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REVOLUTIONARY CHARACTERS OF NEW HAVEN

THE SUBJECT OF
ADDRESSES AND PAPERS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

General David Humphreys Branch, No. 1
Connecticut Society
Sons of the American Revolution

ALSO

List of Men so far as they are Known from the Territory Embraced in the Town of New Haven, Connecticut, who Served in the Continental Army and Militia and on Continental and State Vessels and Privateers, and those who Rendered other Patriotic Services during the War of the Revolution, and a Record of Known Casualties; together with the Location of Known Graves in and about New Haven of Patriots of

1775 - 1783

AND

Catalogue of the Officers and Members of
Gen. David Humphreys Branch
Since its Organization

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Published by the
General David Humphreys Branch, No. 1
Connecticut Society
Sons of the American Revolution

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

BY VOTE OF THE GENERAL DAVID HUMPHREYS BRANCH,
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REVOLUTION, PASSED FEBRUARY FIRST, NINETEEN HUNDRED
AND TEN, THIS VOLUME WAS AUTHORIZED. ARRANGED AND
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SEYMOUR C. LOOMIS, *Ex-Officio*,
GEORGE F. BURGESS,
GEORGE H. FORD,
EARNEST C. SIMPSON,
WILLIAM S. WELLS.

May, 1911.

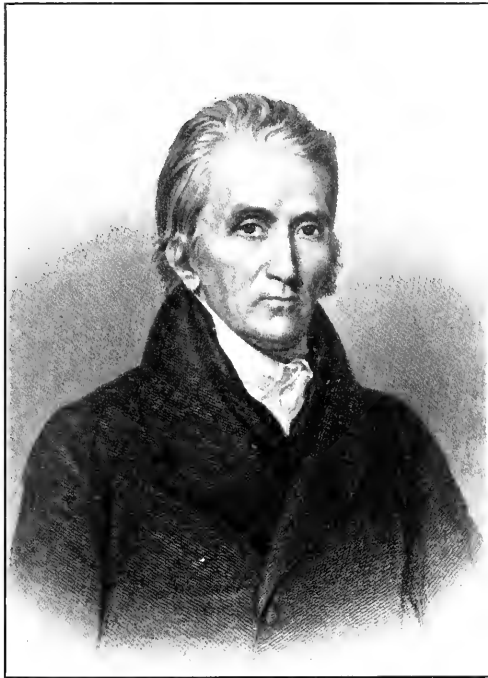


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HON. JAMES HILLHOUSE.

JAMES HILLHOUSE

BY GEORGE HARE FORD.

Address delivered before the Gen. David Humphreys Branch, Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, 1902.

James Hillhouse was descended from an ancient and noble family in the North of Ireland, near Londonderry, where their estates 250 years ago were large and important and various members of the family were distinguished by having received degrees from the famous University of Glasgow in Scotland. The Hillhouse name appears among the signatures of an address to William and Mary, and one of the family was Mayor of Londonderry.

The original American Hillhouse, Reverend James, came to this country and settled in New Hampshire in 1719; afterwards at Montville (meaning Hillhouse) between New London and Norwich. Cotton Mather refers to him as, "The hopeful young minister lately arrived in America." His son, James Abraham, the foster father of the subject of our sketch, graduated from Yale in 1749, and became a distinguished lawyer in New Haven. He built and resided in the large and stately old mansion, now known as Grove Hall.

Having no children, and his brother William (the father of our James) having many sons, James was adopted by his Uncle, and at the age of seven was installed in the old big but childless home, corner of Whitney Avenue and Grove Street, where he resided the greater part of his life. He inherited his Uncle's or foster father's fortune and the Aunt's property. The combined real estate he thus acquired covers a large section beyond Grove Street towards Whitneyville, including Prospect Hill, an extensive part of which is now owned by Yale University.

The father, William, was a striking character in the Connecticut Legislature, where he served during one hundred and six semi-annual sessions. The picturesque description of the man as left by his grandson, James A. Hillhouse, the poet (son of James), who resided in the Hillhouse mansion in Sachem's Woods, is as follows:

"Venerable image of the olden days, stupendous shoe buckles, long gold headed cane kept only for great occasions, conspicuous watch fob; high and classical forehead, heavy eyebrows, lifted only long enough to express an opinion and then relapsing. As the oldest man on the Governor's Council, he sat at his right. At his leave taking and retirement at 80 years there was not a dry eye among the Council Board. At this advanced age it was his custom to journey to and from Hartford on horseback; and he was Major of the second regiment of Cavalry. On Christmas Day it was his custom to roast an ox and distribute it to the needy. Applications were received with care and discretion, the individual representing then what our 'Board of Charities' on a more extended scale stands for to-day."

Young James was in Hopkins Grammar School in 1771 with Roger Sherman and David Wooster. He was prominent in advocating and encouraging a movement toward the formation of the city of New Haven which culminated in 1784. He was a student in Yale in 1773. President Dwight, father of the President Dwight of our day, then a tutor, saw in him the elements of his after greatness, took great interest in the stripling, and it is said that Hillhouse referred in after life with great emotion to President Dwight as his great benefactor. While in college his name appears with that of Nathan Hale as one of the actors in the Linonian Society plays.

The uncle and foster father died in 1775. Anticipating the ambitions of his foster son and nephew, he forbade him to leave his studies and embrace the cause of the Continental Army, which at that time was engaging the attention of many of the young men. They afterwards became famous in the contest following.

Upon the records of the first meeting for the organization of the Second Company of Governor's Foot Guard in 1774, as well as upon the application of the State Legisla-

ture for a charter, the following winter, appears the name of James Hillhouse. There was a division of opinion in those days, on the political situation, and when a few months later the news of the Lexington alarm reached New Haven, and this company, of which he was a member, under Benedict Arnold, applied for permission to march to Cambridge, the authorities opposed it and refused not only the application but ammunition. Arnold and his command, however, took the keys, secured the ammunition and marched to Lexington under the name of the New Haven Cadets. Not being permitted to use the charter name, three weeks afterward all but twenty returned to New Haven. Arnold remained, receiving an appointment to another command in the army.

Hillhouse was entrusted by Governor Trumbull to promote the enlistment of a Brigade in "A stirring appeal," "to all friends of American freemen, urging them to go forward without hire or reward and never lay down their arms until they have driven every invader from the land."

The year 1779 found him the third commander of the Second Company of Governor's Foot Guard; and on the morning of the 5th of July when the British landed on our shore, summoning his own men and such volunteers as had presented themselves, including a body of students with President Daggett of Yale at their head, he marched his command across the causeway and meadows at the West River Bridge and attacked the advance guard of the English Army. It was in this engagement that Adjutant Campbell was shot and killed, on Milford Hill, by a soldier named Johnson, in Hillhouse's command.

The records, plans or map of that campaign show Hillhouse and his band of 150 followers as resisting an army of 1,500 men under Gen. Tyron, and in close contact with the enemy, delaying them for hours, and enabling the citizens of the town to remove and secrete much of their valuable property and prepare for further resistance. Gen. Garth with his forces having entered the city from the east side, Madame Hillhouse, who was known as an adherent of the

King and Church of England, by extending hospitality to the British officers, preserved the Hillhouse home from destruction; but when they discovered that her adopted son and nephew was leading the resistance on the other side of the town, the situation for her was most perilous. She admitted the fact, however, but assured them that the house and property were hers and that she could not control the impetuosity and ardor of the young man.

It may be interesting here to note that Aaron Burr on the 5th and 6th of July while visiting in New Haven, organized and commanded, temporarily, a body of men that assisted in the resistance.

The courageous act of Captain Hillhouse in leading the young men of New Haven in defence of their homes confirmed their confidence in his ability and increased admiration of his character, and the following year he was elected to the State Legislature and re-elected until called to a seat in the Council of the Governor, and the next year thereafter, at the age of 32, he was elected to the second Congress of the United States.

He was re-elected to the third and fourth Congress; then chosen to complete the unexpired term of Oliver Ellsworth, who had resigned his seat in the Senate for the Chief-Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the United States, and was returned to the Senate for the second, third and fourth time, making a continuous service of nearly 20 years in Congress. Upon the election of Thomas Jefferson as President, he was chosen presiding officer of the Senate.

In Congress he was called the "Sachem" from his strong Indian complexion and features, and his favorite toast was: "Let us bury the hatchet;" and he was jokingly accused of always having a hatchet concealed under his papers. From this title of "Sachem" was derived the name of Sachem Street and Sachem's Woods, which cross and finish that beautiful avenue, Hillhouse Avenue, the pride of our city, which is crowned with the dignified Hillhouse

mansion (where the latter days of Hillhouse were spent), and at the foot of which stands our master piece of simple and refined art, The New Haven Historical Society Edifice (the gift of Henry F. English), so appropriately set on the site of the old Robert Newman barn, where was held the first formal and official gathering of the members of the Davenport-Eaton colony, and where the "fundamental agreement" was discussed, adopted and signed in November, 1638. This avenue was laid out by Hillhouse in 1792, 105 feet wide through the Hillhouse farm; afterwards it became as now lined on either side by the homes of wealth and learning of this collegiate city; and with its majestic elms forming a tree arched aisle of world-wide fame. No one contributed more than James Hillhouse to making this the "City of Elms," and he originated that idea and devoted years of his life to bringing the small trees from off his farm between this city and Meriden, and planting them in rows along our streets, setting out many of the trees with his own hands, assisted by a boy who held the trees, or drove the stakes, while Hillhouse shoveled in the dirt. That boy afterwards lent additional lustre to the name of Yale College and the "City of Elms": he became Yale's President, Jeremiah Day!

Hillhouse's first efforts in this direction, it is said, were directed to Temple Street, and when Senator Wade Hampton of South Carolina visited New Haven, he arrived before he was anticipated, and found Senator Hillhouse working the road with well trained oxen. Hampton was much interested in the work that was in process and spoke to the negro Tom, who was driving the oxen, remarking: "See, Tom, how those oxen work! They know more than you do." "Oh, Mas'r," said the negro in reply, "Dem oxen has had a Yankee bringin' up."

His endeavors in planting the trees were discouraged by his neighbors and ridiculed, as philanthropic efforts of good citizens frequently are, and frequently have been, one man remarking to him: "Hillhouse, you will never live long

enough to see those trees amount to anything." His reply was: "If I don't someone else will." This was characteristic of his whole life: "He lived for others."

He had a voice in getting names to the new streets laid out after the defining of the original nine squares. It was always a regret with him that he did not insist in carrying the streets running east straight through to Mill River.

Through his efforts and under his direction and that of his associate, Pierpont Edwards, the public square, or New Haven Green was leveled and enclosed with a fence at a cost of \$2,000.00, which was paid for by private subscription and without expense to the City; and the fence, although of wood, remained for the first half of the nineteenth century, and then was sold to the town of Milford to be utilized around their square. The present fence was erected in 1846.

The inviting and encouraging of strangers to locate at New Haven was not overlooked; this endeavor corresponded to the work now undertaken by the Committee on New Enterprises of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, though the work to-day is much wider in its scope. As far back as 1784, immediately after the charter of the City was secured, at a City Meeting held in the Statehouse, Hillhouse was appointed chairman of a committee on Hospitality, "To welcome and assist all strangers coming to reside in New Haven, and cultivate their acquaintance, so that their residence may be rendered as agreeable and eligible as possible." A few years later he advocated the removal of graves from the back of Center Church, and the purchase of the tract on Grove Street for a cemetery, "To be laid out in family lots with larger and better arrangement for the accommodation of families; and by its retired situation calculated to impress the mind with the solemnity becoming the repository of the dead." Previous to this time it had been the custom to bury the dead in the rear of the church or the churchyard. Mainly through his efforts he interested thirty others and purchased the plot

on Grove Street and established the Grove Street Cemetery, the wisdom and judgment of which work is recognized and appreciated by a grateful community today. This is said to have been the first public cemetery in the world laid out in family lots, the Pere LaChaise in Paris which was among the first of European cemeteries of this character not being opened until 1804, or eight years later. At that time, the new departure was an exceedingly unpopular measure and it was used against him as a weapon in political campaigns for twenty years afterward.

About 1815, the New Haven *Register* took the lead in appealing to the people for a Constitutional Convention. In the summer of 1818 the last vigorous effort was made and the Federal candidate opposing the *Register* candidate was James Hillhouse. The fierceness of the opposition may be discerned in a paragraph copied from one of the papers issued during the Campaign in which he is referred to as "A most desperate and ferocious prosecutor of the most desperate and ferocious deeds. God forbid that the destroyers of the sepulchres of our fathers should ever receive the suffrage of our sons." How history repeats itself, for the strongest advocate for a Constitutional Convention the past few years has been the New Haven *Register!* And again after a period of over eighty years its representative is sent to a Constitutional Convention. Yet, we can congratulate ourselves that in the twentieth century the choice of Colonel Osborn was practically a unanimous one, and exempt from the usual unfortunate strife that attends the election for a public office.

Hillhouse's thought and foresight are explained in the following quotation from a speech of his while in Congress. He said:

"The office of President is the only one in our government clothed with such powers as might endanger liberty, and I am not without apprehension, that at some future period they may be exerted to overthrow the liberties of our country."

He thus describes an election going on at that time:

“In whatever direction we turn our eyes, we behold the people arranging themselves for the purpose of commencing the electioneering campaign for the next President and Vice President. All the passions and feelings of the human heart are brought into the most active operation. The electioneering spirit finds its way to every fireside, pervades our domestic circles, and threatens to destroy the enjoyment of social harmony. The candidates may have no agency in the business. They may be the involuntary objects of such competition without directing or controlling the storm. The fault is in the mode of election, in settling people to choose a King. The evil is increasing and will increase until it shall terminate in Civil War and despotism.”

This declaration naturally excited much comment. But how pertinent the prophecy as we, who enter the twentieth century find on reviewing his predictions and how far they have been realized.

Hillhouse was called upon by his fellow citizens upon all occasions of ceremony for some form of public service. He delivered an oration in honor of General Lafayette at a Memorial service held in 1834. As early as 1782, he was elected Treasurer of Yale College. The college at that time being in need of funds, his diplomacy was demonstrated in his suggesting that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State be made members of the Corporation of the college; and an appropriation of \$40,000.00 was secured from the State and expended under his direction, from time to time, for new and much needed buildings. He continued in this office, uninterrupted, for 50 years, until his death in 1832, which long service in itself was a most remarkable record in the history of any one man or any one college.

The original grant of Northern Ohio to the State of Connecticut known as the Connecticut Reserve, including the land on which the City of Cleveland now stands, amounting in all to 3,300,000 acres, had been sold to a company of capitalists by the State, the proceeds from the interest derived to be applied to the support of the public schools, the fund being known as the first School Fund. In

1809 the Fund seemed in danger of being lost entirely to the State. The Legislature of that year abolished the Board of Managers, and turned to Hillhouse as the only man who could solve the difficulty, creating for him the office of School Fund Commissioner. To accept this office he resigned from the United States Senate and devoted fifteen years of his life to this work, and without litigation or expenses for counsel he restored the Fund to safety, increasing its value from \$1,000,000 to \$1,700,000. To accomplish this, it is said that he sometimes travelled 50 to 75 miles per day in a sulky or on horseback with his famous horse "Young Jim." Once followed by two ruffians at night with \$20,000.00 in his possession, he went at full speed for 30 miles, saving the amount, but permanent injury resulted to his faithful horse. Every boy and girl in Connecticut who enjoys the advantages of public school education is indebted to James Hillhouse for saving and preserving the School Fund. Livermore in his Republic of New Haven speaks of him as the foremost citizen of his day.

His pastor, Rev. Doctor Bacon, describes him, as "Tall, long limbed, light in motion and light in step; firm, he seems like some Indian chief of poetry or romance, as Massasoit or King Philip of our early history, as fancy pictures them." Dr. Bacon refers to him as the indefatigable nursing father of the school fund of Connecticut, and throughout a long and eventful life, a beautiful example of the public spirited citizen." In all his 50 years of participation in public affairs, there was scarcely an effort made for local improvement in which he was not a leader of the movement.

Hillhouse was a man untiring in his labors, hopeful under all difficulties, unmoved by the temptations that surround a public life; firm, intelligent, thoughtful, sweet and kindly, he proved courageous and patient, full of good, wise and noble impulses. Captain James Hillhouse was a man the like of whom does not appear in every generation.

His zeal and energy were expended in efforts to benefit his time, and that to follow. Always disinterested and free from personal motives he seemed to have no thought of personal glory, financial or political. His unceasing exertion for his town, his city and his country were the result of labors that knew no weariness.

"But in those hours when others rest,
Kept public cares upon his breast."

In December, 1832, while engaged in reading his college correspondence he arose and went to his bedroom, lying down quietly on his bed; shortly afterwards his son having occasion to speak to him went to his room, but the old man was asleep: quietly and gently the Angel of Death had touched this honored old man, who from early youth to old age had been an active laborer in every concerted effort to advance New Haven to its present proud position. It was truly said at his funeral "He aimed at the public good, and lived for his country."

The virtues of our forefathers do not belong entirely to the ages of the past, but they are ours by inheritance; and while the stage coach and the flint-lock are superseded and any attempt to reinstall them would be like efforts to call back the candlelight and the spinning wheel, charming but not practical, yet the patriotism and unselfishness of these notable men of former days can be admired and appreciated as well in this century as two centuries ago. Therefore, do we not honor ourselves as Sons of the American Revolution in recalling their deeds and perpetuating the memories of such a soldier and such a patriot of local and national fame as James Hillhouse.



EZRA STILES, LL.D.
President of Yale College 1778-1795.

SERVICES IN HONOR OF EZRA STILES
AT THE
GROVE STREET CEMETERY
IN NEW HAVEN

Introducing the speaker, Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, Chief Justice of Connecticut, upon the occasion of the exercises held at the grave of Ezra Stiles, on June 14, 1908, Seymour C. Loomis, President of the Branch, made the following remarks on Ezra Stiles, the Patriot.

Not all who served the Revolutionary cause carried a musket or a sword. Among the patriots were those, who by their example, writings, public speeches and their counsel, nobly and effectively promoted and served their country's welfare. One of the few, who were elected honorary members of the Society of the Cincinnati, when that organization was first formed, was Ezra Stiles. He was born at North Haven in 1727, and descended from the Stilese of Windsor. He was the President of Yale College during the principal part of the Revolutionary war, having been chosen in 1777, inaugurated in 1778, and continued in office until his death in 1795. The college, though relatively of equal influence as at present, consisted then of only one hundred and thirty-two undergraduates, and its faculty beside the president, of a professor of divinity, Naphtali Daggett, a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy and three tutors.

President Stiles was in office at the time New Haven was invaded by Tryon in 1779, and assisted much by his counsel and exhortations in its defense. He was of delicate health and unable to withstand much physical hardship, but his heart and his mind were true to his country. He was the friend and adviser of Gov. Trumbull. He had studied for the law, which he practiced for about two years; then entered the ministry and was settled at Newport in Rhode Island. He refused to be considered

a candidate for the presidency of Yale College when the subject was mentioned to him at the time President Daggett was elected in 1766, though he was induced to accept it eleven years later.

He was educated in science, and was one of the first to conduct, when a tutor, a series of electrical experiments with a machine, which had been given to Yale by Dr. Franklin. During his whole life he exemplified by his teaching and example a tolerance in religion and politics which was rare for that period. One of his closest friends was a Jewish rabbi. Stiles was, however, well grounded in his own beliefs. He was opposed to the custom, which prevailed before the Revolution among the ministers of the Church of England, of preaching a sermon on each thirtieth of January in commemoration of the martyrdom (as they then called it) of King Charles I. He objected strongly to such an observance in this country and claimed that it should rather be celebrated as an anniversary of joy and thankfulness that a tyrant had been made to yield to the "sovereignty of the people." He wrote a biography of the exiled Judges Whalley, Goffe and Dixwell, which did much to excite the people of New England to revolt from the British Rule. His diary kept during that critical period is of priceless value to the historian. But of all his achievements the greatest was that he put Yale College on the solid foundation, and what has now become the traditional principle of the university, of conducting its affairs in harmony with the people of the state and of training men for the public service.

EZRA STILES

BY SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL.D.

Address delivered in the old cemetery in New Haven before the Gen. David Humphreys Branch of the Sons of the American Revolution, June 14th, 1908.

There are three classes of men, whose memory we would honor to-day: Those who fought in the Revolution—the largest class; those who conducted the civil affairs of the country during the Revolution,—a much smaller class: those who prepared the way for the Revolution, and made possible its success. To this last class—the smallest of all—the prophets of Independence, belonged Ezra Stiles, of whom I have been asked to speak to you this afternoon.

A minister of religion, the son of a minister, and the grandson of a minister, his profession was one of peace. But he was not one of those to whom peace at any price seems worth the having. There are things in this world, rights to be won, duties to be fulfilled, where the motto must be, Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

Thirty years before the Declaration of Independence, when graduating from Yale, he defended in debate the proposition that divine law gives no hereditary title to a King.

In 1760, when settled as a minister in Newport, he delivered a sermon there, on a day of public thanksgiving for the surrender of Montreal to the British, which completed the conquest of Canada. How, he asked, did American political institutions compare with those of Europe? We were planting an empire—of better laws and religion—and, he added:

“It is probable that in time there will be formed a provincial confederacy and a common council standing on full provincial suffrage; and this may in time terminate in an imperial diet, where the imperial dominion will subsist, as it ought, in election.”

The time of which he spoke was soon to come. On August 14th, 1765, came the uprising at Boston against the Stamp Act. For many years afterwards the anniversary of the event was celebrated. There were annual gatherings to commemorate it, as he notes in his diary, at the Liberty Tree in Dorchester. But a greater anniversary was to take its place; that of the solemn uprising of all the thirteen colonies, to declare their full independence of the British crown.

I have mentioned his diary. This exists in manuscript in the library of Yale University, and the larger part of it was printed a few years ago in its series of Bicentennial publications. It covers a long period of years, and shows from the beginning to the end the spirit of the ardent patriot, the cultivated scholar, and the keen observer of all that makes the history of the time.

He was for a long time pastor of a church in Newport, and on coming there found that a memorial day was celebrated in one of the other churches, of a very different character from that of the Boston affair of 1765.

The thirtieth of January had always been observed in the Episcopal church at that place, as the anniversary of the death of Charles I. In 1770 the service was omitted, and Stiles says in his diary, that if the day were to be observed, it ought to be, not in sorrow for a martyred King, but as a Thanksgiving that one nation on earth had so much fortitude and public justice as to make a royal tyrant bow to the sovereignty of the people, and sentence him to a well merited punishment.

In the same spirit, he copies in his diary (I, 649) the epitaph on the cannon marking the grave of John Bradshaw, President of the Court of Regicides:

"Stranger
Ere thou pass, contemplate this Canon,
Not regardless be to'd
That near its Base lies deposited the Dust of
JOHN BRADSHAW,
Who nobly superior to all selfish Regards

Despising alike the pageantry of Court Splendor,
The Blast of Calumny & the Terrors of royal Vengeance,
Presided in the illustrious Band of Heroes and Patriots

Who fairly and openly adjudged

CHARLES STEWART,

Tyrant of England,

To a public and exemplary Death:

Thereby presenting to the amazed World,
And transmitting down thro' applauding ages

The most glorious Example
of unshaken Virtue, Love of Freedom and

Impartial Justice;

Ever exhibited on the blood-stained Theatre
of human action.

O Reader

Pass not till thou hast blessed his Memory

And never—never forget

THAT REBELLION TO TYRANNY

IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD."

In March, 1770, Newport set up a Liberty Tree, to mark the anniversary of the repeal of the Stamp Act (March 18, 1766).

In 1772, Dr. Stiles wrote to a friend in England, that the system of that country as to colony administration was leading directly to the establishment of a glorious empire here; and in 1774, in a similar letter, declared that no man in America believed that our increasing millions would always submit to despotism. Revolution might come and if it did its success was "indubitable."

All his ministerial brethren were by no means of his opinion.

June 30, 1774, was made by the Rhode Island Assembly a day of Public Fasting and Prayer, on account of the closing of the port of Boston by the British ministry. The shops of Newport were shut and Dr. Stiles preached a sermon appropriate to the day; but in a neighboring church, he says in his diary, the clergyman took for his text "Fast not as the hypocrites do," and preached a "High Tory sermon against Boston and New England, as a turbulent, ungoverned people."

In the following September, when Gen. Gage seized the

powder in the Charlestown arsenal, 30,000 men, says his diary, started for Boston from different parts of New England. This shows, he adds, that New Englanders "are ready to fight for their Liberties."

He was confident of success. Great Britain, he thought, could not stand up against a commercial war with us. Her whole foreign commerce was then but five million pounds a year, of which over three million was with her American colonies.

Of the Continental Congress of 1774, he wrote that it was a "regular, legal, patriotic body wherein two millions were as justly and truly represented, as ever any body of mankind were before. It held up a light to the world to shew to all enslaved empires how they may put their lives in their hands and rise to liberty."

The battle of Lexington soon came. The news, he writes, reached New Haven on Friday night "and on Lord's day morning the company of cadets marched from New Haven via Hartford for Boston."*

In July, 1775, he writes:

"From this time I consider the Twelve United Colonies of America as having now taken the form of a republic. The old forms of provincial Govt's may subsist a little longer, but their efficacy will diminish, while the Continental Congress will grow in authority & rise into supreme dominion."

