adjutant Dwyer; the *Courant, Times, and Post* of July 2, and June 30; *Weekly Courant* of March 16, containing account of the great blizzard; 10. photographs of the company at General Grant's funeral, and at the Centennial in Philadelphia (1887); also photographs of the company in the blue uniform taken on the Retreat grounds; photograph of the Major in full uniform; 11. lithograph card showing the red uniform; 12. medals of the

Washington Monument, the Bunker Hill centennial, Battle Flag Day and Buckingham Day ; 13. list of State and City officials ; 14. list of officers of Connecticut National Guard ; 15. roster of the Putnam Phalanx ; 16. photographic view of Main Street from Ætna Building, north ; 17. silk badges of the last Governor's reception ; 18. specimen buttons of the two uniforms.

Addresses were made by Hon. T. W. Russell, president of the Veteran Corps, Major J. C. Parsons, President of the Board of Trustees, Mayor John G. Root, and Judge-Advocate Hyde.

Mr. Russell spoke of the influence of such a permanent home in strengthening and upbuilding the command. Major Parsons spoke of the generosity of the friends of the command, who had made the new armory a possibility. Mayor Root, who is also one of the Board of Trustees, made a capital address, congratulating the company and the city on the approaching completion of a commodious armory in such a central location. Judge-Advocate Hyde, who made the principal address, spoke substantially as follows : "The Foot Guard may well congratulate itself on this occasion. The laying of this corner stone fills with pride the heart of every true Foot Guarder. It marks an epoch in the history of this old company which we all love so well. It is the beginning of the realization of a hope which we have cherished so long and so tenderly. With what joy and gladness we congratulate ourselves and bid each other welcome here. Thanks to the generosity of our friends, thanks to the perseverance and determination and courage of the Guard itself, we have undertaken here a work which no other military company in the state has ever dared to attempt, and the armory that shall stand here shall tell to those who are to succeed us the story of our great love for the Guard, our great faith in its present and its future."

On Thursday, September 6, 1888, the stars and stripes floated for the first time from the flagstaff on the new armory, and on October 16 the company held their annual banquet in the beautiful new building, thus finally dedicating it as their future home.

The exercises were exceedingly interesting. The new hall was brilliant with electric lights and the galleries were crowded with the friends of the company. The tables running lengthwise of the room were filled by the veterans and actives, and at

the head table Major Kinney presided, with Governor P. C. Lounsbury on his right and Mayor Root on his left. At this table were also seated Lieut.-Governor Howard, Rev. Francis Goodwin, Mr. J. J. Goodwin, Major John C. Parsons, Mr. T. W. Russell, Col. Jacob L. Greene, Mr. Nelson Hollister, Mr. Jonathan F. Morris, Hon. A. E. Burr, the Rev. L. L. Potter, Mr. Henry Redfield, Senator L. B. Plimpton, Dr. Davis, Col. C. M. Joslyn, C. S. Davidson, and Major Embler.

Governor Lounsbury was obliged to leave early, so he was introduced before the formal post-prandial exercises began. He made a brief speech, expressing his pleasure at being present and complimenting the company in warmest terms. Major Kinney gave a brief address of welcome, in which he reviewed the efforts of the company to raise the amount needed for the building and expressed the gratitude felt by all to the friends who had so generously assisted the project. He then went on to say: "Where all have worked together for the one desired object, it might seem invidious to single out individuals for special praise, but I know no one will find fault when I mention Paymaster Strong, whose services have been invaluable, and Judge-Advocate Hyde, to whose intelligent foresight and legal skill is due the law creating our board of trustees; nor would it be right for me to conclude without a word of praise for Quartermaster Sergeant Sessions, who has devoted his whole time to superintending the work, and has carefully watched the laying of every stone and brick, and all the other work. I confess I don't know what we would have done without him. Mayor Root has also aided us in every way, kindly giving us the use of his office for the meetings of the trustees. We have the building, our permanent home. To my knowledge no single military company in the land has quarters so admirably adapted to its purposes and so sure to bring in a fair return." Major Kinney closed with a tribute to the memory of Major Ely and Adjutant Dwyer, and then gave the order of exercises into the hands of Dr. Wainwright, as toastmaster.

Dr. Wainwright announced as the first toast "The State of Connecticut," to which Lieut.-Governor Howard responded. "The City of Hartford" was the second toast, and Mayor Root said in response: "I congratulate you on having a home of your own. I also congratulate the citizens upon having such a fine

building, so easily accessible and perfectly safe for public entertainments, supplying a deficiency which has long been regretted. This building will serve to perpetuate the old Guard, with all the hallowed memories of the past, and with bright hopes for the future. The moral effect of a well-drilled and well-disciplined military organization is a protection in every community. The history of the Foot Guard is a part of the history of the city. As your past history has been honorable and a credit to the city and state, so may your future be illustrious and useful."

Major Parsons spoke for the Board of Trustees, saying in part: "For the first time in its life of 117 years, the Foot Guard meet their friends in a building which they may call their own. And we believe that the sense and responsibility of proprietorship will make itself felt in the character of the company, increasing its efficiency as well as its dignity, rendering its future as hopeful as its past has been honorable."

Mr. T. W. Russell, the president of the Veteran Corps, spoke for that body. He spoke of the natural feeling of jubilation which the Guard felt at having a home of its own, after tossing about in a variety of inadequate quarters all its life. He referred to the great events in the history of the world which the command have witnessed, and briefly reviewed the social and economic condition of our country, asserting his belief in the permanent value of military companies as a protection against the lawless element in our midst.

Ex-Major Embler also spoke for the Veterans, and then came the toast to "Ourselves," to which Judge-Advocate Hyde responded in an eloquent address. He spoke of the remarkable loyalty of all the members of the Guard to their Major and the best interests of the company, saying: "The fact is, the Major has had a good company and the company has had a good Major." He thanked the Veterans and the many other friends of the command who had so nobly assisted in raising the money needed for the building. He then went on: "Last spring in the twilight of a beautiful afternoon we gathered just outside these walls, and with simple ceremonies laid the corner stone of this building. We then thought that when the building was completed we should assemble here again and dedicate it with greater ceremonies. In this we were mistaken. As we watched

the building grow, as we came to think of it as our own, and to realize our relation to it, a cold and formal 'dedication' of it seemed inappropriate. Monuments are dedicated, and so are churches and cathedrals and other buildings designed exclusively for public use, but who ever knew a man to subject to that cheerless ceremony a *home* which he had constructed for himself? When his home is finished, in the gladness of his heart, he calls in a few of his best and most intimate friends to join him and his family in celebrating and rejoicing, and he calls it in good old-fashioned homely phrase his 'house-warming.' So, this is our home and we have called in here tonight to our family party some of our friends to join us informally in our 'house-warming.' We bid them welcome, one and all. . . . And we pledge them anew on this our one hundred and seventeenth anniversary, in this our new home, to so maintain the character and reputation of the Guard that it shall continue to be an honor to them and an honor to the state." Addresses from Corporal A. C. Bill and Private C. E. Nilson followed. Rev. Francis Goodwin was asked to speak for the toast "Our friends who have made our new armory a possibility." He said in substance: "I have to speak for a much larger constituency than any of the speakers who have preceded me. The friends of the Governor's Foot Guard are scattered far beyond the limits of town or state. There is no state or territory of our broad land where they are not to be found. And into every part of the civilized world where a citizen of Connecticut goes, he carries with him his friendly regard for this ancient company. . . . We are often struck with the surprising promptness with which, after the death of one of our citizens, the daily newspapers publish a full obituary detailing the events of his life, and recounting his virtues. But it is certain that, notwithstanding the promptness, it comes too late for the one who has gone. He can never read the eulogistic words, nor realize the pleasure of knowing how greatly his fellow-citizens had esteemed him. In this respect you have greatly the advantage, as you have been able to sit here tonight and listen to praise which has been without stint and to the expression of attachment without measure." Col. C. M. Joslyn followed Mr. Goodwin in a happy address and Rev. L. L. Potter and the Hon. A. E. Burr spoke briefly. The quartette sang a "Hymn to a Dead Comrade" in response to the

memory of Adjutant J. Robert Dwyer, and with a reading of a letter of regrets from Rev. W. F. Nichols of Philadelphia, and the singing of "Home, Sweet Home," the exercises closed.

The armory is a handsome brick building of two stories and a basement. It stands in High Street, one of the pleasantest streets in the central part of the city, and its convenience of access, combined with its ample accommodations for all public affairs, have made it from the first a favorite auditorium with the people of Hartford. It has been the scene of some fine entertainments since its erection, and has proved itself to be what Hartford has long needed, a commodious and perfectly safe hall on the ground floor. The acoustic properties of the hall are excellent. One of the papers says: "The Foot Guard, in erecting this building, have conferred a lasting benefit upon Hartford." The following letter, received by Major Kinney soon after the opening of the hall, speaks for itself:

MY DEAR MAJOR:— Perhaps you did not build better than you knew in the Foot Guard Armory, but you builded better than I knew. It was a genuine surprise to me, at the Gericke concert, to find such a convenient, cheerful, handsome audience room in Hartford. The acoustic qualities are uncommonly good; it is a most agreeable hall to sit in, and the pleasure of being there is increased by the feeling that you can get out of it alive in case of any alarm. It is just the sort of hall Hartford needed. I do not know much about war, but if this sort of thing goes along with real war, I am against peace.

It has remained for the old Guard which has defended us for going on two centuries, and preserved our liberties with their beautiful uniform, to give us at least what all the peaceable societies have failed to give us, a safe and elegant entertainment hall. We owe the Foot Guard a new debt of gratitude, and I hope it will carry its public spirit and its enlivening clothes into remote centuries. Yours sincerely,

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

The length of the building is about 150 feet, 100 feet of this space being comprised in the drill hall or auditorium, which is 75 feet wide. The front entrance to the building is 10 feet wide and the entrances to the galleries are spacious and convenient. The hall is amply provided with exits and will seat, including galleries, about 1,400 people. The stage is 20 feet deep and 60 feet wide and has a novel feature by which the front can be extended 8 feet into the room, thus increasing its capacity about 250 square feet.

The basement contains a dining hall capable of accommodat-

ing two hundred or more people, and is supplied with all necessary conveniences. Here is also a well-arranged kitchen with pantries. There are spacious cloak rooms and every convenience for the entertainment of a large number of people.

The basement also contains three commodious equipment rooms with individual lockers, also a pool table.

On the first floor at the southeast corner is the active company or lounging room, which contains card-tables, newspapers and periodicals; also the gun-racks, piano, bulletin boards, etc.

The second floor contains the handsome parlors of the Actives and Veterans, connected by the pleasant Major's room.

The *Courant* of December 25, 1890, says: "It will be difficult to find in any public rooms in Hartford, or in the state, decorations so effective in their purpose as those which have just been finished at Foot Guard Hall. The effect is rich without leaving any impression of gaudiness. The work in the Major's room is particularly artistic, and the effect very happy. The parlor ceiling is paneled into squares with ornamental wood mouldings, the squares being filled with texture work in light straw color, interspersed with ornaments in metal, with corner pieces modeled from the sunburst on the continental hats of the company. The frieze, which is about three feet wide, has a background of texture work in cedar color, with relief ornaments of lions' heads and fleur-de-lis, lightened with different shades of bronze, and surmounted with ornamental cone in old brass effect. The side walls are in cinnamon color, in oil, slightly roughened with a dado to the height of three and one-half feet, of Lincrusta Walton, finished in old ivory effect. The treatment of windows is especially pleasing, the tops to the depth of four feet being filled with fretwork of novel patterns introducing the initials of the company, and 1771, the date of their organization. Beneath the panels is a bric-a-brac shelf and below the shelf are the olive-gold window draperies."

The Major's room is slightly lighter in tone than the parlor, the side wall coloring being heraldic blue, the dado and cove in old ivory. The ceiling is divided into irregular panels with various styles of treatment, the general colors being blue, corn, and gold. The scheme for windows in this room is similar to that of the parlor, the draperies being old red."

The walls of the Veteran parlor are hung with portraits of

the ex-commanders and friends of the company. A life-size portrait in oil of Major Roland Mather, the gift of his daughter, Mrs. Charles P. Turner, stands on an easel near the cabinet which contains many valued relics. Among these are the beautiful banners which the Guard have carried from time to time, and souvenirs of the earlier days of the command.

Among other adornments of the room are two pictures, one "Retom D'Une Reconnaissance" presented to the Corps by the late Joseph Langdon, and its companion, "A La Recherche D'Une Gue," presented by Charles H. Langdon. Here is also an old colored print of the Steamer Hartford, which sailed from New York for California, in February, 1849. This hangs over a spinet which is about 160 years old, made in London and presented by Major Kinney. In one corner stands a handsome old clock, which if one may judge from its appearance must be as old as the organization whose home it graces. On the walls of the parlor hang various silken banners commemorating the most notable events in the history of the company; the serving as escort to Washington and La Fayette, and to Presidents Monroe, Jackson, and Polk, and the reinforcement to the American troops at Saratoga.

In the Major's room hangs a lithograph of the Foot Guard Quick Step, a piece of music written for the Guard in 1844, by C. S. Grafulla of New York, and dedicated to Major Bacon. This print is tastefully framed and is the gift of Dewitt C. Pond. Here is also a copy of Humborg's "Klosterkruder's Solo," which was given to Major Kinney by Lieutenant Wilder of the Worcester Continentals. Here is also a photograph of the Guard as they appeared at the Washington Centennial in 1889, in New York, when they escorted Governor Bulkeley and his staff.

The parlor of the Active Company is no less attractive than that of their Veteran associates. It too, has its large cabinet of relics and mementos, and its walls are hung with pictures of great interest. Among these is a copy of Maclise's wonderful painting of the meeting of Wellington and Blücher after Waterloo, the original of which hangs in the Palace of Westminster. Opposite this is an engraving of Sherman's March to the Sea.

On the opposite side of the room hang two pictures which, representing widely different scenes, are each most interesting and curious. One is a print representing Lord Nelson's Victory

of the Nile in 1798 and shows a portrait of the great Admiral and in quaint old fashioned type, an account of the battle. This is neatly framed and is the gift of Private John Thompson, 1884. The other is a composite photograph of the scene at the Old Guard Ball in New York, February 22, 1888, and the work has been so arranged that a face view of each person is given. One cannot help wishing a similar photograph could have been made of Captain Samuel Wyllys and his company as they appeared in 1771. Over the piano hangs Stancliffe's painting of the Flagship Hartford, presented by Lieutenant Theodore H. Goodrich, a nephew of the artist. Very appropriately this picture hangs in the parlor of Major Kinney's old command, and very appropriately too, Major Kinney's portrait (the gift of Mrs. Kinney) hangs over it. On each side of the Hartford are colored prints of Foot Guard men, one in the full-dress uniform and the other in the fatigue dress.

On the left of the large cabinet, handsomely framed, is the portrait of Adjutant J. Robert Dwyer, placed there by his fellow soldiers, and on the right stands another easel containing a portrait of Major Kinney also placed there by the company.

On the north wall of the parlor we notice a fine Remarque proof engraving of Sheridan's Charge at Five Forks, the work of Allen Redwood, and the gift of Robert O. Tyler Post, G. A. R. Here also is a handsomely engrossed and framed copy of the resolutions passed by the United Train of Artillery of Providence on the death of Major Kinney, and near this is hung a framed photograph of the delegates sent by the Tibbetts Veteran Corps of Troy to Adjutant Dwyer's funeral.

In the cabinet are many interesting things, among them a cannon ball from the battle-field of Saratoga, a flint-lock musket carried by a member of the Guard in 1812, a copy of the *New England Weekly Journal*, printed in Boston in 1728, the gold-mounted rifle presented to the command by the Tibbetts Veteran Corps, a silver water service given by the Brown Light Artillery of Portland, Maine, and the beautiful silver loving cup given the company at their 126th anniversary, by the Second Company Foot Guard of New Haven. Here are also specimens of the uniform worn at different times, and various souvenirs of the many and pleasant excursions which the Guard have taken.

The third floor of the building fronting on High Street, over the three parlors, is divided into three rooms. The center and largest of these rooms, on two sides of which are the commissioned line and staff officers' lockers.

The walls are hung with banners inscribed with the names of different places visited by the company and the name of the Major commanding at the time. Here are also framed photographs of groups of military companies who have from time to time been the guests of the Guard, and who have presented these photographs in acknowledgment of courtesies received.

Leading from this room on the west side is a small balcony overlooking the entire hall, and opening from it on the south side is a room devoted to the use of the noncommissioned officers and the Veterans. Directly opposite is a small room which has been christened the card room, on one side of which are stored the full-dress uniforms, bear-skin hats, and winter overcoats belonging to the company. The floors are covered with linoleum and the rooms are airy and well lighted.

Among the entertainments given in the armory may be mentioned concerts by Paderewski, Adele Aus der Ohe, the Strauss Orchestra, Emma Juch, Gilmore's Band, Sousa's Band, the Damrosch and Seidl Orchestras, and Madame Patti. The great political convention of four years ago was held here, as were the mass meetings conducted by Murphy and Lady Henry Somerset, and the late Robert G. Ingersoll has lectured here.

The armory has been the scene of one golden wedding and two or three of the ordinary kind.

Taken altogether the building has proved all its projectors could have desired, and when, as is hoped will soon be the case, the heavy debt is cleared, every member of the Guard may point with just pride to the edifice, which represents to an unusual degree individual and united efforts brought to a successful issue.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JUNE 1, 1902.

C. C. STRONG, LEVERETT BRAINARD, JOHN H. WHITE, CAPTAIN JAMES C. PRATT, MAJOR LOUIS R. CHENEY, MAJOR E. HENRY HYDE,	JOHN G. ROOT, GEORGE L. CHASE, EDSON SESSIONS, T. R. SHANNON, CHARLES E. GILBERT, CHARLES S. DAVIDSON.
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CHAPTER IX.

EXCURSIONS AND PARTICIPATION IN NOTABLE EVENTS.

THE first recorded excursion of the Guard was made to Groton, September 5, 6, and 7, 1826, when they assisted in laying the corner-stone of a monument to the heroes who fell in the battle of Groton Heights. This excursion caused no little excitement, not only among the Guardsmen, but in the city and state, and we give a condensed description of the trip, taken from a record made at the time.

“Arrangements having been made, the Corps was formed on the morning of the 5th, and attended by an excellent band of music from New York, whose services had been offered to the company by Captain Beebe, marched on board the steamboat McDonough, by which they were conveyed to New London. The boat was fitted up in elegant style. Her ropes were strung with flags, signals, and pennants, and at her topmast was a white flag, bearing the motto “Fort Griswold, September 9, 1781.” After a delightful passage the Corps landed safely at New London; those who preferred quarters on shore being invited to the houses of the citizens, and partaking of their bounty and hospitality.

The morning of the next day was very beautiful and the Corps started for Groton from the New London side of the river about 9 o'clock. Arriving at the spot on which the monument was to stand; a Battalion was formed of the companies present, the command of which was given to Major Wells of the Foot Guard.

After the ceremonies of the occasion were over, the Corps of Guards was again formed, and marched to the brow of the Heights, where a salute of three rounds was fired in such perfect time as to excite the applause and admiration of the surrounding spectators. “How the d—l is it that these soldiers fire so?” exclaimed an officer of one of the companies present, a spontaneous compliment which needs no comment. The com-

pany went up to Norwich and returned to Hartford the next morning. The utmost harmony prevailed during the excursion, and every member returned better satisfied with himself, better acquainted with his fellows, and with an increased good opinion of the Corps of which he was a member, delighted and satisfied with his excursion."

The 13th of August, 1829, the second excursion which the Guard enjoyed, took place. This time they went to Springfield, and Major Putnam was in command. They went by water, embarking at the foot of State Street, in a scow which was towed up the river by a small steamer. Owing to difficulty in passing the Enfield Falls, the company were four hours late in reaching Springfield; but were nevertheless received with great enthusiasm by the citizens of that town. Escorted by three military companies, the Hampden Guards, the Springfield Artillery, and the Hampden Greys, to Arsenal Hill, the company was greeted with salvos from the National Armory and were royally entertained. The old record says: "The reciprocity of feeling exhibited during the visit cannot be more briefly or better expressed than by quoting a sentiment offered by Judge Morris at a banquet given the visitors in the Town Hall: 'The flags of Connecticut and Massachusetts; together they will wave in triumph or together they will form the winding sheet of the brave.'"

The third excursion was to New York, August 13, 1831, under command of Major Jonathan Goodwin, and Col. Deming quotes this account from a New York paper, which is extremely interesting, and the more so since it is from the pen of Mordecai M. Noah, a famous editor of that day and generation.

THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE.

Our citizens were gratified yesterday by a visit from a detachment of the Governor's Foot Guard, of Connecticut, under command of Major Goodwin, which arrived at Castle Garden at 8 o'clock A.M., in the steamboat *Victory* from Hartford, when they were saluted with thirteen guns. They landed under the appropriate tune of "Yankee Doodle," and could literally say,—

"Father and I went down from camp,
Along with Major Goodwin."

They were received by a battalion of our citizen-soldiers, composed of six of our *elite* infantry companies, under the command of Brigadier-Gen-

eral Alexander M. Muir, commissary-general of the state, to whom the command was voluntarily entrusted by the commandants of the respective companies.

The Guard presented to most of our population a novel but an interesting sight. An evening paper, speaking of their Continental uniforms, says: Their scarlet coats have the antiquated cut and the peculiar facings of sixty years since; their breeched and gartered legs looked as if they had just marched out of one of Col. Trumbull's battle-pieces; and their white powdered locks (for the costume is preserved throughout) shone from under their black bear-skin caps, as if dressed by a regimental perruquier of '76.

The commandants addressed each other in military laconics on the Castle bridge; the Guard then formed on the Battery, and received the marching salute from General Muir's command, which compliment was returned; after which the whole returned to Castle Garden, to partake of refreshments.

" And when they'd snatched a short repast
And buckled on their arms in haste,"

the two corps passed in review before General Morton's quarters, whence they marched to the City Hall, where they were received by the Common Council and again partook of refreshments. They dined at Masonic Hall and passed the evening at Niblo's Garden. The marching and wheeling of the Guard was worthy the name which preceded them: they moved as one man; and what doubtless not a little assisted them, was the excellent band of musicians which accompanied them. The *Victory* was gaily dressed and her commander deserves much credit for the punctuality with which he arrived at the point of debarkation. The Guard returned to Hartford in the *Victory* at 9 o'clock this morning."

This occasion furnished an incident which afforded the Guard great pride in their commander. The New Yorkers provided for Major Goodwin's use a horse which no man in that city had ever been able to ride on parade. Major Goodwin conquered this fiery steed almost immediately, and was heartily cheered by the five thousand spectators, who had expected to see him thrown to the ground. The records say that though the Guard were absent on this excursion about three days and did much "feasting, parading, and visiting, they returned as good as new."

July 4, 1838, the Guard were invited to "participate with the citizens of Middletown in the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence." Major Miller has left us this record of the excursion, "In accordance with previous arrangements, the First Company Governor's Foot Guards, fifty-

eight in number, embarked at six o'clock A.M., on board the steamer Middletown, chartered for the excursion, to participate with the citizens of Middletown in the celebration of July fourth.

Arrived at Middletown at 8 o'clock and were received by the Middletown Cadets, Captain E. W. N. Starr, and the Light Artillery, Captain J. B. Southmayd, and together with the Springfield Light Infantry present by invitation,— were escorted to the Central Hotel, and after a cordial welcome, personal introductions and other preliminaries, were invited to partake of a collation, prepared by the Committee of Arrangements. At ten o'clock the Guards were detached from the line to perform escort to His Excellency, Governor Ellsworth, on his arrival. After paying a salute and escorting His Excellency from his quarters to the Court House, resumed their post in line. The military acting as escort to a large procession of citizens, Revolutionary soldiers, and uninvited guests, marched to the Methodist Church, where an oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Fish, president of Wesleyan University. At the close of the exercises they marched through the principal streets of the city, to the University, near which, under a spacious tent, citizens and military in number about seven hundred, partook of a sumptuous dinner provided by the liberality of the citizens of Middletown, under the superintendence of Daniel Goodale, Esq. At 5 o'clock His Excellency the Governor returned to his quarters at the Mansion House, escorted by the Guards who, after rendering a parting salute, and paying their respects to the Mayor of the city, Richard Hubbard, Esq., visiting Col. E. L. H. Chamberlin, Esq., by special invitation, and partaking of a cordial entertainment, furnished by him, attending fireworks, etc., marched to the wharf at 10 o'clock under escort of the Middletown Cadets, and after an exchange of salutes reëmbarked for Hartford much pleased with Middletown, her citizens and military."

Rev. Elisha Cushman in his speech at the Centennial Celebration referred to this excursion in these words :

"How well I remember an excursion to Middletown with the company. It was the hottest Fourth of July I ever knew. I shouldered a musket,—I was but a Corporal then,—and with the heavy bear-skin cap and scarlet coat and all the fixings, I marched for three mortal hours in the very hottest part of the day, and never dreamed of being tired. *Es-*

prit de corps was probably the explanation of this, the true spirit of the body which rendered me oblivious of fatigue."

In 1840 the Guard went to New Haven in response to an invitation from the military companies and citizens of that place. The occasion was election day and William W. Ellsworth was chosen Chief-Magistrate for the third time. The Guard were the guests of the second company and were quartered in the City Hall. In the afternoon they escorted the Governor to the State House where he delivered his message. In the evening the Hartford company "held a levee at their quarters." The next day, by invitation of Prof. Silliman and his son, they visited the Mineral Cabinet and were also invited by Colonel Trumbull, the historical painter of the Revolution, to visit the Trumbull gallery. The visit to the gallery gave great pleasure to the Corps as they noticed in those paintings facsimiles of their own uniforms. After this they partook of refreshments at the Pavilion, and after a goodly interchange of civilities they bade their kind entertainers good-bye. The Guard were commanded at this time by Major Ely, whom Col. Deming's account characterizes as a "boy" at this time, and it is from Major Ely's record that we take our particulars.

In 1843, the company took an excursion to Windsor to celebrate the fourth of July. They were escorted by the citizens to the scene of the festivities and enjoyed the day greatly, returning in good spirits at an early hour. Major Sweetser was in command at this time.

In June, 1863, "all that was mortal of Connecticut's distinguished son, Rear-Admiral Andrew H. Foote, was laid to rest in New Haven." Under orders from Gov. Buckingham the Foot Guard went to New Haven on the day of the funeral services, June 30, 1863. They were received and entertained with great kindness by the Second Company of Foot Guards and the citizens of New Haven, and formed a part of the funeral procession to the Center Church, where Dr. Bacon conducted the services. "Afterward the procession escorted to the cemetery the honored remains, and the Guard returned to their homes in this city."

October 5, 1868, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston visited Springfield, and the Foot Guard were in-

vited to join them there and participate in the festivities of the occasion, they voted to accept the invitation, and commanded by Major Barton and accompanied by Colt's Band, left Hartford at 9.30. The newspaper accounts of this excursion, which occurred more than thirty years ago, mention the fact that two "veteran members of the Guard were among the excursionists. One of these was their Standard Bearer and Ensign, O. W. Ciaffee, who had been then with the company nineteen years, they having never paraded without him, since his enlistment; the other was Mr. C. C. Strong, who had then been Treasurer of the Company about six years. It is a pleasure to record that Mr. Strong still holds the same office in the company, and has done so continuously for about thirty-seven years, and is today as active in its interests as he was on the day of that excursion to Springfield a generation ago.

This visit to Springfield was most enjoyable, the citizens sparing no pains to make their visitors welcome, and the two ancient organizations exhibited their showy uniforms and fine marching to the admiration of all beholders.

In September, 1869, the Guard was invited to visit Norwich and be present at the review of the Third Regiment, Col. McCord, by His Excellency, Governor Jewell. After the review the Guard were invited by Col. McCord and his officers to partake of a fine collation, and after escorting the Governor to his quarters at the Wauregan House, they took the train for home, well pleased with the day's experiences.

October 7, 1873, the company made an excursion to Winsted where they were received as guests of the Steele Guard, Co. I, 4th Regiment, C. N. G., Captain Skinner. The day was pleasantly spent in the manner usual on such occasions, and the Guard returned home at night filled with gratitude to their military brethren in Winsted for having given them, in spite of unfavorable weather, a most enjoyable time.

March 2, 1875, the Guard had another pleasant little trip, going this time to New Haven to attend the Centennial Ball given by the Second Company of Foot Guards. The evening was spent in dancing and in listening to a historical address by Mr. Plunkett, and the Guard returned the same evening reporting a thoroughly good time.

In 1875 the one-hundredth anniversary of the Battle of

Bunker Hill was celebrated and Governor Ingersoll was invited to be present with the Foot Guard as his escort. They left Hartford on the morning of June 16, and reaching Boston found comfortable quarters at the United States Hotel. On the morning of the 17th, the Guard, stationed on the Common, witnessed the review of the State troops, in which, being escort to the Governor of Connecticut, they took no active part.

The Connecticut delegation had an honorable post in the parade being placed in the second of the ten divisions in which the procession was formed. The exercises at the monument on Bunker Hill were exceedingly interesting, and the whole affair, — parade, decorations, and entertainment,— was magnificent. The Charlestown Cadets entertained the Guard very handsomely at Nantasket on the 18th, and they took a late train for home on the evening of the same day. This, we believe, was the first of those Centennial Celebrations (except its own) in which the Guard have borne such an honored part.

Probably no excursion ever made by the Guard has been so successful and looked back upon with so much real pleasure, as the one to Saratoga in 1877. From the numerous existing accounts of this journey we select that of Captain N. G. Hinckley, who was chosen by the Veteran Corps to write the account of the trip for their records. "The Foot Guard having been invited to take part in the Centennial Celebration of the surrender of Burgoyne, by the citizens of Saratoga and Schuylerville, extended an urgent invitation to the Veteran Corps to accompany them and it was voted to accept the invitation. On the morning of October 16, 1877, the Veteran Corps assembled at the armory, twenty-seven members, with Captain George B. Fisher commanding. The active company under command of Major William H. Talcott, mustered sixty-two rank and file. The weather, which had been threatening, came off clear and beautiful, contrary to the predictions of 'Old Prob.'

At 8.30 the veterans passed out of the armory and, receiving a passing salute from the active company, placed themselves under their escort, when the whole immediately took up a line of march for the depot. The propitious weather, the soul-stirring music from Colt's Band, the number and fine appearance of the Battalion and Veteran Corps, with the manifest good wishes of our friends, gave us a "start off" which truly predicted a

successful and happy excursion. The splendid scenery along the Connecticut, the beautiful colors of the forest trees and the foliage covering distant Mt. Holyoke and Mt. Tom, at this season of the year, was dazzling beyond description. This, with the surrounding circumstances, was not without an inspiring, invigorating, and youth-renewing effect upon the veterans.

Going by way of Hoosac Tunnel we reached Troy about 3 o'clock. A large crowd was assembled at the depot and several military gentlemen presented and introduced themselves. It was decided that we could not then avail ourselves of their pressing invitation to make a parade there, and passing on we reached Saratoga at 4.30. We found the depot surrounded by a large crowd and were received by the Saratoga Centennial Cavalry, J. S. Fassett, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. commanding, and a committee composed of General W. B. French, Captain B. F. Judson, and others. After the usual formalities were exchanged we were escorted to our quarters at the American Hotel and prepared for dress parade, which took place at 5 o'clock in front of the quarters.

At 8 o'clock both companies were escorted by the Saratoga Centennial Cavalry to the town hall, where a concert was given by Colt's Band. This was a rich musical treat, and the large audience manifested their appreciation of it by frequent and hearty applause. At the close it was voted by the audience that the proceeds be given to the Saratoga Monument Association. The band were also highly complimented by General French and received a vote of thanks.

After a refreshing night's rest all were up early on the day that commemorated the surrender of Burgoyne and the close of that eventful campaign one hundred years ago. Soon after breakfast the Guard and Veterans took stages for Schuylerville, arriving at that place about 12 o'clock. Although the ride was slow and long, the beautiful country, varied scenery, and cheerful condition of the party rendered it far from tedious. On our arrival we found a tent pitched on the spot marked by a large iron slab as the Headquarters of the British Army in 1777. This tent was placed at our disposal.

We were then escorted to the parade ground, where the line, consisting of military, Knights Templar, Masonic and various civic societies, was immediately formed. The decorations of the

streets and private residences on the line of march (which was about eight miles) were a very great success. Arriving at the Monument a favorable position was assigned the Guard and Veterans. The ceremonies were interesting and lasted about an hour, after which we visited the Schuyler mansion by invitation of its present occupant, General Storer, a veteran of the war of 1812. The scenes of this day will long be remembered. In the evening we were serenaded by the band of the Saratoga Centennial Cavalry, to which Colt's Band responded.

On our return trip we stopped at Troy for a short parade, but we here record our grateful thanks to the citizens of Saratoga and Schuylerville and our military friends in those places for their unremitting attention and courtesy during our visit.

Arriving at Troy we were much surprised to find the splendid corps known as the Tibbetts Veteran Corps (named in honor of General Tibbetts), Captain Egolf commanding, waiting to receive us. We were escorted through the principal streets to the Tibbetts Armory, where we were tendered a bountiful collation, and brief speeches were made. A short parade was then made and we resumed our journey homeward, bidding the Trojans farewell. The generous conduct of the Tibbetts Corps won all our hearts, and we cannot sufficiently thank Captain Egolf and his noble veterans. Arriving home we found the Putnam Phalanx, the Hillyer Guard and Germania Guard, under Captain J. T. Sherman, waiting to receive us. They escorted us to our armory, where we were dismissed, with hearty thanks from Major Talcott for the honor which all had gained for our state by the manner in which they had acquitted themselves, and especial thanks to the Veterans for the influence of their presence we were dismissed." No accident occurred to mar the pleasure of this excursion, the total sum of lost articles (usually quite large on such trips) being one fatigue cap.

In 1879 Connecticut's battle flags were called home to their beautiful and fitting resting place in the new Capitol, and the day has gone down to history as one of the most memorable that Hartford has ever known. The Foot Guard were of course a part of the grand military pageant and their appearance called out great admiration.

September 21, 1880, the Guard left Hartford by special train for a trip to New York State, going from Springfield by way of

the Troy and Boston Railroad to Troy. Here they were most cordially received by the Tibbetts Veteran Corps and about twenty members of the Troy Citizens' Corps. They were given a banquet, which was followed by a ball in the evening at the Union Armory.

The following morning, after a visit to Albany and an inspection of the new Capitol, they gave the citizens of Troy an exhibition of Foot Guard marching, and then took the train for Poughkeepsie. The official report of this visit to Troy says: "Taking it altogether it is highly probable that no military organization ever received so grand a reception as the Foot Guard from the noble Tibbetts Veteran Corps on this occasion."

Arriving at Poughkeepsie the Company made a short street parade, after which they were refreshed at a banquet given in their honor.

Thursday, September 23, they left Poughkeepsie for Tarrytown. Here they paraded under escort of a detachment of the 21st Regiment. The report says: "The day in Tarrytown was very enjoyable and the exercises in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the capture of André were very interesting. The Guard felt that they had a special though remote connection with this event, as they were serving as Washington's escort in Hartford when he received information of André's capture and Arnold's treason. The Hartford company was most cordially treated by the residents of Tarrytown and enjoyed one special mark of favor. Mrs. Edward C. Bull, a grandniece of Israel Putnam, presented each man with a button-hole bouquet as a tribute to the state they represented.

At the close of these ceremonies the 71st Regiment N. Y. N. G. invited the Guard to accompany them to New York on their special steamer. This kind invitation was gladly accepted. The fact that Captain, afterward Major, Embler of the Guard had previously been an officer in the 71st Regiment caused the utmost cordiality of feeling to prevail between the two companies, and the visitors were entertained with truly royal hospitality while in the city of New York. The unanimous verdict of the company in regard to the trip was, "A grand success in every way, in fact one of the finest the Guard ever made."

The Guard visited Groton again in 1881, as they did in 1826, the occasion being the centennial anniversary of the great battle

in which the brave Colonel Ledyard fell. But at this second visit they went merely as escort to the Governor, and took no active part in the ceremonies, though it seemed at the time that a company so closely identified with the Revolutionary days should have been assigned a prominent part in the celebration.

In 1881 the company were invited to Portland, Maine, as guests of the Brown Light Artillery. They were accompanied on this trip by many influential citizens of Hartford and went under command of Major Embler, Colt's Band "discoursing sweet music" for the trip. The visit was most pleasant and its delights are still fresh in the minds of those who were the recipients of Pine Tree hospitality.

In this year also the monument to the memory of Governor Thomas H. Seymour was dedicated at Cedar Hill. This monument was erected chiefly through the efforts of the Masons of the state, and they with the Putnam Phalanx and the Foot Guard were the chief objects of interest in the parade which preceded the dedication ceremonies. In this parade the Foot Guard carried the banner which in 1852 Governor Seymour presented to them in behalf of the state.

In 1883 Hartford's loved and honored citizen Marshall Jewell passed away. He had always been, whether in his capacity as Captain-General or in the more exalted stations which he filled, a firm friend of the Foot Guard, and it was eminently fitting that at the funeral services they should form his guard of honor. His tribute to the company at their centennial celebration should find place here: "You have always been considered a guard of honor to the governor, taking direct orders from him only, and have endeared yourselves to him by your loyalty to him and your devotion to his interests and those of the state. Your zeal has never flagged, your energy has never tired; you have been always ready to report for duty. In the name of my predecessors and in the name of the state of Connecticut, in whose history you have performed so important a part, I thank you for your uniform good conduct as citizens and soldiers."