In July, 1778, Dr. Stiles was made President of Yale, and one of his first acts was to lecture to all the students on the nature of the government of the eleven United States which had then adopted constitutions for themselves, whether before or since "the glorious Act of Independency."

On July 5, 1779, when the British invaded New Haven† Dr. Stiles sent his son Ezra with the College company of students to defend the approaches to the city, while he himself rode from one military post to another, uttering, we

* It may not be generally known that half of the building in which Captain Benedict Arnold, who led the party, kept his drug store is still standing. It is on George street, in the rear of the Wood block.

† A sketch drawn by Pres. Stiles showing the forces of the invaders, their places of landing and lines of march is reproduced opposite page 33 of this volume.

may be sure, words of patriotic encouragement and sympathy.

On July 4, 1780, Dr. Stiles, with the other clergy of the town, made part of a company "of Patriots" who dined together at the "Coffee House" in this city. His diary has this brief description of it: "After dinner thirteen patriotic toasts were given. * * * At the third, the ministers retired."

The Fourth of July was celebrated then at New Haven with less noise, and more solemnity than now. The diary gives this account of the day in 1787.

"4. Anniversary of Independence celebrated in New Haven. Between XI & XII a Procession was formed from the Court House (by Desire of the Committee for Celebration) by the Scholars preceded by the two City Sheriffs, then the Citizens, Common Council-Men, Aldermen (Mayor* abs. at Philad^a. Convention) & the Clergy viz. Mess^{rs} Whitt^y, Street, Wales, Edw^{ds}, Holmes, Austin & myself. Being seated in the Meetinghouse, I being desired by the Committee presided, gave XVIII^b Ps. Watts: then I made a Prayer of Thanksgiving 20; then sang Ps. 73. Then hav^g been previously desired to do so covered my head with my Hat,† and called up the Orator viz. David Daggett Esq.‡ who made an excellent Anniversary Oration of forty Minutes. Closed with an Anthem. Dined with about 100 Gent. in the State House."§

In 1788 the entry was as follows:

"4. Anniversary celebrated in New Haven. A Procession formed at the Long Wharf of a Commixture of all Descriptions, accord^g to the Idea conceived at Boston at their Rejoycing last Winter. A Sower headed the Procession succeeded by 3 pair of Oxen & one hold^g a Plow; then Reapers, Rakers, Shoemakers, Sadlers, Cabinet Makers, Blacksmiths, Goldsmiths &c. then a Whale Boat manned & row^g a federal ship, Cap^t & Sailors, Citizens, Merch^{ts}, Scholars of the several Schools, Masters, Tutors of the College, 7 Ministers, City Sheriffs, High Sheriff, Common Council Men, Aldermen, Mayor Mr. Sherman, the Committee of the Day & Orator. The Procession moved at Eleven o'clock & march thro' State street up as high as Elm street, thro' that to College street then round thro' Chapel street, by the College into the Green—

* Roger Sherman, who was then in attendance at the Convention which was framing the Constitution of the United States.

†The academic custom for a College President when performing some solemn act at a public function.

‡Afterwards Chief Justice of Connecticut, and U. S. Senator.

§III, 269.

the Head reached round the Green to the Brick Meetinghouse Door when the other End was at the College, or a Length of about an hundred or 120 Rods. The whole March was near one Mile & three Quarters. Entered the Meet^h. at Noon or XI.59.

Exercises,

XI^b 59.A.M.Entered—Anthem singing.

XII. 2. Salute by discharge of XIII Canon in a Park around Liberty Pole, the Federal Flag flying.

XII. 9. Declaration of Independ. 1776. Read by Mr. Meigs.

20. Hymn 67th Watts sung.

XII. 26. to XII. 54. Prayer by Dr. Wales.

55. Singing 21 Psalm.

1. 6. to 1.39. Oration by Mr. Baldwin.*
Contribution for the poor.

1.47. Federal Hymn composed by Tutor Bidwell.

1.56. Blessing by myself. Thus the exercises continued about two hours in the Meet^hhouse.

We then broke up & went to the State House, where about 150 Gentlemen dined together & drank 13 Toasts under the Discharge of Canon. At the fourth Toast which was Gen. Washington, the Ministers retired and smoked a pipe in the Council Chamber. Reverend Mess^{rs} Dana, Street, Trumbull, Edw^{ds}, Wales, Austin, & myself were present. Afterw^{ds} the Ministers walked & drank Tea at my House."†

It is hard for us to appreciate at this distance of time the horrors which attached to the war of the Revolution, on account of the participation of the Indians in the invasions of the British forces. His diary † notes that in January, 1782, soon after the successful expedition of our troops against the Six Nations, in which many packs of peltry were captured, there were found among them eight of human scalps. They were the fruit of the preceding three years of Indian ravages on the frontiers of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and had been made up, says Stiles, to send to the Governor of Quebec, to be forwarded thence to London. One pack contained two hundred and eleven scalps of girls; another one hundred and ninety-three scalps of boys; another one hundred and two of men, eighteen of whom had been burned alive.

*Simeon Baldwin, afterward a judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, and Mayor of New Haven.

†III, 321.

‡III, 56.

In 1783, Dr. Stiles delivered the election sermon at Hartford. This, you recollect, was an annual affair. The General Assembly always attended, and it was followed by a public dinner, at the expense of the State. Dr. Stiles took for his subject the Treaty of Peace with its acknowledgment of our independence and sovereignty, and painted in strong colors a great future for the United States. The discourse awakened wide attention both here and in England, and a sumptuous edition was soon published in London. The title is significant of the author's thought: "The United States elevated to Glory and Power."

The Indian trading-post known as St. Louis, founded by the French in 1764, though on Spanish territory, continued for many years to be practically under French control. Spain, in 1789, endeavored to vindicate her title and strengthen her hold upon Western America by inviting accessions from the United States. Dr. Stiles, with his customary largeness of view, comments upon these facts thus, in his diary for August 27, 1789:

"The King of Spain has this year begun a City on the West side of Mississippi, at the Mouth of Missouri. And published a Proclam^a to invite Settlers from the English in the United States, with great Immunities & Privileges—allows free Lib^y of Conscience in Religion gives 400 Acres to a Family & Cow & farm Utensils & ten years freedom from Taxes. 1. This will make a large Draught of Settlers from Kentucky &c. 2. They will seed the Territ^y W. of Mississippi with English Blood even to future increas^s Millions. 3. Extend the English Language over all n. America. 4. Tho' at present under Spanish Gov^t & may continue so an age or two, yet upon the first Quarrel between Spain & us they will either come to us, or erect themselves into an independ. Republic. 5. They will be the means of introducing more liberal ideas among the Mexican Span^{ds} & this Communic^a will shew them the Way to free themselves from the Tyranny of European Masters, & bring on a Revolution in Spanish America. 6. This Precedent will make way for the Protestant Religion in Mexico & old Spain. 7. Open the Navig^a of Mississippi to us."*

Most of these forecasts have been fulfilled. There was a rush of immigration from our Southwestern territory.

*III, 364.

The change of title soon to come from Spain to France could not check the seeding of the Mississippi valley with English blood. It came into the United States. The navigation of the Mississippi became free. Revolutions in Spanish America followed, and now all America is under republican government, either in name or fact.

These opinions were not shared by many of his contemporaries, and among those of them who took a narrower view I may include one no less eminent than the Revolutionary hero, under whose name you are associated. In his oration before the Society of Cincinnati in 1804, General Humphreys, in alluding to our purchase of the Louisiana territory, remarked that it was "the first national act towards an unnecessary enlargement of empire," and that the Mississippi river was a boundary which appeared to have been designed by nature as our Westward barrier.

Dr. Stiles watched the progress of the French Revolution with the greatest interest. There, on a wider field than here, the drama of Revolution was to be exhibited. In August, 1791, he notes in his diary the news, just received, of the arrest and return to Paris of the royal family, on June 21, and observes of it:

"A grand & important Event, w^e will either involve a Civil War, or more firmly establish the Supremacy & Authority of the National Assembly. It will do the latter, & convince all the Sovereigns of Europe the Vanity of withstandg the general & popular Revolutions of a Nation of enlightened Subjects."*

Dr. Stiles was throughout his life deeply interested in all that pertained to civil government, both in theory and practice. While a minister at West Haven, he pursued for three years the study of law, and was then admitted to the bar in this county, where he practiced for two years. He read the leading institutional work on Roman Law in the original Latin. In political philosophy, he recognized Machiavelli as a profound teacher, and perhaps gave him

*III, 428.

too much credit, in view of his advocacy of a policy of dissimulation. "To-day," says the diary in 1786, "I have been reading in the Works of that great Politician, Civilian and Patriot the learned and excellent Machiavel, and am particularly well pleased with his Letter Apr. 1, 1537 at the Beginning of the Reformation. He appears to be a true Christian and a hearty Friend to the civil and religious Liberties and Rights, not of Florence and Italy only, but of all Mankind. Our Members of Congress have been much conversant in his Writings, and imbibed much Light and Wisdom from them." *

Another of the leading works of his day on political science he held in high regard. This was Montesquieu's Spirit of the Laws, which had been published in 1748. It had a profound influence on our own constitutional institutions. Voltaire said of it, that when the human race had lost their charters of liberty, Montesquieu re-discovered and restored them. This work was made a text-book in Princeton College very soon after the Revolution. President Stiles followed this example, and taught it to the Senior Class here, beginning in 1789.

In 1793, he added to his course in Political Science with the Senior Class instruction in Vattel's Law of Nature and Nations.

Nothing of interest in the events of the day escaped the notice of Dr. Stiles. The progress of invention he watched with especial care. Under date of November 21, 1794, we find this note in his diary, which shows that the method of making paper from wood is no novelty.

"Mr. Goodrich, last Week from Rutland, Verm^t, brought me a Verm^t Newspaper of Ins^t made at New Haven Verm^t of the inner Rind of Bass Wood. This is the first paper of Bass Bark, and it is the first Copy or sheet of this kind of paper ever printed. It will make common ordinary but not superfine Paper. This bark will cost not one third so much as Rags, so in this Manufact, Two Thirds saved." †

*III, 211.

†III, 547.

Dr. Stiles in his theology was what the phrase of the day denominated as "latitudinarian;" but would have been counted to-day among the ultra-conservatives of his profession.

He had quite close relations with a number of learned Jews. One of them, a Mr. Lopez of Newport, died, and his diary thus notes the event:

"He was my intimate Friend & Acquaintance! Oh! how often have I wished that sincere pious & candid mind could have perceived the Evidences of Xty, perceived the Truth as it is in Jesus Christ, known that Jesus was the Messiah predicted by Moses & the Prophets! The amiable & excellent Characters of a Lopez, of a Manasseh Ben Israel, of a Socrates, & a Gangenelli, would almost persuade us to hope that their Excellency was infused by Heaven, and that the virtuous & good of all Nations & religions, notwithstanding their Delusions, may be brou't together in Paradise on the Xtian System, finding Grace with the all benevolent & adorable Emmanuel who with his expiring breath & in his deepest agonies, prayed for those who knew not what they did."*

Three years later another of his old friends died—Gov. Hopkins of Providence. He quotes in his diary from an "extra" published by the Providence *Gazette*, to announce the event, in which it is observed that the Governor contemplated religion "as a divine System formed by the Universal Parent, connecting rational Beings in a common Interest, & conducting them to unbounded Felicity. Hence an universal Benevolence adorned his Virtues, and a full Persuasion of the unbounded Goodness of the Deity brightened the Prospects of his future Happiness. In Life he rose sup. to the follies, & in Death to the fears of an ignorant, licentious World. He expected with Patience, & met with philosophic & pious Intrepidity, the fatal Messenger Death, & with rapturous Extasy embraced the Glories of Immortality." "I," adds the President, "well knew Gov. Hopkins. He was a man of a penetrating astutious Genius, full of Subtlety, deep Cunning, intriguing & enterprising. He read much esp^y in History & Government; by Read^g, Convers^a & Observ^a

*III, 24.

acquired a great Fund of political Knowledge. He was rather a Quaker, hav^g a seat in the Meeting, but it has been said these thirty years by his most intimate Acquaint^a that he was a Deist, and of this I made no doubt from my own frequent Convers^a with him. He was a Man of a Noble fortitude & Resolution. He was a glorious Patriot!—(but Jesus will say unto him I know you not.)”*

What is called the “historical criticism” of the bible is thought by many to be a thing of late date in this country. Dr. Stiles was by no means unfamiliar with it, or out of sympathy with its aims. In 1786 we find him reading in French a book entitled “Conjectures on the original memorials of which Moses apparently made use in composing the Book of Genesis.”

But time forbids further reference to the details of this good man’s life. They are open to the eye of all, as given from day to day by his own pen. There is no one among the citizens of Connecticut of the eighteenth century whose character can be known to us as closely as his.

Samuel Johnson is a familiar figure to succeeding generations, because he had a skilful biographer. His writings are little read; but Boswell’s Life of him is in every library. Rousseau’s writings are now little read; but not so his autobiography; St. Augustine’s, but not so his “Confessions.” So Stiles’ diary gives us the material for judging the man, even more accurately than could his contemporaries.

His body was laid to rest on the Green, and there, I presume, this monument, by which we are now assembled, was first erected.

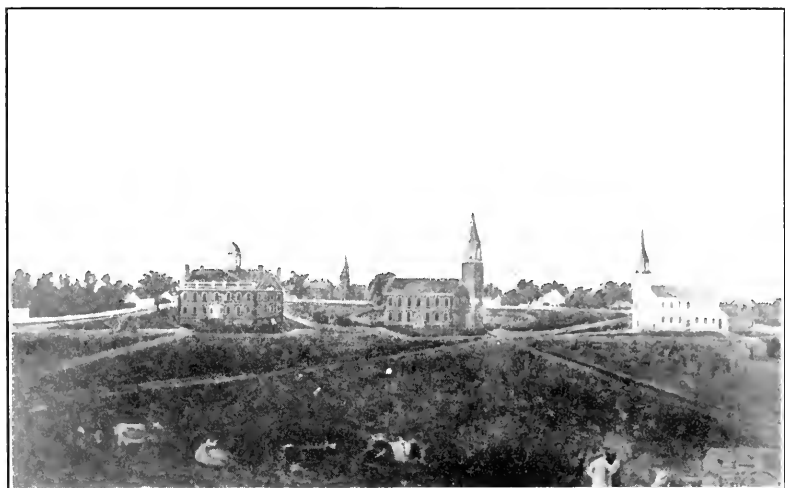
No interment took place in this cemetery until 1797, two years after his death.

The monuments were removed here from the Green in 1821. A public religious service was held in the Center Church on June 26th of that year, when Abraham Bishop

*III, 172.

delivered a funeral address, immediately after which a committee of which James Hillhouse—the greatest beautifier of New Haven—was chairman, accompanied by the President and Faculty of the College, conveyed the monuments of the College officers and students who were buried on the Green to this lot. That in memory of President Stiles, erected by the University, summarizes his character in stately Latin phrase, which may be translated thus:

Endowed with a lofty mind,
 imbued with universal erudition;
 of the most gracious urbanity,
 of approved morals
 Eminent for
 charity, faith, evangelical piety,
 in the duties of
 father, friend, teacher,
 minister of the church, man;
 to his family most dear;
 in the church dignified with great respect;
 through all lands held in honor,
 he lived:
 amid the tears of all
 he died,
 May 12, 1795
 Aged 68.



NEW HAVEN GREEN IN THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.
From a drawing in possession of the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

THE DEFENSE OF NEW HAVEN
AND
RESISTANCE MADE AGAINST INVADING
TROOPS ALONG THE WEST SHORE,
JULY, 1779

BY GEORGE HARE FORD.

Delivered before the Connecticut Society, Sons of American Revolution, at a summer outing at the West Shore, September, 1908.

Historical and ever memorable events on this Connecticut Coast and along this Connecticut shore a century and a quarter ago, suggest the occasion and the spot for this gathering in a social way of men whose ancestors were associated as friends and patriots in that American conflict, 1775 to '81, which brought about the establishment of this, now the second nation on the face of the earth. A natural pride inspires us as we contemplate this fact, and a special pleasure pervades the members of this patriotic society as we gather and greet each other, reiterate and rehearse historic incidents, and assist to transmit for generations following the magnificent heritage secured to us through those anxious and perilous times by the deeds of our forefathers. The grandeur of their achievements can not be too highly estimated.

The Revolutionary battles of Connecticut, while not numerous, were important. The population of the state then consisted of one hundred and forty thousand white and five thousand colored. Four thousand patriots had marched to Lexington; thirty-eight thousand were enrolled in the Continental army, a larger number than from any

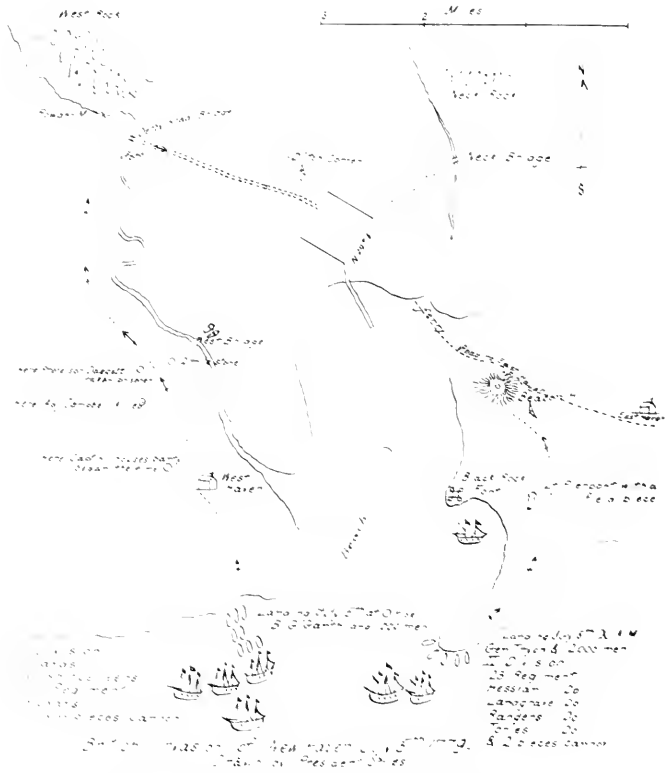
other state, except Massachusetts. Connecticut had furnished largely of manufactured supplies and munitions of war, and fitted out frequent expeditions by land and water, causing great annoyance to the British. An attempt had been made to negotiate, and Governor Trumbull had replied in no uncertain words. Commanding General Sir Henry Clinton, with headquarters at the city of New York, had evidently planned, after capturing Stony Point and other strongholds on the Hudson, for a similar campaign along the Connecticut shore.

It was in the summer of 1779, the British in control of Long Island and the Sound, that General William Tryon, then Colonial Governor of New York, in command of 5,000 well equipped troops, embarked on forty-eight ships with Sir George Collier, Commander-in-Chief of the British Naval forces of America, composing the largest fleet that entered Long Island Sound during the Revolution, and set sail for conquest along this coast. It was supposed at first that they were bound for New London or Newport, and not until they had passed Stratford Point, did the people of this locality realize that New Haven was their possible destination.

New Haven was one of the principal seaports of the State, one of the State capitals, the seat of Yale college, and had the credit of furnishing the first and only uniformed company, officered and equipped at Lexington. The thrift of its founders as represented by Eaton, the noted merchant, and the pious Davenport was emphatically stamped upon the community, giving the city a degree of importance to the British.

Saturday nights were kept sacred in the colony instead of Sunday night according to the old New England custom. It was on the eve of Sunday, July 4th, the third anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. New Haven had never celebrated this great event as many of the larger cities and towns had already done. A gathering was held in the old Center Church at sundown to complete elaborate arrange-

New Haven during the Maritime Revolution



SKETCH OF THE BRITISH INVASION OF NEW HAVEN, JULY 5TH, 1770.
 Drawn by President Stiles.

ments for a celebration of the event the following day. General Wooster was mourned and Arnold was eulogized. Orations and ceremonies were to take place with a banquet in the evening when toasts would be drunk and patriotic sentiments expressed. The adjoining towns had been invited to participate in the ceremonies. Everybody was enthusiastic and satisfied that the day would be a great success. Colonel Hezekiah Sabin was to be the Grand Marshal. The Governor's Foot Guard of Lexington fame were to lead the procession under their beloved and distinguished commander, James Hillhouse, afterwards representative in Congress, United States Senator, Mayor, and fifty years Treasurer of Yale University. By his persistency in planting elm trees here the name of our Elm City was acquired.

"At 10:00 o'clock p. m. on the Lord's Day, July 4th," as President Stiles in his diary informs us, "advice was received that a great fleet was off Westfield, now Bridgeport. I pleaded for militia immediately, but did not believe that the enemy intended to land."

The diary continues: "July 5th, Monday morning, one and one-half a. m., fleet had anchored off New Haven, alarm guns, bells rang, beat to arms in earnest. At day light, with telescope on steeple, clearly saw the boats putting off from the ships and landing troops."

History tells us, the expedition sailed under the following instructions from Sir Henry Clinton: "New Haven is the only port in which the rebels have vessels, except New London. Begin at New Haven. The country is populous and there are many friends there. Likewise land at Stratford Point and Milford, capturing cattle; your next object Fairfield." The landing was made along the beach between where to-day is the summer residence of our esteemed citizen Max Adler and Savin Point. Up the old road from the shore to the West Haven Green (that you passed in coming here) the left division of the invading army marched under command of General George Garth. Here they halted for rations and breakfast. They then resumed

their march three divisions of ten companies each, and (Barber in his "History of Antiquities of New Haven" says) "The marching of these troops along the road and summit of Milford hill, with their scarlet uniforms and well burnished arms flashing in the sun-beams, was described by eye witnesses as the most imposing military display they ever beheld.

Although no great battle was fought on this sultry July morning, the warfare of Lexington and Concord was repeated by unorganized groups of patriots from behind stone walls, fences and bushes. Milford Hill was reached before any organized resistance was made. Here Adjutant Campbell of the British Army was killed, and President Daggett of Yale University was taken prisoner, while carrying on an individual warfare in advance of our main column.

The combined patriot forces were hastily marshalled under Col. Sabin, senior officer in command, Capt. Hillhouse and others, including Aaron Burr, afterwards Vice-President of the United States, visiting in the vicinity, who took command of a section of the defense. But they were insufficient to arrest the advance of the invading army. Retreating across and burning West Bridge, they planted field pieces in charge of Capt. Bradley, and their fire was so effective as to prevent the British from crossing at this point. Unable to enter the town here as anticipated, the British troops kept on through Allintown up to Hotchkisstown (now Westville, the home of our registrar), and the defense at West River was transferred to along the opposite side of the river at this point. Despite vigorous resistance, the city was entered by the enemy.

The story of the two days occupancy of the town, the plundering of the houses and experiences of residents has been so often told, and the legend of every detail being so highly familiar to and cherished by our people, it need not be detailed fully here. President Stiles in his diary says that "one-third of the population armed and went to meet the enemy. A quarter moved out of town, and the rest, Tories

and timid Whigs, remained unmoved." The town was full of confusion and alarm. Important papers and valuables were removed or secreted and buried. The women and children as far as possible, were sent to East and West Rocks.

Many instances of heroism may be recalled. Perhaps the most conspicuous man of the day was the Acting President of Yale, Naphthali Daggett, who, mounted on his black mare and with a fowling piece across the pommel of the saddle, rode to the front followed by an enthusiastic company of Yale students. Far in advance of the command, he planted himself in a clump of bushes on Milford hill and opened a warfare on his own account. Unable to successfully resist the enemy, Col. Sabin had ordered a retreat, but Daggett in his enthusiasm, declined to leave the spot, and kept on blazing away until the head of the line was within a few yards of his ambush. A detail was sent to capture him, and the officer in charge addressing Daggett in the following language: "What are you doing, you old fool, firing on his majesty's troops?" "Exercising the rights of war, sir," was his reply, and off went the fowling piece again. Surrendered and taken prisoner, he afterwards died of the injuries he received.

Captain John Gilbert, at the head of a company from Hamden, reaching Broadway, was commanded by a British officer to surrender, and replied by shooting the officer. Gilbert was immediately bayoneted by the British soldiers. Many of the names upon our rolls are to be found on the muster rolls of the defenders of the town, and are entitled by lineal descent to especially commemorate the events of that day. Among the killed and wounded appear the names of Hotchkiss, Gilbert, English, Bradley, Daggett, Beers, Atwater, Mix and others prominent in the local branch of our Society.

Patriotic women cast bullets and supplied them to our troops. Others, by their skilled and ready Yankee ingenuity, prevented disaster and thought too quickly for the now rum befuddled brains of the enemy, thereby saving

property and lives. Tories, too, assisted in the crisis by their hospitality and assurance of loyalty to the King, impressing upon the officers how much the Royal cause would suffer if the town was burned. Gen. Garth, taken to the top of the Court House, and surveying the situation from the roof, remarked it was "too beautiful a town to burn." But plunder and destruction prevailed. Valuables of every description were taken or demolished.

An interesting story in connection with Deacon Ball of Center Church, who lived at the corner of Chapel and High streets, where the Yale Art School now stands. He was the custodian of the solid silver Communion Cups, and secreted them by lifting his little eight year old daughter up the chimney sufficiently high to put them on a ledge. They were not discovered by the enemy and are still in use at Center Church.

The old historic New Haven Green occupied by the main forces, was then surrounded by dwelling houses. The only one remaining, so far as I know, is the Pierpont residence on Elm Street, between the Graduates Club house and the Governor Ingersoll house at Temple Street. The Pierpont house is in a good state of preservation, and is owned and occupied by Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Secretary of Yale University. This house was used as a hospital during the Invasion. Where the Tontine Hotel now stands was Ogden's Coffee House. Ogden was a Tory who became so unpopular by entertaining the British that he and his family were soon obliged to move from the city.

"Being a prosperous commercial town, a large number of New Haven's inhabitants were wealthy. Many were engaged in West India trade, and there was scarcely a house that did not have in its cellar a barrel of old Santa Cruz rum. The soldiers soon discovered this, and from the great supply of liquor, became more or less intoxicated," as already intimated. But organized and unorganized bodies of patriots were swiftly gathering from surrounding towns. General Andrew Ward with three regiments of Continentals was

fast approaching from the east. The English generals, unable to control their men, began to be alarmed, and fearing they might be surrounded and their retreat cut off, cautiously withdrew their forces and re-embarked in the night to the surprise of the patriots and inhabitants of the town, and on the morning of the third day New Haven was no longer in possession of the hostile forces, and had escaped the disaster that attended the raids upon Fairfield and Norwalk two days later by the same forces, when all the public buildings, churches, school houses, mills and four hundred and seventy-one dwelling houses in those places were burned.

Had not a successful resistance been made at New Haven and our forces rallied with such strength as to make the foe's retreat desirable, this important port in possession of the British would have been a most serious embarrassment to the whole Continental army, and the result would have been far reaching.

This brief reference to the events that occurred in this vicinity, may impress us with the interest that should be attached to and maintained in connection with historic spots. The East and West shores of New Haven harbor were made historical in connection with the American Revolution. In 1895 this Society gathered upon Beacon Hill, Fort Wooster Park, on the East, and placed a tablet in memory of the American patriots who resisted the invading troops on that side. Today we gather upon the West Shore, not to place a tablet, but in a social way, in a sort of family reunion, and incidentally to review some of the events that occurred along the West coast that lies at our feet.

A Defenders' Monument Association has been formed, under the auspices of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial where the cannon were placed to command West Bridge and the most important resistance was made. The Memorial group selected is typical of those who took part in the defense as regards age and social condition. One represents

the citizen soldier, a merchant of local aristocracy in half Continental uniform; one, a well-to-do farmer, the other, a young student at Yale, and all in heroic size. The group is spirited and artistic. When completed it will be the most notable and impressive Revolutionary memorial erected in our State.

The actors on the scene we have contemplated have gone, but the spirit that animated them to battle for their liberties and their homes is the same that has inspired men to heroic deeds since the dawn of civilization. The members of this Society especially represent the heroes of that period of our country's history.

As England cherishes the fame of her Wellington and Waterloo, France her Napoleon and his conquests, as Germany reveres Frederick the Great, at rest at Sans Souci, and America her Washington, Bunker Hill and Yorktown, so along similar lines may we not most justly honor these men of lesser fame, who in their time, by their valor and their deeds as occasion offered, contributed their share to the grand result,—American Liberty and American Prosperity.



MAJOR-GENERAL DAVID WOOSTER.
From a portrait in his early life.

DAVID WOOSTER

BY A. HEATON ROBERTSON.

Delivered in Grove Street Cemetery at the Monument to General Wooster, at the annual meeting of the Branch, June 26, 1910.

When one sees the mighty river, bearing on its bosom the wealth of nations and lapping with its wavelets the mighty machinations of man, he is apt to forget the springs and the rivulets without which it would have no existence. So, too, at the present day, to one, as he looks upon this country of ours, stretching from ocean to ocean, and covered with enterprises more varied and undertakings more gigantic than any land, peopled by representatives of every nation under the sun, forming one cosmopolitan whole, with active brain and cunning hand excelled by none, he is likewise apt to forget those men who years ago made possible this country and that emancipation of the human race which never has been equalled since the dawn of history. Among the men of Connecticut who contributed to all that we and humanity enjoy to-day, the name of David Wooster stands out as one of the beacon lights of its history.

David Wooster was born in that part of the town of Stratford, Connecticut, which is now Huntington, about opposite the town of Derby, on the 2d day of March, 1710. He came to New Haven and entered Yale College about 1734 or 1735, and graduated in a class of fifteen in 1738, three years later receiving his degree of M.A. from the same institution. Immediately after graduation, in 1739, at the breaking out of the war between England and Spain, he entered the army as lieutenant of light infantry, but I find no record that he ever saw any active service under this commission.

The Connecticut Assembly, at its session in 1739-40, authorized the building of a sloop of war of about one hundred tons, the war between England and France having broken out afresh, to protect the coast of the colony, and in May, 1741, David Wooster was appointed lieutenant of this sloop. In 1742, he was advanced to the position of captain in the infant navy of the Connecticut colony, in which capacity he served for over two years, in guarding our coast. In February, 1745, the Connecticut Assembly passed a resolution, after much debate, for the raising of five hundred men to take part in an expedition with the other colonies against Cape Breton, particularly seeking the destruction of Louisburg, the strongest fortress on the American continent, and at that time garrisoned by French regulars. Wooster was appointed Captain of one of the companies of this levy, resigned his commission in the Colonial navy, and took a very active part in the siege of Louisburg, in the regiment of Col. Burr of Connecticut and under the general command of Sir William Pepperell, the hero of Louisburg.

So useful and distinguished were his services, that to him was assigned the honor of conducting part of the prisoners to France for exchange. At the siege of Louisburg for the first time the Colonial army met the disciplined troops of Europe and showed to the world that they were not inferior. After exchanging his prisoners, David Wooster went to England, where he was received with no little attention at Court, and was made a Captain in the regular service of Great Britain, and stationed at New Haven on recruiting service.

He married, March 6, 1745, Mary Clapp, the daughter of President Clapp of Yale College, by whom he had four children,—two of whom married—Thomas, who graduated at Yale in 1768, who also served as an officer in the Revolutionary War, and Mary, who married the Rev. John O. Ogden, an Episcopal clergyman. Mrs. Ogden

had three children, who died unmarried. Thomas had seven children, one of whom, Charles, was a rear admiral in the Chilian navy. He was married and left one son, Charles Francis Wooster, a lieutenant in the United States army, who died unmarried in 1855, and was the last lineal descendant of Gen. David Wooster, the other children of Thomas having died without children. There are some descendants living of the brothers of Gen. Wooster's father, among whom was Col. William B. Wooster of Derby. Mr. C. B. Wooster of New Haven is also one of the descendants.

On the declaration of peace between France and England, David Wooster retired and lived in New Haven on half pay as an officer of the British army, at the same time being engaged in mercantile pursuits, in partnership with his classmate, Aaron Day, and afterwards alone. During this period of semi-peace, he founded Hiram Lodge, the first lodge of Freemasons in the State of Connecticut, and was its Grand Master. Wooster Lodge of New Haven was named in his honor. He lived part of the time on George Street and later on Wooster Street, New Haven, which was named for him, as were also Wooster Square, and Fort Wooster on East Haven heights.

In March, 1756, when the Connecticut Assembly (war having broken out again between England and France) raised 2,500 men to send against Crown Point, he was appointed Colonel of the Second Regiment and served in the campaign which, owing to the incompetency of the English leaders, proved a failure. In 1757, he represented New Haven in the General Assembly. In 1759, at the request of Pitt, the Prime Minister of England, whose letter was read to the General Assembly, 5,000 men were raised to serve in the campaign against Canada, under Amherst. Wooster served as Colonel, and some of the time in command of the Connecticut brigade, during 1759 and 1760 in the attack on Ticonderoga, and other battles in the northern campaign.

On the declaration of peace, in 1761, he returned to New Haven, and carried on a successful business as a merchant, serving some of the time as Collector of Customs of the port of New Haven, and he accumulated considerable property for those days.

Immediately on the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, he resigned his commission in the British army, and at the special session of the General Assembly, which was called on the news of the battle of Lexington, he was commissioned Major-General of the Colony forces, the resolution reading, "from his proved abilities, well-known courage and great experience." He was present on the expedition that invaded Canada in 1775, led by General Montgomery, Wooster being one who affixed his name to the bond of indemnity given to raise money to equip Connecticut troops. His troops were assembled on the Green in New Haven, previous to setting out on the expedition. Of this assembly, Deacon Nathan Beers of New Haven, himself an officer in the Revolution, said:

"The last time I saw General Wooster was in June, 1775; he was at the head of his regiment, which was then embodied on the Green, in front of where the Center Church now stands. They were ready for a march, with their arms glittering and their knapsacks on their backs. General Wooster had already dispatched a messenger for his minister, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, with a request that he would meet the regiment and pray with them before their departure. He then conducted his men in military order into the meeting house, and seated himself in his own pew awaiting the return of the messenger. He was speedily informed that the clergyman was absent from home. Colonel Wooster immediately stepped into the deacon's seat in front of the pulpit, and calling his men to attend to prayers, offered up a humble petition for his beloved country, for himself, and the men under his command, and for the success of the cause in which they were engaged. His prayers were offered with the fervent zeal of an apostle, and in such pathetic language that it drew tears from many an eye and affected many a heart. When he had closed, he left the house with his men, in the same order they had entered it, and the regiment took up its line of march for New York. With such a prayer on his lips, he entered the Revolution."

Wooster was present at the capture of Fort Chambly, where he showed distinguished ability; also at



THE GEN. DAVID WOOSTER HOUSE.
Formerly on south side of George Street facing College Street.

the taking of Montreal, and at the attack on Quebec, and on the death of Montgomery in the latter attack, the chief command in Canada fell upon Wooster, under most disheartening conditions. His relations with General Schuyler, the second in command, were most unfortunate, and charges were preferred against him for incompetency and his patriotism was doubted. He had, in the June previous, been appointed by Congress as one of the eight Brigadier Generals in the Continental Army. The charges were investigated by Congress and discharged as groundless and unjust, but Wooster never forgot the manner in which he was treated. The Committee reported in August, 1776, that "nothing censurable or blameworthy appears against Brigadier General Wooster," and this report was accepted. Connecticut showed that her confidence in Wooster's ability and patriotism was in no way diminished, for in October, 1776, after the report of Congress, he was again appointed, by the General Assembly, Major General and Commander-in-Chief of the Connecticut militia, and was assigned to the duty of protecting the southwestern portion of Connecticut, which was threatened by the British troops.

In the spring of 1777, Sir William Howe having learned that military stores were deposited at or near Danbury, Connecticut, he sent General Tryon, who was at that time Governor of New York and a general in the British army, with a detachment of 2,000 men to march on to Danbury and capture or destroy the military stores. Tryon landed at Saugatuck or Westport harbor in April, and marched on towards Danbury. Wooster was in New Haven at the time, and hearing of it, went immediately, unattended by troops, to Danbury, to take the chief command, leaving orders that the militia should follow him. He found General Silliman in command of a few troops, and he at once took command. His forces consisted of a few hundred undisciplined men and less than one hundred continental troops. Tryon, with little

or no opposition, had reached Danbury and destroyed the stores before the arrival of Wooster, and had started on his return. Wooster, at the head of some 200 men, immediately pursued him, and coming upon him near Ridgefield made a vigorous attack, which was successful. Still following up the enemy, he made another attack, and his men giving way, in the act of turning to urge them on, he was struck in the small of the back by a bullet and his backbone broken, April 27th, 1777. He was removed to Danbury, where he died on the 2d of May, 1777, in the 67th year of his age. It was the intention to bury him at New Haven, but owing to the condition of his body, mortification having set in before his death, he was buried at Ridgefield. When the surgeon, Dr. Turner, after examining General Wooster, informed him that his wound was mortal, he received the news with the calmness of a Christian and a soldier. He desired that Mrs. Wooster be sent for. After being delirious for three days and suffering great agony, he passed peacefully away, momentarily recognizing Mrs. Wooster. Congress resolved the next month that a monument costing \$500 be erected to his memory "as an acknowledgment of his merit and services." This money was never expended, but in 1854, a monument was erected in Ridgefield to his memory, by contributions from the state, the masons and the citizens of Danbury. The cost of the monument was over \$3,000. The General Assembly appropriated \$1,500, the Masonic Lodge \$1,000 and the citizens of Danbury the remainder. It was unveiled on the 27th of April, 1854, with military, masonic and civic ceremonies. The military was represented by the New Haven Blues, the Hartford Light Guard, the Bridgeport Washington Guard, the Bridgeport Montgomery Guard, the Bridgeport Governor Rifle Co., and the Stamford Light Guard. The Freemasons were represented by Chancellor Walworth, the Grand master of the Grand Lodge of New York. There were also representatives

from the Grand Lodges of Rhode Island, Connecticut, Georgia and South Carolina. The orator of the day was Hon. H. C. Deming of Hartford, who wore upon his person Wooster's sash, which he had on at the time he was shot.

On the monument is this inscription :

“David Wooster,

First Maj. Gen. of the Conn. Troops, in the Army of the Revolution; Brig. Gen. of the United Colonies; born at Stratford, March 2, 1710-11. Wounded at Ridgefield, April 27, 1777, while defending the liberties of America, and nobly died at Danbury, May 2d, 1777. Of his country, Wooster said: ‘My life has ever been devoted to her service, from my youth up, though never before in a cause like this: a cause for which I would most cheerfully risk—nay, lay down my life.’ ”

On the other side, the Masonic inscription is as follows :

“Brother David Wooster,

impressed while a stranger in a foreign land, with the necessity of some tie that should unite all mankind in a UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD, he returned to his native country, and procured from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Massachusetts a Charter, and first introduced into Connecticut that light which has warmed the widow's heart, and illumined the orphan's pathway. Under the Charter of 1750, Hiram Lodge No. 1, of New Haven, was organized, of which he was first Worshipful Master. Grateful for his services as the Master Builder of the oldest Temple, for his fidelity as a Brother, and his renown as a patriot and a soldier, the Free and Accepted Masons have united with his native State and the citizens of Danbury, in rearing and consecrating this Monument to his memory. Erected at Danbury, A. L. 5854, A. D. 1854. DAVID CLARK, Grand Master.”

Wooster not only devoted his life and services to the cause of the American Revolution, but expended also all his private means, so that his widow was left penniless at the time of his death. In stature, he was tall and slim, courteous and dignified in manner, a man with a high sense of public duty, a consistent Christian and a devoted husband and father. The first President Dwight of Yale said of General Wooster :

“General Wooster was a brave, generous-minded man, respectable for his understanding and for his conduct both in public and private life, ardent in his friendships and his patriotism, diffusive in his charities and steadfast in his principles; he was long a professor of religion and adorned the profession by an irreproachable and exemplary life.”

Truly it can be said of Wooster that he lived and died "For God, for country and for Yale." For God, by his conspicuous piety and religious principles, and his endeavors and death in the cause of the rights of humanity. For country,

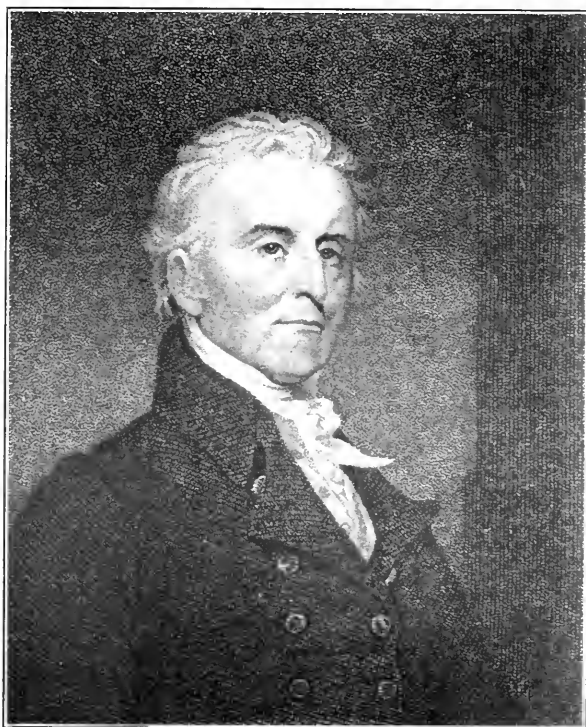
"To every man upon this earth
Death cometh soon or late,
And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his gods?"

For Yale, to illustrate by his life and death, as so many of Yale's sons have done, that an education does not unfit men, as claimed by the cheap demagogues, for business, for patriotism, or for duty in any walk of life, but rather, as a divine fire, urges them on to win distinction in business, finance, statesmanship and martial achievements.

Traded and maligned by his enemies, he proved by his life and death their utter falsity. The life of Wooster and those who fought to establish our national independence and to make possible all that this country has accomplished for the world and humanity, should ever be to us, their sons, and to all, of whatever race or condition, who enjoy the fruits of their hardships and sacrifices, an inspiration to keep the fires of liberty and patriotism burning. Yea, more than an inspiration — a duty to keep the fires of liberty ever bright and to see that our patriotism is pure and without alloy, so that when this life is ended and our little day is done, we can meet them face to face in God's great to-morrow, with the satisfaction of having done our duty in whatever sphere we are called to labor.

AUTHORITIES.

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COLONEL JOHN TRUMBULL.

COL. JOHN TRUMBULL—THE PATRIOT AND ARTIST

BY SEYMOUR C. LOOMIS.

An address delivered on the annual decoration day of the Gen. David Humphreys Branch, S. A. R., June 27th, 1909, in the Yale Art School, where the Trumbull Gallery is now located and Col. Trumbull and his wife are buried. On this occasion also, a Revolutionary Soldier's Marker, located on the outside of the building over the grave, was unveiled.

There are few persons connected with the American Revolution, who have left a greater impress upon succeeding generations than Col. John Trumbull, of Connecticut. He was a graduate of Harvard, a patron and benefactor of Yale, an aide of General Washington, an exile from his country, confined in a British prison, an artist devoted to recording in immortal colors the stirring and commanding scenes which surrounded the natal days of our government, and a man whose courtly ways and noble instincts place him in the foreground among those other men of the colonies who threw off the yoke of allegiance to Great Britain in 1776.

John Trumbull, born June 6, 1756, was the son of Jonathan Trumbull, of Lebanon, Connecticut, the only colonial governor at the outbreak of the war, who retained his office during the years that followed. Governor Trumbull was the confidential friend and adviser of General Washington, by whom he was called "Brother Jonathan," an appellation now commonly used to mean the American People. The Trumbulls of New England were well known for their integrity, breadth of view, sound sense and mental capacity. These were the characteristics inherited from a line extending back to Scotland. To these natural traits were added the education and training gained in the schools of theory and of experience in active public life. Governor Trumbull and

his three sons Joseph, Jonathan, Jr., and John were all prominent revolutionists from the beginning and took a leading part in the prosecution of the war. A fourth son, David, also served his country at the time but in a less prominent way. John, the youngest of the three, graduated at the age of seventeen from Harvard in 1773, as his father had previously done in 1727. He enlisted immediately after the Lexington alarm and in April, 1775, marched with others from his native town, to the defense of Boston. General Washington upon assuming command was attracted to Trumbull by a plan of Boston and the surrounding country, which Trumbull had made at considerable peril to himself. Shortly after this incident he was appointed second aide-de-camp upon the general's staff, the first being Thomas Mifflin, of Philadelphia, afterwards President of Congress in 1783, at the time Washington resigned his commission.

Trumbull remained as aide for a short time only, and then was chosen major of a brigade at Roxbury, where the excellence of his service was noticed by Adjutant-General Gates, by whom on the 28th of June, 1776, he was appointed deputy adjutant-general with the rank of colonel. He accepted this position and entered heartily into the campaign. There was, however, an unwarranted delay on the part of Congress in forwarding to Trumbull his commission. After long waiting it was finally received, but to his great surprise and disappointment, it was found to have been dated in September, when the appointment was made in June. This discrepancy in the dates permitted several other men, whose terms of service had been shorter, to outrank Trumbull in military standing. Then followed a series of letters by Trumbull and his friends to the Continental Congress. The treatment accorded to him is illustrated in a remark by Hancock when Col. Trumbull was under consideration, the substance of which was, that "the Trumbull family has already been well pro-

vided for," alluding to the high positions held by his father and two brothers. John answered this remark laconically, "We are sure of four halters if we do not succeed." He tried to have the commission corrected but was met by language too sharp and bitter for his high sense of honor to countenance, whereupon he resigned and thus ended his official military career. This was on February 22, 1777, about two years after his enlistment in April, 1775.

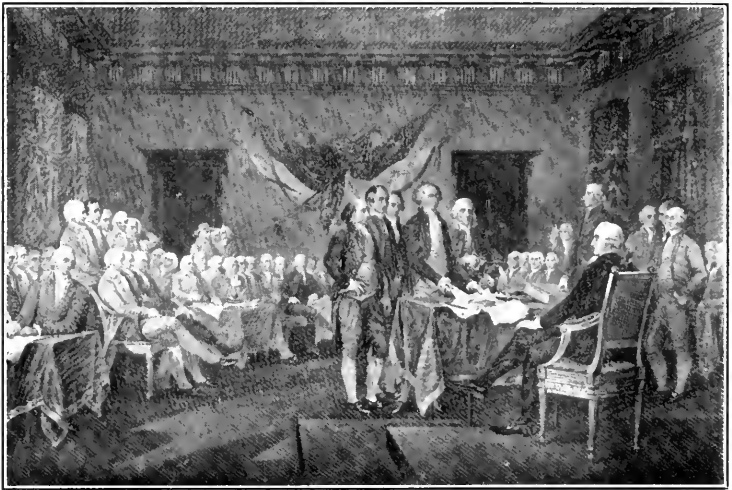
Having been refused his commission on account of jealousy, which, alas, is still present too often in official life, he returned to his native town of Lebanon to resume the art with which by nature he was so richly endowed. Later he resolved to go to Europe and study under Benjamin West, the distinguished American artist. Before leaving, however, he could not resist the call to assist General Sullivan and the French fleet under D'Estaing in recovering possession of Rhode Island. He embarked for Europe in May, 1780, where he arrived after a favorable voyage of about five weeks. In Paris he visited Dr. Franklin, John Adams and John Quincy Adams, and also Mr. Strange, the eminent engraver. Then he set out for London, where he took up his permanent residence upon the understanding with the British government that he should not be molested for his previous acts of revolution in New England provided he avoided in England all political intervention. He kept his part of the contract, but the retaliatory spirit of the men then in power in the British government could not withstand the temptation of persecuting Trumbull after the fate of Major André had come to their knowledge in the fall of 1780. Trumbull was seized for treason, thrown into prison, and was closely confined for seven months.

His time, however, was not lost, for he was allowed to work with his pencil and brush, and among other results was a copy of a "Correggio," which now hangs in the Trumbull gallery in New Haven. During his in-

carceration he also became well acquainted with many of the leaders of the liberal party, particularly with Fox and Burke. Even at this distant day we can see this fine specimen of American youth, of broad mental and physical calibre, confined in a London jail, visited by those men of the mother country who saw in the American colonies the beginnings of a great nation, whose customs and heritages were, as were their own, Anglo-Saxon, whose speech was the same and whose cause was, in their opinion, just. These men saved Trumbull and, eventually, their influence in England prevented further warfare after the surrender of Cornwallis, and led to the final evacuation of New York.

Under the terms of his release from prison Trumbull was obliged to leave England within thirty days. He did so at once and went to the continent. Under directions from his father, the governor, he tried to negotiate in Holland a loan for Connecticut, but was unable to accomplish it. John Adams also failed at the same time to effect one for the nation. Trumbull then sailed for America, where he arrived in January, 1782, after a most perilous voyage, the details of which are strikingly set forth in his "Reminiscences." Upon reaching Lebanon he was taken seriously ill, and his life was endangered. It was autumn before he recovered. He then went to the army to superintend the faithful execution of the supply contract, and was thus engaged when the preliminary articles of peace were signed.

After the war was over he was ready for a permanent occupation. His friends made business offers, which would doubtless have proved of great pecuniary profit to him, but he felt obliged to decline them, although he was entirely without financial resources. He was irresistibly led to his art. His father rather objected, and seeing that commercial life was not agreeable, tried to persuade him to enter the profession of the law, but Trumbull remained steadfast, and in December, 1783,



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE JULY 4TH, 1776.
TRUMBULL'S MASTERPIECE.

From the original painting in the Trumbull Gallery, Yale School of Fine Arts.

sailed again for London. Upon arrival there he went at once to his old patron and teacher, West, at whose house he applied himself by day, and at the academy, at night.