In November, 1883, the Guard participated in the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British army. The day was rainy, but the kind-

ness received from the Gothamites rendered the day a pleasant one in the Foot Guard memory.

Worcester, Massachusetts, celebrated the bicentennial of its settlement, and the Guard went to assist in the ceremonies, in 1884. Ninety-seven members of the company enjoyed the excursion and were made most welcome by their old friends the Continentals, while the Worcester Light Infantry and the Worcester City Guard exerted themselves to the utmost for the pleasure of the visiting battalion. The usual parade and illuminations marked the return home and closed a most enjoyable excursion.

1884 saw the unveiling of the statue of Connecticut's War Governor, William A. Buckingham, in the Capitol. It was a great day in the history of Hartford, second only to Battle Flag Day in the brilliance of the decorations, the perfection to which the arrangements were carried, and the enthusiasm of the visitors to the city. These numbered about thirty thousand. The parade was magnificent, with nearly seven thousand men in line. Major J. C. Kinney was Grand Marshal, and the New York 7th Regiment had a prominent place in the procession. They carried away with them as much favorable comment from the people here as the Foot Guard has always received from its New York friends. The Foot Guard acted as escort to the Governor and the *Post* says they "never looked or marched better."

It is probably safe to say that if any man who was a member of the Guard during Major Kinney's administration were asked to name the two great events of that administration he would at once say: "The trip to Washington when the monument was dedicated, and the participation in General Grant's funeral." Both these events occurred in 1885, and the first, the Washington trip, in spite of the bitter cold weather, was very enjoyable. The company was received by President Arthur, and everywhere won great admiration. One of the Washington papers says: "By general consent, the honors of the day for numbers, fine appearance and good marching were given to the Governor's Foot Guard of Hartford, Conn."

In August the death of General Grant plunged the nation into deepest sorrow, and his burial in Riverside Park was made the occasion of one of the greatest public demonstrations New

York has ever known. The Foot Guard had had the honor of escorting the great hero in life and they were asked to show him in death the last tribute of respect and affection. They were assigned a position in the line next to the Old Guard of New York and showed themselves worthy of the place. This occasion is commemorated by some very fine photographs taken by Mrs. Kinney, the wife of the then Major-Commandant.

In May, 1886, Springfield celebrated the 250th anniversary of her settlement, and invited Governor Bulkeley and the Foot Guard to participate in her festivities. A delegation consisting of one hundred members of the active company and fifty Veterans went under command of Major Kinney, escorting the Governor. They were received with the greatest cordiality and were at once given a lunch at the Massasoit House. Connecticut's Governor was assigned a prominent place in the procession, and of course the Guard was in close touch with him. After the parade, in which the appearance of the company received the most favorable comment, the Connecticut delegation dined at the Massasoit House, and later were entertained by the Springfield Club. It was the feeling of the company that of all the historical celebrations in which they have assisted none has been more successful than Springfield's, and certainly nowhere have they been more royally treated.

This same year, a few months later, the company were invited to another 250th birthday, this time Providence being the town who celebrated her arrival at that advanced age. The proverbial "Foot Guard weather" did not smile upon the trip, and the march through the streets of the beautiful Rhode Island city was made with all the inconvenience attending a steady down-pour of rain. However, the good spirits of the Guard were proof against even this dispiriting circumstance and they entered into the proceedings with their usual enthusiasm. In fact the warmth of feeling manifested toward them by the citizens of Providence effectually neutralized the bad effects of the weather, and the sail down the bay to Crescent Park given them by the United Train of Artillery was greatly enjoyed. The Guard have a long record of pleasant excursions and the visit to Providence has swelled the list.

In this same year, 1886, the command helped its native city to dedicate with appropriate ceremonies her beautiful Soldiers'

and Sailors' Memorial Arch, and entertained at the time their friends the Tibbetts Veteran Corps of Troy and the United Train of Artillery of Providence. The exercises of the day proved again that Hartford knows how to do a thing of this sort and that the Foot Guard are no unimportant element of the success attending these occasions.

In the next year, 1887, New Haven dedicated her memorial to the fallen heroes of the war, and the Hartford company went down to help their sister city in the ceremonies. They covered themselves with glory here as elsewhere, "simply electrifying the crowds of spectators" by the splendor of their appearance.

The second commander of the Guard, Captain Jonathan Bull, having been one of the Assembly which ratified the federal Constitution in 1787, it was considered highly appropriate that the company should be present at the centennial observance of the event. They went and as usual brought glory to the state they represented.

A monument to Connecticut's brave old soldier, Israel Putnam was dedicated in Brooklyn, Connecticut, June, 1888. The exercises comprised an address by Governor Lounsbury, a poem by Professor Johnson of Trinity College, and the historical address by Honorable Henry C. Robinson, and the ceremonies closed with a review of the troops by Governor Lounsbury.

In April, 1889, New York celebrated the one-hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of President Washington. Governor Bulkeley was invited to be present with his staff and the Foot Guard. The troops left Hartford on the afternoon of the 28th, by steamboat, arriving in New York the next morning in time to witness the great naval parade and the entrance into the city of President Harrison and his party.

The Guard attended the grand ball at the Metropolitan Opera House in the evening of the 29th. The ceremonies on Thursday began with services in old St. Paul's, at which Washington was an attendant while living in New York. The sermon was preached by Bishop Potter and the President was escorted to Washington's pew by Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., of Trinity church. Following the church services were the exercises at the sub-treasury, with an oration by Chauncey M. Depew and an address by President Harrison, after which the troops were reviewed by the President. The New York papers in their

comments on the parade speak in the highest terms of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard.

In this same year the company went to Mystic to assist in the dedication of the monument to Captain John Mason of "Pequot" fame. It will be remembered that Major Ely in his address at the Centennial Celebration in 1871 quoted the Connecticut historian Hon. I. W. Stuart as saying that the Foot Guard was the same company under a new organization as that commanded by Captain Mason. The Guard therefore participated in these exercises by virtue of "direct descent."

Foremost in the long line of sons of whom Connecticut is justly proud stands Richard D. Hubbard, and when in June, 1890, the statue of the dead statesman was unveiled in Bushnell Park, Hartford, the great crowds of people who gathered for the exercises showed that though he had gone to his rest he was still held in affectionate remembrance. Governor Hubbard's relations with the Guard were of the pleasantest, and the following letter written by him after the annual encampment at Niantic in 1878 shows how he was pleased to regard their services to him :

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
HARTFORD, Sept. 16, 1878.

MAJOR:— I beg to thank you and all the members of your command for the escort of Friday last. Allow me also to congratulate you on the elegant and soldierly appearance of the Guard, which on that occasion, as on all others, showed itself worthy of its old renown.

I am, Major, with the highest respect, Your obedient servant,
R. D. HUBBARD.

And the command delighted on the day of the dedication to do honor to their old friend by escorting the speakers and guests of the day.

A little later in this year, 1890, the Guard escorted Governor Bulkeley down to Pawtucket, R. I., to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the settlement of that town.

In 1891, September 28th and 29th, shortly after Major Hyde assumed command, the company made a short visit to Albany. Here they were received with the greatest hospitality by the famous Burgesses' Corps, Major James Otis Woodward commanding. In the evening of the 28th they were given a reception by the Burgesses, at which most of the State officials, the

Mayor and city officials, General John Palmer, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and many of the distinguished citizens of Albany were present. On the 29th, the Guard made a short street parade, after which they were received by His Excellency David B. Hill, Governor of New York, in the executive chambers in the Capitol. Each member of the company was presented and all were most cordially received, Governor Hill giving an address of welcome, to which Major Hyde responded. The command left for home in the evening, having added another "good time" to their list. Major Hyde in his annual report says of this event: "I am pleased to report that the members of the company, by their gentlemanly conduct and soldierly bearing, fully maintained the high reputation of the Guard."

Chicago, 1892. This trip is looked back upon with pardonable pride by the members of the Guard. They left Hartford on the morning of October 18, numbering 134, with Colt's Band of 30 pieces, going by special train as escort to Governor Bulkeley and his staff and the Connecticut Commissioners, and arriving in Chicago in the afternoon of the 19th. While there in their capacity of escort to the Governor they took part in two parades. The first of these, the great civic parade, was made on the day after their arrival, the line of march being through the principal business streets of the city. The Guard were everywhere received with great enthusiasm and many compliments were bestowed upon them, not only by the newspapers but by the distinguished military gentlemen present.

The second parade in which they participated in Chicago was the great military parade, in which the President of the United States, the Governors of the different States, the managers of the Exposition and distinguished guests were escorted by mounted United States troops from the city to Washington Park and thence to the Exposition grounds. The command maintained in this parade the excellence of the previous day. It was desired by the citizens of Chicago that a grand military parade should take place on Saturday the 21st, and General Fitzsimmons of the Illinois National Guard, who had the matter in charge, paid the Foot Guard the great compliment of tendering them the right of the line, which they accepted. But to their great regret it was found on consideration that owing to

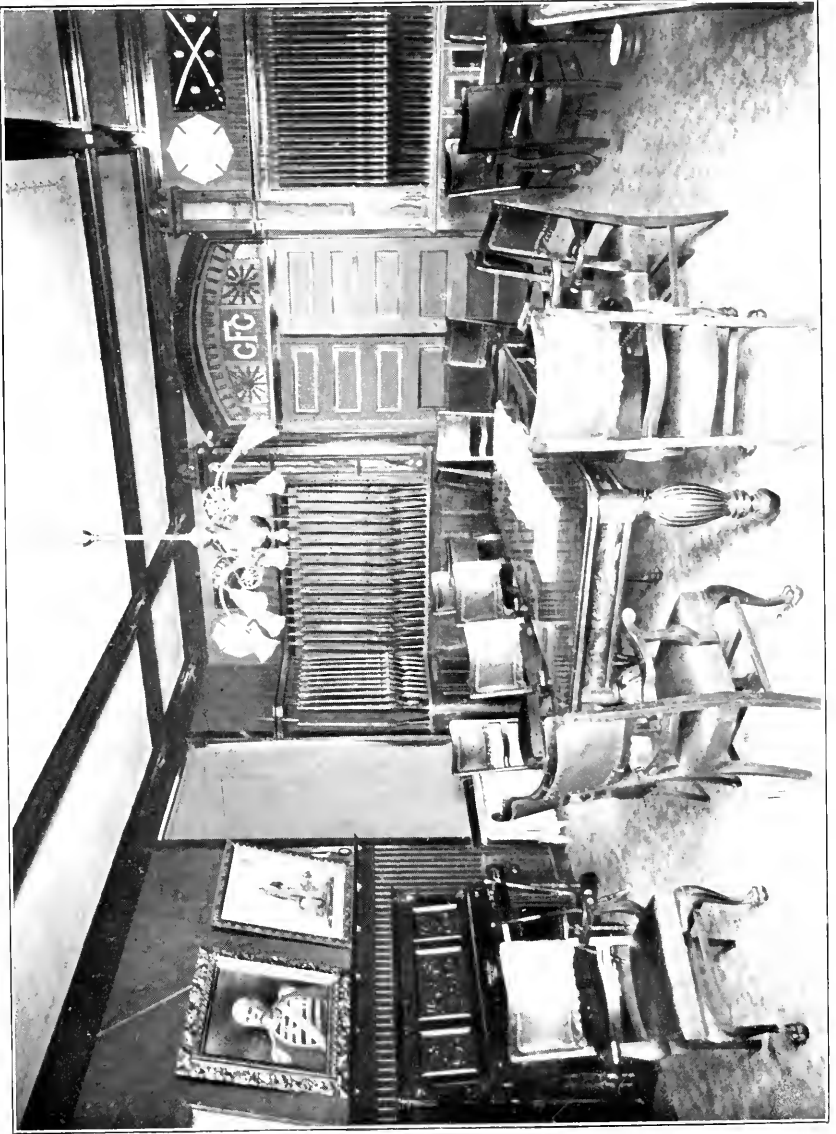
lack of time satisfactory arrangements could not be made, and the matter was given up. The Guard left Chicago on Saturday, making a most enjoyable stop at Niagara, and reaching Hartford on Monday morning the 24th, having had a delightful week. They were received by the Veteran Corps, and after escorting the Governor to the Capitol were dismissed.

1893 saw the dedication of the Trenton Battle Monument, and the attending ceremonies were made the object of another pleasant journey. The company, one hundred strong, under the leadership of Major Hyde, joined the other Connecticut troops and escorted Governor Morris and his staff from their Trenton headquarters to the State House, and afterward took part in the parade of the military companies. Thirty thousand people were present at the ceremonies, and all the exercises were exceedingly interesting. In spite of some drawbacks to their enjoyment, the "Foot Guard spirit" was strongly in evidence, and the company came home in tolerably good condition, though more than one remarked, as the train neared Hartford, that it was "a good place to come home to." The company received a hearty word of thanks from Major Hyde for the way in which they had conducted themselves on the trip, before they were dismissed to enjoy their well-earned rest.

1895 was made memorable in the annals of the company by the trip to Atlanta. For the account of this trip we are indebted to the *Hartford Post*, which sent Mr. Bruce Edwards as special correspondent for the trip. The party comprised Governor Coffin and staff, with ladies, the Guard acting as escort to the party. All enjoyed the journey Southward, which was enlivened by various devices of the Guard to entertain their fellow-travelers. Arriving in Atlanta, they were welcomed by the Gate City Guard and Atlanta Artillery. The next day was known as "Connecticut Day" at the Exposition, and the company paraded as escort to Governor Coffin and his staff. An address of welcome was made by Governor Atkinson at the Auditorium, which was responded to by Governor Coffin, after which an eloquent address was given by President Raymond of Wesleyan University, his subject being the "Machine and the Man." The Connecticut visitors met everywhere the most cordial reception, and Connecticut Day, and incidentally the fine appearance of the Foot Guard, insured the success of the

Exposition. A pleasant incident of the second day was the reception given the command by Mrs. Kinney, the wife of their beloved former commander. Mrs. Kinney welcomed them with much kindness, giving to each man a shoulder-knot of red, white, and blue ribbon, with a small "nutmeg" pendant, which she herself pinned on. This incident added much to the pleasure of the visit, and the Guard were very much pleased and touched to see that Mrs. Kinney wore the diamond badge which they presented to her husband.

Several pleasing incidents occurred during the stay in Atlanta, among which may be mentioned the tender of an honorary escort to the Governor of Connecticut and the Foot Guard by the Gate City Guard of Atlanta on Connecticut Day, October 21st. This command was the only one to receive that honor during the Exposition. Another pleasant feature of the week was the presentation of a flag to the Gate City Guard by the Woman's Board of Managers of the Exposition. Major Hyde of the Foot Guard was paid the honor of being asked to introduce Mrs. Gordon, the distinguished Southern lady who made the presentation. In the evening of October 22d the Gate City Guard gave Governor Coffin and the Foot Guard a very enjoyable reception at their armory. The Guard left Atlanta Wednesday evening, October 23d, arriving in Charleston, South Carolina, the next morning. Here they were received by a detail from every company in the Fourth Brigade, S. C. V. T., under command of Brigadier-General Edward Anderson, and a committee of city officials and citizens, headed by the Honorable John F. Ficken, Mayor of Charleston, and escorted to the Charleston Hotel. At the invitation of a committee of prominent civilian and military citizens, the command enjoyed a very pleasant sail down the bay, visiting many points of historical interest. This was the first time in 108 years that "red coats" had been seen in Charleston. The Guard left for Richmond in the evening, reaching that city early the next morning. The visit here was very pleasant, a reception being given to Governor Coffin and the members of the Guard by R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, of Confederate Veterans. The command reached Hartford Saturday afternoon, October 26th, and were received by the Veteran Corps and Company K, 1st Regiment C. N. G., and escorted to their armory. This trip was highly



ACTIVES' COMPANY ROOM.

enjoyable, and of the cost of the excursion, about \$6,000, the company themselves paid \$4,000.

In April, 1897, the remains of America's greatest soldier, General Ulysses S. Grant, were laid in the imposing new tomb on Riverside Drive in New York, and a grand military pageant marked the event. Governor Cooke being invited to be present, with his staff, the Foot Guard were ordered to accompany the party.* It was a great day for the command, as it was a great day for the country, and the events of the day being of too recent date to call for extended account, it is enough to say that wherever the "red coats" appeared they were greeted with demonstrations of admiration. Many were the compliments paid to Major Hyde for the fine appearance of his company, and the New York papers praised them without stint.

It would seem that, in some way or other, the company is connected with all that is good in the history of our country. Certainly they are connected by the closest family ties with Farragut's entrance into Mobile Bay, for one of the officers on the Admiral's flagship was Major John C. Kinney, afterward the commander of the Guard. And so the company entered into the ceremonies attending the presentation of the figurehead of the old Hartford to its namesake city with great enthusiasm. They entertained their New Haven brethren of the Second Company, and as usual the Guards were a great feature of the parade. The figurehead was presented with a fine address by Captain C. F. Goodrich, of the Naval College at Newport, and Mayor Preston, in behalf of the city, accepted the gift in well-chosen words. There was an oration by General Hawley, and Brownell's beautiful poem, "The Bay Fight," was read by Honorable Joseph L. Barbour. Admiral Farragut's son was present, and the exercises of the day were carried out most successfully.

In May, 1898, Connecticut's 1st Regiment was ordered into camp, and expected to leave soon for the scene of war in Cuba. The speedy termination of hostilities prevented their seeing active service, though they were exceedingly anxious to go to the front. When they left Hartford the city gave them a grand ovation, and the Foot Guard acted as their escort, and in September they welcomed them home.

* See Note 8, Appendix.

The city of Philadelphia celebrated the newly made peace with Spain in October, 1898, and the battalion went to the Quaker City to represent Connecticut's military, under the Command of its newly-elected Major, Louis R. Cheney. Governor Cooke had good reason to be proud of his state, as it received especial honors all through the proceedings. Of course "it goes without saying" that the Foot Guard received their full share of these honors and their appearance was hailed with great enthusiasm.

In September, 1899, the company went to New York to participate in the grand reception to Admiral Dewey.

June 6, 1900, the town of East Haddam was made the scene of a notable event when the old schoolhouse in which Connecticut's martyred son, Nathan Hale, once taught was formally presented to the Connecticut Society S. R., by the New York society of the same name. The Connecticut Society with their coworkers, the D. A. R., went to East Haddam by special train under escort of the Foot Guard.

Ex-Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley, the president of the Connecticut Society, received the gift of the building in behalf of the Sons and gave an eloquent address. There were speeches by various citizens of East Haddam, a historical address by Judge Attwood, the reading of several poems, and the usual ample collation. The *Times* in its interesting account of the day's proceedings says: "There are plenty of attractions in the town today, but not the least among them is the First Company Governor's Foot Guard, of Hartford. In their bright and attractive uniforms, and with their almost mechanically perfect marching and evolutions, the public has taken greatest interest, and the 'Feeters' have been warmly applauded along the entire line of march. It is not often that a small town is honored with the presence of a military company which is not only the official escort of the chief executive of the Commonwealth but has also on several notable occasions received the place of honor as the escort of the chief executive of the nation, the President of the United States."

Upon the return of the Hartford party the Guard tendered an escort to ex-Governor Bulkeley, whose guests they had been upon this most interesting and satisfactory excursion. They were accompanied by 'Colt's Band, which played continuously

during the march of a mile and a half from the State Street depot to Governor Bulkeley's residence.

In March, 1901, a bill was introduced in the legislature and passed appropriating the sum of \$5,000 for new full dress uniforms, and these new uniforms were worn for the first time on the Buffalo trip, with just pride in their own fine appearance. This is perhaps the first time for more than fifty years an entire new outfit of uniforms has been provided for the company at the expense of the State, and the members are much pleased that their services to the Commonwealth should be thus recognized and appreciated.

Thursday, June 20, 1901, was Connecticut day at the Pan-American Exposition, and Governor George P. McLean, with his staff and the First Company Governor's Foot Guard, left Hartford on the 17th to be present at the ceremonies attending the dedication of the New England building. The trip was most enjoyable in every particular, and the Buffalo papers praise the Foot Guard in no measured terms. The *Commercial* of June says: "The crowds cheered involuntarily as the handsome body of men, numbering about 112, appeared in the line. Tall, erect, splendid-looking, it was not necessary to be told that they were distinguished men." The *News* says: "Never did a finer-appearing body of men march in Buffalo streets than the Foot Guards." Governor McLean was the chief guest of honor. A short address was made by him, which was received with great enthusiasm, and afterward Connecticut's distinguished son, Senator Joseph R. Hawley, was listened to with respectful and admiring attention. The day was certainly one which reflected great credit upon Connecticut, and one which will long live in the memory of the sons and daughters of the Nutmeg state. In their handsome drawing room cars they left Buffalo about 8 o'clock Saturday evening, arriving home on the morning of the 23d, reporting one of the finest trips ever made, and expressing gratitude to the managers of the Exposition for all that was done for their pleasure during the week spent in Buffalo. Their headquarters while there was at the Iroquois Hotel, the largest and finest in the city.

October 21, 1901, saw the celebration of the 130th anniversary of the organization of the Guard. The usual target practice took place on the South Meadow during the morning, and in the

afternoon the company marched in full dress uniform to Bushnell Park, where a scion of the famous Charter Oak was planted with much ceremony, in 1871, in celebration of its one hundredth anniversary. The Adjutant, Lieutenant W. E. A. Bulkeley, decorated the tree with a silk flag, after which the company marched to the South Church, where they listened to a most eloquent address by the Rev. Dr. E. P. Parker. At the conclusion of the services in the church the Guard returned to the armory, where they were dismissed to meet at the Hotel Hartford later to partake of the annual banquet.

When, in October, the prospective rulers of the Kingdom of Great Britain, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, visited Canada, it was the good fortune of the Guard to be represented by Major Louis R. Cheney and Doctor P. H. Ingalls at the reception tendered their Royal Highnesses by the city of St. John, in company with a detail from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston and several other military organizations. They were invited by the British Naval and Military Veterans' Association of Massachusetts and were the guests of the city of St. John while there.

Major Cheney and Dr. Ingalls were presented to the Duke and Duchess, and were received with the greatest hospitality and cordiality at each town visited; the mayors and members of the City Councils in Digby and St. John showing the American visitors the honor of personally escorting them in a tour of their respective cities.

It is but just to the Foot Guard to say that among these excursions they went at their own expense entirely to Bunker Hill, Saratoga, New York on Evacuation day, the bi-centennial of Worcester and to General Grant's funeral. By their presence at these celebrations they brought great glory to their state, and the Legislature gave them a vote of thanks for their attendance at General Grant's funeral.

CHAPTER X.

ANNIVERSARIES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE fact that the Foot Guard have never missed an annual parade since their organization is too well known to need reiteration. It is in a large degree due to the fact that their anniversaries have always been considered of great importance, and as such have been duly kept, that the company have so well maintained their traditions and the new-comers into its ranks have realized that it was no light thing to belong to a family of such ancient lineage.

In the first half-century of its existence the company celebrated their birthday in the spring, making the festivities coincident with those of the election; and indeed as late as 1857 we find them commemorating the day with a supper on the evening of May sixth.

The record books contain an account of a target shoot which took place on September 29, 1840, which may perhaps be regarded as typical of the anniversary celebrations of that period:

The Foot Guard paraded for target exercise, and, receiving the ex-officers at the United States Hotel, marched to the ground appointed for them. Twenty-two balls entered the target, and the prizes were won by Joseph Wales, Corporal Brown, and Sergeant Bliss. At 12 o'clock Major James G. Bolles awarded the prizes to the successful competitors in front of the State House, accompanied by appropriate remarks. At 2 o'clock the Guard paid a visit to ex-Mayor Mather, upon invitation, and were regaled with refreshments, after which the firing salute was given, and wheeling into open column they marched back to their armory delighted with their reception. After a parade through the principal streets, the command dismissed at 8 o'clock P.M., well pleased with the festivities of the day, which was clear and beautiful. The old target, an Indian in the full war costume of a chief, was riddled with ball, and remained in the armory for several years. A second target of similar design and construction was made and shot at several years since, and is now to be seen in the armory, a test of the excellency of their shooting."*

* *Conn. Courant* about 1858.

The executive orders for assembling the command for parade, drill, instruction, and inspection were issued semiannually, and the hearts of the youth of the city were gladdened at least twice in each year by the appearance of the much admired company. One aged gentleman now living in the city recalls with evident pride the fact that he used to run away from school to "chase the Redcoats," and it is probable that the abolition of the frequent parades caused great sorrow among the younger portion of the community.

In 1841 the company gave a supper at the City Hall in celebration of their 70th anniversary. The New Haven Greys and Cadets were invited guests, and an entertainment was prepared for about four hundred.

The tables were laden with all necessary refreshments, after partaking of which the company were entertained in a very happy manner by sentiments, songs and music, until about eleven o'clock, when the parting glass was drank, and the whole separated, cheerful and happy.*

In 1851 a grand ball was held on the anniversary. "We doubt if ever City Hall presented such a dazzling display of beauty and fashion as on the night of the 8th instant. Not less than seven or eight hundred ladies and gentlemen were in attendance at the splendid ball given by the Governor's Foot Guards, and the gay scene which presented itself when the 'music arose with its voluptuous swell' and each one joined in the giddy mazes of the dance can better be imagined than described," says a Hartford paper, which goes on with a lively description of the evening's festivities. The various ladies who "contributed to the sociality and joviality of the occasion" are mentioned, but only the initials of each name is given, thus thinly disguising the personality of the fair one whose beauty and adornments are so rapturously described.

The dresses seem to have been made mostly of "berage" and gauze, but they are characterized as "habiliments." The ladies all wore their hair in flowing ringlets, "set off with feathers," and all moved with wonderful grace. "The dancing continued until nearly 5 o'clock in the morning, when the company dispersed quietly and soberly, none of the participants in the evening's entertainment feeling any other infirmity than fatigue."

* Major Ely's own account.

In 1853 the annual holiday was celebrated by a supper at the City Hotel, where the company entertained their past officers and invited guests, the Governor, Mayor of the city, distinguished military officers from abroad, and members of the press. "They sat down to a well supplied table about 9 o'clock. The banquet was served in a sumptuous style, the tables loaded with everything nice and rich." There were a number of toasts, all of which received hearty responses, and the 82d anniversary was passed in an altogether highly satisfactory manner.

The City Hotel was the scene of like celebrations in 1855 and again in 1857; the bills-of-fare for both these occasions being preserved in the company scrap-books. It is quite amusing to compare the items on the bill-of-fare of 1855 with those in the menu of the banquet given in 1896, the corned beef and cabbage with turnips, and five kinds of pies, with which the company were regaled in 1855 contrasting oddly with the Blue Points, Filet of Beef with Mushroom Sauce, and the Roman Punch of the later time.

In 1857 pork chops, wheaten grits, and fried parsnips appear among the dainties offered, and the number of pies is increased to eight, cookies and quince preserves being added as extra delicacies.

In 1863 the *Post* mentions the anniversary supper :

Last evening the Governor's Foot Guard celebrated its 92d anniversary, by a supper at the City Hotel. May they celebrate their 200th anniversary at the same place and may Clapp get up the supper and Major Hunt command the same men who fill the ranks today.

The *Press* speaks of the supper as luxurious and abundant, and adds that the festivities were kept up to a late hour, with toasts and speeches. The following is the list of toasts, with names of those who responded. His Excellency the Governor, — Governor Buckingham; the Lieut.-Governor and other state officers, — Lieut.-Governor Averill; the Militia of the State of Connecticut, — Major-General Russell; the Army and Navy, — Lieut. Watson Webb; Our Military Guests, — Captain A. M. Gordon of the Phalanx; Ex-Majors and other past officers of the Foot Guard, — Major Calvin Day. The *Times* says: "The Foot Guard is only seven years short of a century in age. May its prosperity never be less."

In later years the command have celebrated their birthday in October, and in 1881 they gave a banquet in their armory at which about two hundred were present. Speeches were made by Major Embler, who presided, Judge-Advocate Hyde, Major Parsons, Mr. T. W. Russell, Judge J. Hurlburt White, and Col. C. M. Joslyn. Mr. S. W. Lincoln and the South End Glee Club furnished music, and there were many guests present from out of town, including veterans from Boston, Danbury, New Haven, and other places.

October 19, 1883. The morning was spent on the beautiful grounds of the Retreat in drill. Lunch was served under the trees. In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the election of the Hon. Calvin Day as Major it was intended to pay him a salute at his residence. Word to this effect was sent to him, to which he responded with a pleasant note, inviting the company to partake of refreshments. Major Day received them, assisted by Major Roland Mather and Lieut. George Sexton. A bountiful supply of refreshments were served, and the company then proceeded to the union station to receive the Putnam Phalanx on its return from Newburg. A banquet in their armory, with a historical address from Judge White and speeches from Major Ely and others, closed the day.

The 114th anniversary is noted for the revival of the commendable custom of uniting the secular features of the day with those of a religious nature. Formerly "the long and strong" sermon had been a notable part of the celebrations, and Dr. Walker says in his sermon preached in 1888: "I suppose it must be largely because of the vigorous and healthy diet of Election Day sermons thus administered in its childhood, and continued through so considerable a portion of its adolescence and manhood, that this Foot Guard organization has been so long-lived and sound in constitution." The morning of the day was spent in the usual drill and parade, and a lunch was provided at the armory at 12. At 2.15 the command marched from the armory, headed by Colt's Band. There were nearly one hundred active men in line and as many more veterans and past members, these last entering into the celebration with much zest. A short march was taken through the principal streets to St. John's Church, where the services were held. The church was well filled and the boy choirs of Trinity and

Christ Church were united for the occasion and furnished beautiful music. The Chaplain of the Guard, Rev. J. W. Bradin, conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Nichols of Christ Church.

The services opened with music, the reading of the Scripture lesson, and the Creed and Prayers. Mr. Bradin preached from the text: "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course."

After speaking of the historic associations connected with the Guard, he went on to show the characteristics of the men who guided the affairs of the nation during the Revolutionary crisis. He spoke of the principles underlying their characters: faithfulness to duty and loyalty to authority. He compared the true bravery of the soldiers of the English-speaking nations with those of other countries, showing the difference between men inspired by firm adherence to principle and those acting under mere impulse or from the desire for gain.

He mentioned St. Paul as the great prototype of a true man, and closed with an eloquent tribute to General Grant as a high example of a true soldier.

After the church services were concluded the command reformed on Main street and marched to their armory, where they were dismissed for a few hours. In the evening there was a social reunion of the active and veteran members, and a collation was served at Allyn Hall.

In 1886 the anniversary was spent in a manner very similar to that of the preceding year. The parade and target shoot took place on the South Meadow, and the services were held in Christ Church. Rev. Mr. Bradin preached an eloquent sermon from the text: "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth," and the day closed with a social gathering at Allyn Hall.

"The love of a mother for her children, of a soldier for the stars and stripes of his country, of an actor for applause, is hardly paramount to that of the active and veteran members of the Foot Guard for their own time-honored and beloved company, whose 116th birthday was celebrated yesterday, in a style most fitting and enjoyable. A prize target shoot was enjoyed at the South Meadows in the morning. In the afternoon, in company with the veterans and headed by Colt's Band, they

marched to the Center Church, where an eloquent and powerful sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Parker. Dr. Parker was at his best. His eloquence was at times remarkable and always effective. Pathos and admonition were blended together by a chain of oratory that captivated his hearers and held them in bondage from beginning to end. Those noble utterances would have received the applause they deserved and which those appreciative soldier boys know well how to give had they been delivered outside of a church, but as it is, those who listened to Dr. Parker's sermon will never forget it.

"At 6 o'clock a bountiful spread was enjoyed in Allyn Hall. Major Kinney acted as toastmaster, and made a speech in which he urged the building of a new armory. General Hawley, who was present, complimented the Guard on their appearance at Philadelphia, and speeches were also made by Mr. T. W. Russell, ex-Majors Ely and Dodd, Judge-Advocate White of the veterans, Paymaster Strong, Dr. Wainwright, and others."*

The 117th anniversary was made memorable by the opening of the new armory, which hardly a year before had seemed little more than a dream. The morning was spent in the usual target shoot, and in the afternoon the company marched, with the veterans, to the Center Church, escorting His Excellency Governor Lounsbury. Dr. Walker preached an admirable sermon, in which he reviewed the history of the command and described minutely the first church service which they attended after their organization. Dr. Walker's intimate knowledge of local history rendered his address particularly interesting and instructive, and it was thoroughly appreciated by all who heard it. The choir of the church, under Dr. Allen's leadership, rendered beautiful music.

In the evening the beautiful new armory, tastefully decorated for the occasion, was the scene of a fine banquet, and the friends of the company joined with them in rejoicing in the possession of such a stately residence.

The Worcester Continentals assisted the Guard in the celebration of their 118th birthday. They accompanied them to Christ Church, where the services were held, Rev. Mr. Tomkins, the rector, preaching the sermon.

* Condensed from Hartford *Post* of Oct. 20 1887.

A banquet was served in the evening in the armory, and many eloquent speeches were made. Col. W. S. B. Hopkins, in the name of his company, presented the Guard with the handsomely framed photographs of the officers of the Worcester Continentals, and General Hawley, Governor Bulkeley, Mayor Root, and others spoke briefly. Hon. A. E. Burr, of the *Hartford Times*—than whom the Guard has had no truer, kinder friend—gave one of the best addresses of the evening, full of graceful allusions and pleasing reminiscences of his boyish love for the company.*

Park Church was selected for the services of the anniversary in 1890, and in spite of the inclement weather the edifice was crowded. Rev. Lester L. Potter preached the sermon, and Mr. J. S. Camp, the organist of the church, conducted the very fine musical program. The anniversary falling on Sunday, the secular features of the celebration were deferred until the following Wednesday, when the usual target shoot and banquet were enjoyed.

October 19, 1891. The Foot Guard turned out one hundred active and nearly fifty veteran members for the parade, the new Major, E. Henry Hyde, Jr., commanding. The services were held at St. John's Church and the sermon was preached by Rev. George R. Warner of St. Thomas's Church. In the evening one hundred and fifty people were present at the banquet held at the armory, where many tributes were paid to Major Kinney's memory. The day was a success, and the one hundred and twentieth anniversary will long be recalled with pleasure.

The active company being absent in Chicago the Veteran Corps celebrated the birthday in 1892, with a drill and a banquet, at which the Hon. John G. Root presided. There were speeches full of reminiscences from the prominent members of the Corps, and the occasion was thoroughly enjoyed.

1893. The company being in Trenton on the 19th, the celebration was deferred until November 1st, when a short street parade was made by both actives and veterans, and about one hundred and seventy enjoyed the banquet in the evening, at which Governor Morris was present. There were no church services held.

* Since the writing of these pages was begun, the Guard, in company with the city and the state, has been called to mourn the loss of this noble man.

1899. October 19th. The members went to the First Regiment Rifle Range in the South Meadows for the target shoot, which occupied the morning. In the afternoon they made a short street parade in full dress uniform, after which they attended services in Trinity Church, the Rev. Ernest DeF. Miel preaching the sermon, and the full vested choir furnishing the music. An informal supper was enjoyed in the evening.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The entertainments given by the Guard have, almost without exception, been attended with unqualified success. It has been enough for Hartford amusement seekers to know that a function was to be given under Foot Guard auspices, and tickets to everything, concerts, theatricals, fairs, or balls, have always been greatly in demand.

The custom of giving a ball to end the festivities of election day is almost as old as the Foot Guard itself, and when "spring election" was abolished there was widespread regret at the decision to do away with the election dance.

Thanks to Major Fisher, however, the inaugural ball was instituted, and in magnificence of arrangement has far outshone its modest prototype. The fact that it occurs biennially instead of annually doubtless increases its value in the estimation of society.

When Governor Andrews was inaugurated a grand reception was given him at Allyn Hall. Music was furnished by Colt's Band, and the grand march was led by Major Fisher with Mrs. Fisher. The hall was artistically decorated and refreshments were served by Merrill. Beside Governor Andrews there was a large number of distinguished guests present, among them ex-Governors Jewell and Holley, members of the Governor's staff, and several ex-Majors of the Guard. The bright uniforms and the beautiful dresses made a gay scene. The affair was highly successful and well patronized by the people of the city.

In 1884 Allyn Hall was again the scene of a reception and ball, this time Governor Waller being the guest of honor. Following the reception came the grand march, led by Major Kinney with Miss Waller, followed by Governor Waller with Mrs.

Colt. The toilets were exceptionally rich and beautiful, the music inspiring, and the decorations beautifully arranged. Many distinguished military and civilian guests were present, and "the affair goes on record as the most complete, most elaborate, and most elegant public entertainment ever given in this city."

Soon after this reception the Company gave a masquerade, which was a grand success, about two hundred couples taking part in the dancing, and the galleries being well filled with spectators.

In 1885 Governor Harrison was given a reception, and neither time nor expense was spared to make the affair worthy to go down in the Company annals with its predecessors. Colt's Band rendered excellent music and the gowns were especially rich and elegant. The usual number of out-of-town guests graced the scene. Governor Harrison expressed his pleasure at the reception given him in the following letter to Major Kinney :

"Be pleased to accept for yourself and the gentlemen of your command my thanks for the brilliant entertainment of last evening. I can pay it no higher compliment than to say that it was in every respect worthy of your ancient and famous Company.

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY B. HARRISON.

Allyn Hall opened its doors to another brilliant assembly in 1888, when Governor Lounsbury was tendered the usual honor in the evening of inauguration day. The Governor with his staff and Major Kinney entered the hall to the strains of "Hail to the Chief", and received a long line of guests. There was a fine dancing program and the reception of 1888 swelled the list of Foot Guard social successes.