It was then that he formed a fixed purpose that his art should be of some benefit to his country, and to employ in her behalf the talent which he possessed. He became firm in his determination to record on canvas in a way which should thrill the hearts of men, and yet be faithful to the matters and facts involved, the history of the events which he had known, and some of which his own eyes had witnessed. First, we have the "Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker Hill,"* and of "General Montgomery at the Attack on Quebec." Then followed the "Declaration of Independence," which was done at enormous expense of time, because of Trumbull's requirement of himself that each figure in his historical paintings should be a true likeness of the person represented. It was no easy task to arrange the composition, but to obtain individual sittings from the forty-eight different men, who had signed that immortal document, and who had then become scattered over this country and Europe, was at that time a large undertaking. Some had died. Theirs were omitted because Trumbull required a correct portrait. Jefferson's was done in Paris, Adams' in London, that of Rutledge in Charleston, and so on. The groupings, the color, the perspective and the spirit in each face, prove that the artist's work was commensurate with the importance of the subject. It is called Trumbull's masterpiece, and with the "Battle of Bunker Hill," and "Death of Montgomery" hangs with most of his other best works in the Trumbull gallery in the Yale School of the Fine Arts, in accordance with the terms of a contract made by Trumbull with Yale College in 1831, under which he was to turn over to the college his paintings, in consideration

* A reproduction of this picture appears facing page 91 of this volume.

of an annuity of one thousand dollars a year. This he drew for twelve years until his death in 1843. The consideration was not the equivalent in value of the paintings, and Trumbull intended it to be, as it in fact was, a gift to Yale, taking to himself the small annuity only because it was needed for his own subsistence.

Among his other paintings are the "Sortie from Gibraltar," representing the gallant conduct and death of the Spanish commander in 1781, the "Surrender of Cornwallis" at Yorktown, "The Surrender of Burgoyne" at Saratoga, "Washington Resigning His Commission" at Annapolis, "The Battle of Princeton," and the "Capture of the Hessians" at Trenton. The portraits of General Washington and of Alexander Hamilton in the Yale gallery are remarkable; especially the one of Hamilton which, it is said, reflects the spirit of that statesman better than any other in existence. We may also mention the portraits of his father, Governor Jonathan Trumbull, Captain Thomas Seymour, President Dwight the elder, and Oliver Ellsworth, which are at New Haven; also the portraits of Washington, Chief Justice Jay, Governor Clinton and General Hamilton now in the common council room at the City Hall in New York City. Engravings of his "Declaration" and others of his earlier paintings were made by Müller of Stuttgart and were subscribed for by the leading men of this country and of Europe.

Trumbull's choicest works were done prior to 1796, that is, before the forty-first year of his age. At that time he became a member of the commission appointed for the execution of the seventh article of the treaty negotiated by Mr. Jay between England and the United States. That article related to claims for damage done to American commerce because of illegal captures by British cruisers. Trumbull's residence and growing influence abroad made him peculiarly qualified for that office,

and he felt he must accept it. The work of the commission was not finished until 1804.

In 1800 he married, and the portrait of his wife is now in the New Haven gallery. After her death in 1824, he said of her, "she was the perfect personification of truth and sincerity, wise to counsel, kind to console—by far the most important and better moral half of me, and withal beautiful beyond the usual beauty of women."

In 1816 he was requested by Congress and by President Madison, who made the choice of subjects, to paint for the National Capitol the "Declaration of Independence," the "Surrender of Burgoyne," the "Surrender of Cornwallis" and "Washington Resigning His Commission." They are copies from the ones now in the New Haven gallery but of much larger size. The originals are about twenty inches by thirty inches and the copies twelve feet by eighteen feet, and the figures life size. He was eight years in painting them and received thirty-two thousand dollars from the government, and finally hung them by his own hand in the rotunda of the National Capitol, where they still remain. Replicas subsequently painted by him may also be found in the Wadsworth Athenæum at Hartford and in the State House at Annapolis and elsewhere. While the copies and replicas are interesting from an historical standpoint, they lack the highly artistic qualities possessed by the originals.

Trumbull was instrumental in founding the Academy of Fine Arts in New York and was its president from 1816 to 1825. He spent his last years in New Haven with the elder Prof. Silliman, who lived at the northwest corner of Hillhouse Avenue and what was then called New Street, now Trumbull Street, named in his honor. The house has since been moved to the rear part of Prof. Silliman's lot, and faces Trumbull Street. Trumbull died on November 10th, 1843, in New York City, where he was on a visit. His body was brought to New Haven and buried beside his wife under the old Trum-

bull gallery, which then stood in the middle of the present university campus, and was afterwards used for the president's and treasurer's office. In 1864, the art school building was erected and the remains of Trumbull and his wife were interred under that structure. A suitable tablet in the basement and an inscription on the outer wall mark his grave, whereon it is truly stated that he was a Patriot and Artist. He gave his best life work to the college and through it to the country at large.



THE NOAH WEBSTER HOUSE.
On the Southwest Corner of Temple and Grove Streets, now Standing.

NOAH WEBSTER

BY GEORGE HARE FORD.

Address delivered at the grave of Noah Webster in the Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven, June fifteenth, 1902.

All nations have their honored rolls of soldiers and patriots whose fame they perpetuate by monuments and by recounting their achievements. In France, homage is regularly paid to the piety and heroism of the Maid of Orleans. England bids her sculptors carve for Westminster Abbey the images of her great men. On the heathered hills of Scotland, the sword of Wallace is yet a bright tradition. On the soft blue waters of the Lake of Lucerne stands the chapel of William Tell, and in each July on the anniversary of his revolt, boat loads of representatives of the Allied Cantons, with the banner of the republic hanging from the bow, visit the sacred spot and chant their National Hymns. America decorates the graves of those who established its government and of those likewise who maintained its honor and integrity, and by whispers from the past, the nation tells how precious are the memories of her founders and defenders.

The General David Humphreys Branch, Sons of the American Revolution, are conspicuously honored in having on their roster the names of so many eminent men of both local fame and national renown, conspicuous not only for their revolutionary service, but known to the world at large for their learning and ability. In the Grove Street Cemetery the bronze emblem of this society has been placed upon the graves of 125 soldiers and patriots of our war for independence who served their country then, and whom we honor now each year by assembling on the Sunday preceding Bunker Hill Day, recalling at the grave of some distinguished patriot, his services and placing our wreath with ceremony on his grave; and detailing members of the so-

ciety to perform the latter service upon the graves of all our honored dead.

Noah Webster was a descendant of John Webster, of Warwickshire, England, who came to this country in 1635 and was one of the original settlers of Connecticut at Hartford. He took part in the Pequot war, was a member of the Colonial Council and the fourth Governor of the State of Connecticut. On his mother's side Noah Webster descended from William Bradford, one of the founders and the second Governor of the Plymouth colony. One year previous to the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he came to New Haven and entered Yale College. On the following April, almost before the echoing notes of Paul Revere's alarm had faded away and the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard had marched to Lexington, "there was speedily organized in New Haven," as Blake tells us, "two companies of house-holders, one company of artillery, and one company of Yale students," in which enterprise Noah Webster took a most active part. The first duty of the battalion, it is proudly recorded, was that of acting as escort to General Washington, when he was on his way in July, 1775, to take command of the Continental Army. Reviewing these youthful soldiers on the New Haven Green with his staff officer, General Washington made a brief address and complimented them upon their efficiency and patriotism, and was then escorted by them to the limit of the city with Noah Webster at the head of the column.

When the western part of Connecticut was thrown into confusion by Burgoyne's expedition, Webster left his college course and entered the Continental Army in the detachment under the command of his father, Capt. Webster. In this campaign all the male members of this family, four in number, were in the army. Notwithstanding this interruption, he completed his studies and graduated in 1778, with others of Revolutionary and public fame, such as Joel Barlow, Minister to the Court of France, Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury under Washington, and afterwards

Governor of the State of Connecticut, and others who in later years served their country with great distinction and honor.

It is said that when Webster returned home from graduation his father gave him \$8.00 in Continental currency and advised him that he must rely upon his own exertions in the future. To secure his education for the bar, he accomplished a famous work, "Webster's Spelling Book," which was the stepping stone to his most distinguished achievement, presenting it to the inspection of the members of the Continental Congress, who stamped upon it their approval and encouraged him to further efforts by awarding him a copyright for its protection, while Governor Trumbull of Connecticut risked more than the whole amount of his property for its publication.

It was while prosecuting the study of law, that Webster began from time to time to note down every word whose meaning he did not properly understand which led him to conceive the scheme of preparing and publishing a new dictionary to supply the place of the famous English dictionary by Johnson, which had been in use for seventy years with scarcely any improvement. Comprehension of the far reaching result attained may be realized when we contemplate that the many editions of Webster's dictionary, a few years since reached into millions of copies of this great work.

Not long since the principal bookseller in London was asked for the best English dictionary and the work of Noah Webster was handed the enquirer with the reply "that, sir, is the only real dictionary we have of the English language, although it was prepared by an American." One eminent historian has said "it is a noble monument of the industry and research of the author and an honor to his country."

By most of the present generation, Dr. Webster is looked upon chiefly as a learned collegian, and the reputation of his grammar and dictionary encourages the impression that his time was devoted to books and studies

only. On the contrary he was active in many other capacities. He was an alderman of the city of New Haven, represented his town in the Legislature, was a Judge in the State Courts, and in 1808 was an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. He prepared a memorial of 4,000 words to President Jefferson in reference to fostering the growth of manufacturing in this country, with a view to rendering the people independent of foreign nations. Agitating the water question, he was appointed chairman of a committee to build the first aqueduct in New Haven and he entered with zeal into all matters of public welfare relating to government, schools and commerce. His advice was sought on a great variety of subjects. He gave freely of his efforts from his pen. It is said that he made to Washington the first distinct proposal for a new constitution and that his works did more to allay popular discontent and support the authority of Congress than that of any other man. He wrote upon a greater variety of topics than any other author in the United States, especially upon such subjects as the foundation of government, the laws of the nation, the science of banking, the history of the country, the progress of disease, the variations of the climate, and on agriculture, education, religion and morals.

In personal appearance and presence he was distinguished by dignified ease, affability and politeness with refinement manifest in all his expression of feeling. He was annoyed at notice of his observances of all the nicer proprieties of life, and was direct, frank and open, but never allowing any sentiment to escape him on any occasion that was not most courteous and refined.

He lived in this community, in the house now standing on the corner of Temple and Grove streets, where he died at the age of eighty-five, and he was buried in the Grove Street Cemetery.

It can be truly said of him "That he was known and read of all men."

GENERAL DAVID HUMPHREYS

BY ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, M.A.

The following, found with the manuscript after the death of Rev. Mr. Lewis, is self-explanatory:

"This sketch of General Humphreys was read before the 'General David Humphreys' Branch of the Sons of the American Revolution' in 1893. In February, 1895, the writer was asked to furnish a copy for publication. Having mislaid (or destroyed) the manuscript, he has been obliged to reproduce it.

It seems strange that no Life of General Humphreys has ever been written.* The writer lays no claim to originality in this sketch, having compiled most of the material from an excellent History of the Humphreys Family by Frederick Humphreys, M.D.

A. N. LEWIS,

Member of the S. A. R. and
Chaplain of the Society of the
Cincinnati in Connecticut.

New Haven, February 13, 1895."

I

The Humphreys family may be traced back to the Norman Conquest. Among the brave warriors who followed William the Conqueror from Normandy in 1066, we find Sir Robert de Umpreville† Knight, "his Kinsman," Lord of Tours and Vian: Humphrey de Carteret, whose son Regnaud de Carteret accompanied Duke Robert to the Holy Land. Humphrey, Lord of Rohan, who seems to have been related to the Conqueror, and whose descendants were Hereditary Constables of England, and subsequently Earls of Hereford, Essex and Northampton. There were also Humfrey of Tilleul, the Warden of Hasting's Castle, 1066-'67; Humfrey, the King's Seneschal,‡ killed in the storming of the Castle at Le Maur, 1073; and Humfrey the Priest, who was living in the neighborhood of Battle Abbey prior to 1087.

* After Rev. Mr. Lewis wrote the above, a sketch of General Humphreys' life was prepared by Rev. Edwin S. Lines, and has been printed in the second volume issued by the Branch. See "Exercises at Unveiling of Tablet on Beacon Hill," etc., page 45.

† Humphreysville was rightly named.

‡ Marshal, steward, or major-domo.

In the "Doomsday Book," one of the most ancient records of England, the name "Hunfridus" frequently occurs.

Members of the Humphrey family were engaged in the Crusades. Peter d'Amfreville, 1197; Le Sire d'Umfraville, and L. S. D'Omfrei, 1091.

In 1340-'90 Humphrey coats of arms (then spelled Humfrey) were in existence and duly recorded.

The cross bottony, or "budded cross," is used as the crest, or as the central figure, in several of the Humphrey arms. These Crusader crosses were the marks of distinction awarded or allowed to the Knights who had borne arms in the "Holy Wars," or wars for the recovery of the Holy Sepulcher. The escallop shell upon a coat of arms also indicates a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The bezants were heavy gold coins of the value of 15 pounds sterling (\$75.00) which were used for the ransom of Christian captives taken by the infidels in the Holy Wars, and held in captivity, and indicate the large use of this money (by the Humphreys) for this purpose.

II

The predominant mental trait of the family is self-reliance, to the extreme of rashness, or the neglect of ordinary prudence in their ventures. The Humphreys have always responded "prodigally" to a call to arms.

Other traits noted are readiness of acquisition, and ready adaptation to circumstances. They learn readily and retain easily; succeed as professional men, not so well as tradesmen. Says Dr. Frederick Humphreys, "I have known none as mere mechanics. They sometimes learn trades, but never work at them."

Another characteristic is an artistic temperament, indicated in a delicate, almost feminine cast of features; and facility of language. Almost all the Humphreys are good talkers, story-tellers and speakers.

Goodness of heart is another characteristic. "It has been stamped," says Judge Barbour of Hartford, "upon the countenance, giving what has been called the 'Humphrey look.' "

The Humphreys are a prolific stock. Large families are the rule, especially in the olden time. The men are tall, of a clear countenance and large of stature, unless their mothers are of small stock. The women are noted for vivacity, intelligence and pleasing address, their sons often manifesting, in a remarkable degree, the prominent family traits.

III

The name has been spelled various ways. Amfreville, Anfray, Anfric, Homfray (French, *homme vrai*, i. e., true man), Hunfreys (Welch), Humfrey, Humphrys, Humphery, Hunpheirs, Humphreys, Humphry, Hunfridus, Hunfredus, Humfroi, Homfrey, Hunfrey, Humfrauils, Humfrestone (Humphry's town?) and Humphrey: Onfray, D' Omfrei: Umfrauill, Umfreville, Umfraville, Umfravill, Umphrville, Umfray, Umphrey, Umphrastown (Humphrey's town?) and Umfrevile.

IV

General David Humphreys, LL.D., F.R.S., was born July 10th, 1752, at Derby, Connecticut. As a boy he was decidedly "bookish," "passionately so," says the author to whom I am indebted for much of the material of this sketch. He was fitted, under the tuition of his father, for Yale College, which he entered in 1767; graduating in 1771 with distinguished honors, at the early age of nineteen. Dr. Daggett was the President, whose regime exhibits the most brilliant display of eminent names furnished by the Catalogue of Yale. Trumbull, Dwight, Humphreys, and a little later, Barlow. With the caustic satire of Trumbull, the noble songs of Dwight and the elaborate effusions of Barlow, were mingled the patriotic effusions of Humphreys.

After his graduation (1771), he resided for a short time (as instructor) in the distinguished and courtly family of Col. Phillips of Phillips Manor, West Chester Co., N. Y. At the breaking out of the Revolution he entered the army, in his 24th year, as Captain, and was speedily promoted Major in General Israel Putnam's Brigade. Soon after, he became aide-de-camp to Putnam, a confidential position which was a high compliment to the young soldier, and considered a very important one, both in field and cabinet service. In this capacity he was present in the memorable retreat from New York after the Battle of Long Island, August 27th, 1776, and at the affair of Harlem Heights.

Major Humphreys was Brigade Major of the 1st Connecticut Brigade on Hudson Highlands in the autumn of 1777, when the British captured Forts Clinton and Montgomery. He was also aide for a time to Gen. Greene. Early in 1780 he was appointed aide and Military Secretary to Gen. Washington, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and soon after became a member of the General's military family, remaining until the end of the War, enjoying his full confidence, and sharing the toils of his arduous duties. He alludes to his association with three distinguished generals in his "Poem on the Happiness of America."

"I, too, perhaps, should Heav'n prolong my date,
 The oft-repeated tale shall oft relate;
 Shall tell the feelings in the first alarms,
 Of some bold enterprise th' unequalled charms;
 Shall tell from whom I learned the martial art,
 With what high chiefs I played my early part;
 With Parsons* first, whose eye, with piercing ken,
 Reads thro' their hearts the characters of men;
 Then how I aided, in the following scene,
 Death-daring Putnam—then immortal Greene—
 Then how great Washington my youth approved,
 In rank preferr'd, and as a parent loved;
 (For each fine feeling in his bosom blends
 The first of heroes, sages, patriots, friends)

* Brig. Gen'l Parsons of Connecticut.

With him what hours on warlike plains I spent,
Beneath the shadow of th' imperial tent;
With him how oft I went the nightly round,
Thro' moving hosts, or slept on tented ground;
From him how oft—(nor far below the first*
In high behests and confidential trust)
From him how oft I bore the dread commands,
Which destin'd for the fight the eager bands:
With him how oft I pass'd the eventful day,
Rode by his side, as down the long array,
His awful voice the columns taught to form,
To point the thunder, and to pour the storm."

He proved himself an efficient and worthy officer on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and especially at the siege of Yorktown, where he had a separate command. When Lord Cornwallis surrendered, October 19, 1781, Col. Humphreys had the distinguished honor of receiving the English colors, and as a mark of approbation, bearing them from Washington to Congress, with copies of the returns of prisoners, arms, ordnance, and 25 stands of colors surrendered, with a letter from the Commander-in-Chief commending the bearer to the consideration of the Government.†

Congress ordered "an elegant sword to be presented, in the name of the United States in Congress, to Col. Humphreys, to whose care the standards taken under the capitulation of York (sic) were committed, as a testimony of their opinion of his fidelity: and that the Board of War take order therein." In 1786 this order was carried into effect, and the sword presented by Gen. Knox, then Secretary of War, accompanied by a highly complimentary letter.

In November, 1782, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, the commission to bear date from the 23d of June, 17—, when he was appointed aide-de-camp to Washington.

While in the service Col. Humphreys had given his

* First was then pronounced "fust."

† Col. Humphreys had a picture executed in Spain, portraying his delivery of the trophies of Yorktown to Congress.

name and influence to the establishment of a company of colored infantry which was attached to Col. Meigs', afterwards Col. Butler's, Regiment of the Connecticut Line, of which he continued nominal Captain during the War. Jethro Martin, a colored servant (slave?) of Col. Humphreys, received a pension for many years on account of his military service.

In May, 1782, we find the names of David Humphreys, Aide-de-Camp, and Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., Secretary, officially endorsed upon a copy of Gen. Washington's reply to a letter of Col. Nicola, proposing the establishment of a Kingdom, and suggesting the title of King to the illustrious Commander-in-Chief.

Preliminaries of peace between the United States and Great Britain having been settled in November, 1782, hostilities were suspended. In December, 1783, Washington resigned his commission at Annapolis, being attended on that occasion by Col. Humphreys, who by special request accompanied him to Mount Vernon. His friend Barlow alludes to this event in his "Vision of Columbus."

"While Freedom's cause his patriot bosom warms,
 In lore of nations skilled, and brave in arms.
 See Humphreys glorious from the field retire.
 Sheathe the glad sword, and string the sounding lyre—
 That lyre, which erst, in hours of dark despair,
 Roused the sad realms to urge th' unfinished war:
 O'er fallen friends, with all the strength of woe,
 His heart-felt sighs in moving numbers flow.
 His country's wrongs her duties, dangers, praise,
 Fire his full soul, and animate his lays.
 Immortal Washington with joy shall own
 So fond a favorite and so great a son."

In May, 1784, Col. Humphreys was elected by Congress Secretary to the "Commission for Negotiating Treaties of Commerce with Foreign Powers," the Committee being John Adams, then Minister to Holland, Benjamin Franklin, Minister to France, and Thomas Jefferson, whom he accompanied in July of the same year to Europe. Gen. Kosciusko, also, was his *compagnon du voyage*.

Mout Vernon 2^d June 1784.

Dear Sir,

Congress having been pleased to appoint Col^o Humphreys Secretary to the Commissioners, for framing Commercial Treaties in Europe; I take the liberty of introducing him to you. —

This Gentleman was several years in my family as an Aid de Camp. — His zeal in the cause of his Country, his good sense, prudence, and attachment to me, rendered him dear to me; and I persuade myself you will find no confidence w^{ch} you may think proper to repose in him, misplaced. — He possesses an excellent heart, good natural & acquired ability, and sterling integrity. — To which may be added sobriety, & an obliging disposition.

A full conviction of his possessing all these good qualities, makes me less scrupulous of recommending him to your patronage and friendship. — He will repeat to you the assurances of perfect esteem, regard, & consideration, with which I have the honor to be.

Dear Sir,

Y^r Most Obed^t & very Hble Ser^t

G. Washington

The Hon^{ble}

Doct^r Franklin

FACSIMILE OF WASHINGTON'S AUTOGRAPHIC LETTER INTRODUCING COL. HUMPHREYS TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO FRANCE.

The text of the letter is as follows:

Mout Vernon 2d June 1784.

Dear Sir:

Congress having been pleased to appoint Colo Humphreys Secretary to the Commissioners, for framing Commercial Treaties in Europe; I take the liberty of introducing him to you.

This Gentleman was several years in my family as an Aid de Camp. — His zeal in the cause of his Country his good sense, prudence, and attachment to me, rendered him dear to me; and I persuade myself you will find no confidence w^{ch} you may think proper to repose in him, misplaced. — He possesses an excellent heart, good natural & acquired ability and sterling integrity—to which may be added sobriety, & an obliging disposition.

A full conviction of his possessing all these good qualities, makes me less scrupulous of recommending him to your patronage and friendship.—He will repeat to you the assurances of perfect esteem, regard, & consideration, with which I have the honor to be.

Dear Sir,

Yr. Most Obedt. & very Hble. Ser.,

GO. WASHINGTON

The Hon^{ble}
Doct^r Franklin.

Col. Humphreys bore with him a highly complimentary letter of introduction from Washington to Minister Franklin.

At the close of two years of negotiation, he returned to America, and at once visited his old Commander at Mount Vernon.

In the Autumn of 1786, when the Shay Rebellion broke out, Col. Humphreys was elected a member of the General Assembly from Derby, and October 20th of the same year was appointed by that body to command the 3d U. S. Infantry. This Regiment was raised, in compliance with a requisition of Congress, "on account of an Indian War," its real object being disguised from motives of policy. Col. Humphreys fixed upon Hartford as his headquarters, where he renewed his intimacy with John Trumbull and Joel Barlow. With these two friends and Dr. Lemuel Hopkins, he was soon engaged in writing the "Anarchiad," a satirical poem in 24 numbers, and from this association one of the "four bards with Scripture names,"* were satirized in London. The Shay Rebellion being suppressed early the following year, the Regiment was reduced, April 1st, 1787, and Col. Humphreys was again invited to the hearth of Washington.

In the Fall of 1789 he was appointed by Congress a Commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians on the frontiers of the Southern States, his associates being Cyrus Griffin and Gen. Benj. Lincoln.

In 1791 he was commissioned first Minister from the United States to Portugal, and served in that capacity for several years. He concluded treaties with Algiers and Tripoli, after his return from the United States, where he went to make a personal representation on the subject of the Barbary aggressions. Many American citizens were rescued from captivity, and our commerce secured from further spoliations.

* John, David, Joel and Lemuel. They were also called the "Hartford Wits."

In 1797 he was transferred to the Court of Madrid as Minister to Spain, where he remained until 1802, when he returned to his native land.

The following extract from the "Farewell" of the Abbe O'Moore, written January 1, 1802, gives a foreigner's opinion as to his moral worth:

"Humphreys has strength of character to bear.
 Unmoved, all fortunes in a lofty sphere;
 Beneath his feet repulsive pride to throw,
 And stoop with dignity to those below.
 But if his country bids, in arduous hour,
 He, bold, asserts his ministerial power;
 And mildly stubborn, ev'n before a throne,
 Supports his nation's honor and his own."

He married in Lisbon, in 1797, Ann Frances Bulkley, daughter of John Bulkley, an English banker residing in that city. Her annual income is said to have been £30,000. She is described as "a lady of refinement, and of a fine, motherly disposition." Their places of residence were Boston, New Haven and Derby, Col. Humphreys being frequently called to his native town by business engagements.

In June, 1796, Col. Humphreys received the following letter from Washington, which shows that the Father of his Country had a vein of humor in his composition:

"Whenever you shall think, with the poet or philosopher, that 'the post of honour is a private station,' and may be disposed to enjoy yourself in my shades—I do not mean the shades below, where, if you put it off long, I may be reclining.—I can only repeat, that you will meet with the same cordial reception at Mount Vernon that you have always found at that place; and that I am, and always shall be,

Your sincere friend,
 And affectionate servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON."

The man who could inspire such a friendship in the heart of such a man as Washington must have been something more than common.

V

While a resident of Lisbon, Colonel Humphreys' attention had been turned to the importance of a more general introduction of manufactures into the United States.