January 11, 1889, the Guard gave Governor Bulkeley a reception "which was one of the most distinguished affairs of the kind ever given in this city." The new armory was decorated with exquisite taste, and the dancers wore, as usual, beautiful costumes. About five hundred couples occupied the floor during the evening, and the collation, served in the Armory dining hall, was all the most fastidious could desire. This was the most largely attended of any of the Governors' receptions.

At the ball given in honor of Governor Morris in 1893, so artistic and dainty were the decorations that the scene in the armory was like a glimpse of fairy land. Major Hyde led the grand march with Mrs. Colt, and the dancing continued until nearly three o'clock. The supper was perfect, and the success of the affair well repaid the Company for their efforts in planning it.

The inaugural ball of 1895 "eclipsed in brilliance anything of the kind ever before given in Hartford." Governor Coffin was assisted in receiving by Majors Hyde and Parsons of the Guard. "The beautiful decorations, the elegant dresses of the ladies, and the uniforms of the military men presented a picture which will long be remembered." In the supper room downstairs Besse served a delightful repast and there was an unusually large number of guests present.

The reception given Governor Cooke in 1897 was equally brilliant. The Armory was never, perhaps, more beautifully decorated, and there was an unusually large attendance of military guests. Colt's Orchestra and Pope's Band gave a fine concert program before the dancing commenced. Under the direction of Floor-Marshals W. E. A. Bulkeley and George Hays, everything was conducted so as to insure great pleasure to the large number of dancers, who testified to the pleasure they received by remaining to a late hour.

Governor George E. Lounsbury was the guest of the Guard in the evening of January 4, 1899, and the reception and ball given him was in no respect behind its predecessors in magnificence. Major Cheney presented the guests to Governor Lounsbury and led the grand march with Mrs. Lounsbury. Governor Lounsbury followed with Mrs. Cheney, and the dancing continued almost without interruption for many hours. Supper was served by Besse and the music from Beeman and Hatch's Orchestra and Colt's Band was exceptionally good.

The inaugural reception of 1901, given in honor of Governor George P. McLean, has been regarded by many as more brilliant than any of its predecessors, in the decorations of the hall and the splendor of the gowns worn by the ladies.

The grand march was led by Major Cheney with Mrs. Anntoinette Eno Wood, followed by Governor McLean with Mrs. William C. Skinner.

Not only in the giving of balls are the Foot Guard successful entertainers. They have won many theatrical honors directly or indirectly. The following list of performances have been given by them or under their auspices in recent years. *Suil a Moir*, Dion Boucicault and his company at Roberts's Opera House, March 3, 1882; *The Passing Regiment*, Roberts's Opera House, April 21, 1882; *Daly's Company* with Ada Rehan as star (this performance netted the Guard about \$600); *Needles and Pins*, *Daly's Company*, with Miss Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, John Drew and James Lewis, Roberts's Opera House, October 4, 1882; *Youth*, by Boston Theatre Company, two performances, January 3 and 4, 1883; *Iolanthe*, October 22, 23, 24, 1891; *Priscilla*, or *the Pilgrim's Proxy*, November 26, 27, 28, 1891, and *the Pirates of Penzance*, April 19 and 20, 1892, the last three given by the Hartford Opera Company at the Foot Guard Armory. *Captain Kidd* was given at Parsons Theatre, February 12, 1897.

October 3, 1895, one of the finest entertainments ever given by the company was enjoyed by a large audience at the Armory. This was a minstrel show, every performer in which was an active member of the Company, and they received great praise for an entertainment of unusual merit. This performance netted \$1,200, which was used to partially defray the expenses of the Atlanta trip. Besides these entertainments many fine concerts have been given, among them one by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, November 20, 1888, several by Mary Howe and by Sousa, a series of summer evening Casino Concerts, during the season of 1890, and many others which have been previously mentioned. The company have also given the public the benefit of several fine lectures, notably those by Bruce Edwards and Frederic H. Chapin.

The Guard gave this city a glimpse of the famous "Midway Plaisance" in April, 1894, through six evenings. *The Streets of Cairo*, the *Hindoo Jugglers*, the *Chinese*, *Japanese*, *German*, and *Dahomey villages*, the *Turkish Theatre* and the *Beauties of All Nations* were reproduced. The hall was crowded every evening and the patrons testified to their appreciation of the efforts of the company to bring so large a part of the *Columbian Exposition* within their reach.

The company have from time to time enjoyed a series of sociables and card parties, and their three great fairs have made them famous.

The first of these was held in the Elm Street Rink, November 12-16, 1883. The hall was decorated with McClunie's usual good taste, and was thronged at every session. There were one or two exhibition drills given under command of Major Embler, and the number of beautiful articles on sale was unusually great. The fair was a success, netting the company about \$3,650, the object for which it was given being to secure a permanent fund, the income of which could be used for the purchase of new full-dress uniforms when needed.

Soon after the completion of the armory a second great fair was held, to raise money for the reduction of the debt on the new building. Many gifts for the prizes and the various booths were received, among them a bale of cotton from the Gate City Guard of Atlanta, Georgia. The armory proved itself well adapted to this sort of entertainment, and the many booths were filled with useful and beautiful articles which found ready purchasers. The great attraction was the printing-press, which struck off copies of the *Armory News* with surprising rapidity. The *News* was a very bright little paper and contained several interesting articles on Company History, beside much useful information of all sorts.

Refreshments were served in the dining hall during the entire fair, the contributors to this part of the entertainment being especially generous. Financially this was the most successful venture ever made by the Guard, the profits being about \$12,000.

In 1900 a great military carnival was held in the armory from January 22 to January 27. The object of this carnival was the raising of money for the further reduction of the armory debt. The various booths were placed in the hands of competent managers and contributions to each were very generous. The center of the hall was occupied by the Fancy booth, which was in charge of Major Cheney and Mrs. Cheney. The Doll booth, in charge of Major Hyde and Mrs. Hyde, and the Flower booth, in charge of Captain Ingalls and Mrs. Ingalls, were rivals of the Fancy booth in tasteful arrangement, and all three drew large crowds of admiring spectators and purchasers. Beside these booths there were the Auction booth, the Candy booth, the Fraternal booth, a booth which contained burnt leather articles and one containing artistic photographs and photo-

graphic supplies of all kinds. At the Fraternal booth there was a large and interesting collection of war relics, and also some exquisite specimens of decorated china. Beside the booths there was a Palmist who told people the secrets of their past lives with an accuracy that insured faith in her prophecies; an exhibition of X-rays, an ice cream parlor, a fish-pond, and many other attractions in various parts of the building, while at every session there was a vaudeville performance. The souvenirs of the fair were miniature rifles in sterling silver, daintily engraved with the name of the company and the two dates 1771 and 1900. These were mounted as pins and were the gift of Robert O. Tyler Post, G. A. R.

Many of the money prizes drawn were immediately turned over to the company treasury by the winners, and in this as in many other ways the Guard were again assured that their friends are legion and that the generosity of these friends is unbounded.

The receipts from the carnival were large and the attendance at every session proved that it was a great attraction. The Foot Guard know how to entertain. They have done much for Hartford in the way of furnishing social enjoyment of various kinds, and Hartford has done much for the Guard by giving a generous support to all their ventures.

CHAPTER XI.

VISITING COMPANIES.

THE Foot Guard have always been famous for their hospitality, and their cordial relations with kindred organizations have afforded officers and men much pleasure. No military company ever comes to Hartford for a long or short stay that the Guard does not turn out in good numbers to receive them and treat them with whole-souled generosity during their stay.

In 1828, when Major Putnam was in command, a visit was made to Hartford by the Hampden Guards of Springfield, "a handsome and well-disciplined company," under command of Captain Nettleton. The visitors were received with due honor by the Foot Guard and the other military companies of the city. The next morning after their arrival they paraded on the State House Square, and were given a gratuitous collation by Captain Ripley, of the United States Hotel. The Springfield company returned to their home evidently well pleased with their reception here, for the next day a card of thanks for the kindness shown them appears in the *Courant*.

On election day, 1841, the Guards entertained the New Haven Grays and New Haven Cadets. They took part in the election parade, and then partook of a collation, which, according to the record, consisted of "all necessary refreshments." The record closes with these words: "The companies separated cheerful and happy"; so we may infer that the visit was agreeable to all concerned.

In this same year (1841) the Boston City Grays visited Hartford, and were invited to participate with the Guard in the Commencement exercises of Washington College. The Grays accepted the invitation, and the two companies marched to the college, where they received the professors and students, and escorted them to "the Episcopal Church," where the exercises were held. During the day the visitors were shown the "curi-

osities of the state," and were given a collation. This visit and the visit of the New Haven companies were made while Major Ely was in command.

Three years later, 1844, while Major Sweetser was commandant, the National Blues of New Haven came to Hartford for the interchange of friendly sentiments. The guests were entertained by the Guard at the United States Hotel, and afterward escorted to the State House. Here they were shown "the ancient charter of our state," which was "greeted with applause, which was called forth by that patriotism which fires the heart of every true American." Later in the day a dinner was enjoyed at the Athenæum Hotel, and about an hour and a half was "agreeably occupied in proving the merits of the entertainment and in the interchange of sentiments." The Foot Guard escorted their guests to their train, and were then dismissed, well pleased with the day's enjoyment. Majors Stedman, Ely, Averill, and Miller officiated on this occasion as a reception committee, and "performed their duties in a creditable manner."

The 21st Regiment New York National Guard visited this city in September, 1877, and were welcomed with great enthusiasm. The Foot Guard armory and the principal streets were handsomely decorated with flags and banners. In the evening a reception was tendered the visitors at the Foot Guard headquarters in American Hall. Governor Hubbard was present and made a pleasant address. The daily papers say of the visit: "Major Talcott has reason to be proud of the success of this enterprise."

The next month, October, 1877, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston visited the Putnam Phalanx, who invited the Foot Guard to assist in the reception of the guests. The two companies, with their military friends in this city, paraded as escort to the Massachusetts company, the line of march being over the usual route. In the evening the visiting command, assisted by the American Band of Providence, gave a ball at Allyn Hall, and on the following day they gave a grand state dinner, which the Foot Guard officers were asked to attend.

In August, 1879, the Tibbetts Veteran Corps of Troy, N. Y., accepted an invitation from the Foot Guard to visit them. The

Veteran Corps joined with the active company in making preparations to receive the guests, as both commands cherished lively recollections of the great kindness shown them by this company while they were in Troy two years before. The people living on the line of march were requested to display flags, and the whole city was alive with enthusiasm. A delay in the arrival of the guests caused some necessary rearrangement of the program, but everything was finally carried through to a gratifying termination.

The Tibbetts Corps gave an exhibition drill in the West Park, and a collation was given them at noon. At this, General Joseph R. Hawley gave an address of welcome, to which District Attorney Samuel Foster responded. During the collation the 1st Regiment Band played several selections, and at the close the Troy Band played. General Franklin and ex-Governor Marshall Jewell made addresses, and the occasion was a very pleasant one to all concerned. The Putnam Phalanx armory was open to the visitors throughout the day, and every effort to render the stay of the Troy company pleasant was made.

The visit was necessarily short, and the Tibbetts Corps left Hartford with a good idea of Connecticut hospitality. They made a most favorable impression upon all who met them.

In October of this same year the Gate City Guard of Atlanta, Georgia, came here as the guests of the Phalanx. The Guard, anxious to return the kindness shown by the Phalanx to their visitors two months before, kept "open house" in their armory during the day, and the Southerners showed full appreciation of their thoughtfulness. They left early the next morning for Boston, but on their return stopped again in Hartford, this time as the guests of the Foot Guard. They were invited by Governor Jewell to his residence, visited Colt's works and the new Capitol and in the afternoon gave an exhibition drill in the West Park. At the close of the drill each soldier was presented with a handsome bouquet.

The Putnam Phalanx entertained Co. E of Newburg, New York, in June, 1881, and the Foot Guard, desiring to show hospitality to the strangers, issued "at home" cards for the evening and the reception was a very pleasant affair.

In May, 1882, the Brown Light Artillery of Portland, Maine,

paid the Foot Guard a visit and were royally entertained by the whole city. They were met at Springfield by a delegation from the Guard, under command of Major Embler. When they reached this city a large number of the company met them at the station and escorted them to their quarters. They were shown about the city and were much interested in all they saw, particularly the manufactures. A banquet was given them in Allyn Hall and the usual after-dinner speeches were made. A grand parade through the principal streets convinced the Hartford people that Maine knows what a good military company is, and the guests departed feeling that their visit had more than fulfilled their expectations.

The reunion of the Grand Army of the Potomac in this city, June 8, 1882, was a great event. The Foot Guard invited the Tibbetts Veteran Corps and Post 2, G. A. R. of Philadelphia, to be present on this occasion, and both commands accepted the invitation. The Troy company arrived first and with the Guard formed an escort for the Pennsylvanians on their arrival. A unique feature of the Post's parade was the uniforming of the drum corps, guard, and post itself so as to form the national colors; the drum corps wearing red, the guard white and the post blue. Both visiting companies left Hartford at the close of the reunion so well satisfied with the welcome they had received that they professed themselves determined to "come again in the near future."

Among the many military companies with whom the Guard have established a firm friendship are the Worcester Continentals, and the announcement in September, 1882, that this famous command was to visit this city caused great pleasure to the Hartford soldiers. The guests were given a banquet at which many fine speeches were made, General Hawley, S. L. Clemens, Marshall Jewell, and other prominent citizens being present. The second day of their stay there was a grand street parade and the Continentals won many compliments upon their fine appearance.

In June, 1883, the Continental Guards of New Orleans visited this city as the guests of the Phalanx and the Foot Guard. A salute was fired in honor of the visitors, a street parade was given in which the visitors made an excellent impression upon the spectators, and everything possible was done to render their

visit enjoyable. Most of the Continental Guards served in the War of the Rebellion, in the Confederate army, and their warm reception on this occasion from northern soldiers shows how rapidly the old feeling of bitterness between North and South is disappearing.

On the occasion of the inauguration of Governor Harrison in 1886 a company from Worcester, the Light Infantry, were present and took an active part in the election ceremonies. They were hospitably entertained by the Foot Guards joined by the Horse Guards. The Worcester *Telegram* comments thus upon the visit: "The entertainment extended to the Light Infantry representatives last Wednesday night by the Hartford military has been commented upon by them in the happiest manner, and they can hardly express themselves in sufficient praise of their entertainers."

The National Lancers of Boston stopped in Hartford in 1886, on their way to Charleston, and an impromptu reception was given them with great cordiality by the Guard, who regretted deeply that a longer notice of the coming of the command was not given them. Major Kinney and Mayor Bulkeley made short addresses, assuring the visitors of the pleasure with which the Guard welcomed them to this city.

In 1887 the Newport Artillery, acting as escort to Governor Davis and party, of Rhode Island, came to Hartford and the Guard assisted the other military organizations of the city in making the visitors welcome.

The Worcester Continentals came again in 1889, being invited to participate in the 118th anniversary celebration of the Guard. Their hosts, with Colt's Band, met them at the station and escorted them to their hotels. Hartford was in holiday attire and the citizens had nothing but praises to give the Continentals for their grand appearance. The visitors attended service in Christ Church and in the evening were tendered a fine banquet in the new armory. General Hawley, Governor Bulkeley, and the Hon. A. E. Burr made addresses, which met with interesting responses from some of the visitors. This visit is still looked back upon by the Guard as a most pleasurable occasion and one which has served to strengthen the ties of affection binding the two companies.

In 1891 the Tenth Separate Company of Newburg, New

York, paid the Phalanx and the Guard a brief visit. They arrived at 10.15 in the evening and were met at the station by a squad from the two entertaining companies, and marched through an illumination of red fire to Phalanx Hall, where a supper was served. They then marched to the Foot Guard armory, where they were entertained until their departure for Boston by the Washington express. They regretted that their stay was necessarily limited and their friends here regretted it still more deeply.

CHAPTER XII.

REMINISCENCES.

DURING the summer of 1877 Hartford newspapers were printing frequent articles about a proposed pilgrimage of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard to the centennial celebration of Burgoyne's surrender at Schuylerville, the organization having special interest in the affair because of the fact that it had marched a good part of the way to Saratoga in 1777, to do what in them lay to stem the tide of invasion.

Being a new comer to Hartford, I knew but little of the command until I read scraps of its history then being published. I made inquiry of the only member of the Company I knew, an enthusiastic Guardsman, and learned from him much of interest about the Foot Guard.

Being somewhat possessed of the military habit, I suggested to him that I would like to accompany the Guard if I could fill the uniform of some member who could not go, and was informed that only active or veteran members were allowed to wear the Foot Guard uniform. This impressed me favorably. I was urged to enlist and was informed "the term" was "*for life*". This required deliberation; one might live for a long time and not be quite up to a proper physical military standard. As I recall it, the Guard couldn't produce at that time such sturdy examples of Foot Guard longevity as Strong, Sessions, and Pratt of today, and as I had already served some twenty years as a "citizen soldier", *for life* might be too much of a good thing. However, the "press agent" of the Foot Guard at that time was a mighty persuasive fellow. During the passing days the glory of the coming campaign as published in detail, became more and more alluring, and presently I found myself, with a dozen or more other recruits, ordered to report to Sergeant J. C. Pratt for instruction at the Foot Guard Armory, American Hall. An incident of the "breaking in" of the squad was unique. After being grounded as well as time

permitted, in the "Position of the Soldier," "Facings," "Fours right and left," we were given the "Springfield." I assume I hadn't given the Drill Sergeant much trouble during the preliminaries. When we came to the "Manual of Arms," and had finished our first evening's instruction, the Sergeant remarked to me, "You seem to have handled a musket before." I assured him I had in Co. H, 71st N. Y., for six years before the war, and that I had served in the army for nearly five years, from April '61 to December '65, and since then had drilled and paraded many times in my old 71st Company. "Well," said the Sergeant, "I served in the Confederate Army." The situation was a bit peculiar. Thereafter the troops were instructed by an ex-confederate and an ex-union soldier. I am sure Captain Pratt of the present company will join me in the claim that we turned out a pretty good contingent. That "awkward squad" of 1877 proved to be largely the element which was to bring new blood into the fine old company, and which in turn brought in other progressive material, all of which served to start the command on an era of notable success.

The excursion to Saratoga and Schuylerville was in every way enjoyable, thanks to the Committee of Arrangements, and I returned from it a "dyed-in-the-wool" "Foot Guardsman", thinking "*life*" would be all too short to enjoy the company of such good fellows. An addition to the original program was a delightful hurried call at Troy, New York, as the guests of the "Tibbetts Veteran Corps". Captain Egolf, who with some members of his company had fallen in love with the Foot Guard at Schuylerville, and extended an invitation to Major Talcott to stop in Troy as long as possible on the return home. This was the beginning of a very close friendship between the two commands, continuing many years and resulting in many fraternal visits, the "Tibbetts" to Hartford, the "Feeters" to Troy.