In order to improve the breed of sheep in this country, he contracted "with a person of the most respectable character" to deliver to him, at Lisbon, one hundred Spanish merino sheep, "composed of 25 rams and 75 ewes, from one to two years old." They were conducted with proper passports across the country of Portugal by three Spanish shepherds, and escorted by a small band of Portuguese soldiers. On the 10th of April, 1802, they were embarked in the Tagus, on board the ship *Perseverance*, of 250 tons, Caleb Coggeshall master. In about fifty days 21 rams and 70 ewes were landed in Derby, Conn., they having been shifted at New York on board of a sloop destined to that landing. The nine which died were principally killed in consequence of bruises received by the violent rolling of the vessel on the Banks of Newfoundland.*

In recognition of this service the Massachusetts Agricultural Society presented Col. Humphreys with an elegant gold medal.

The introduction of the Spanish sheep caused a great excitement. Col. Humphreys discouraged all speculation, selling the herd at cost, or less, to the most enterprising farmers. His advice and entreaties, however, were unheeded, and soon the price rose from one hundred to four hundred dollars, mounting from that to \$1,000, \$1,500 and \$2,000 per head. A few were sold as high as \$2,500 and \$3,000! Many honest men suffered great loss in the speculation, but no blame could be attached to Col. Humphreys.†

* From an address by Col. Humphreys before the Mass. Agricultural Society.

† These were the first merinoes ever brought to America.

VI

In 1803 Col. Humphreys began his distinguished career as a manufacturer, purchasing a tract of land, the water power, two fulling mills, a clothier's shop, etc., on the Naugatuck River, at the Derby Falls. These mills had been used for the dressing of cloth, the spinning and weaving of the wool being done at the homes of the inhabitants. Machinery for the weaving of the cloth, and skilled mechanics were brought from Europe; cottages were erected for the operatives, and a school established on this property, the name of the village being called Humphreysville,* in compliment to its founder.

He succeeded so well in this beneficent and philanthropic enterprise, the production of fine broadcloth, that, in 1808, he had the reputation of producing the best quality of that kind of goods in America. So celebrated had "Humphreys' cloth" become, that in November, 1808, President Jefferson, desirous of appearing at the White House, on New Year's Day, with a suit of clothes of American manufacture, sent to the Collector of Customs at New Haven the following order: "Homespun is become the spirit of the times. I think it an useful one, and therefore that it is a duty to encourage it by example.† The best fine cloth made in the United States, I am told, is at the manufactory of Col. Humphreys. Send enough for a suit."

In 1808-09 the Philadelphia Domestic Society offered a premium of \$50 for the best piece of broadcloth 20 yards long and six quarters wide. Col. Humphreys took the prize. Coats were made therefrom for Presidents Jefferson and Madison, and the Heads of Departments; also for Capt. Isaac Hull, afterward Commander of the frigate *Constitution*. The price of this cloth was \$12 a yard.

Mr. John Winterbotham of England, father of the

* Since unjustly changed to Seymour.

† Would Jefferson have been a "Free Trader" in 1805?

authoress, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, was associated with Col. Humphreys in his manufacturing enterprise at Humphreysville.

Mrs. Stephens, in the History of Derby, gives a graphic description of Col. Humphreys, from which we quote.

"Col. H. kept up in his appearance and habits all the traditions that have come down to us from the Revolution. I remember him, at first dimly, in a blue coat and large gold (or what appeared to be gold) buttons, a buff vest, and laced ruffles around his wrists and in his bosom. His complexion was soft and blooming like that of a child, and his gray hair, swept back from his forehead, was gathered in a cue behind, and tied with a black or red ribbon. His white and plump hands I recollect well, for wherever he met me they were sure to ruffle up my curls, and sometimes my temper, which was frequently tranquilized with some light silver coin ranging anywhere from a fourpence half-penny to a half dollar."

She goes on to say that Col. H. took great interest in the discipline and education of the apprentice-boys employed in his factory. Seventy-three of these boys were from the New York almshouse, and from the neighboring villages. For these he established Sunday and evening schools with competent teachers, and indulged his military tastes by uniforming them, at no light expense to himself, as a militia company, drilling them himself. "Lady" Humphreys made and beautifully embroidered an elegant silk flag for the company, which is still preserved, its inscription being as follows:

"Humphreysville.

JAM NOVA PROGENIES,

PERSEVERANDA PACTA, SEMPER SERRANDA,

MDCCCX."

Of course there were rogues among the boys, and when thefts or small vices were discovered, the offender was given his choice to be rendered up to the civil authorities, or tried and punished by a court organized on the premises. Almost invariably they elected the latter.

The Colonel, in his business enterprise, did not forget

his literary propensities that had connected him with Barlow and Trumbull at Yale College. He wrote a great deal for the benefit and amusement of the operatives; and the Christmas holidays were often celebrated with private theatricals, at which an original play (written by the Colonel) would be performed by the most talented work-people, and in which he himself, more than once, took a prominent part. These representations were attended by the best people of the neighborhood and adjoining towns. In fact he omitted nothing that could arouse the ambition or promote the intellectual improvement of the operatives, and this he did after a grand military fashion. His large size increased his fine commanding appearance, as he was six feet two inches in height, and weighed about 230 pounds. He was a great stickler for etiquette, so much so as to have drawn upon himself the ridicule and lampoons of those who failed to appreciate his keen sense of propriety and decorum.

He was representative from Derby to the State Legislature five sessions, in 1812, '13 and '14, when his public career appears to have terminated.

He was associated, as Member or Fellow, with several literary institutions, both in this country and Europe, and received from three American colleges the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

His last years were spent principally in Boston and New Haven, his death occurring very suddenly, at the latter place, February 21st, 1818, at the age of sixty-five years. He had been suffering, for a few days, from an apparently slight indisposition. With his usual courtesy he handed a lady friend to her carriage, standing, hat in hand, until her departure, then returned to his apartments at the hotel,* lay down on the sofa, and expired.

His monument stands in the northwestern part of the ancient New Haven cemetery. It is a granite obelisk about twelve feet in height. The following inscriptions

* The Tontine (?).

are upon two bronze tablets which are inserted in the east and west sides of the pedestal. The epitaph was written by his early and faithful friend, Judge John Trumbull, the poet.

DAVID HUMPHREYS, LL.D.

Acad. Scient. Philad. Mass. et Connect.
et in Anglia Aquae Solis, et Regiae Societat,
Socius.

Patriae et Libertatis amore accensus,
Juvenis vitam Reipub. integram consecravit,
patriam armis tuebatur,
consiliis auxit, literis exorvavit,
apud exteras gentes concordia stabilivit.

(On the reverse side)

In bello gerendo

maximi ducis Washington administer et adjutor;
in exercitu patrio Chiliarchus;
in Republica Connecticutensi
militum evocatorum Imperator;
ad Aulam Lusitan. et Hispan. Legatas,
Iberia reversus natale solum
vellere vere aureo ditavit.

In Historia et Poesi scriptor eximius:
in Artibus et Scientiis excolendis,
quae vel decori vel usui inserviunt,
optimus ipse et patronus et exemplar.

Omnibus demum officiis expletis,
cursus; vitae feliciter peraeto, fato cessit,
Die XXI. Februar. Anno Domini MDCCCXVIII,
cum annos vixisset LXV.

(TRANSLATION.)

David Humphreys, Doctor of Laws, Member of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, Massachusetts and Connecticut: of the Bath (Agricultural) Society, and of the Royal Society of London. Fired with the love of country and of liberty, he consecrated his youth wholly to the service of the Republic, which he defended by his arms, aided by his counsels, adorned by his learning, and preserved in harmony with foreign nations.

In the field he was the companion and aide of the great Washington, a Colonel in the army of his country, and commander of the Veteran Volunteers of Connecticut. He went as Ambassador to the Courts of Portugal and Spain, and returning, enriched his native land with the true Golden Fleece. He was a distinguished Historian and Poet;—a model and Patron of Science, and of the ornamental and useful arts.

After a full discharge of every duty and a life well spent, he died on the 21st day of February, 1818, aged 65 years."

VII

The literary works of General Humphreys, both in prose and verse, which were numerous, may be found in an octavo volume entitled "The Miscellaneous Works of David Humphreys, Late Minister Plenipotentiary from the U. S. to the Court of Madrid." Several editions of his writings were published both in Europe and America.

REV. MR. LEWIS ADDED THIS ADDENDA TO HIS SKETCH:

"There ought to be erected to the memory of Gen. Humphreys a public monument worthy of his fame and services. The citizens of his native town, whose name was changed from Humphreysville to Seymour, ought to do this as an act of justice.

In his Valedictory Address to the Society of the Cincinnati in Connecticut, July 4, 1804, Gen. Humphreys said in substance: 'In sixty years slavery in the United States will practically disappear.' In 1863 (59 years after this prophecy) President Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation."



THE BENEDICT ARNOLD HOUSE.

Formerly on the north side of Water Street about midway between Union and Olive Streets.

THE EARLY CAREER OF BENEDICT ARNOLD

BY GEORGE HARE FORD.

Read before the General David Humphreys Branch, Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and the members of the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard, at their Armory, November, 1907.

It is not inappropriate that here in this Armory occupied by a command that has been continually in existence since the Revolutionary period, we consider the early career of Benedict Arnold, who was elected its first Captain, March 6th, 1775.

Although of Connecticut birth, and a New Haven citizen, his career belongs to the whole country, and next to the immortal Washington, probably no American name has been more conspicuous for soldierly ability and heroism, though in his later life it was tarnished with disgrace and infamy.

ANCESTRY.

In the old historical churchyard at Newport, adjoining the aristocratic Trinity edifice, the Arnold plot is prominent to-day. The stones, in a good state of preservation, record the genealogy of the family for generations, for the Arnolds were among the first settlers and proprietors of Rhode Island.

William Arnold came with Roger Williams,—succeeded him as President of the colony under the first charter, and was for fifteen years governor of the colony under the second charter. He had three sons, Benedict, Thomas and Stephen. This Benedict was the grandfather of Captain, Colonel, Brigadier, and afterwards Major-General Benedict Arnold. Benedict, General Arnold's

father, moved to Norwich, Connecticut, in 1730, and engaged in commerce with England and the West Indies; was the owner of vessels, acquired a competency, and became a merchant; served as Collector, Selectman and militia Captain. He married a Mrs. King, a widow, who is said to have been eminent for her amiable qualities and Christian virtues, and highly connected.

HIS BOYHOOD DAYS.

Half way between Norwich and the upper town, in a fine old colonial residence, Arnold was born January 3rd, 1740 (Sparks Biography, 1835), although some historians give the date January 14th, 1741. The most trustworthy authorities indicate the former date as correct. He was reared in the atmosphere and associations of such men as Jonathan Trumbull, General Jabez Huntington, aide to Washington; Samuel Huntington, president of Congress, and others, whose influence helped to develop in young Arnold character that was powerful, patriotic and lasting.

As a boy it is recorded that his courage was remarkable, that among his playmates he was an athletic despot, a ring-leader in every bit of mischief, performing feats of daring, such as firing field pieces with fire brands in his hands, celebrating events by building bonfires from valuable casks, boxes, and any available material, and offering to fight any authority who attempted to interrupt his pranks. His conduct then is said to have caused perpetual anxiety to his mother.

Under date of April 12th, 1754, attending school at Canterbury, she wrote him as follows:

“Keep a strict watch over your thoughts, words and actions. Be dutiful to your superiors, obliging to your equals, and affable to inferiors, if any there be. Always choose that your companions be your betters, that by their good examples you may learn.

Your affectionate mother,

HANNAH ARNOLD.”

Apprenticed while a lad to his uncles, Lathrop Brothers, druggists (said to have been distinguished in their day for worth of character and extensive business relations), indifferent to the good or ill opinion of others, continuing his feats of rashness and daring, he soon wearied of his duties, and at sixteen enlisted as a soldier, without the knowledge of his family. His mother was so distressed that, through influential friends, she succeeded in getting him released from the army, and brought back, but he soon ran away again, re-enlisted, and was stationed at Ticonderoga and different places on the Canadian frontier. Employed in garrison duty only, and seeing no prospect of gratifying his ambition for bold adventures, he returned to Norwich and the position he had left.

MOVES TO NEW HAVEN.

With a capital of \$2,000, furnished him by his former employers, he moved to New Haven and opened an apothecary shop at the corner of George and Church Sts. He soon added general merchandise, and prospered to such an extent that his later place on Water Street became, in his time, what might be termed a big department store of to-day. With its profits he purchased and built vessels, extended his trade by sailing them to the West Indies, became a navigator himself and traveled as far north in the country as Canada, purchasing horses and cattle for his shipments, and rapidly moving to the front as a merchant, and becoming prominent in public affairs.

The late Thomas R. Trowbridge, Sr., writes in New Haven Historical Society papers, giving the names of the owners of New Haven vessels, that about this period more than one hundred New Haven ships were engaged in trade and commerce with Europe and the West Indies, Arnold owning the *Fortune*, *Charming Sally*, and *Three Brothers*.

He was absent on a voyage at the time of the Boston massacre, 1770, and on hearing the news upon his return,

his indignation was great, his utterances and arguments were outspoken, and his patriotism conspicuous and inspiring to his fellow citizens.

He was a foremost man in the community, and when he was chosen Commander of the Second Company, Governor's Foot Guard, good citizens of every calling appeared in the ranks. To be a private in his command was an honor; to be an officer, a mark of high distinction.

MARCH TO CAMBRIDGE.

The story of the assembling of his command upon the New Haven Green in April, 1775, upon the arrival of the news of the battle of Lexington; the opposition that he received from his superior commander, General Wooster, who advised him to wait for proper orders; his impetuous reply, "None but Almighty God shall prevent my march;" his demand upon the New Haven selectmen for the keys to the powder house, and upon their refusal, his second demand that if they did not yield, he would take his ammunition by force; his ardor as a leader, with his company hastening forward by rapid march to Cambridge, are details too well known to be dwelt on here.

The compact that he drew up, and compelled each man to sign, stipulated that they would conduct themselves decently and orderly to their countrymen and each other, avoid drunkenness, gaming, profanity, and every vice, obey their officers, and that upon the decision of a majority, any person guilty of offence should be dismissed from the service.

Historians all concede that the Revolutionary campaign of Connecticut forces began under Benedict Arnold and his command, and it is said to have been a proud day for the city and state when the company took up the line of march to Cambridge with banners bearing the arms of the colony, and drum heads painted with the crest and motto of the state.

COMMISSIONED A COLONEL.

The import of the engagements at Concord and Lexington over, and plans for a campaign were considered. Many of his company returned home, but Arnold remained, and proposed to the Massachusetts authorities a scheme for the capture of Ticonderoga. From his experience and familiarity with the locality, he offered to take the lead in the enterprise. In thirty days he was commissioned as a colonel in the service of Massachusetts and commander-in-chief of four hundred men to proceed on this expedition to take this fort. He was authorized to procure stores and provisions for his command.

CAPTURES TICONDEROGA.

His temperament admitted no delay. Three days after receiving his commission he arrived in Stockbridge, near the frontier of Massachusetts. Forty miles distant at Bennington he met an unorganized body of Green Mountain boys under Ethan Allen, who had also conceived the idea of capturing Ticonderoga. Arnold showed his commission, and claimed the command of the joint expedition, but the Green Mountain boys were too much attached to their commander to permit any one to supersede him, and for once the discretion of Arnold got the better of his ambition, and he consented to a compromise, and joined the party as a volunteer, maintaining his rank, but not the chief command.

“In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress” the fort was captured by the combined forces, Ethan Allen, the commander, entering the fort at the head of his men, and Arnold passing at his left hand, the love of glory, common to both, being gratified.

Although wounded in pride, Arnold again assuming that no other person was vested with authority equal to his, attempted to assume command, but was again defeated.

COMMANDS NAVY.

But it was not his nature to be idle. In four days (and here his maritime experience became useful) he commanded a vessel and with fifty volunteers went down Lake Champlain, surprised the garrison at St. John's, captured valuable stores, one sloop and four boats, and burned five others. Hence he became commander of the first naval engagement between the Americans and the British.

Thus in an eight-day campaign under Allen and Arnold, the formidable outposts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, renowned in former wars, fell into the hands of the Americans.

Meantime, preparations were being made to bring some vessels from Montreal in an expedition to proceed up Lake Champlain to take the forts. This gave Arnold an opportunity for separating from Allen, and he was made commander of the North on the lake. With headquarters on the king's sloop which he had captured, he proceeded to equip his vessels with guns, mortars and stores, and commissioned a captain for each vessel.

In June of this same year he expressed to Congress the belief that the whole of Canada might be taken with two thousand men, and offered to head this expedition, and be responsible for consequences. He was personally acquainted with the country, and, in his mercantile pursuits, had made friends in Montreal and Quebec.

ADMIRAL OF A FLEET.

Arnold was then acting in the double capacity of commander of the fortress at Crown Point, and admiral of his little fleet, and paid from his own pocket hundreds of pounds, and contracted debts on his own personal credit. It is stated that his presumption and arrogance at this time became a subject of censure. Protests against the assumption of so large an authority resulted in the appointment of a committee from Connecticut and Massachusetts to con-

sider the situation. Meanwhile General Washington had taken command of the army at Cambridge, and Congress had decided upon the invasion of Canada, to be made under General Schuyler, and Arnold was selected to conduct the expedition, receiving from Washington the commission of colonel in the Continental service.

PROMOTED TO BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

In September, 1775, six months after his election as captain of the Foot Guard, he left Boston for Quebec, with his company of men, including volunteers under Colonel Aaron Burr, afterwards Vice President of the United States. The route was over the mountains, across the rivers and marshes of Maine and New Hampshire, an uninhabited country, hauling barges with them; cold weather and snow overtook them; clothing in rags, limbs torn by briars, provisions scarce, and blankets worn out, hemlock boughs supplying them shelter, fish and roots their chief diet. "Marvelous," says Carrington, "was the endurance of these men." As though in his element, Arnold's courage never abated, his confidence of success never failed him. He was animated by the thought that they would surprise Quebec and succeed in the conquest of Canada. When he saw the towers of Quebec from the top of Mt. Bigelow, less than three days' rations remained after thirty-two days' march through the wilderness without meeting a human being.

At daylight, on the morning of November 9th, the drums in the city of Quebec beat "To arms," when Arnold's men appeared upon the river shore. By the aid of thirty bark canoes he had transferred his seven hundred and fifty men across the river, with many unserviceable muskets, ruined cartridges, and an average of five pounds only of ammunition per man.

On Christmas Day, 1775, at the officers' council, it was resolved to make an attack as soon as possible, the little army having formed a junction with Montgomery, who

had the chief command. On the 31st day of December an attack was made under the most adverse circumstances. The breath of the men covered their faces with ice, the ground was hard and slippery. Amid a whirl of grapeshot Montgomery was killed; Arnold moved on, becoming the ranking commander. His right knee was shattered by a musket ball, and he was carried to the rear. The assault failed.

However, Congress, on receiving the news of the attack on Quebec, promoted Arnold to the rank of brigadier-general, in recognition of his gallant conduct and extraordinary ability. With his shadow of an army he maintained a blockade through that tedious winter.

AT MONTREAL.

In the spring of the following year General Wooster arrived in Quebec, and, being of superior rank, succeeded Arnold in command. A coldness and reserve sprang up between them, and Arnold, with his detachment, retired to Montreal, which he held at great risk until the last moment. In evacuating Montreal, after his men were safely embarked, Arnold, with his aide-de-camp, rode two miles to reconnoitre, then returned, stripped the horses, shot them and pushed off the boat with his own hands, thus indulging in the vanity of being the last man to embark from the shore.

A quarrel having arisen among members of his command, Arnold went to Albany to report. Seizing supplies at Montreal for sustenance, the goods were taken in such a hurry that lists of the articles, and form of delivery, were not complete, and they were placed in charge of Col. Hazen, who from personal hostility to Arnold neglected to properly care for them, and the blame fell on Arnold as the mover in the enterprise. He, in return, threw the blame on Hazen, which resulted in a court martial for Col. Hazen. The court martial refused to accept the testimony of one of

Arnold's principal witnesses, decided in favor of Hazen, and demanded an apology from Arnold, who promptly refused, with a letter in which he criticized the Court of Inquiry. The matter was referred to General Gates, who had succeeded Schuyler as commander-in-chief of the north. Gates endorsed the conduct of Arnold, stating that "the country must not be deprived of that most excellent officer's services at this important moment."

Although the court acquitted Hazen, Arnold's military popularity sustained him in his prestige as an officer. This transaction was the first important link in the chain of events which finally led to Arnold's ruin.

BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG.

About this time the British conceived the plan of reaching New York by Lake Champlain. Arnold was appointed in command of the fleet on the lakes, and on October 11th, 1776, occurred the most obstinate naval battle in Revolutionary history, off Plattsburg. Overcome by superior numbers, Arnold ordered his fleet on shore, and as soon as the vessels were aground, set them on fire and ordered his forces to leap in the water, and wade to the beach, which done he formed them on the bank to prevent the approach of the small boats of the enemy, he being the last to leave his own galley, and then not until the fire had made such progress that it could not be extinguished. Not being in condition to oppose the enemy, he proceeded through the woods to Crown Point and Ticonderoga. At this time, though disliked by many in the army from a spirit of jealousy and rivalry, he was admired by the people at large for his daring achievements. Now ordered to reinforce General Washington in New Jersey, he arrived a week preceding the battle of Trenton, and was immediately dispatched to Rhode Island, January, 1777.

OFFICERS APPOINTED OVER HIM.

About this time an incident happened which made him begin to talk of the ingratitude of his country, and had an important bearing on his future. Congress, operating on the same principle as to-day of dividing patronage, created five new major-generals, without including Arnold, then the senior brigadier, in the list. All of them were juniors in rank. He was astonished and indignant, but concealed his emotions with more moderation than might have been expected from such an impetuous disposition. Washington was surprised, feared the ill effects, and wrote Arnold a soothing letter, begging him to take no hasty steps, expressing his conviction that there was some mistake which would be, in due time, rectified, adding assurances of his own admiration and friendship. Arnold replied immediately, but with symptoms of strong feeling. "Congress undoubtedly has a right," said he, "of promoting those who, from their abilities and their long and arduous service, it esteems the most deserving, but the promoting of junior officers to the rank of major-generals, I view in a civil way as requesting my resignation. I have sacrificed my business interests, ease, and happiness in our cause, I have repeatedly fought and bled, and am ready at all times to risk my life. My commission was conferred unsolicited, and received with pleasure, only as a means of serving my country. With equal pleasure I resign, when I can no longer serve with honor."

VALOR AT DANBURY.

His business gone, his wife dead, and family scattered in his absence, his property pledged; disgusted and disheartened on his way home via Philadelphia where he demanded of Congress his rights, he arrived in Connecticut at the time the British expedition under General Tryon landed at Compo, near Fairfield. Generals Silliman and Wooster had collected about six hundred men, only one hundred

being Continental troops, the others volunteers. Arnold joined them near Redding, marched to Bethel, and learned in the middle of the night that the town of Danbury had been destroyed. Wooster with two hundred men marched to harass the enemy in the rear, Arnold and Silliman, with the other division, taking a different route, with a design of intercepting their retreat. Wooster overtook the enemy's rear and attacked them, placing himself at the front to encourage his men, and had just called out, "Come on, my boys, never mind those random shots," when he received the wound that proved mortal.

Arnold reached Ridgefield, took a position and erected a barricade of carts, logs and earth across the road to prevent the British from passing. With only five hundred men against the two thousand, Arnold was obliged to retreat, but was the last man to leave the scene. Entangled with his struggling horse, which had been shot under him, one of the redcoats rushed forward with a fixed bayonet to kill him, shouting, "Surrender! You are my prisoner!" "Not yet," said the intrepid Arnold, and drawing his pistol, he shot the would-be captor dead, and escaped under heavy fire unharmed. This was only another exhibition of his cool and steady courage in moments of extreme danger. Congress made good his horse with the following words of approval: "In the name of this Congress, as a token of their approbation for his gallant conduct in the action against the enemy in their late enterprise at Danbury."

At Compo Beach the next day Arnold rallied his men and made a gallant defense. Here twenty-two patriots were killed and Arnold's horse was shot through the neck. At this spot a patriotic memorial is soon to be erected.

APPOINTED MAJOR-GENERAL.

The news of all these exploits by Arnold reached Congress quickly, and without delay Arnold was promoted to the rank of Major-General, but the date of his commission

was left below the five major-generals who had been appointed over him. He was then assigned to the command of the army then on the Delaware above Trenton in the neighborhood of Philadelphia.

Meanwhile Arnold's accounts, in which he claimed to have surrendered his entire fortune, had been referred to a committee who failed to report. His temper and patience exhausted, he tendered his resignation, but in words professing an ardent love for his country. Just at this crisis, Burgoyne loomed up. Washington needed Arnold above all others, and the same day the letter of resignation was sent to Congress, General Washington recommended that Arnold be immediately sent to the Northern army. "He is active, judicious and brave," said Washington. Flattered by this reference, Arnold suspended his demand for resignation, leaving it with Congress, and volunteered to serve again—an act of magnanimity that invites praise and esteem.

St. Clair, one of the five major-generals promoted over him, was in command, but Arnold waived all considerations, and served under him, declaring that he would do his duty in the ranks.

HIS BRAVERY AT SARATOGA.

It is stated by historians that Gates in the battle of Saratoga was absent from the field, and under the influence of intoxicants in his quarters. At a consultation of the officers, it was stated that progress was slow. Arnold exclaimed, "I will soon put an end to it," and started out at a full gallop. After the battle was over, while Arnold had been on the field, and at the head of every attack, Gates, in a communication to Congress, said nothing about Arnold or his division. High words and harsh language are said to have passed between the two generals. Gates was overbearing, and Arnold was impetuous, and it resulted in his

being relieved of his command. At the second battle of Behmis Heights a few weeks later, Arnold had no command, but in a high state of excitement, rode about the field, seeking the hottest parts, and issuing independent commands wherever he went. Being the highest officer in rank on the field, his orders were always obeyed, and he set an example to his troops by leading them on. But accounts agree that though rash, he was in the most exposed positions animating his troops and urging them forward; and that the brilliant manœuvres were the inspiration of Arnold. His horse fell dead under him, and his wounded leg was crushed, but the assault was complete, and the day was crowned with victory. It was an anomalous fact that an officer with no command was the leader. The glory Arnold here received added fresh lustre to his military fame, while these new victories resulted in securing our alliance with France.

Enemies ascribed his wild enthusiasm to intoxication, but those who assisted him on the field were satisfied that this was not true. Others said he took opium, but this was unsustained. Gates was not upon the field during either of these battles.

Arnold, disabled by his wound, was removed to Albany, where he was confined to his room throughout the winter. Early in the spring he returned to New Haven borne upon a litter. He was received with many demonstrations of respect. Citizens went out to meet him on the road, and his arrival was announced by a salute of thirteen guns. While enroute he remained over night with Amos Bostwick, great-grandfather of Capt. Bostwick of the First Company Foot Guard.

While here in New Haven he received from Washington a set of epaulets, and a sword knot, with a letter stating they were presented as testimony of sincere regard and approbation for his conduct.

AT VALLEY FORGE.

In May Arnold rejoined the army then at Valley Forge. Washington had determined to appoint him commander at Philadelphia as soon as the British evacuated. But soon after assuming charge in Philadelphia he became involved in difficulties with the local authorities, and was charged that his military command had been oppressive, and unworthy of his rank and station, and an investigation was ordered and was impending.

BEFRIENDS THE ORPHAN CHILDREN OF GEN. WARREN.

About this time Arnold was taking a great interest in the orphan children of General Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, and urged Congress, without success, for the \$7,000 pay and pension due them. In a letter to Mr. Hancock of Massachusetts he writes, "I enclose \$500 at once," and he directed that Richard be clothed and sent to the best schools in Boston. He writes, "I will provide for them in a suitable manner to their birth, and the grateful sentiments I shall ever feel to the memory of my friend."

Becoming apparently weary of military life, he formed a project for obtaining a grant of land in New York state and establishing a settlement. The New York delegation in Congress wrote a joint letter on the subject to Governor George Clinton as follows: "To you, Sir, and to our state, General Arnold can require no recommendations. A series of distinguished services entitle him to respect and favor."

Upon the charges made against him by the council at Philadelphia, he received a mild reprimand from Congress, based, however, only on a technical violation of rules. His petition to Congress for a settlement of his accounts was not recognized. Matters were in a state of perplexity, with every prospect of an unsatisfactory termination.

MARRIES MISS SHIPPEN.

When Philadelphia was evacuated, many families remained, who kept up close relations with the British officers. Among them was the family of Mr. Edwin Shippen, afterwards Chief Justice of the state of Pennsylvania. The youngest daughter, a beautiful girl of eighteen, gay, attractive and ambitious, was flattered and admired by the British officers. Arnold was not long in Philadelphia before he was smitten by this charming lady, and sought and won her hand. He was a man of fine, commanding presence and was living in splendor with military display. At their marriage, Arnold (although still suffering from the wounds received at Quebec and Saratoga), in his brilliant uniform, leaning upon the shoulder of an aide-de-camp during the ceremony, gave brilliancy and halo to the occasion. This alliance brought him in social contact with the element which had no sympathy with the cause of liberty. He asked Congress, without success, for four months' pay out of four years now due him, that he might purchase horses and equipment, and take the field.

HIS LAST COMMAND.

The British being established in New York, it was the plan of Washington and Lafayette to proceed to the attack against Sir Henry Clinton and his forces. On August 3rd, 1780, Arnold was assigned to the command at West Point and its dependencies, from Fishkill to King's Ferry.

Here let the curtain fall and the drama close without the stage setting or the players in the last act. Since the days of Judas Iscariot, in the history of our race Nemesis has provided every great nation and occasion with a strong man who proved weak. It is perhaps necessary in the development of a great nation that such characters should exist to teach others the right. If God, in his wise Providence, had seen fit to have called Arnold off the stage at the height of his glory won in the conflicts at Ticonderoga, Crown Point,

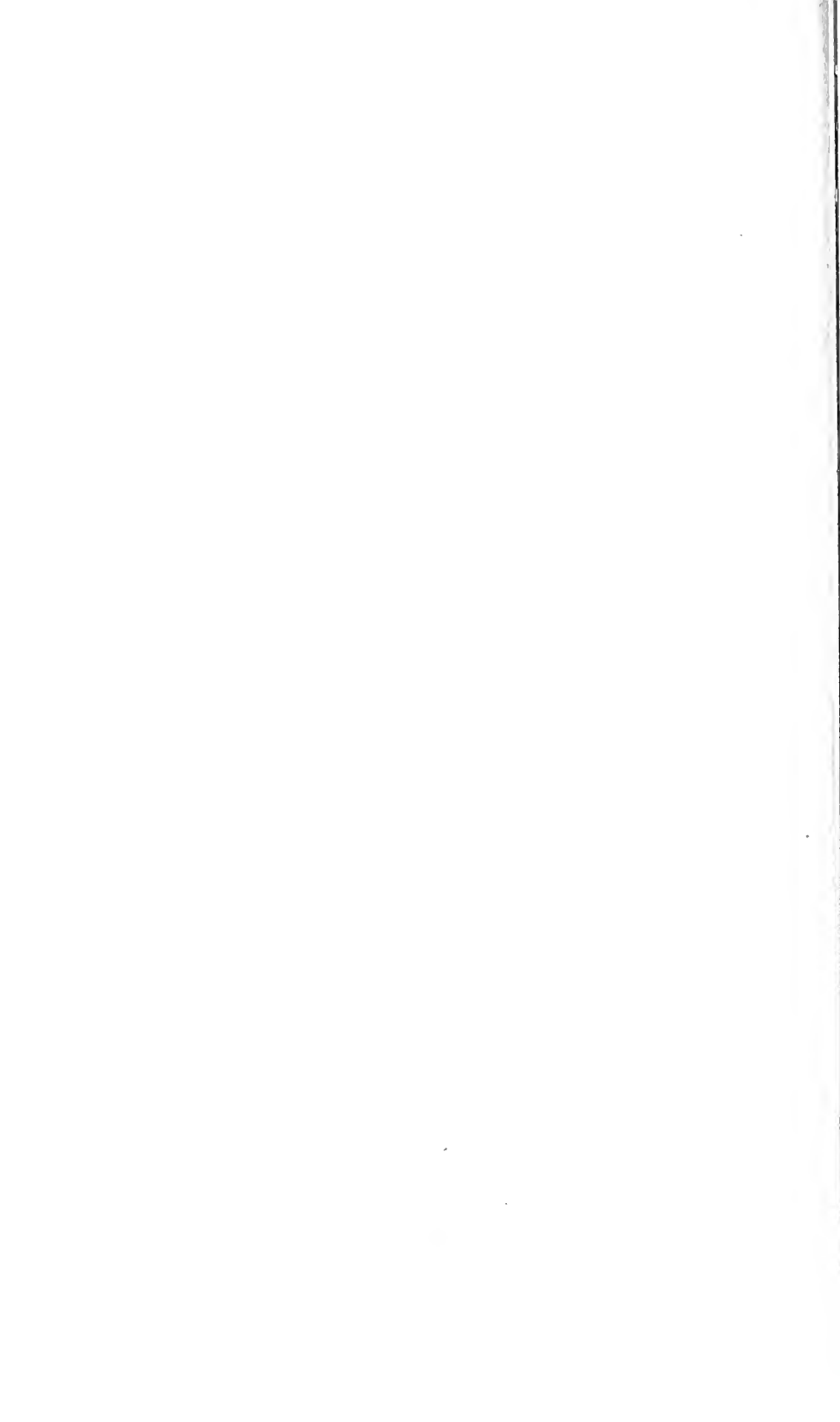
Quebec, Saratoga or Compo Beach, history would have given him a place second to that of Washington, for no general of the Revolution had been engaged in more conflicts on land and sea, or battled more intensely for the cause of liberty than did Benedict Arnold, and during the first five years of the Revolutionary struggles he was considered a most ardent patriot, a daring, ambitious and competent soldier. There was no danger he would not face, no project he would not undertake. Hopeful of success, he usually acquired it. In what often seemed a forlorn hope, by his persistency, dash, energy and recklessness, success was secured. The combination of circumstances in his career was peculiar. It always seemed to happen that some one else was in command in his important engagements. His enemies and rivals prevented Congress from giving him the recognition he earned, or reimbursing him for his patriotic expenditures. His social relations, by his second marriage, brought him in contact with the Tories, and the British, unable to capture him on the field of battle, accomplished it otherwise.

In 1804 Morgan and his associate editors, Samuel Hart and Jonathan Trumbull, in "The History of Connecticut as a Colony and as a State," say of Arnold that "He was proud, passionate, uncontrolled, and rather of a self-seeking nature, quickly responding to affection or resentment, generous to the weak, but not conciliatory to companions, facts which brought on the final tragedy. Arnold was a good man to have for a master, and a magnificently useful one to have for a subordinate; but he was not a comfortable yokemate, and it is hard to believe that the train of hates and resentments which followed him were wholly without his fault. Yet again and again he acted with exemplary patience and the utmost magnanimity."

In 1801 he died in England, grieving at the consciousness of his great wrong doing. His last words were pathetic: "Bring me the epaulets and sword knots Wash-

ington gave me, and let me lie in my old American uniform. God forgive me for ever putting on any other."

In the Trophy Room at West Point, arranged at intervals on the walls, are tablets in bronze, placed in memory of the distinguished officers of the American Revolution, recording their name, age, rank, and deeds. As we approach one we read these words, "To the memory of Major-General ——." A slash across the tablet tells the rest. What American who reads it cannot recall, with regret, the name and record that might have adorned that tablet, but for the frailties of human nature.





THE DEATH OF GENERAL WARREN AT THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

Painted by Col. John Trumbull.

From the original painting in the Trumbull Gallery, Yale School of Fine Arts.

BUNKER HILL DAY

BY WILLIAM S. WELLS.

A portion of an address at the grave of General Humphreys, on June 17, 1906, which was the initiative to the compilation of the list of names, so far as could be ascertained, of men from New Haven who served in the War of the Revolution, included in this volume.

Assemblages of people such as this are prompted by a common interest; from a sentiment; or to discharge a duty. They make the motive of their meeting visibly manifest by ceremony, or by language expressive of the thoughts uppermost in their minds. The ceremony we are performing to-day is not new to us, for we meet again from a natural affinity, from the prompting of patriotism and pride in being the descendants of those who fought to establish our Government. The world would be poor indeed without its graves and memories of its hallowed dead. The final resting place of anyone who has done a noble deed is a living influence upon the world. The sepulchers of the dead speak to the living, and this day especially do the graves of those receive reverent attention who fought in the War for Independence, either in the field, on the sea, or in the halls of legislation. We stand now, my friends, in the presence of a power that is strongly felt; the power and influence of the resting places of patriots. This is an hour for the expression of the sentiments that have brought us here, and when we assemble to do honor to all, we usually select one who was particularly conspicuous, and a representative of all in their motive of service, such as the patriot about whose sepulcher we are now gathered.*

* Then followed a brief review of the life and services of General David Humphreys, more fully given by Rev. Alonzo N. Lewis in this volume and by Right Rev. E. S. Lines, D.D., in a former volume published by this Branch.

One hundred and thirty-one years ago to-day was the 17th of June, 1775. What a notable anniversary for us to observe, and those to follow; the anniversary of the day on which occurred the battle of Bunker Hill. What astounding developments for this country and the world have grown out of the great event of that day. The magic words, Bunker Hill, are fixed in our earliest recollections, and have inspired the youth and manhood of America to the highest sentiments of patriotism and to valiant deeds. Two months before this battle occurred the unexpected collision at Lexington. But when the sun had set on the night of June 17th, 1775, the day of possible reconciliation with Great Britain had passed; the die had been cast for weal or for woe to this country, and largely for the future welfare of mankind. The issue was whether we should continue to be subservient to the inconsiderate and oppressive crown of England or the alternative to strike to become a free people. Our forefathers stood on the threshold of an uncertain but mighty future. Bunker Hill decided the course to be taken, and the battles on land and sea that followed were fought to a glorious conclusion. Through the ages Bunker Hill will be repeated in our schools, and in our homes, and by poets and orators as in the past one hundred and thirty years, and will continue to be a most forceful influence to arouse the pride of our people to a jealous guardianship of that which has been bequeathed unto them. Bunker Hill is a synonym for patriotism, and for that vital spark which kept alive the spirit of our forefathers for eight long years that tried men's souls and is still burning in the hearts of all who have consideration for the stability of our Republic.

It was not until the Star Spangled Banner was raised to the breezes that liberty was unfettered, and a ray of light flashed over the earth to cheer the oppressed and downtrodden of the nations of the world. But in the formation of this Union of States compromises were

forced to be made that did not leave our flag as fully the emblem of freedom as it should have been. The enforced compromise with slavery and state rights to satisfy discordant sectional elements to effect a consolidation of the Colonies into states, brought its result as foreseen at the time by some, and it came in the great War of the Rebellion of 1861-1865. But the spirit of the men of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Valley Forge and Yorktown, and those who fought on the sea, was still alive through the intervening years to 1861, when under the leadership of the immortal Lincoln, a terrible sacrifice was forced upon us and the flag washed of the stains that had been left upon it. This contest enabled our country to be reunited on a firmer basis, and on which it would, no doubt, originally have been founded, could those who formed the colonies into states have had a vision of the future. We washed out the stains in the Civil War—but at a terrible cost—and now our flag has grown so conspicuous in influence, power and dominion that to-day the sun never sets upon it. It is respected, honored and feared wherever it floats as representing the greatest nation of the world, which was primarily established by the men from whom we came, and whose memory we honor, and to whom we pay tribute to-day.

We cannot too highly extol the services of our great General Washington and his faithful officers and soldiers for their trying campaigns in the Revolutionary War, but on such occasions as this, and others in reference to the patriots of the War of Independence, the value of the services of the gallant seamen of those days is not often brought into conspicuous review. When the War of the Revolution broke out the Colonies had no supplies or the means of procuring them, and the revolt would have been a lamentable failure at the outset except for the work of the cruisers and privateers. General Washington early foresaw this, and depended largely for success upon captured supplies and the interception

and capture of reinforcements for the British Army and well did these able and fearless seamen do their duty.

Recently we brought the body of that great commander, Paul Jones, in solemn reverence to our shores, resurrected from obscurity in the forgotten cemetery in Paris. We gave it a most honored sepulcher, and at whose mausoleum the nation bowed its head in gratitude and admiration of his great services to our land. His name is associated with the most ardent patriotism, audacity and courage, and his resting place will be forever a shrine of devotion for all Americans. We cannot overestimate the value of the brave seamen of those days, and their reward has often been unwisely or thoughtlessly withheld. We should also bear in mind that the first bloodshed in the War of Independence was on the water in the harbor of Providence on June 17th, 1772, one hundred and thirty-four years ago to-day, four years before the Battle of Bunker Hill, in the destruction of the British man-of-war "Gaspé," and mortally wounding her captain. It is a remarkable coincidence that this date is not only the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, but also the anniversary of the first stroke towards the establishment of this great republic of the United States of America.

Certainly the names of Paul Jones, Nicholas Biddle, John Barry, James Nicholson and others who braved the dangers of the sea and fought so heroically without a line of retreat except to find watery graves, are equal in laudation to those whose services we cannot too highly extol in the weary marches by day and by night, who suffered untold trials and privations in the army under command of our sainted Washington.

What an admirable work the people of New Haven did when they reared yonder monument in East Rock Park, erected to the memory of those whose lives were sacrificed to establish our nation and those who fought in the war of 1861-1865 to make it more secure. On the

monument on bronze tablets is the roll of honor containing names of five hundred and twenty-six men from New Haven who lost their lives in the War of the Rebellion, and a space is provided for the names of those who lost their lives in the War of the Revolution, that of 1812 and the Mexican War. Are not we, the Sons of the American Revolution, a little remiss in our obligations; should not the names of those from New Haven who fought and died at Bunker Hill, at Valley Forge, in the defense of New Haven and in many other battles, all of which led to final victory at Yorktown, also be recorded in the vacant panel assigned for them on this monument? Should not the names of those who carried the flag so triumphantly over the seas, that was first raised by Paul Jones to the mast of the "Ranger" in 1777, and who found watery graves, also be placed on this shaft beside those who fought and died under Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Foote and Farragut? Have we not, my compatriots, left some duty undone: for the names of those who died to form the Government are surely inseparably linked with those who lost their lives to preserve it and add to its greatness.

Books and history are not read by all, but this monument is a visible language standing majestically in its purity of white on the highest summit surrounding New Haven, on which all can read of the bravery and patriotism of those whose names it bears, or to whose honor it was erected. It is a silent sentinel; a witness of the past. It is also by its commanding position and dignity of appearance a teacher and guardian of American patriotism for the future. Behold it, in its crowning position, kissing the first beams of day above the fields, hills and meadows, busy factories, institutions of learning, and our harbor dotted with vessels in commerce or of pleasure, and looking out over happy homes and far over the surrounding country blessed with peace and prosperity. It is a thank-offering of gratitude and tells the traveler

far out to sea the story of the sacrifice for the establishment of our Government, and the mistakes in the beginning washed away by the blood of her faithful sons. * * *

Our duty on this occasion so far as we can do it has been fulfilled. We always feel better when a duty is discharged, and as we go hence for another year, may we carry into our daily lives those sentiments for each other and reverence for our ancestors as we have done for years past. May the blessings vouchsafed to us as a nation by the patriotism, bravery and sacrifices of our forefathers continue to live for a better influence, not only in our own lives, but that we may also in some measure be able to impart to others the same devotional, lofty and patriotic sentiments which have brought us together this day.

LIST OF MEN

From the territory embraced in the Town of New Haven, Connecticut, who are known to have Served in the Continental Army and Militia and Connecticut State and Continental Vessels and Privateers, and those who Rendered other Patriotic Service during the War of the Revolution 1775-1783, together with a Record of known Casualties

COMPILED BY

WILLIAM S. WELLS, (late) 2nd Asst. Engineer, U. S. Navy.

If any errors or omissions in the lists are discovered by anyone, a report to that effect together with the source of information will be welcomed by the officers of this Branch, S. A. R.

At the Annual Meeting of General David Humphreys Branch No. 1, Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held at New Haven, Conn., on the evening of May 2nd, 1907, the following motion was passed unanimously:

Voted:—That the President appoint a committee to take into consideration the suggestion of Compatriot Wm. S. Wells in reference to placing the names, as near as they can be ascertained, of the soldiers and sailors from New Haven upon the panel which is provided for this purpose on East Rock Monument of those who lost their lives in the War of the Revolution.

The president appointed the following committee: Wm. S. Wells, Gen. E. S. Greeley and Everett E. Lord. In pursuance of the above resolution, and in the progress of the work the committee concluded to include all the names as nearly as they could be ascertained from reliable data of

those who served in the War of the Revolution as soldiers and those who served on cruisers and privateers, and those who rendered patriotic service during the war, together with a list of casualties. At the period of the Revolutionary War, North Haven, East Haven, West Haven, Orange, Hamden, Mt. Carmel, Woodbridge, Bethany and Westville were included in the district embraced in the jurisdiction of New Haven. The records of the men who served in the Revolutionary War are fragmentary, and from lack of such condensed records, some men from the district embraced in New Haven are possibly not included in the list which follows. From lack of records this is probable of those who served on ships-of-war, cruisers and privateers. It was also found that the same names were frequently repeated in different organizations from re-enlistments, and to avoid repetition the following compilation gives the highest recorded rank attained by officers; and those whose names only are given were presumably in the ranks or rendered special patriotic service.

Authorities consulted for the names given were:

Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution; Connecticut Historical Society, Vols. VIII and XII; Records of Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Historical Collections of John W. Barbour; Town Committees of Safety, etc., published in Atwater's History of New Haven; Various Town Histories, and other sources; Compatriot George H. Ford and Mr. Sheldon B. Thorpe of North Haven rendered valuable assistance.

The number of names of soldiers, sailors and patriots given is 998, of which 41 served in the Navy, and on Cruisers and Privateers, and names of the latter are in a separate list.

The number of casualties ascertained (killed, died of wounds or disease, and missing) is 61; wounded 23; prisoners 21.

- A—— Ebenezer
 Akin, James—Sergeant
 Alcock (Ancock), David—Sergeant
 Allen, Isaac
 Allen, John
 Allen, Jonathan
 Allen, Phineas
 Alley, William
 Allin, Ebenezer
 Alling, Abraham
 Alling, Amos
 Alling, Caleb—Corporal
 Alling, Charles—Clerk
 Alling, Edward Beardsley
 Alling, Enos
 Alling, John
 Alling, Jonathan
 Alling, Noah
 Alling, Stephen—Lieut.
 Alling, Thaddeus
 Alling, William
 Alling, Zadock
 Allyn (Alling), Ichabod
 Allyn (Alling), William
 Ammit (Emmit), John
 Andrews, Elisha
 Andrews, Jedediah—Captain
 Andrews, John (Died July 11,
 1777)
 Andrews, Timothy
 Andrus, John
 Anger, Philemon
 Arnold, Benedict—Major-Gen.
 Atwater, —— (Negro Slave)
 (Wounded July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Atwater, Amos
 Atwater, Caleb
 Atwater, David, Dr. (Killed in
 Danbury Raid, April 25-28,
 1777)
 Atwater, David, Jr.
 Atwater, Enos
 Atwater, Jeremiah
 Atwater, John
 Atwater, Jonah
 Atwater, Jonathan
 Atwater, Medad
 Atwater, Samuel
 Augur, Hezekiah
 Austin, Aaron—Paymaster
 Austin, Archibald
 Austin, David, Jr. (Wounded July
 5 and 6, 1779)
 Austin, Elijah
 Austin, Jeremiah (Wounded July
 5 and 6, 1779)
 Austin John (Wounded July 5 and
 6, 1779)
 Austin, Jonathan
 Austin, Joshua
 Babcock, Adam
 Bagden, Cæsar
 Bailey, Hezekiah
 Bains, Solomon—Sergeant
 Baker, Bristol (Brister)
 Baker, Edward—Sergeant
 Baldwin, John (Killed at New
 Haven, July 5, 1779)
 Ball, —— Caleb Ball
 Ball, Reuben (Killed or prisoner
 Oct. 11, 1780)
 Ball, Stephen
 Ball, Timothy
 Barnes, Abram
 Barnes, Benjamin
 Barnes, Dan
 Barnes, Jared
 Barnes, John
 Barnes, Joshua, Jr.
 Barnes, Levi
 Barnes, Noah
 Barnes, Samuel
 Barnes, Seth
 Barnes, Solomon—Corporal
 Barnes, Thomas (Died in service)
 Barney, Hanover
 Barney, Samuel (Prisoner)
 Barns, Daniel (Died March 30
 1778)
 Barns, Eliphalet
 Barns, Jacob (?)
 Barns, John
 Barns, Solomon—Sergeant
 Barr, Alexander
 Basset, Benjamin

- Basset, Hezekiah
 Basset, William
 Bassett, ———
 Bassett, ———
 Bassett, Abraham (Died in service)
 Bassett, Daniel
 Bassett, James (Wounded at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Bassett, Joseph
 Bassett, Samuel
 Bassett, Timothy (Wounded at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Battis, Elijah
 Bayley, William
 Beach (Beeck), Asa
 Beach Reuben
 Beardsley, Ebenezer—Surgeon
 Beck, Joseph
 Beech, David
 Beecher, Hezekiah
 Beecher, Isaac, Jr.
 Beecher, Samuel
 Beecher, Thaddeus
 Beecher, Wheeler
 Beers, Beacon—Capt. and Paymaster
 Beers, Isaac
 Beers, Nathan—Lieut. (Killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779)
 Beers, Nathan, Jr.
 Bellamy, Samuel
 Benham, Daniel
 Benham, Gamaliel
 Benham, John—Corporal
 Benham, Thomas
 Bigelow, Paul (?)
 Bills, Thomas
 Bird, Samuel—Lieut.
 Bird, Thomas
 Bishop, Daniel—Lieut.
 Bishop, David—Lieut.
 Bishop, Isaac (Died in service)
 Bishop, Israel
 Bishop James
 Bishop, Jared (?)
 Bishop, Jonah
 Bishop, Joy
 Bishop, Nathan
 Bishop, Nathaniel
 Bishop, Samuel
 Bishop, Samuel, Jr.
 Bishop, Simeon
 Black, Thomas
 Blackman, Samuel, Jr.—1st Lieut.
 Blakeslee, Abraham
 Blakeslee, Enos
 Blakeslee, John
 Blakeslee, Jotham
 Blakeslee, Obed
 Blakeslee, Oliver
 Blakeslee, Zopher
 Blakesley, Jesse
 Blakesley, Moses
 Blakeslee, Caleb—Musician
 Blakslee, Zealous
 Blaksley, Jared
 Booth, Elisha—Ensign
 Booth, Walter—Corporal
 Bracket, Benajah
 Bracket, Hezekiah
 Brackett, Giles
 Bradley, ———
 Bradley, Aaron—Fife (Killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779)
 Bradley, Abijah
 Bradley, Abner—1st Lieut.
 Bradley, Abraham
 Bradley, Abram
 Bradley, Allen
 Bradley, Aner—Lieut. (Wounded in Danbury Raid, April 25-28, 1777)
 Bradley, Asa
 Bradley, Azariah
 Bradley, Dan
 Bradley, David
 Bradley, Demas
 Bradley, Dimon
 Bradley, Ebenezer
 Bradley, Elihu
 Bradley, Elijah (Prisoner)
 Bradley, Enos
 Bradley, Gurdon
 Bradley, Isaac
 Bradley, Jared