Upon Major Talcott's resignation in 1879 the Guard chose as his successor George B. Fisher, a veteran member of the Company, more recently active in the Connecticut National Guard, and Corporal A. H. Embler was chosen Captain and 1st Lieutenant, a dual commission peculiar to the Guard. Sergeant John D. Tucker was elected ensign, another commission peculiarly *Foot Guardian*. The survivors of this period of the Foot

Guard history will recall proudly the enthusiasm of the time. Officers and "non-coms" and not a few privates bought and studied "Upton". Battalion work was taken up with wonderful success, simply because *all* were interested. Voluntary drills, attended by a majority of the members, were held, with school for officers and "non-coms" weekly, in addition to regular weekly drill of the whole command, and the fruit of this combined effort soon became apparent.

The old Grenadier uniform was made as good as new by a special legislative appropriation secured by Major Fisher, and the members bought many additions to the equipment of the Company, white web cross-belts and musket slings, new cartridge boxes and bayonet scabbards, and white duck trousers to wear with the blue uniform. In fact, anything and everything for the adornment or betterment of the Company, as a first-class, up-to-date, military body, had but to be suggested to be acquired. The officers equipped themselves with undress uniform, a new feature in the Guard. In the general upheaval the improvement and adornment of the Armory and Company room was also taken in hand, and altogether it was a "hustling" time. The command began to be talked about flatteringly. Hartford's pride in her ancient and honorable organization grew. The manual of arms, battalion formation, and evolutions came to be as good, to say the least, as any National Guard command could show, and we were all very proud of the old "First Foot".

The Corps made a four or five days excursion to Troy, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Tarrytown, and New York, under Fisher: at Tarrytown assisting in the unveiling of a monument to the men who captured Major André. The applause of observers, the favorable comments of military men upon the drill, and the discipline of the troops, the glowing notices in the press at all points visited, of the "crack" Connecticut Foot Guard, grounded the "esprit" of the command, and the historic uniform was enhanced in value and beauty by the soldierly bearing, conduct, and pride in it of the men who wore it.

Major Fisher's administration ceased immediately after the inaugural reception tendered by the Guard to the Captain-General, Governor Bigelow, January, 1881. Captain and First Lieutenant A. H. Embler succeeded him. During his term an

excursion was made to Portland, Me., at the invitation of the Portland Light Artillery, which organization had been the guests of the Guard a short time before.

Change of residence to New Haven caused the resignation of Major Embler, and he was succeeded by Major J. C. Kinney, whose long and eminently successful administration will ever be a bright epoch in the Company history. It was rather hard to persuade Major Kinney to take the command; he had been out of military life so long that he hesitated to assume command of so well known an organization as the First Company Governor's Foot Guard. I agreed to enter the ranks if he would consent to election, and do all I could to help him out. Immediately upon assuming command he appointed me 1st Sergeant, in which capacity I acted for some time. In 1884 I became Captain of Co. D, 2d regiment, C. N. G., and thereafter paraded on the staff of the Major commanding.

Under Major Kinney the Guard went everywhere to centennial celebrations, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Providence, Mystic, etc., always a distinguished feature in parades, ever winning fresh laurels. A notable excursion was that to Chicago, 1892, under Major Hyde, Kinney's successor. As Adjutant-General of the State, I was proud to say of my old command in the annual report for 1892: "No military organization in Chicago received greater applause or higher praise than the Foot Guard, and no organization ever deserved more commendation". Troops of the regular army, the pick of the National Guard of a dozen states were present. Connecticut suffered in no degree by comparison. The recent history of the Guard is too well known for me to enlarge upon. Every appearance of the command, at home or abroad, is an honor to the commonwealth and the Company. The energy of the present membership indicates a continuance of the splendid career of this historic command.

[Brigadier-General Andrew H. Embler, one time Major-Commandant, writes the above in pleasant remembrance of a most delightful service.]

Ex-Governor Charles R. Ingersoll sends his reminiscences of the company in the following letter:

"I wish I could add from my personal reminiscence something of value to the proposed history of your already historic organization. But

although my recollection and admiration of the 'Hartford Foot Guards', as a conspicuous feature of the election ceremonies in Connecticut, goes back to my boyhood, and the days of the early governors under our state institution; and although this admiration has been increased by my frequent and most agreeable associations with the Company, both officially and in private entertainment during my own official service as Governor, when there was so much occasion to witness that genuine 'esprit de corps' and laudable pride of Connecticut which has always characterized its organization,—yet this experience has only brought out what has been known to the people of Connecticut ever since Connecticut became a state.

"But in this long life of public service, so closely identified with the civil history of the state, I know there must be an abundance of detail in which every one who takes a proper pride in the history of the people of Connecticut must be interested. And it is highly creditable to your time-honored organization, and personally I am very glad that the work of preserving such an interesting history has been undertaken under such auspicious circumstances.

"While I feel my inability to contribute to this work any facts of special significance, I assuredly anticipate very much pleasure in reading the contributions of others to this commendable object."

Ex-Governor Lorrin A. Cooke sends these words :

"My first acquaintance with the Foot Guard was in 1885, when I occupied a carriage assigned to the Lieutenant-Governor in the inaugural parade of that year, and again in like capacity in 1895 I participated in the parade and enjoyed in my subordinate station the splendid escort of the Guard. In 1897 I was honored by being made Governor of the state, and incidentally Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Foot Guard. The escort on the occasion of the inauguration was perfect in every detail, and the Guard, under the command of gallant and gentlemanly Major Hyde, performed its function in a very imposing and soldierly manner. The reception given me by the Guard in the evening is a delightful memory. At the dedication of the tomb of General Grant, in New York city, the state of Connecticut received much praise for the beautiful uniforms and unmatched marching of the Foot Guards in that national parade.

"When the 1st Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers left Hartford during the war with Spain, I informed Major Hyde that if troops were needed in Hartford during the absence of the regiment I would call upon the Foot Guard for duty. The Major replied that 'his command would respond to the call of duty at any time'.

"Another and the last occasion on which the Guard furnished to me an escort was at the Peace Jubilee in Philadelphia, where we passed in review before the President of the United States, and through miles of gaily decorated and crowded streets. This was the first parade of the Guard under their new Commander, Major Cheney, and was a notable success. We were repeatedly assured by the celebration committee of

Philadelphia that 'the Foot Guards of Connecticut were *the* feature of the parade'. The conduct of officers and men on all occasions was manly and reflected great credit upon Connecticut."

Major Fisher contributes some very interesting reminiscences of the years during which he held command. He says :

"The first parade I made as Major, was in receiving the Tibbetts Veteran Corps of Troy, here. We gave them a parade and banquet, and the next day took them to camp with us on Governor's Day. The Tibbetts Corps joined with the Connecticut National Guard in drill and review. This was August 29, 1879, and too much credit cannot be given to Quartermaster L. T. Fenn for the perfect arrangements for the trip, and to Commissary Leander Hall for his admirable care for the wants of the inner man.

"On Sunday and Monday, October 19 and 20, 1879, the Foot Guard entertained the Gate City Guard of Atlanta, Ga. The officers of the two commands with the Mayors of the two cities were entertained by Governor Jewell at his residence, an elegant dinner being served.

"In 1880 the Guard took the memorable trip to Tarrytown, Troy, Albany, and Poughkeepsie. In Troy we were entertained by the Tibbetts Corps, and after the ceremonies at Tarrytown were completed the Guard accepted an invitation from the 71st New York Regiment, to accompany them on their chartered steamer to New York, and on their arrival in that city were escorted by the 71st to the Grand Central Hotel, which was our headquarters during our stay. On our arrival at the hotel, Col. Keifer, one of the proprietors, came out and requested that the Guard march into the hotel with band playing. This was done, and when the command, 'Fours left, halt, order arms,' was given, you would have thought there was but one man there. During the evening the Guard were overwhelmed with invitations for the next day, and tickets for various places of interest were freely distributed.

"Representatives of the bankers and brokers of Wall Street came to see us, and requested us to parade in full uniform through that section of the city. But the Major said : 'No, the men have been promised the day to themselves to spend as each may see fit.' The parade was, therefore, given up. The Guard left New York, marching to the 42d street depot through a dense crowd, who cheered them all the way. Too much cannot be said of the many kindnesses shown the Guard everywhere on this trip, especially by the Tibbetts Corps. This excursion was made on our own private train and it was due to Lieutenant Samuel Hascall that we had one of the New York, New Haven & Hartford red-smoke-stack engines for use on the entire trip, which was quite a novelty outside of Connecticut."

CHAPTER XIII.

CONCLUSION.

WE have thus attempted to record the principal events in the long life of this organization, which has maintained an unbroken existence longer than any other military company in our country, and whose life has been so closely interwoven with that of the state and the nation.

In conclusion we might well paraphrase the words of an eminent statesman in regard to the state of which he was long the honored representative in Congress, "We shall enter upon no encomiums of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard. It needs none. There it stands, behold it and judge for yourselves." But encomiums come so freely from the many friends and admirers of the company,—presenting truly "an embarrassment of riches",—that for the sake of those who in after years will succeed to this noble heritage it seems but just that a few of them should be transcribed here.

In 1880 ex-Governor Cleaveland writes to Major Fisher: "For almost sixty years I have been pretty intimately acquainted with the First Company Governor's Foot Guards, and have never seen them but to admire and be proud of them. I was connected with the militia of the State from the age of twenty-one until I was Captain-General, and during my long life have seen no finer company than the one you have the honor of commanding. God bless the Foot Guard."

The Chaplain of the Guard, Rev. J. W. Bradin, writes: "The long and distinguished history of the Foot Guard has given it not only a name in our own Commonwealth but also a national reputation. Formed in the late days of our colonial history, which reached back through most interesting events to those earliest ones so important to Connecticut and to those principles upon which the national government began its course, it has played a part in thirteen decades of American history. Through all this period it has kept its prominent place. Attract-

ing the attention of a large number of our prominent citizens, it has enrolled them as its members and officers, and to its interests they have given their devoted zeal. The well known character of its members, the unique and strikingly handsome uniforms, the soldierly bearing, the military precision, and above all the faithfulness to duty which has been associated with the name of the Guard have all endeared them to the people. The writer considers it one of the greatest honors of his life to have had the privilege of being a member of such a company, and to have had even the slightest connection with its history. Coming as he did into the position of Chaplain on the staff of Major John C. Kinney, and twice reappointed since, he has for nearly sixteen years had the opportunity of a close bond with its officers and men. During this long time he can only say that at home or abroad the men of this company have always felt that they carried with them the responsibility of upholding the honor of their state. There is not time at hand to name all the places where the Company has gone on its duty for the state. The writer, naturally, can only speak of those excursions with which he was personally acquainted, Worcester, Albany, Newburg, Philadelphia, New York in '89, at Grant's funeral and the dedication of his tomb, to say nothing of the memorable trip to Chicago, to the South, and the frequent visits to different parts of Connecticut. The universal testimony from all these and many other places where the Guard have been, speaking of the soldierly appearance, and the manly bearing and action, show how nobly the officers and men have represented their city and state. By entering with enthusiasm into good comradeship with the men, and yet insisting upon strict attention to duty, the officers from Major to Corporal have all contributed to this excellent record. So with the men; seeing how their military superiors bore themselves they have tried to emulate the same loyal spirit. It can truly be said that the 'esprit du corps' which obtains throughout the organization is the secret of its undoubtedly successful career. Long live the Guard."

The following letter received by Major Cheney, January 17, 1900, may well be given a place here :

MY DEAR MAJOR :—The First Company of the Governor's Foot Guard has an exceedingly interesting and honorable history. From its birth to the present day the people of Hartford have been proud of it. No stain

nor flaw afflicts its record. The old citizens remember that in their young boyhood they followed its drums with delight and in extreme old age they will hobble to the door to see the Guard go by. I first knew it in 1841 and I would like to march with it now. With hearty good wishes for your happiness in work or play,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

We have already noted the opinions of General La Fayette, General Jackson, President Arthur, President Cleveland, and many others of equal renown, of the fine appearance of the Guard, but proud as the battalion are of their external excellence they care still more for the solid structure of real worth of which their appearance is but the outward sign. A Hartford paper says: "There is no company in the state that has more substantial men, men of wealth, of respectability and solidity in its membership than has the First Company Governor's Foot Guard;" and a perusal of its rolls will show "in the list of privates as well as in the list of officers the names of men honored in business life, in politics, and in all the professions, not omitting the clergy."

The power by which the company has gained its undeniable preëminence among kindred organizations is briefly this: It has always maintained high ideals. Every new man enlisted into its ranks feels at once that "noblesse oblige", the spirit which actuates each of his fellow soldiers, and realizes that in this as in all things else he must keep step with his comrades.

What more fitting words can be found for the closing of this record than the concluding words of Major Ely's address in 1871:—"Officers and members of the Guard, you see what a rich legacy is committed to your hands. Cherish it as you would 'the apple of your eye'; see to it that its courage and renown are not tarnished in your keeping; see to it that its dignity is not compromised. We leave it with you. Soon will the ex-members be numbered with the glorious past. Woe be to you if you fail to pass it down unimpaired to your successors, they to theirs. And when, at the close of another century, we shall all be gone, may its memory be as fragrant, its history more glorious, and so long as our beloved Commonwealth shall remain,—aye, until time shall be no more,—may its existence be perpetuated."

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

NOTE I.

Vol. XIII, Col. Records. Governor's Guard Incorporated 1771, October. (Full account given on pages 544 and 545). May, 1772. Vol. XIII, p. 588. First officers :

“ This Assembly do establish Samuel Wyllys to be Capt. of the military company constituted by the General Assembly in Oct. '71 and named the Governor's Guard.”

“ This Assembly do establish Wm. Knox to be Lieutenant of the military company constituted by act of Assembly in Oct. '71, and named the Gov's. Guard.”

“ This Assembly do establish Ebenezer Austin to be Ensign of the military company constituted by act of Assembly in Oct. '71 and named the Gov's. Guard.”

NOTE II.

Vol. XIV, Colonial Records, page 297. May 1774, Grant to Guards :

“ Upon the memorial of Capt. Saml. Wyllys etc., shewing to this Assembly that the guard appointed to wait upon and guard his Honor the Governor etc. upon election days had expended for their decent and comfortable entertainment on past election days seven pounds twelve shillings and five pence, money, in the whole more than the provision made for them by government ; also shewing that the sum heretofore ordered for them is not sufficient ; praying to be allowed said seven pounds twelve shillings five pence, and also praying for an addition to be made to the sum heretofore ordered for the purpose aforesaid as per memorial on file ; Resolved and ordered by this Assembly, that the Treas. of this Colony pay to said Capt. Wyllys for the use of said guard the sum of seven pounds, twelve shillings, five pence, money, and that for the future said guard shall be allowed and paid for their expense and entertainment on election days twenty pounds, lawful money, annually for the use of said company, to be divided in manner of proportion as was heretofore ordered in said former grant.”

Feb. 1777.

“ Resolved that whereas firearms are wanted to furnish the continental battalion raising in this State and to the United States and lodged in

this colony or state ; you are therefore hereby ordered to deliver Col. Sam'l Wyllys for the use of his battalion, all such firearms and accouterments belonging to this state or to the U. S. which are lodged with you or any of you, or are in your custody, not exceeding a sufficient number for said battalion so fast as they are raised, exclusive of the arms, belonging to the Governor's Guard, taking his receipt therefor, distinguishing to whom they did belong and from whom and how received, and such receipts lodge with the Committee of Pay Table at Hfd.

To whom it may concern in the towns of Hfd. Middletown and Wethersfield."

NOTE III.

Bill of Expenses as Rendered.

May 13, 1779. The GOVERNOR'S GUARD to JOHN LORD *Dr.*

To 70 Meals Victuals, @	24 shillings,	84 pounds.	
" 21 Bottles Port Wine @	36 "	37	16s
" 22 " Madaria, @	48 "	52	16s
" 8 Mugs Flip, @	14 "	5	12s
" 2 Bowls Punch, @	24 "	2	8s
" 2 " Jin Toddy, @	14 "	2	16s
" 3 Qrts. " @	52 "	7	16s
" 6 Bowls sling, @	28 "	8	8s
" 2 " Sangessea, @	14 "	1	8s
Total,		£205	16s

On page 285, Revolutionary War Manuscript, of 1780, we find this :

To the honorable General Assembly of the state of Conn. now sitting at Hartford in said state.

The memorial of us Subscribers, inhabitants of town of Hartford humbly sheweth ; That your members are by law obliged to do military duty, perform actual service and lyable to all detachments as will be needed to fill up the continental army as for the state service and tours of duty in militia ; when at the same time the company in said town commonly called his Excellency's Guards or the Cadet company. Do not hold themselves liable to perform any kind of military duty (except waiting on the Governor and the Assembly at the general election etc.) or liable to any drafts or detachments, or to perform any kind of actual service which lays a very great additional burden upon your memorialists and others ; and creates much uneasiness and discontent among the people as said company briefly consists of ablebodied, effective men, in the prime of life and of liberal fortunes.

Whereupon your memorialists humbly pray your honors to take the matter aforesaid into your equitable consideration and to subject the aforesaid Cadet company to the same duties, services and detachments

as the militia of this state are liable to and they as in duty bound shall pray etc. Dated at Hartford this 20th. day of April 1780.

John Sheldon.	Elan Brainard.	Geo. Wadsworth.
John Coon.	Aaron Cook.	Timothy Pratt.
Theophilus Cook.	Thos. Sloan.	Jonathan Oleott.
Isaac Oaks.	Julius Jones.	Jas. Goodrich.
Jacob Livingston.	Joseph Wadsworth.	Jas. Wadsworth.
Joe Pratt.	Jas. Goodwin.	John Goodwin.
Geo. Pratt.	Elijah Lord.	Allyn Goodwin.
John Spencer.		

In the Lower House the memorial is referred to the consideration of the Committee already appointed to consider the letters from Gen. Washington and Com. of Congress of 2nd inst. etc.

Concurred in Upper House. GEO. WYLLYS.

JED. STRONG,
Clerk.

NOTE IV.

Vol. XVII, page 238, Revolutionary War Manuscript Records :

At the meeting of the Governor and council at Lebanon the 19th. Sept. 1780. Resolved that the committee of pay tables draw an order on the Treas. of the State in favor of Nehemiah Hubbard for 345 pounds new (emitted?) bills of this state to make provision for the reception and entertainment of his Excellency Gen. Washington and the French admiral and General at Hartford, agreeable to the order of his Excellency Richard Hubbard to be accountable, and the United States to be charged therewith.

A true abstract from the minutes of council.

JAS. WADSWORTH.
Clerk.

NOTE V.

Vol. XVII, page 524, Revolutionary War Manuscript Records :

At a general Assembly of the Governor and council of the State of Conn. holden at Hartford on the second Thur. of May A. D. 1781.

Resolved that the committee of Pay Tables be and are hereby authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the amounts of Mr. Wm. Collyer for the entertainment he provided for his Excellency the Governor and his guests on the 23rd. day of May, as also the amounts of Mr. Samuel Killcorn for the provisions by him for the guards and matross company on said day and draw orders on the Treas. for the payment of same.