- Bradley, Joel—Lieut.
 Bradley, Joel, Jr.
 Bradley, Josiah—Captain
 Bradley, Moses
 Bradley, Oliver
 Bradley, Phineas—Captain
 Bradley, Simeon
 Bradley, Timothy—Captain
 Brewster, James—Lieut.
 Bristol, Simeon
 Britton, Samuel
 Brocket, Enos
 Brocket, Hezekiah
 Brocket, Isaac
 Brocket, Isaiah
 Brocket, John
 Brocket, Monson
 Brockett, Benjamin—Sergeant
 Brockett, Cornelius
 Brockett, Ebenezer
 Brockett, Jacob—Captain
 Brockett, Jacob, 2d
 Brockett, Joel
 Brockett, Richard
 Broton, James Adkin
 Brown, Henry—Corporal
 Brown, Henry—Sergeant
 Brown, Jabez
 Brown, Jonathan—Captain
 Brown, Robert
 Bruster, Amos
 Buck, John
 Buckminster, Joseph, Rev.—
 Chaplain
 Bulford, John
 Bunce, David
 Burbank, David
 Burr, Josiah
 Burrell, Thomas (Prisoner at New
 Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Burrill, Ebenezer
 Burritt, Abel—Captain
 Burroughs, Samuel
 Candee, Job
 Candee, Samuel
 Candee, Zacheus
 Capeny, Cuff (Mustered dead)
 Carrington, Dan
 Carter, Joshua (Died, date un-
 known)
 Catlin, Nathan
 Catlin, Thomas
 Champen, Samuel
 Champlin, Seabury
 Chandler, Joshua
 Chatterton, John
 Chidsey, Abram
 Chidsey, Abraham, Jr.
 Chidsey, Ebenezer
 Chidsey, Ephraim
 Chidsey, Isaac, 1st.
 Chidsey, Isaac, 2nd
 Chidsey, James—Sergeant
 Chidsey, John
 Chidsey, Levi—Corporal
 Claridge, Francis
 Clark, Daniel
 Clark, George—Ensign
 Clark, David—Sergeant
 Clark, Hugh (?)
 Clark, Joel
 Clark, Martin
 Clark, Parsons
 Clark, Richard (Died June 1, 1778)
 Clark, Samuel
 Claus, John
 Climet, Robert
 Colburn, Daniel
 Collings, Joseph
 Collins, Luther
 Colony, Patrick
 Colt, Peter
 Cook, George—Fife
 Cook, William
 Cook, William—Sergeant
 Cooper, Abraham
 Cooper, Isaac
 Cooper, Israel
 Cooper, Joel
 Cooper, Levi
 Cooper, Samuel—Drummer
 Cooper, Thomas—4th Corporal
 Cooper, Timothy
 Cornelius, John
 Coshall, Thomas

- Cowles, Jabez
 Coy, Ephraim
 Crumb, Samuel
 Cunningham, Henry—Lieut.
 Curtis, Phineas
 Daggett, Ebenezer—Ensign (Died
 Nov. 20, 1781)
 Daggett, Henry—Lieut.
 Daggett, Naphtali, Rev. (Wound-
 ed at New Haven, July 5 and 6,
 1779)
 Daggett, Philip
 Dana, James
 Daniel (McDaniel, Antony), An-
 thony M.
 Danielson, John, Jr.—Corporal
 Darling, Joseph
 Davenport, John
 Davis, James
 Davis, John
 Dayton, Ebenezer—Captain
 Dayton, Giles
 Dayton, Israel
 Dayton, Jonathan
 Dayton, Jonathan, Jr.
 Dayton, Nathaniel
 DeGrove, John—Sergeant
 Denison, John, Jr.
 Dennison, John
 Denslow, Eli
 Denslow, Philander — Corporal
 (Died Jan. 2, 1778)
 Dickerman, Hezekiah—2nd Cor-
 poral
 Dickerman, Jesse
 Dickerman, Jonathan
 Dickerman, Joseph
 Dixon, George
 Dodd, Guy
 Dodge, Israel
 Doolittle, Amos
 Doolittle, Daniel
 Doolittle, Isaac
 Dorman, David
 Dorman, Joseph (Killed July 5,
 1779)
 Douglass, Benjamin
 Downs, Benjamin
 Downs, Nathaniel
 Doyle, Hugh
 Dummer, Nathaniel (Wounded at
 New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Dummer, Nathan, Jr.
 Dwight, Timothy—Chaplain
 Eagleston, David }
 Eggleston, David }
 Eastman, Peter
 Edwards, Pierpont
 Emmit (Ammit), John
 English, Benjamin — Captain
 (Killed at New Haven, July 5
 and 6, 1779)
 Everton, William
 Fenton, Jotham
 Field, Eyria
 Fillet, John
 Fitch, Jonathan—Colonel
 Fitch, Nathaniel—5th Comman-
 dant
 Foot, Isaac—Sergeant
 Forbes, Eli
 Forbes, Elijah—Captain (Prisoner
 at New Haven, July 5 and 6,
 1779)
 Forbes, Isaac
 Forbes, Jehiel
 Forbs, Levi
 Ford, Daniel
 Ford, Ezra
 Ford, Isaac
 Ford, Jonathan
 Ford, Marten
 Ford, Matthew
 Ford, Moses—Corporal
 Ford, Nathaniel
 Ford, Stephen—Captain
 Ford, Stephen—Private
 Fox, Jonathan
 Fraser, Samuel
 Freedom, Dick
 Freeman, Abel
 Freeman, Chatham
 Frost, Amos

- Fryar, Charles
 Fulton, Alexander (Missing Aug., 1777)
 Gainer, James
 Gardiner, Thomas
 Gaylord, Benjamin
 Gibson, Samuel
 Gilbert, Amos
 Gilbert, Daniel
 Gilbert, Ebenezer M.
 Gilbert, Gregson
 Gilbert, Isaac
 Gilbert, James
 Gilbert, John—Captain (Killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779)
 Gilbert, Joseph—Corporal
 Gilbert, Lemuel
 Gilbert, Michael (Killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779)
 Gilbert, Moses—Corporal
 Gilbert, Sackit
 Gilbertson, Edward
 Gillet, Benjamin
 Gillet, Nathan
 Gillis, John—Lieut.
 Gilner, Henry
 Goodrich, Elizur, Jr. (Wounded at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Goodrich, Gideon (Killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779)
 Goodsell, Edward
 Goodsell, Jacob
 Goodsell, John
 Goodyear, Asa
 Goodyear, Jesse—Captain
 Goodyear, John
 Goodyear, Stephen
 Goodyear, Theophilus—Corporal
 Gore, Richard
 Gorham, John
 Gorham (Goralm), Joseph
 Gorham, Samuel
 Gorham, Timothy (Wounded in Danbury Raid, April 25-28, 1777)
 Gorman, Joseph
 Gortsey, John—Corporal
 Grace, Matthew
 Grannis, David
 Grannis, Elle
 Grannis, Jared
 Grannis, Thomas
 Green, Thomas
 Greenough, Samuel
 Greenough, William
 Griffing, Rossiter
 Griswold, White (Missing Oct. 4, 1777)
 Hall, Samuel
 Hancock, John
 Harden (Harding), Frederick
 Hartley, William
 Hatch, Eastus
 Hayes, Ezekiel
 Heaton, Calvin
 Heaton, Giles
 Heaton, James, Jr.
 Heaton, Jonathan
 Heaton, Nathaniel, Jr.
 Heaton, Theophilus
 Hemberston, ——
 Hemingway, Abraham
 Hemingway, Enos
 Hemingway, Jared
 Hemingway, John
 Hemingway, Moses
 Hemingway, Samuel
 Hendrick, Coe (Army and Navy)
 Herrick, Stephen
 Hickox, Darius
 Hicks, John
 Hicks, Samuel
 Hill, Jared—Lieut.
 Hill, John—Corporal
 Hill, Obadiah
 Hillhouse, James—Captain
 Hitchcock, Amos
 Hitchcock, Brampton
 Hitchcock, Eliakim
 Hitchcock, Jacob—4th Sergeant
 Hodge, Philo (Wounded)
 Holbrook, Atwater
 Holibert, John (Died Feb. 26, 1780)

- Holt, Dan
 Holt, Jacob
 Holt, Samuel
 Hosmer, Prosper
 Hotchkiss, Amos
 Hotchkiss, Caleb (Killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779)
 Hotchkiss, Eldad
 Hotchkiss, Ezekiel—Sergeant (Killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779)
 Hotchkiss, Isaac
 Hotchkiss, Joel—Captain
 Hotchkiss, John (Killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779)
 Hotchkiss, Jonah
 Hotchkiss, Joseph P.
 Hotchkiss, Joshua
 Hotchkiss, Lent
 Hotchkiss, Medad
 Hotchkiss, Stephen
 How, Ezra—Corporal
 How, John
 Howard, Benjamin (Wounded at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Howe, Joshua
 Howell, Nicholas—Corporal
 Howell, Thomas—Commissary
 Hoyt, Dyer
 Hubbard, John, Jr.
 Huggins, Ebenezer
 Huggins, James
 Hughes, Henry Freeman
 Hughes, John
 Hull, Joseph
 Hull, Samuel
 Hulls, Daniel
 Humaston, Ephraim
 Humaston, Thomas
 Humberfield, Ebenezer
 Humeston, James
 Hummiston, Ebenezer
 Humphreys, David
 Hunt, John—Corporal
 Hunt, Richard
 Huntington, Asa
 Huse, Bodwell
 Huse, Son of Freeman (Now (1777) prisoner in Great Britain)
 Ingalls, Daniel
 Ives, Alling (Allen)—2d Sergeant
 Ives, Elam
 Ives, Levi—Surgeon's Mate
 Ives, Stephen
 Ives, Thomas
 Jack, Andrew
 Jackson, John
 Jacob, Ezekiel
 Jacobs, Abel
 Jacobs, Ezekiel
 Jacobs, Joseph
 Jacobs, Solomon
 Jacobs, Stephen
 Jacobs, Zophar (Died in service)
 Jocelin (Joslin), John
 Johnson, Abraham—Corporal
 Johnson, John
 Johnson, Peter—Lieut.
 Johnson, Silas
 Jones, Timothy, Jr.
 Jones, William
 Jones, William—Fife
 Jonson, Joseph
 Jonson, Noah
 Judson, David
 Kennedy, John (Killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779)
 Keyes, Amasa
 Kimberly, Azel—3rd Lieut.
 Kimberly, Ezra
 Kimberly, Gideon
 Kimberly, Nathaniel
 Kimberly, Silas
 King, George
 Landcraft, George
 Landor, Gael
 Larman, William
 Leonard, Eli (Mustered dead, June, 1778)

- Leavenworth, Eli—Major
 Leavenworth, Jesse—1st Lieut.
 Leek, Timothy
 Lester, Guy
 Lines, Abel
 Lines, Benjamin
 Lines, Ezra
 Lines, James
 Lines (Lynds), John
 Lines, Peter
 Lines, Ralph
 Little, Jack
 Lockwood, James (Sec. to General
 Wooster)
 Lorain, Richard
 Lord, Jabesh } ?
 Lord, Jabez }
 Lounbuury, David—Corporal
 Lounsberry, Richard
 ↓ Luddington, Elam
 ↓ Luddington, Isaac
 ↓ Luddington, Jesse
 ↓ Luddington, Nathan
 Luddington, Samuel
 ↓ Luddington, Timothy (Killed at
 New Haven, July 5, 1779)
 Lumis, Samuel
 Lyman, Daniel
 Lyon, William—Colonel

 McCleave, Miles
 McCloud, John
 McCoy, John
 McDaniel, Antony (Daniel, An-
 thony M.)
 Mallery, Amos—Sergeant
 Mallery, Calvin
 Mallery, David
 Mallery, Isaac—Corporal
 Mallory, Asa
 Mallory, Jacob
 Mallory, Joseph
 Maloney, Daniel
 Manser, John
 Mansfield, Amos
 Mansfield, Charles—Fife
 Mansfield, Dan
 Mansfield, Dave

 Mansfield, Ebenezer
 Mansfield, James Kiersted
 Mansfield, Joseph—Captain
 Mansfield, Richard
 Mansfield, Samuel—Captain
 Mansfield, Timothy (Killed Oct.
 14, 1781)
 Mansfield, William
 Marsh, Robert
 Marshall, Samuel B.
 Martin, Lewis
 Martin, Samuel
 Mason, John
 Matthews, Robert
 Melone (Meloney), Daniel
 Merriman, James
 Merriam, James
 Merrils, Aaron
 Merrils, Cyprian
 Merriman, Marcus
 Miles, Elnathan—Sergeant
 Miles, John—Lieut.
 Miller, Caleb
 Mix, Amos (Wounded and died
 May, 28, 1781)
 Mix, Brister
 Mix, Caleb—Captain (Wounded at
 New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Mix, David
 Mix, Eload
 Mix, John—Captain (Prisoner at
 New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Mix, Jonathan, Jr.—Captain
 Mix, Medad
 Mix, Samuel
 Mix, Thomas (Wounded at New
 Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Mix, Timothy—Lieut. (Died on
 prison ship, New York, in 1778)
 Mix, Timothy
 Molthrop, David
 Molthrop, Elihu—Sergeant
 Molthrop, Reuben
 Monson, Joseph Kirk
 Monson, Titus
 Morris, Amos—Captain (Prisoner,
 1780)
 Morris, Amos, Jr.

- Morris, John
 Morrison, Amos
 Mott, Jarib
 Moss, Daniel
 Moss, John
 Moss, Peter (Died Nov. 24, 1778)
 Moulthrop, John—Captain
 Moulthrop (Mothrop), Joseph—
 Sergeant
 Moultrup, Stephen
 Munson, Æneas—Surgeon's Mate
 Munson, Æneas, Jr.
 Munson, Basil—Captain
 Munson, David
 Munson, Ezra
 Munson, Isaac
 Munson, Jabez
 Munson, John
 Munson, John, Jr
 Munson, Joseph—Captain
 Munson, Nathaniel
 Munson, Theophilus—Captain
 Munson, Walter
 Munson, William—Captain
 Mygatt, Eli
- Nales, John
 Newhall, Joshua
 Newton, Enoch
 Newton, Samuel
 Northrop, Joel
 Noyes, Abraham
 Noyes, William
- Oaks, Nathaniel
 O'Briant, John (Died April 22,
 1783)
 Oharra, Timothy
 Osborn, David
 Osborn, Elijah
 Osborn, Jeremiah
 Osborn, Jonathan
 Osborn, Samuel—Ensign
 Oswald, Eleazer—Lieut.-Colonel
 (Prisoner at Quebec, Dec. 31,
 1775, exchanged Jan. 10, 1777)
 Otis, Levi
- Painter, Elisha—Major (Died Jan-
 13, 1781)
 Painter, Lamberton
 Painter, Shubal
 Painter, Thomas (Buried in West
 Haven)
 Pardee, Abijah
 Pardee, Chandler (Wounded and
 prisoner at New Haven, July 5
 and 6, 1779)
 Pardee, Enos
 Pardee, Isaac (Killed at New Ha-
 ven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Pardee, John
 Pardee, Joseph
 Pardee, Levi
 Pardee, Levit
 Pardee, Moses
 Pardee, Stephen
 Parker, Edmond
 Parker, Edward
 Parker, Eldad (Killed at New Ha-
 ven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Parker, John
 Parkes, Edmond—Corporal
 Parmelee, Hezekiah
 Parmelee, Jeremiah — Captain
 (Died March 24, 1778)
 Parrott, Mastin
 Patten, Israel—Lieut.
 Patterson, William—Fife-Major
 Payson, Williston
 Peck, Augustus
 Peck, Ebenezer
 Peck, John—Lieut.
 Peck, Joseph
 Peck, Samuel
 Peck, Titus—Lieut.
 Peck, Ward
 Perkins, Amos
 Perkins, Samuel
 Perkins, Titus
 Phipps, Daniel Goff
 Pierpoint, Thomas
 Pierpont, ————Lieut.
 Pierpont, Benjamin
 Pierpont, Evelyn—2nd Lieut.
 Pierpont, Giles

- Pierpont, John
 Pierpont, Joseph
 Pierpont, Samuel
 Pierpont, Thomas
 Pinto, Abraham (Wounded at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Pinto, Solomon—Ensign
 Pinto, William (Volunteer in 1779 and 1781)
 Pointer or Painter, Deliverance
 Pomp (A Negro) (Killed at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Potter, Abel
 Potter, Amos—2nd Lieut.
 Potter, David
 Potter, Israel—Lieut.
 Potter, Job
 Potter, Levi
 Potter, Medad
 Potter, Moses
 Potter, Stephen
 Potter, Thomas, Jr.
 Potter, Timothy
 Powers, Thomas
 Prady, Christopher
 Prentice, Jonas—Colonel
 Prescott, James
 Punderson, Ahimaz—Sergeant
 Punderson, Daniel

 Ralph, Jonathan
 Ramsdell, Harthem
 Ray, Caleb
 Ray, Levi—3rd Corporal
 Reynolds, James (Buried in West Haven)
 Richards, James
 Robart, Ebenezer
 Roberts, Eben
 Roberts, Thomas (Died Dec. 20, 1777)
 Robertson (Robinson), Jared—Lieut.
 Robertson, Samuel—Quartermaster
 Robinson, Samuel — Quartermaster and Lieut.
 Robertson, Thomas

 Robinson, Thomas
 Roe, John
 Rogers, Sharp (Sharper)
 Rohds, Thomas
 Ropp, John
 Rowe, Ezra
 Rowe, John
 Rowe, Matthew
 Rowland, Uriah — Quartermaster and Sergeant
 Royce, Jotham (Died Dec. 1, 1781)
 Russell, Aaron (A lad) (Killed at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Russell, Edward, Jr.
 Russell, Joseph

 Sabin, Hezekiah— Lieut.-Colonel (Prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Sackett, Daniel
 Sackett, Eli
 Sage, Francis
 Sailes (Sales), James
 Sales, John
 Salmon, Asahel
 Sanford, Eliada
 Sanford, Elihu—Sergeant
 Sanford, Elihu, 2nd
 Sanford, Henry
 Sanford, Jairus (Prisoner) (Buried in Fair Haven Cemetery)
 Sanford, Joel (Died in action, Feb. 8, 1782)
 Sanford, Strong
 Sanford, Thomas—Sergeant
 Sanford, William
 Scott, John—Corporal
 Shattuck, Stephen—Sergeant
 Shepard, Amos—Lieut.
 Shepard, John
 Shepard, Thomas (Wounded at Kip's Bay, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1776)
 Sheppard, Samuel
 Sheppard, Stephen
 Sherman, Adonijah (Prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)

- Sherman, Edmond—Sergeant
 Sherman, Gold
 Sherman, Isaac—Lieut.-Colonel
 Sherman, John—Paymaster and
 Lieut.
 Sherman, Roger
 Sherman, William—Major
 Shipman, Benoni—Captain
 Shipman, Elias
 Sill, Jeff
 Simpson, Robert
 Smith, Ambrose
 Smith, son of Asa (Died in the
 Continental Service)
 Smith, Benjamin
 Smith, Caleb
 Smith, Daniel, Jr.
 Smith, Edmund (Wounded at New
 Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Smith, Edward (Wounded at New
 Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Smith, Jabez
 Smith, James
 Smith, Jeremiah—Corporal
 Smith, Jesse—Sergeant
 Smith, John
 Smith, Jonathan
 Smith, Joseph—Sergeant
 Smith, Laban
 Smith, Lambertson, Jr.
 Smith, Patterson
 Smith, Samuel, Jr.
 Smith, Stephen
 Smith, Thadieu
 Smith, Thomas
 Smith, Titus
 Smith, Worham
 Spaulding, John
 Sperry, Army
 Sperry, Chauncey
 Sperry, David
 Sperry, Ebenezer
 Sperry, Eliakim
 Sperry, Elihu
 Sperry, Enoch
 Sperry, Joel (Died March 13, 1778)
 Sperry, Joseph
 Sperry, Simeon
 Squire, Daniel
 Squire, Samuel
 Squire, Samuel Stent
 Stacy, Nathaniel (Prisoner on Lake
 Champlain at loss of Arnold's
 fleet—until 1779)
 Steaphens, Aaron
 Steaphens (Stevens), William
 Stiles, Ezra
 Stillwell, Elias—Captain
 Stillwell, John
 St. John, Justin
 Stockwell, Abel
 Storer, William
 Street, Nicholas, Rev.
 Strong, ————Sergeant
 Sugden, Abraham
 Sweany, Edmond
 Tack, Andrew
 Talmadge, Daniel, Jr.
 Talmadge, Josiah
 Talmadge, Thomas William
 Taylor, David—Drummer
 Teal, Jacob (Died July 19, 1777)
 Terry, Nathaniel—Colonel
 Teuky (?) Jared
 Tharp, Jacob—3rd Sergeant
 Tharp, Joel
 Thomas, Caleb
 Thomas, Ephraim
 Thomas, James
 Thomas, John
 Thomas, John—Corporal
 Thomas, Samuel
 Thompson, Augur
 Thompson, Elijah
 Thompson, James
 Thompson, Jeduthan (Killed at
 New Haven, July 5 and 6,
 1779)
 Thompson, Joseph—Colonel
 Thompson, Moses
 Thompson, Samuel
 Thompson, Stephen
 Thompson, Thaddeus
 Thorp, David—Corporal
 Thorp, Moses

- Thorpe, Abner
 Thorpe, Adam (Killed at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Thorpe, Jacob (Killed on "Beacon Hill" at invasion of New Haven, July 5, 1779)
 Thorpe, Joel
 Thorpe, Timothy
 Throop, John R.—Lieut.
 Tiley, Edward—1st Lieut.
 Tincker (Tinker), Amos
 Todd, Asa (Killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779)
 Todd, Ebenezer
 Todd, Enos
 Todd, Gideon—1st Sergeant
 Todd, Hezekiah
 Todd, Jesse
 Todd, Justus (Died Nov. 6, 1779)
 Todd, Michael
 Todd, Teal—Corporal
 Todd, Thaddeus
 Todd, Titus
 Todd, Yale
 Tolles, Clark
 Tolles, Elnathan
 Tomlinson, Robert
 Tophand, Ezekiel
 Towner, Moses (?) (Died Aug. 14 1777)
 Townsend, Elias
 Townsend, Isaac (Prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Townsend, John (Prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Townsend, Samuel
 Townsend, Solomon
 Townsend, Timothy
 Trickey, Jared
 Trowbridge, Caleb—Captain (Prisoner at Battle of L. I., Aug 27, 1776)
 Trowbridge, David
 Trowbridge, John—Lieut.
 Trowbridge, Rutherford
 Trowbridge, Samuel
 Trumbull, Benjamin, Rev.—Chaplain
 Trumbull, John—Colonel (Buried at Yale Art School)
 Trumbull, Joseph—Captain
 Tulley, Christopher
 Turner, Caleb
 Turner, Enoch (Wounded at Saratoga, Sept. 19, 1777)
 Turner, Gordain
 Tuttle, Aaron (Wounded at Saratoga, Oct. 7, 1777)
 Tuttle, Abel
 Tuttle, Abraham
 Tuttle, Caleb
 Tuttle, Charles
 Tuttle, Clement
 Tuttle, Dan
 Tuttle, Elisha (Killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779)
 Tuttle, Hezekiah—Drummer
 Tuttle, Ithimar—Ensign
 Tuttle, Jabez (Missing Oct. 4, 1777)
 Tuttle, Japhet
 Tuttle, Jared
 Tuttle, Jonathan
 Tuttle, Joseph (Prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Tuttle, Josiah (Prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Tuttle, Lemuel
 Tuttle, Reuben—1st Corporal
 Tuttle, Samuel (Prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Tuttle, Solomon
 Tuttle, Stephen
 Tuttle, Titus—Sergeant
 Tuttle, William
 Tyler, John
 Verguson, John
 Wakeley, Abel
 Walter, William
 Warner, Amos
 Warner, Ebenezer
 Warner, Hezekiah
 Warren, James
 Wate, William
 Webster, David

- Webster, Noah—Captain
 Webster, Oliver
 Wheden, Daniel
 White, Dyer
 White, John, Jr.
 White, Jonathan—Sergeant-Maj.
 White, Samuel (Killed July 6,
 1781)
 White, Samuel, Jr.
 Whiting, John
 Whitney, —— (Prisoner at New
 Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779)
 Wild, Jonathan
 Wilds, Jonathan—Lieut.
 Williams, Hector
 Willmot, Daniel—Sergeant
 Wilmot, Samuel—Captain
 Wilmot, Timothy
 Wilmot, Walter
 Wilson, John
 Winters, Thomas—Corporal
 Wise, William—Fife-Major
 Woodin, Samuel (Killed at New
 Haven, July 5, 1779)
 Woodin, Silas (Killed at New Ha-
 ven, July 5, 1779)
 Wooding, Israel (Wounded and
 prisoner at New Haven, July 5
 and 6, 1779)
 Wooding, Jeremiah
 Woods, Elisha (Died Aug. 23,
 1781)
 Woods, Justus
 Woods, Samuel
 Woodward, Hezekiah
 Woodward, John, Jr.
 Woodward, John, Sr.
 Woodward, Joseph
 Woodward, Peter—Lieut.
 Woodward, Stephen
 Woolcott, Benejah
 Woolcott, Elijah
 Wooster, David—Brig.-General
 (Died May 2, 1777)
 Wooster, Thomas—Captain
 Wright, Benjamin
 Zander, Gad

CONNECTICUT STATE AND CONTINENTAL VESSELS

AS COMPLETE AS AVAILABLE OFFICIAL RECORDS
SHOW.

Brig-of-War "Defence."

John McCleave—Master

Frigate "Confederacy."

David Phipps—Lieut.

Galley "Whiting."

John McCleave—Captain

Israel Bishop—1st Lieut.

Ebenezer Peck—2nd Lieut.

Wm. Plummer—Master

Frigate "Trumbull."

Aitkins, Robert—Seaman

Badger, Freeman—Barber

Caverle, Samuel—Tailor

Cook, Moses—Seaman

Daggett, John—Boy

Forbes, Elisha—Landman

French, Bowars—Landman

Hanson, Christian—Landman

House, John—Boy

Huggins, John

Jeffery, James

Loveland, Trueman—Landman

Nicholson, Will Baird—Landman

Oliver, Stephen—Seaman

Oliver, Thomas—Landman

Peck, Henry—Landman

Peterson, Daniel—Landman (Negro)

Presher, William—Landman

Sabin, Jonathan—Midshipman

Setchell, Jonathan—Landman

Smith, Jonathan—Landman

Sperry, Eber—Seaman

Sperry, Jabin—Seaman

Sperry, Philo—Seaman

Storer, Nehemiah

Stubbs, John—Seaman

Thomson, John—Seaman

Turner, William—Seaman

Upham, Robert—Quartermaster

Ward, James—Seaman

Warren, Nathaniel—Landman

West, William—Seaman

White, Elisha—Landman

Wise, Samuel—Landman

Sloop "Tiger."

Jones, Daniel—Commander

*Vessel Not Specified.*Goldsmith, Ephraim—Captain
(Killed off Valcour's Island, Oct., 1776)

CASUALTIES

(SO FAR AS KNOWN).

-
- John Andrews; died July 11, 1777.
 David Atwater—Dr.; killed in Danbury Raid, Apr. 25-28, 1777.
 John Baldwin; killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779.
 Reuben Ball; killed or prisoner Oct. 11, 1780.
 Thomas Barnes; died in service.
 Daniel Barns; died March 30, 1778.
 Abraham Bassett; died in service.
 Nathan Beers—Lieut; killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779.
 Isaac Bishop; died in service.
 Aaron Bradley—Fife; killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779.
 Cuff Capeny; mustered dead.
 Joshua Carter; died—date unknown.
 Richard Clark; died June 1, 1778.
 Ebenezer Daggett—Ensign, died Nov. 20, 1781.
 Philander Denslow—Corporal; died Jan. 2, 1778.
 Joseph Dorman; killed July 5, 1779.
 Benjamin English—Captain; killed at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Alexander Fulton; missing August, 1777.
 John Gilbert—Captain; killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779.
 Michael Gilbert; killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779.
 Goldsmith, Ephraim—Captain; killed off Valcour's Island, Oct., 1776.
 Gideon Goodrich; killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779.
 White Griswold; missing Oct. 4, 1777.
 John Holibert; died Feb. 26, 1780.
 Caleb Hotchkiss; killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779.
 Ezekiel Hotchkiss—Sergeant; killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779.
 John Hotchkiss; killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779.
 Zophar Jacobs; died in service.
 John Kennedy; killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779.
 Eli Leanard; mustered dead, June, 1778.
 Timothy Luddington; killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779.
 Timothy Mansfield; killed Oct. 14, 1781.
 Amos Mix; wounded and died, May 28, 1781.
 Timothy Mix—Lieutenant; died on prison ship, New York, in 1778.
 Peter Moss; died Nov. 24, 1778.
 John O'Briant; died April 22, 1783.
 Elisha Painter—Major; died Jan. 13, 1781.
 Isaac Pardee; killed at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Eldad Parker; killed at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Jeremiah Parmelee—Captain; died March 24, 1778.
 Pomp (A Negro); killed at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Thomas Roberts; died Dec. 20, 1777.

- Jotham Royce; died Dec. 1, 1781.
 Aaron Russell (A lad); killed at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Joel Sanford; died in action, Feb. 8, 1782.
 Son of Asa Smith; died in the Continental Service.
 Joel Sperry; died March 13, 1778.
 Jacob Teal; died July 19, 1777.
 Jeduthan Thompson; killed at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Adam Thorpe; killed at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Jacob Thorpe; killed on "Beacon Hill" at invasion of New Haven,
 July 5, 1779.
 Asa Todd; killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779.
 Justis Todd; died Nov. 6, 1779.
 Moses (?) Towner; died Aug. 14, 1777.
 Elisha Tuttle; killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779.
 Jabez Tuttle; missing Oct. 4, 1777.
 Samuel White; killed July 6, 1781.
 Samuel Woodin; killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779.
 Silas Woodin; killed at New Haven, July 5, 1779.
 Elisha Woods; died Aug. 23, 1781.
 David Wooster—Brig.-Gen.; wounded at Danbury Raid and died May
 2, 1777.

WOUNDED.

- David Austin, Jr.; wounded July 5, and 6, 1779.
 Jeremiah Austin; wounded July 5 and 6, 1779.
 John Austin; wounded July 5 and 6, 1779.
 —— Atwater (Negro Slave); wounded July 5 and 6, 1779.
 James Bassett; wounded at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Timothy Bassett; wounded at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Aner Bradley; wounded in Danbury Raid, Apr. 25-28, 1777.
 Naphtali Daggett, Rev.; wounded at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Nathaniel Dummer; wounded at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Elizur Goodrich, Jr.; wounded at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Timothy Gorham; wounded in Danbury Raid, Apr. 25-28, 1777.
 Philo Hodge; wounded.
 Benjamin Howard; wounded at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Caleb Mix—Captain; wounded at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Thomas Mix; wounded at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Chandler Pardee; wounded and prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6,
 1779.
 Abraham Pinto; wounded at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Thomas Shepard; wounded at Kip's Bay, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1776.
 Edmund Smith; wounded at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Edward Smith; wounded at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Enoch Turner; wounded at Saratoga, Sept. 19, 1777.
 Aaron Tuttle; wounded at Saratoga, Oct. 7, 1777.
 Israel Wooding; wounded and prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6,
 1779.

PRISONERS.

- Samuel Barney; prisoner.
 Elijah Bradley; prisoner.
 Thomas Burrell; prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Elijah Forbes—Captain; prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Son of Freeman Huse; prisoner in Great Britain in 1777.
 John Mix—Captain; prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Amos Morris; prisoner in 1780.
 Eleazer Oswald—Lieut.-Col.; prisoner at Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775; exchanged Jan. 10, 1777.
 Chandler Pardee; wounded and prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Hezekiah Sabin—Lieut.-Col.; prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Jairus Sanford; prisoner.
 Adonijah Sherman; prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Nathaniel Stacy; prisoner from loss of Arnold's fleet on Lake Champlain, until 1779.
 Isaac Townsend; prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 John Townsend; prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Caleb Trowbridge—Capt.; prisoner Battle of L. I., Aug. 27, 1776.
 Joseph Tuttle; prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Josiah Tuttle; prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Samuel Tuttle; prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 ——— Whitney; prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.
 Israel Wooding; wounded and prisoner at New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779.

ROSTER

OF

Soldiers and Patriots Whose Graves are Known to Be in New Haven, and Surrounding Towns.

GROVE STREET CEMETERY.

Sylvan Ave., Six Graves.

	LOT		LOT
Joseph P. Hotchkiss,	12	Ebenezer Peck,	55
Ezekiel Hayes,	14	Samuel B. Marshall,	56
Medad Atwater,	16	John Miles,	60
Caleb Hotchkiss,	18	Augur Thompson,	62
Amos Gilbert,	38		
Nathan Oaks,	50		

Maple Ave., Twenty Graves.

	LOT
Ezra Stiles,	1
Timothy Dwight,	2
Pierpont Edwards,	4
Jonathan Mix,	9
Isaac Townsend,	14
Aeneas Munson,	16
John Spaulding,	16
Thaddeus Beecher,	18
Nathan Beers,	22
Nathan Beers,	24
Samuel Bishop,	29
Roger Sherman,	32
James Hillhouse,	35
Elijah Thompson,	36
David Buncè,	38
David Wooster,	40
Deacon Abel Burritt,	42
Joseph Darling,	45
Aeneas Monson,	46
Miles McCleave,	48

Cypress Ave., Twenty-six Graves.

	LOT
Hezekiah Sabin,	3
Stephen Hotchkiss,	5
Daniel Bishop,	11
John Hotchkiss,	11
Joshua Hotchkiss,	13
Levi Ives,	18
Hezekiah Augur,	21
John Mix,	22
Naphtali Daggett,	24
Henry Daggett,	24
Nathan Dummer,	29
Dyer White,	30
Jonathan Fitch,	34
John Scott,	35
Ezra Lines,	39
Lent Hotchkiss,	41
Amos Doolittle,	42
David Phipps,	44
Joseph Gorman,	46
Phineas Bradley,	47
Capt. Robert Brown,	48
Ebenezer Huggins,	52

Linden Ave., Seventeen Graves.

	LOT
James Dana,	2
Marcus Merriman,	4

GROVE STREET CEMETERY—Continued.

*Linden Ave., Seventeen
Graves—Continued.*

	LOT
James Merriman,	4
Nathaniel Fitch,	7
Ezra Ford,	8
William Munson,	9
Timothy Townsend, . . .	13
John Townsend,	13
✓ Azel Kimberly,	18
Jonas Prentice,	19
Jabez Smith,	19
Elias Stillwell,	27
Thaddeus Alling,	30
James Prescott,	31
Thomas Green,	37
Isaac Gilbert,	50
Jeremiah Parmelee, . . .	57

Central Ave., Nineteen Graves.

	LOT
Eli Mygatt,	1
Stephen Herrick,	9
John Davis,	24
Benjamin English,	26
Elijah Forbes,	31
William Wise,	32
Joel Northrop,	35
Abraham Tuttle,	36
Peter Johnson,	37
Timothy Mix,	40
Timothy Mix,	40
William Noyes,	41
Hezekiah Parmelee, . . .	41
David Osborn,	45
John Trowbridge,	47
Luther Collins,	47
Laban Smith,	55
William Storer,	66
Samuel Hicks,	71

Magnolia Ave., Four Graves.

	LOT
Eli Denslow,	14
Joshua Newhall,	29
Elijah Osborn,	31
Samuel Gorham,	35

Laurel Ave., Six Graves.

	LOT
John Johnson,	5
Hanover Barney,	11
Harthem Ramsdell,	27
Samuel Hull,	29
Daniel Colburn,	31
Mastin Parrott,	45

Locust Ave., One Grave.

	LOT
Jabez Brown,	18

Cedar Ave., Four Graves.

	LOT
David Humphreys,	5
William Lyon,	9
Capt. Abraham Bradley, . .	16
Noah Webster,	24

Spruce Ave., Five Graves.

	LOT
Stephen Alling,	10
Ebenezer Allen,	12
Jonathan Austin,	22
William Mansfield,	13
John Bulford,	10

Sycamore Ave., Nine Graves.

	LOT
Samuel Bassett,	4
David Dorman,	rear of 8
Coe Hendrick,	rear of 10
Joseph Kirk Monson, . . .	rear of 11
Asa Huntington,	12
Jonathan Osborn,	65
John Peck,	65
Caleb Miller,	74
Thomas Bills,	76

Holley Ave., Two Graves.

	LOT
Israel Bishop,	B
Samuel Barney,	43

GROVE STREET CEMETERY—*Continued.*

West Wall, Four Graves. David Judson.

David Atwater,

John Gilbert,

Elijah Austin,

North Wall, One Grave.

Gold Sherman.

At Yale Art School, Col. John Trumbull.

Fair Haven Cemetery, Hezekiah Tuttle, Evelyn Pierpont and Jairus Sanford.

Evergreen Cemetery, Capt. John Gilbert.

West Haven Cemetery, James Reynolds, Jeduthan Thompson and Thomas Painter.

The head stones and remains of many of the Soldiers and Patriots were removed from the New Haven Green to the Grove Street Cemetery about 1822.

The grave of Adjutant Campbell of the British Army is on Milford Hill. He was killed on July 5th, 1779, during the invasion of New Haven.

ANSONIA CEMETERY.

Samuel Allen,

Dr. Elijah Baldwin,

Timothy Baldwin,

John Beers,

John Betts,

John Howd,

Samuel Hull,

Capt. David Morris,

Capt. Isaac Smith,

Capt. William Clark Whitney,

Capt. Henry Whitney.

DERBY CEMETERY.

Reuben Baldwin,

Dr. Silas Baldwin,

Thaddeus Baldwin,

Capt. Timothy Baldwin,

Amos Bassett,

Benjamin Bassett,

Enos Bradley,

John Coe,

John Davis,

David DeForest,

Charles French,

Francis French,

Jedediah Harger (Harjer),

Samuel Hawkins,

David Hitchcock,

Jonathan Hitchcock,

Moses Hitchcock,

Col. Daniel Holbrook,

Capt. Thomas Horseŷ,

Dea. Eliphalet Hotchkiss,

Levi Hotchkiss,

Moses Hotchkiss,

Lieut. (4th) Joseph Hull,

Maj. Elijah Humphreys,

Rev. Daniel Humphreys,

John Humphreys,

David Johnson,

Isaac Johnson,

Capt. Nathaniel Johnson,

Joseph Pickett,

Capt. Nathan Pierson,

John Prindle,

Capt. Joseph Riggs,

Capt. Joseph Riggs, Jr.,

Samuel Sherwood,

Abraham Smith,

Capt. Isaac Smith,

Josiah Smith,

Major Nathan Smith,

Daniel Tomlinson,

Capt. John Tomlinson,

Capt. Reuben Tucker.

MILFORD CEMETERY.

John Buckingham,

Benjamin Gillette.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

OF

GEN. DAVID HUMPHREYS BRANCH, NO. 1, CONNECTICUT SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

The General David Humphreys Branch, Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution, has the distinction of being the first local branch formed as an auxiliary to a State Society, and was organized on May 22nd, 1891. Its officers since then and their terms of service have been as follows:

PRESIDENTS.

HENRY B. HARRISON	1891-1893
SAMUEL E. MERWIN, JR.	1894-1897
FRANKLIN H. HART.	1898-1899
GEORGE H. FORD.	1900-1903
WILSON H. LEE.	1904-1905
GEORGE B. MARTIN.	1906-1907
SEYMOUR C. LOOMIS.	1908-1910

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

NATHAN EASTERBROOK, JR.	1891-1893
FRANKLIN H. HART	1894-1897
CORNELIUS S. MOREHOUSE.	1898-1899
FRANK C. BUSHNELL.	1900
EVERETT E. LORD.	1901
WILSON H. LEE.	1902-1903
BENJAMIN R. ENGLISH.	1904-1905
SEYMOUR C. LOOMIS.	1906-1907
WILLIAM S. WELLS.	1908-1910

Officers and Members

SECRETARIES.

DWIGHT E. BOWERS.....	1891-1892
GEORGE CHADWICK STOCK.....	1893
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.....	1894-1904
WILLIAM D. SCRANTON.....	1905-1910

TREASURERS.

DWIGHT E. BOWERS.....	1891
JOHN C. HOLLISTER.....	1892-1900
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.....	1901-1904
WILLIAM D. SCRANTON.....	1905-1910

CHAPLAINS.

REV. DRYDEN W. PHELPS.....	1891-1892
REV. EDWIN S. LINES.....	1893-1904
REV. DRYDEN W. PHELPS.....	1905
REV. EDWIN S. LINES.....	1906-1908
REV. ANSON PHELPS STOKES.....	1909-1910

HISTORIANS.

REV. ALONZO M. LEWIS.....	1891
ALBERT McC. MATHEWSON.....	1892
SAMUEL E. BARNEY.....	1893-1897
HOWARD C. VIBBERT.....	1898-1902
REV. DRYDEN W. PHELPS.....	1903-1905
CHARLES E. P. SANFORD.....	1906-1908
EDWARD E. BRADLEY.....	1909-1910

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEEMEN.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.....	1891-1894
EVERETT E. LORD.....	1891-1893
L. WHEELER BEECHER.....	1891, 1894-1897
GEORGE R. CHAMBERLAIN.....	1892-1895
GEORGE H. FORD.....	1893-1899
BENJAMIN R. ENGLISH.....	1895-1901
WILSON H. LEE.....	1897-1903
FREDERICK S. WARD.....	1899-1904
FRANK A. CORBIN.....	1902-1905
AMOS F. BARNES.....	1903-1906
JOHN N. CHAMPION.....	1904-1907
GEORGE A. ALLING.....	1905-1908
WILLIAM O. PARDEE.....	1906-1910
ALBERT McC. MATHEWSON.....	1907-1910
CHARLES E. BURTON.....	1908-1910

MEMBERS.

Those whose names are printed in *italics* are deceased.

An asterisk (*) preceding the name indicates that the member resigned.

-
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| *ABBE, GEORGE E. | BRONSON, ROBERT A. |
| ALLING, DAVID R. | BROOKER, CHARLES F. |
| ALLING, EDWARD B. | BROOKS, ANSEL J. |
| ALLING, GEORGE A. | BROOKS, JOHN W. |
| ALLIS, TERENCE S. | BRUSSTAR, BENJAMIN F. |
| *ANDREWS, FREDERICK F. | <i>Bulford, John H.</i> |
| ATWATER, EDWARD B. | *BULL, WILLIAM E. |
| ATWATER, EDWARD I. | BURGESS, GEORGE F. |
| <i>Atwater, Frederick S.</i> | BURTON, CHARLES E. |
| *ATWATER, HARRY E. | BURTON, GEORGE L. |
| <i>Atwater, William J.</i> | BURTON, GEORGE R. |
| ATWOOD, WILLIAM H. | BURTON, LOUIS R. |
| AVERY, EDWARD P. | BURROUGHS, FREDERICK C. |
| | *BURWELL, ROBERT N. |
| BAKER, ELLIS B. | <i>Bushnell, Asa C.</i> |
| <i>Baldwin, Henry</i> | BUSHNELL, ERICSON F. |
| BARLOW, CHARLES C. | BUSHNELL, FRANK C. |
| BARNES, AMOS F. | BUSHNELL, PHILO A. |
| <i>Barnes, T. Atwater</i> | BUSHNELL, WINTHROP G. |
| *BARNUM, GEORGE S. | BUTLER, SYDNEY P. |
| *BARNUM, STARR H. | |
| BASSETT, GEORGE J. | *CAMP, HENRY E. |
| <i>Beecher, Ebenezer B.</i> | <i>Chamberlain, George R.</i> |
| <i>Beecher, Edward C.</i> | <i>Chamberlin, James H. P.</i> |
| BEECHER, L. WHEELER | CHAMPION, JOHN N. |
| *BEERS, CARL E. | CHANDLER, WILLIAM E. |
| *BEERS, HENRY E. | CHAPMAN, ROBERT W. |
| BIGELOW, FRANK L. | CHATTERTON, F. JOSEPH |
| BIRD, CLINTON H. | *CLARK, CLARENCE L. |
| <i>Blakeslee, Charles H.</i> | CLARK, EDWARD L. |
| BOSTWICK, FREDERICK | *CLARK, HERMAN D. |
| BOSTWICK, LEONARD | *COBURN, JOHN S. |
| <i>Bouton, William H.</i> | <i>Coe, Edward T.</i> |
| <i>Bowers, Dwight E.</i> | <i>Cogswell, Frederick H.</i> |
| BOYD, EDWARD E. | CORBIN, ALGERNON B. |
| BRADLEY, EDWARD E. | CORBIN, FRANK A. |
| BRADLEY, FREDERICK T. | *COWLES, FREDERICK L. |
| BRADLEY, GEORGE T. | CRANE, GEORGE W. |
| <i>Bradley, William J.</i> | *CRIPPEN, DANIEL W. |

CROSS, MORELLE F.
 *CROUSE, GEORGE N.
 CUNNINGHAM, JOSEPH B.

DAVIS, RICHARD G.
 DEMING, LUCIUS P.
Dewell, James D.
 *DEWELL, JAMES D., JR.,
Dibble, Ezra B.
Downs, William E.

EARLE, ARTHUR W.
 *EASTERBROOK, FREDERICK J.
 EASTERBROOK, NATHAN, JR.,
Eaton, Daniel C.
Ely, William H.
 ENGLISH, BENJAMIN R.
English, James E.
 EWING, CHESTER W.

FARLEE, GEORGE R.
 FARNSWORTH, FREDERICK B.
 *FARREN, MERRITT A.
Farren, Roswell B.
Farren, Willis H.
 *FERRY, EDWIN S.
 *FIELD, FREDERICK W.
 *FITCH, NATHAN B.
 FOOTE, ELLSWORTH I.
 FORD, GEORGE H.
Ford, William E.
Fowler, Charles H.
 FOX, EDWARD L.
Fox, Simeon J.

*GALPIN, WILLIAM A.
 GARDNER, ROBERT S.
Gilbert, Levi C.
 *GILBERT, WALTER R.
 *GILBERT, WILLIAM T.
 GOUGH, CHARLES H.
 GREELEY, EDWIN S.
 GRISWOLD, CHARLES

HALLOCK, EDWIN
 HARMON, EDWARD F.
Harrison, Henry B.

HART, CHARLES E.
 HART, FRANKLIN H.
 *HART, WILLIAM A.
 HAYES, NATHANIEL J.
 HEATON, JOHN EDWARD
 *HENDEE, EDWARD D.
 HENDRICK, ALBERT C.
 HEWITT, ELISHA
 HEWITT, HARRISON
 *HILTON, CHARLES H.
 HOADLEY, CARLETON E.
 HOLDEN, FREDERICK H.
Hollister, John C.
 *HOLT, ALFRED
 HOPSON, WILLIAM F.
 *HOSMER, FREDERICK A.
 HOTCHKISS, HOBART L.
 HOTCHKISS, NORTON R.
 HOWARTH, JAMES A.
 *HUBBARD, GEORGE A.
 HULL, JOHN A.
 *HYDE, SAMUEL D.

*INGERSOLL, CHARLES A.

Jackson, Frederick A.
 *JEWETT, WILLIAM H.
 *JOHNSON, CHARLES F.
 JONES, DANIEL A.

KENDALL, NATHANIEL W.
 KENNEDY, JOHN B.
 *KENNEY, JOHN W.
 *KENNEY, WILLIAM S.
 KEYES, GEORGE A.
 *KIMBERLEY, ENOS S.

*LAMBERT, WILBUR C.
 LEE, WILSON H.
Lceeds, John H.
 LINES, EDWIN S.
Lines, John M.
Littlejohn, Percy D.
 *LOCKWOOD, EDGAR
 LOOMIS, SEYMOUR C.
 LORD, EVERETT E.
 *LOVEJOY, JOHN F.
 *LYMAN, HENRY A.

- MACDONALD, THEODORE H.
 MAGILL, CLAUDE A.
 MANN, B. HARTLEY
 MARTIN, GEORGE B.
 MASON, FRANK H.
 MATHEWSON, A. MCCLELLAN
 *McCLUNG, LEE
 McNEIL, CHARLES F.
McQueen, John B.
Mersick, Charles S.
 MERWIN, JOHN N.
Merwin, Samuel E.
 METCALF, WILLIAM H.
Miller, Eugene S.
 *MIX, CHARLES W.
 MIX, ELI
 *MIX, WILLIS L.
Monson, Frank A.
 MONTGOMERY, PHELPS
Morehouse, Cornelius S.
Morgan, L. L.
 MORGAN, WILLIAM E.
Morse, Gardner
 MOSELEY, WILLIAM M.
Moses, George N.
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