A true copy and record,
Examined by GEO. WYLLYS.

We find in the Revolutionary War Manuscript Records the following act of the General Assembly at Hartford, 2d Thurs., May, 1781 :

His Excellency Gen. Washington, having represented the necessity of having fifteen hundred men in readiness to march upon the shortest notice and to be holden in service three months after joining the army, and also of raising a number of men to the amount of one sixth part of this State's quota of the continental army to supply the deficiencies which have taken place from the various casualties incident to an army. Resolved by the Assembly that two state regiments be raised by a resolve of the General Assembly in Feb. last, shall by the first day of July next, if not filled up by that time by voluntary enlistment as directed in said resolve, to be completed by peremptory detachment from those towns that have not raised their full quotas of men for said regiments as apportioned to them said resolve, a resolve passed in Nov. last to serve until the first day of March next etc. . . . and that the said two regiments the two companies Governor's Guards, the independent Company of Norwich, the Matross Companies of Hartford, Middletown, Norwich and Pomfret, and as many of the sea-coast guards (except a suitable garrison for the forts) as will make up the number of twenty-one hundred men be ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march on the order of his Excellency the Governor, to continue in service three months after joining the army, unless sooner discharged ; and that his Excellency the Governor supply the places of the sea-coast guards if necessary by draft from the militia ; and said Guards, Independent and Matross Companies have liberty to fill up their respective companies by voluntary enlistment to the number of sixty four, rank and file. And it is further resolved that liberty be and hereby is granted to 500 able bodied, effective volunteers, to form themselves into companies of sixty four rank and file, each choose their own officers who shall be commissioned by his Excellency the Governor, to continue in service three months after joining the army, unless sooner discharged, and said two Companies of Gov.'s Guards, Independent Co. and Matross Co's and all volunteers who shall engage in the service, agreeable to the provision of the resolve, if called into actual service and shall there continue until properly discharged, shall be considered as having done a tour of duty, and they shall not be subject to any draft, or detachment, until the rest of the militia of this State have taken their proper rotation ; and that the officers who shall be called to join the continental army, by the provisions of the resolve, shall receive the same wages, rations, and refreshments with those of the same rank in the continental army, during their service therein.

And his Excellency the Governor is hereby empowered and directed to issue the necessary orders, for carrying the foregoing resolution into execution.

A true copy of record, examined by,
GEO. WYLLYS, *Sec'y.*

NOTE VI.

Vol. XXVIII, page 230. Revolutionary War Manuscript Records :

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Conn. convened at Hartford May 1785.

The memorial of Chas. Hopkins in behalf of himself and the rest of the officers of the Gov's Guard in Hartford humbly sheweth.

That the officers and privates of aforesaid Guards who are but lately engaged this spring in honor of the State and for the purpose of keeping up of military exercises and discipline, have been at great expense in their dress uniform, that they have also been obliged to procure a pair of colors, two drums, and two fifes, which cost about twelve pounds, as per bill ; that the arms and bayonets belonging to the State and assigned for the use of said Guards during the late war, bent and damaged and some of the bayonets lost while in public service, on tours of duty and need repair. Wherefore the memorialists most humbly pray your honors, to direct that said arms be repaired and the expense thereof, together with the cost of said colors, drums and fifes be adjusted by the committee of the Pay Table and order drawn on the Treas. for the same and they as in duty bound shall pray.

Dated at Hartford the 12th. day of May A. D. 1785.

CHAS. HOPKINS, *Capt. of said Guards.*

Granted in the Lower House and that a bill etc.

JOSHUA COIT.

In the Upper House :

Granted that the sum of twelve pounds be allowed to the memorialists, and that the memorialists be allowed to repair the arms and lay the amount before the Gen. Assembly, and that the committee of Pay Table draw on the Treas. for twelve pounds, and that a bill, etc.

GEO. WYLLYS, *Secy.*

In the Lower House :

On reconsideration concurred.

JOSHUA COIT, *Clerk.*

NOTE VII.

Vol. XVII, page 524. Revolutionary War Manuscript Records. (Bill as per recommendation of General Assembly, page 7.)

Dr. State of Conn. in acc. with Wm. Collier, Cr.

To the following articles provided for the entertainment of Gen. Washington, etc., by the direction of the General Assembly, viz :

To 80 Bowls of Punch @ 10s,	£ 40
“ 81 Bottles of Maderia Wine @ 18s,	72 18
“ 20 Bowls Toddy @ 5s,	6 10

To 32 Bottles Port, @ 15s.	£ 24
“ 50 Bowls Grog for the Guards,	12 10
“ 2 Mugs Brandy Sling,	1 4
“ Cash paid for Provisions in State's Money,	85 2
“ “ “ “ “ Hard Money equal to State's money @ rate of 2½ for,	£ 45
“ 3 Pt. Tumblers broken @ 12s 6d,	1 17 6
“ 4 ½ Pt. Tumblers, broken @ 10s,	2
“ 4 Wine Glasses broken @ 10s,	2
“ 3 Qt. bottles broken @ 10s,	1 10
Total,	291 11 6

By order on Selectman of Canterbury and Plainfield, 100 bushels Indian corn which at 10s per bushel amounts to 50 pounds. June 9, 1787.

By order on Treas. for balance, £ 241 11 6. June 11, 1781.

WM. COLLIER.

Pay Table Office, June 11, 1781.

Mr. Wm. Collier signs to the above and made oath that the same was just and true according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before ELEAZER WALES.

In the Lower House :

Resolved that the Committee of Pay Table be and hereby are authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the amount of Mr. Wm. Colyer for the entertainment provided for his Excellency the Governor and his guest on the 23d day of instant May as also the amount of Wm. S. Hilburn for the provision by him made for the Guards and Matross company on said day and draw orders on the Treas. for the payment of the same. May 1781.

NOTE VIII.

Vol. XXV, page 144. Revolutionary War Manuscript Records.

A guard of twenty men whose names are given accompanied the Governor to Danbury Aug. 17 1781 the itemized bill is given showing expense £ 22 15s 2d. Entitled an abstract for his Excellency, Governor Trumbull's Guards while he presided in Danbury in Aug., 1781.

On the back of the document was written :

DANBURY, Sept. 5, 1781.

I do hereby certify that the written service was done in consequence of a particular direction to me from his Excellency Governor Trumbull while he presided in Danbury in Aug., 1781.

(Signed)

ELI. MYGATT,

Lt. Col. 16th Reg. Militia.

NOTE IX.

Special Laws of Connecticut, Vol. XII, 983, Jan. 1897.

Resolved by this Assembly, That the Governor's Guards may, if so ordered by the Governor, attend the dedication of the Grant memorial tomb in New York, on Tuesday, April 27, 1897; and they shall receive for such escort duty the same compensation and allowance for expenses as is provided in section 3220 of the General Statutes for the annual May parade and no more; and such attendance in New York shall be in lieu of the annual May drill day in this state in the year 1897.

Approved, April 30, 1897.

GOVERNORS.

Jonathan Trumbull,	1769 to 1784
Matthew Griswold,	1784 to 1786
Samuel Huntington,	1786 to 1796
Oliver Wolcott,	1796 to 1798
Jonathan Trumbull,	1798 to 1809
John Treadwell,	1809 to 1811
Roger Griswold,	1811 to 1813
John Cotton Smith,	1813 to 1817
Oliver Wolcott,	1817 to 1827
Gideon Tomlinson,	1827 to 1831
John S. Peters,	1831 to 1833
Henry W. Edwards,	1833 to 1834
Samuel A. Foote,	1834 to 1835
Henry W. Edwards,	1835 to 1838
William W. Ellsworth,	1838 to 1842
Chauncey F. Cleveland,	1842 to 1844
Roger S. Baldwin,	1844 to 1846
Isaac Toucey,	1846 to 1847
Clark Bissell,	1847 to 1849
Joseph Trumbull,	1849 to 1850
Thomas H. Seymour,	1850 to 1853
Charles H. Pond,	1853 to 1854
Henry Dutton,	1854 to 1855
William T. Minor,	1855 to 1857
Alexander H. Holley,	1857 to 1858
William A. Buckingham,	1858 to 1866
Joseph R. Hawley,	1866 to 1867
James E. English,	1867 to 1869
Marshall Jewell,	1869 to 1870
James E. English,	1870 to 1871
Marshall Jewell,	1871 to 1873
Charles R. Ingersoll,	1873 to 1877

Richard D. Hubbard,	1877 to 1879
Charles B. Andrews,	1879 to 1881
Hobart B. Bigelow,	1881 to 1883
Thomas M. Waller,	1883 to 1885
Henry B. Harrison,	1885 to 1887
Phineas C. Lounsbury,	1887 to 1889
Morgan G. Bulkeley,	1889 to 1893
Luzon B. Morris,	1893 to 1895
O. Vincent Coffin,	1895 to 1897
Lorin A. Cooke,	1897 to 1899
George E. Lounsbury,	1899 to 1901
George P. McLean,	1901

COMMANDANTS.

Captain Samuel Wyllys,	October, 1771, to May, 1777
Captain Jonathan Bull,	May, 1777, to May, 1785
Captain Charles Hopkins,	May, 1785, to 1795
Captain George Bull,	May, 1795, to May, 1797
Captain Joseph Day,	May, 1797, to May, 1798
Captain Jesse Root,	May, 1798, to October, 1802
Captain Nathaniel Terry,	October, 1802, to June 3, 1813
	(Ranked as Major from May, 1809)
Major Isaac D. Bull,	June 3, 1813, to June 8, 1816
Major Richard E. Goodwin,	June 8, 1816, to May 13, 1819
Major James M. Goodwin,	May 13, 1819, to May 16, 1823
Major Lynde Olmstead,	May 16, 1823, to April 5, 1826
Major Charles Wells,	April 5, 1826, to February 9, 1828
Major George Putnam,	February 9, 1828, to April 30, 1830
Major Jonathan Goodwin,	April 30, 1830, to February 6, 1832
Major Edmund B. Stedman,	February 6, 1832, to May 15, 1833
Major Calvin Day,	May 15, 1833, to February 18, 1835
Major James G. Bolles,	February 18, 1835, to August 7, 1835
Major Henry Oakes,	August 7, 1835, to November 3, 1836
Major Griffin A. Stedman,	November 3, 1836, to May 21, 1838
Major Henry L. Miller,	May 21, 1838, to September 28, 1838
Major Roland Mather,	September 28, 1838, to March 2, 1840
Major William B. Ely,	March 2, 1840, to September 1, 1841
Major Henry P. Averill,	September 1, 1841, to March 11, 1843
Major Henry P. Sweetzer,	March 11, 1843, to September 6, 1844
Major Leonard H. Bacon,	September 6, 1844, to March 10, 1847
Major William Connor, Jr.,	March 10, 1847, to May 9, 1850
Major Leverett Seymour,	May 9, 1850, to April 22, 1861
Major Jonathan Goodwin,	April 22, 1861, to December 4, 1862
Major Lucius E. Hunt,	December 4, 1862, to October 5, 1865
Major Henry C. Ransom,	October 5, 1865, to March 4, 1867
Major Henry P. Barton,	March 4, 1867, to June 5, 1871

Major William H. Dodd,	June 5, 1871, to January 2, 1874
Major Charles C. Osborne,	January 2, 1874, died February 6, 1875
Major John C. Parsons,	March 12, 1875, to April 16, 1877
Major William H. Talcott,	April 16, 1877, to July 23, 1879
Major George B. Fisher,	July 23, 1879, to February 28, 1881
Major A. H. Emblar,	February 28, 1881, to January 30, 1882
Major John C. Kinney	January 30, 1882, to April 22, 1891
Major E. Henry Hyde,	July 6, 1891, to October 18, 1898
Major Louis R. Cheney,	October 18, 1898.

CHARTER MEMBERS.

James Adams,	Daniel Goodwin, Jr.,
Ebenezer Austin,	Nathaniel Goodwin,
Stephen Austin,	Ozias Goodwin, Jr.,
Edward Bodge,	Charles Hopkins,
Caleb Bull, Jr.,	James Humphreys,
Epaphras Bull,	James Jepson,
Frederick Bull,	Moses Kellogg,
James Bull,	Samuel Kilbourn,
Jonathan Bull,	William Knox,
William Bull,	Timothy Sedlie,
James Bunce, Jr.,	John Lawrence, Jr.,
Elisha Burnham,	William Lawrence,
Samuel Burr,	Elisha Lord,
William Burr,	Austin Ledyard,
Consider Burt,	Hezekiah Merrills,
Jonathan Butler,	Benjamin Morrison,
John Calder,	Cotton Murray,
John Caldwell,	John Nevins,
Thomas Converse,	Joseph Reed,
John Cook,	Daniel Cotton,
Aaron Seymour,	Israel Seymour,
Edward Dodd, Jr.,	Elisha Dodd,
	Joseph Church, Jr.,
Daniel Skinner, Jr.,	John Dodd,
Nathaniel Skinner,	Elihu Eggleston,
Richard Skinner,	Eliakim Fish,
Theodore Skinner,	Robert Sloan,
Thomas Sloan,	Isaac Vaughn,
Jonathan Steel,	Noah Washburn,
Lemuel Steel,	Ebenezer Watson,
Thomas Steele,	Beril Waters,
Timothy Steele,	Abel Stone,
Hezekiah Wyllys,	James Tiley,
	Samuel Wyllys.

196 FIRST COMPANY GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARD.

Pay roll of the Governor's Infantry Guards under command of Jesse Root, Jr. For their services on the day of the General Election, May 8, 1800, including money granted for music on said day :

Jesse Root, Jr.,	Captain Commandant
James Goodwin,	Eusign
Horace Wadsworth,	Sergeant
James Williams,	"
Pardon Brown,	"
Isaac D. Bull,	"

Privates.

Joel Steel,	James Goodwin, 3d,
John Sweeney,	Henry Pratt,
James Whitman,	Cyprian Nichols,
Aaron Goodman,	Frederick Pomeroy,
Henry Dwire,	Elias Frink,
James Church,	George Corning,
James Berrbridge,	John Ripley, Jr.,
Lewis Bliss,	James Butler,
Charles Kelsey,	Silas Chapman,
Samuel Driggs,	James Burr,
George Eggleston,	Jared Wells,
Daniel Goodwin,	Joseph Bradley,
Thomas Hopkins,	Daniel Hopkins,
Luther Porter,	William Hunter,
William Hills,	Lora Brace.

Band.

John Goodwin,	1st Clarinet	
George Cook,	2d "	
Moses Goodwin,	1st Hoteboy	
Alfred Bliss,	2d "	
Lemuel Caswell,	3d "	
Ebenezer Pemberton,	1st Bassoon,	
George Catlin,	2d "	
Jonathan Birge,	Kittle Drum	
John Kirkum,	Fifer	
Abel Merrill,	"	
Jonas Slone,	"	
Arthur Andros,	"	
Elijah Spencer,	"	
John Woodward,	"	
John Selden,	Drummer	
Ezekiel Winchel,	"	
William Goodwin,	"	\$81.00
Money granted by General Assembly for music,		20.00
		<hr/> \$101.00

Roll of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, belonging to the 1st Co. Governor's Foot Guards, May 2, 1821 :

James M. Goodwin,	Major Commandant
George Beach,	Captain and 1st Lieutenant
Lynde Olmstead,	2d Lieutenant
Nathan Morgan,	3d " "
Thomas D. Gordon,	4th " "
Samuel Gray, 2d,	Ensign

Sergeants.

1. Charles Wells,
2. David Burbank,
3. Horace Hayes,
4. Wm. Conner,
5. Joel Steel, Jr.,
6. Denison Morgan,
7. George Putnam,
8. William Hudson.

Corporals.

1. Samuel W. Mills,
2. Charles S. Benjamin,
3. E. W. Bull,
4. Zenas Brace,
5. Jonathan Goodwin,
6. Daniel Jones,
7. H. L. Porter,
8. Edward I. Danforth.

Band.

Thomas Mygatt, Jr.,
James Tisdale,
Marvin Cone,
Edward I. Griswold,
Bethuel Kingsley,
E. W. Lyman,
John Goodwin, Jr.

William R. Johnson,
Horace Pitkin,
John Wyllys,
Samuel Chandler,
William H. Brace,
George Cooke.

Fifers.

William Wells,
Eleazar Holmes,

William Kirkham,
Michael Seymour.

Drummer.

Samuel G. Willcox.

Privates.

Benjamin Allen, 3d,
Horace Averill,
Samuel Atkins,
John Bolles, 2d,
Timothy Boardman,
Harry Burr,
Benjamin Burton,
John L. Bunce,
John W. Bull,
Linus Burnell,
Asher Church,

Augustus Andros,
Roger W. Arms,
Andrew Benton,
Ralph H. Bolles,
Lora Brace, 2d,
William Butler,
Silas Butler,
Henry Burton,
Isaac Bullard,
Michael Chauncey,
Moses Colton,

Samuel Colton, Jr.,
 *George W. Cheney,
 Edward P. Cooke,
 S. C. Cleaveland,
 Orrin Elmore,
 John Francis, 3d,
 Henry Goodwin,
 Morgan Goodwin, Jr.,
 Rowse Hazzard,
 Henry Hurlburt,
 Edward Hopkins,
 Samuel H. Huntington,
 Austin Kilbourn,
 Reuben M. King,
 John J. Langdon,
 William Mather,
 Nathan M. Olmstead,
 Thomas W. Putnam,
 Henry Pease,
 Justus O. Reed,
 Samuel Root,
 Richard Seymour, Jr.,
 Joseph Seymour,
 Lory Smith,
 Samuel Stiles,
 John Stanley,
 Edmund B. Stedman,
 Eleazar W. Storrs,
 Thomas Smith,
 Benjamin Talcott, Jr.,
 Caleb A. Tuttle,
 William Webster,
 William A. Wyllys,
 Lemuel Wells,

Azel Cooke,
 Julius Catlin,
 Samuel W. Collins,
 Jonathan M. Danforth,
 Augustus Flagg,
 Joseph Francis,
 Asa Goodwin,
 Julius J. Griswold,
 Elihu Hempsted,
 Amos Hurlburt,
 William H. Hoddley,
 Thomas G. Hunt,
 William Kingsbury,
 Elihu Lattimer,
 Nathaniel Lombard,
 Stephen R. Nelson,
 George Pitkin,
 Asahel Penfield,
 Harlan Page,
 Branch G. Roberts,
 Amos B. Roff,
 Jeremiah Seymour,
 James Sheldon, Jr.,
 John Spencer, 2d,
 Samuel Stiles, 2d,
 Norman Smith, Jr.,
 Justus Stocking,
 Edward Steel,
 William Talcott,
 Robert Turner,
 Joseph Webster,
 Horace Wells,
 Diodatus Woodbridge,
 David G. Whiting,
 Ezekiel Williams.

Muster Roll of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard,
 October 19th, 1871.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

William H. Dodd,	Major Commandant
Charles C. Osborn,	Captain and First Lieutenant
John C. Parsons,	Second Lieutenant
Charles F. Nichols,	Third Lieutenant
William H. Talcott,	Fourth Lieutenant
O. W. Chaffee,	Ensign

* Grandfather of the present Major Commandant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.*Sergeants.*

Albert H. Wiley, First,
 William E. Eaton, Second,
 Rollin D. Burdick, Third,
 Samuel E. Hascall, Fourth,
 Charles E. Gilbert, Fifth,
 James S. Barnett, Sixth,
 Benjamin Cushman, Seventh,
 John D. Tucker, Eighth.

Corporals.

James S. Cook,
 Frederic A. Hall,
 John N. Standish,
 James C. Pratt,
 Charles C. Strong,
 Thomas J. Lewis,
 Alfred Balch,
 Benjamin G. Hopkins.

Privates.

Allen, Willard A.
 Augur, William C.
 Bidwell, Samuel J.
 Bull, Milan W.
 Blake, George W.
 Brainard, Edwin
 Chandler, Leonidas D.
 Cowles, Frank
 Clark, Fayette C.
 Foley, Daniel J.
 Fuller, Albert B.
 Fisher, Charles A.
 Field, Arby G.
 Green, Syrenus
 Goodell, Henry O.
 Griswold, Charles D.
 Hillman, Levi N.
 Hitchcock, Hiram
 Jacobs, Henry M.
 King, Charles H.
 Lathrop, Walter H.
 Leonard, Charles B.
 Lyman, George B.
 Moran, Thomas
 McConville, W. John
 Newton, Duane E.

Clark, Frank W.
 Cook, John Frederic
 Crane, Charles L.
 Corey, Frank
 Cummings, Charles H.
 Colt, Joseph S.
 Dyer, Samuel
 Donovan, Dennis D.
 Downing, John A.
 Naedele, Theodore C.
 Pride, William
 Reid, John F.
 Smith, Joseph M.
 Smith, Edwin
 Sloan, Adrian P.
 Sweeney, Francis H.
 Stebbins, Milton W.
 Spiller, Herman
 Trumbull, James P.
 Taylor, George W.
 Trotter, R. R.
 Wolcott, Arthur H.
 Wolcott, Frank N.
 Westland, William
 Wells, William B.
 Wadsworth, William S.

CIVIL OFFICERS.*Financial Committee.*

William H. Dodd,	Charles C. Osborn,	John C. Parsons,
William H. Talcott,	Charles F. Nichols,	O. W. Chaffee,
	Charles C. Strong.	

Investigating Committee.

Charles C. Osborn,	Charles F. Nichols,	A. H. Wiley,
William E. Eaton,	Samuel E. Hascall,	John D. Tucker,
	Syrenus Green.	

Auditing Committee.

John C. Parsons,	John D. Tucker.
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Treasurer.

Charles C. Strong.

Recording Secretary

William E. Eaton.

Clerk.

Charles C. Osborn.

Collector.

Charles F. Nichols.

ROSTER, 1896.— Officers and members of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard:

Major, E. Henry Hyde, Jr.
Captain and First Lieutenant, Henry Bryant.
Second Lieutenant and Adjutant, A. C. Bill.
Third Lieutenant, R. R. Pease.
Fourth Lieutenant, Fred R. Bill.
Ensign, George Hays.

Staff.

Surgeon, M. M. Johnson, M.D.
Chaplain, Rev. J. W. Bradin.
Paymaster, C. C. Strong.
Judge Advocate, Austin Brainard.
Signal Officer, W. E. A. Bulkeley.
Quartermaster, W. B. Davidson.
Inspector, Louis R. Cheney.
Assistant Surgeon, A. G. Cook, M.D.
Commissary, Sherman P. Cooley.
Engineer, George H. Folts.

Clapp, J. B.	Newton, F. E.
Day, T. H.	Odell, J. H.
Doebler, J. F. Jr.	Ortman, G. A. Jr.
Dwyer, B. R.	Parker, B. N.
Faxon, A. H.	Patz, Hugo
Forbes, F. H.	Pepion, John Jr.
Fisher, C. R.	Perkins, L. B.
Fields, George S.	Perry, E. L.
Gorton, J. C.	Pye, T. F. Jr.
Grant, F. W.	Richter, F.
Goodrich, E. W.	Schumaker, Frank Jr.
Hanlon, M. J.	Shaffer, C. O.
Haynes, C. D.	Stedman, C. E.
Hawley, L. F.	Shelley, W. O.
Hayden, H. R. Jr.	Sherwood, C. B.
Hooker, T. W.	Smart, Ezra, Jr.
Hopper, J. W.	Spørber, G. H.
Johnson, E. E.	Stackpole, C. O.
Kellogg, H. G.	Stanton, C. G.
Koenig, C. F.	Sullivan, T. F.
Loyden, F. R.	Tennyson, J. E.
Lewis, T. J.	Thomas, A. L.
Lord, H. G.	Toomey, J. J.
Mayer, F. W.	Warner, F. A.
Marsh, W. R.	Williams, E. H.
Mitchell, E. W.	Wiley, R. E.
Morcom, W. J.	Woolley, A. G.
Naedele, G. J. A.	Young, F. S.

ROSTER.—First Company Governor's Foot Guard, June 1, 1902 :

- Cheney, Louis R., Major Commandant. Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General State of Connecticut, 1895-97. Governor's Foot Guard, 1896.
- Bill, Fred R., Captain and 1st Lieutenant. Enlisted 1884.
- Fenn, Wilson L., 2d Lieutenant. Enlisted 1888.
- Slocum, Charles H., 3d Lieutenant. Capt. Co. K, 1st Reg. C. N. G.
- Bulkeley, William E. A., 4th Lieut.-Adj. Col. & A. D. C., State of Conn., 1890-93. Governor's Foot Guard, 1894.
- Pease, Robert R., Ensign. Capt. 1st Co. G. F. G. Enlisted 1879.

Staff.

- Hyde, E. Henry, Major (honorary). Major 1st Co. G. F. G. 1880.
- Strong, Charles C., Paymaster. 1862.
- Johnson, Marcus M., M.D., Surgeon. 1880.

- Folts, George H., Engineer. 1885.
 Bradin, Rev. James W., Chaplain. 1883.
 Bryant, Henry, Commissary. Capt. 1st Co. G. F. G. 1882.
 Cook, Ansel G., M.D., Surgeon. 1894.
 Davidson, William B., Quartermaster. Corp. Co. K, 1st Reg. C. N. G. 1894.
 Cooley, Francis R., Signal Officer. 1898.
 Ingalls, Phineas H., M.D., Ordnance Officer. 1st Lieut. & Asst. Surgeon; Capt. & Adj. 1st Reg. C. N. G.; Major and Brigade Insp'r, Brigade Staff 1890-1892, C. N. G. G. F. G., 1898.
 Newton, Charles W., Inspector. Capt. Co. F, 1st Reg. C. N. G.; Capt. Co. F, 1st Regt. Conn. Vols., 1898. G. F. G., 1901.
 Hubbard, E. Kent, Jr., Asst. Paymaster. 1898.
 Wadsworth, Clarence S., Asst. Inspector. Corp. 1st Corps Cadets M. V. M. 1896.
 Smith, Herbert Knox, Judge Advocate. 1901.
 Goodrich, Theodore H., Asst. Commissary. 1876.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

- Cox, George E., Sergt.-Major. Co. E, N. G. S. N. J. Enlisted 1884.
 Sessions, Edson, Q.-M. Sergt. 1873.
 Lewis, Robert H., Asst. Q.-M. Sergt. 1899.
 Cornell, George A., Com. Sergt. 1st Sergt. Co. D, 3d Reg. C. N. G.; Capt. Co. H, 1st Reg. C. N. G. G. F. G., 1892.
 Andrews, Elbert J., Asst. Commissary Sergt. 1888.
 Coleman, William H., Hosp. Steward. 1893.
 Woods, Albert F., Ordnance Sergt. Governor's Guards, Columbus, O. 1885.
 Hooker, Thomas W., Asst. Ordnance Sergt. 1895.
 Gorton, Joseph C., Signal Sergt. Sergt. 1st Co. G. F. G. 1892.
 Blakeslee, Fred G., Post Q.-M. Sergt. Sergt. Brigade Signal Corps C. N. G.; Battalion Sergt.-Major 1st Reg. C. N. G.; Gunner's Mate, 2d Div. Naval Battalion C. N. G.; Acting Gunner's Mate, U. S. Navy, S.-A. War. G. F. G., 1900.
 Brooks, Albert H., Color Sergt. 1891.
 Deming, Albert C., Color Sergt. 1888.
 Carter, James, Co. Q.-M. Sergt. 1893.

Sergeants.

- Ellsworth, Henry S. Sergt. Co. F, 1st Reg. C. N. G. Enlisted 1884.
 Laiman, Theodore W. 1888.
 Pratt, James C. Capt. 1st Co. G. F. G.; Hartford Light Guard; Capt. Co. F, 8th La. Vols. Enlisted 1867.
 Alexander, Edward W. 1889.
 Stedman, Charles E. 1891.
 Forbes, Frederic H. 1892.
 Coudray, Robert D. 1894.
 Grant, Fred W. 1895.

Corporals.

- Kimberly, Thomas A. Sergt. Co. K, 1st Reg. C. N. G.; Sergt.-Major
1st Reg. C. N. G. Enlisted 1898.
- Haynes, Charles D. 1893.
- Maslen, Charles C. 1896.
- Huntington, Samuel G. Sergt. Co. K, 1st Reg. C. N. G.; 1st Sergt. Co.
K, 1st Reg. Conn. Vol. Infantry, 1898. Enlisted 1898.
- Mahoney, William E. Capt. Co. H, 1st Reg. C. N. G.; Capt. Co. H, 1st
Reg. Conn. Vol. Infantry, 1898. Enlisted 1900.
- Pease, William H. Corp. Co. K, 1st Reg. C. N. G. Enlisted 1899.
- Sherman, Ernest A. Sergt. Co. H, 2d Reg. C. N. G. Enlisted 1899.
- McKinney, Albert R. 1899.

Lance Corporals.

- Naedele, G. J. A. 4th Lieut. & Adj. 1st Co. G. F. G., 1892.
- Fenner, A. E. Corp. Co. D, 3d Reg. C. N. G.; Signal Corps, C. N. G.
1898.
- Dunn, W. H. 1st Reg. C. N. G. 1900.
- Bodwell, C. B. Capt. & Q.-M. Brigade Staff N. H. N. G.; Q.-M. Dept.
1st Army Corps, Porto Rico, Spanish-American War. 1900.

Privates.

- Anderson, Frederick E. 1900.
- Angus, William, Jr. 1894.
- Bacon, Horace W. Co. K, 6th Reg. M. V. M.
- Baldwin, Charles A. 1900.
- Barlow, Howard C. 1900.
- Barrett, Charles E. 1900.
- Batterson, George S. Co. I, 2d Reg. C. N. G.; 2d Lieut. Co. K, 1st
Reg. C. N. G.
- Belknap, Charles H. 1900.
- Bissell, Herbert G. Bugler, Naval Battalion, 2d Div., C. N. G.; Acting
Bugler, U. S. N., S.-A. War.
- Bartlett, Warren T. 1896.
- Baker, Louis M. 1902.
- Blanchard, Irving D. 1900.
- Blease, Alfred H. 4th Reg. N. G. S. N. J.
- Blodgett, William H. 1896.
- Briggs, Charles O. 1898.
- Bruce, John E. 1894.
- Burckhardt, Otto. 1900.
- Burt, Howard S. Co. K, 1st Reg. C. N. G.
- Burton, Robert H. 1900.
- Barton, C. Harry. 1902.
- Campbell, Frank G. Corporal Signal Corps, D, C. N. G.

- Cheney, William C. Co. K, 1st Reg. C. N. G.; 1st Lieut. and Paymaster, Captain and I. S. A. P., 1st Reg. C. N. G.
- Clark, George D. Corp. Co. K, 1st Reg. C. N. G. 1900.
- Clark, Osmyn P. Sergt. Co. H, 1st Reg. C. N. G.; 1st Sergt. Machine Gun Battery, C. N. G. 1900.
- Conkey, D. Frank. 1891.
- Connor, William J. Co. H, 1st Reg. C. N. G.; Co. M, 2d Reg. M. V. M.
- Coombs, Joseph F. 1900.
- Crocker, Howard. 1902.
- Drown, John W. 1900.
- Doran, James R. 1902.
- Edwards, Arthur J. 1901.
- Fox, Robert H. 1899.
- Fisher, Charles R. 1896.
- Fisher, G. Burgess, Jr. 1901.
- Gardner, Henry B. 1900.
- Grady, James T. 3d Reg. Conn. Vol. Infantry, Spanish-American War.
- Grady, James J. Sergt. Co. H, 1st Reg. C. N. G.
- Grant, Horace R. 1900.
- Grant, James M. Jr. 1898.
- Goodale, Edward W. Co. K, 1st Reg. C. N. G.
- Garvan, Thomas F. 1901.
- Griswold, Abel B. 1902.
- Graham, Harry P. 1902.
- Hanlon, Mark J. 1893.
- Hansen, Christian A. Co. A, 1st Reg. C. N. G.
- Hascall, S. Howard. 2d Div. Naval Militia, C. N. G.
- Hills, John P. 1900.
- Hills, Waldo R. 1900.
- Holcomb, George N. Q.-M. Sergt. Co. K, 1st Reg. C. N. G.; Reg. Q.-M. S., 1st Reg. C. N. G.
- Horton, Lucien S. 1901.
- Hough, Harold W. 1901.
- Hopper, John W. 1896.
- Huntington, Henry L. Sergt. Co. K, 1st Reg. C. N. G.; Sergt. Co. K, 1st Reg. Conn. Vol. Infantry. 1898.
- Kennedy, Edward J. 1900.
- Knox, Franklin L. 1902.
- Koenig, C. F. 1895.
- Langdon, George M. 1896.
- Laws, Luther S. Co. H, 1st Reg. C. N. G.; Co. F, 2d Reg. M. V. M.
- Long, George A.
- Loomis, Clinton F. 1900.
- Lytle, Eugene S. 1901.
- McCann, John. 1901.
- McKee, Patrick F. 1900.
- McRonald, Thomas J. 1901.

- Miller, Harold O. 1902.
 Mendsohn, Castle. 1902.
 Mahl, George A., Jr. 1898.
 Mitenius, Edward. 1899.
 Moses, Luther. 1901.
 Murphy, John F. 1901.
 Mix, Clifford. 1902.
 Olcott, Harry H.
 Oldroyd, Charles G. Sergeant 1st Section Machine Gun Battery, C. N. G. 1902.
 Palmer, William J. 1900.
 Pomeroy, Eleazar. 1901.
 Potter, Thomas J. 1901.
 Robertson, George H. 1901.
 Rowland, Selah B. 1900.
 Scott, Thomas J. Co. G, 1st Reg. C. N. G.; Co. G, 1st Conn. Vol. Infantry. 1898.
 Sellew, Burton A. 1900.
 Sherwood, Clarence B. 1896.
 Smith, William G. 1899.
 Snow, George A. 1898.
 Squires, Charles W. 1901.
 Starkweather, Robert B. 1900.
 Stanley, Louis H. 1900.
 Stern, Charles S. Co. K, 1st Reg. C. N. G.; Corp. Co. F, 8th Reg. N. G. S. N. Y.; Asst. Army Surgeon, U. S. A., Spanish-American War.
 Seignious, William B., Jr. Naval Brigade, Co. B, M. V. M.; Signal Corps, 1st Brigade M. V. M. 1902.
 Sennott, E. Marks. 1902.
 Stocker, Frank H. 1900.
 Stocking, Frank G. 1899.
 Schwab, M. Corp. Co. D, 2d N. C. S. G.; Co. D, 1st Mo. N. G.
 Traut, Frank L. 1st Lieut. Co. I, 1st Reg. C. N. G.
 Tuttle, Harry A. 1900.
 Tyler, Heman A., Jr. 1900.
 Tyler, Robert S. 1900.
 Teich, Ernest L. 1902.
 Ward, William. 1898.
 Williams, Fred L. 1899.
 Williams, Harry B. 1901.
 Walker, Harold E. Riverview Military Academy. 1902.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Acknowledgments,	2
Organization,	3
Memorial to General Assembly for organization, 1771,	6
Early History,	11
Election Days,	27
Uniforms and Equipments,	46
Standards,	53
Arms,	55
Biographical,	57
Charter Members,	57
Veteran Association and Board of Trustees,	92, 95
Centennial Celebration and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Anniversary,	97, 101
Armory,	122
Excursions and Participation in Notable Events,	135-155
<p style="margin-left: 2em;">Groton, Conn., 1826, 1881; Springfield, Mass., 1829, 1868, 1886; New York City, 1831, 1880, 1889; Middletown, Conn., 1838; New Haven, Conn., 1840, 1875, 1887; New Haven, Conn., at funeral of Rear-Admiral A. H. Foote, 1863; Norwich, Conn., 1869; Winsted, Conn., 1873; Boston, Mass., 1875; Saratoga, N. Y., 1877; Battle-flag day in Hartford, 1879; Troy and Albany, N. Y., 1880; Schuylerville, N. Y., 1880; Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1880; Tarrytown, N. Y., anniversary of capture of André, 1880; Portland, Me., 1881; funeral of ex-Gov. Thomas H. Seymour in Hartford, 1881; funeral of ex-Gov. Marshall Jewell in Hartford, 1883; Centennial of evacuation of New York City by British army, 1883; Worcester, Mass., 1884; funeral of Gen. U. S. Grant in New York City, 1884; unveiling of statue of ex-Gov. W. A. Buckingham in Hartford, 1884; Providence, R. I., 1886; dedication of memorial arch in Hartford, 1886; dedication of monument to Gen. Israel Putnam in Brooklyn, Conn., 1888; one hundredth anniversary of inauguration of President Washington in New York City, 1889; Mystic, Conn., 1889; Pawtucket, R. I., 1890; dedication statue of ex-Gov. R. D. Hubbard, 1890; Albany, N. Y., 1891; Chicago, Ill., world's fair, 1892; dedication of monument at Trenton, N. J., 1893; Atlanta, Ga., 1895; dedication of monument to Gen. U. S. Grant, 1897; Philadelphia, Penn., 1898; reception of Admiral Dewey at New York, 1899; East Haddam, Conn., 1900; Buffalo, N. Y., 1901.</p>	

	PAGE.
Presentation of Figure-head of U. S. ship <i>Hartford</i> ,	153
Anniversaries and Entertainments,	157-169
Visiting Companies,	170
Reminiscences,	176
Conclusion,	182
Appendices,	187-206
Governors of Connecticut from 1769 to 1901,	193
Commandants of Foot Guard from 1771 to 1902,	194
Charter Members,	195
Pay Roll for 1800,	196
Muster Roll for 1821,	197
" " " 1871,	198
Roster, 1896,	200
" 1902,	202



