

THE
Revolutionary Soldiers
OF
Redding, Connecticut

W. E. GRUMMAN

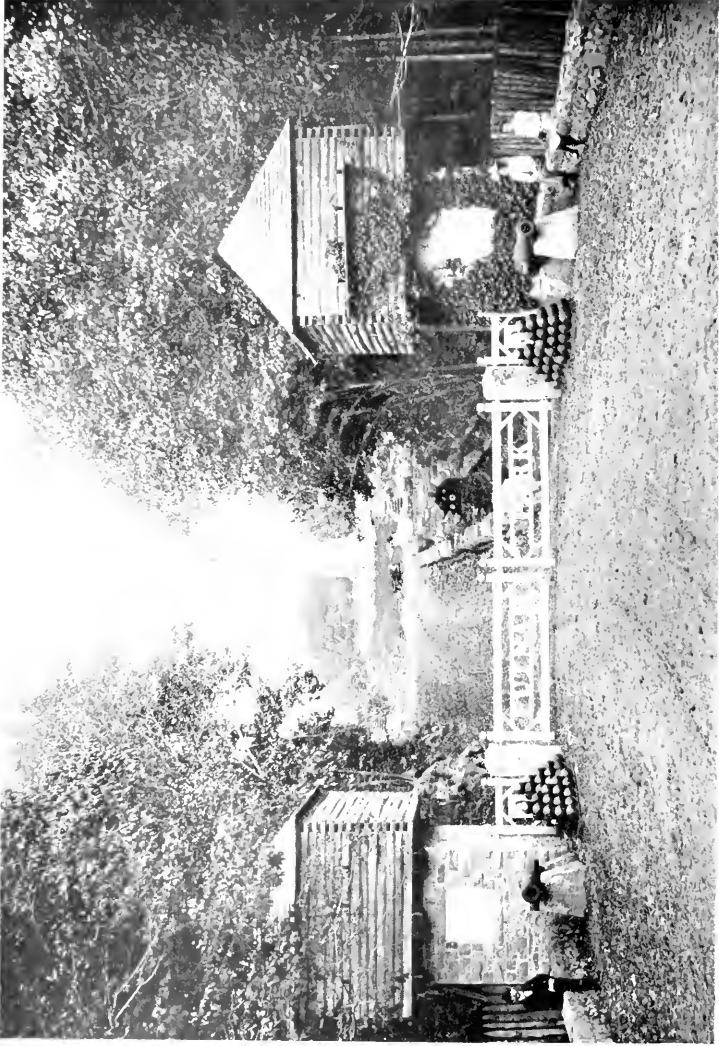


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ENTRANCE GATE, PUTNAM PARK.

THE
Revolutionary Soldiers
OF
REDDING,
Connecticut,

AND THE

Record of their Services;

WITH

Mention of Others who Rendered Service or Suffered Loss at the hands of the Enemy during the **Struggle for Independence**, 1775-1783; *together* with some Account of the LOYALISTS of the TOWN and Vicinity; their Organization, their Efforts and Sacrifices in Behalf of the Cause of their KING, and their Ultimate Fate.

By

WILLIAM EDGAR GRUMMAN.



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By WILLIAM E. GRUMMAN.



*Age following age shall these events relate,
Till Time's old empire yield to deflined fate;
Historic truth our guardian chiefs proclaim
Their worth, their actions, and their deathless fame.*

JOEL BARLOW: *The Prospect of Peace.*

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TO THE READER.

THIS volume is presented to the public with diffidence and the fear that its contents may not withstand the test of literary criticism. But the fear of criticism is not unknown to writers of greater ability, and the compiler is satisfied that his work must prove interesting to those for whom it was written.

Had such a work been undertaken a half century ago, far more interesting and satisfactory results could have been obtained. The Revolutionary soldiers had passed to rest, but the generation which succeeded them was still largely represented among men. Vast stores of Revolutionary anecdote were known to the immediate descendants of our patriot sires, but these people and their traditions are alike rapidly passing away. In their day, also, much historical material in manuscript or other documentary form is known to have existed, great part of which found its way through the hands of thrifty housewives to the sacks of the peddler's wagon, and as we contemplate this melancholy fact, it is impossible to repress a feeling of resentment toward that economical generation which bartered history for tinware. In this and other ways many valuable records have passed out of existence. Flame and the careless hand and uncertain memory of man have lost us much that would now be treasured with reverent care. But we must be content with what we have, thankful that so much has been rescued from oblivion, and hopeful that patient research or fortunate discovery may yet add something more to our knowledge of that interesting period of our country's history.

In the preparation of this work, the writer has availed himself of all the material within reach, and offers the result of his labors with the hope that its perusal may lead his readers to a better knowledge of some of the men and events of the Revolutionary period, and instil into their minds a more earnest desire to preserve and perpetuate that liberty which was proclaimed "throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

An enumeration of the sources from which the material contained in this book has been derived would form a very considerable addition to a task which the writer is glad to regard as completed; he therefore does not attempt it. It seems proper, however, to express here his obligations to certain individuals whose kind assistance, through the medium of suggestion, advice, or other means, has led to the discovery of valuable material; notably, to the librarians of the Lenox Library of New York and of the Connecticut State and Historical Libraries; to

Mr. John N. Nickerson, town clerk of Redding, for free access to the town records; to Mr. Charles Burr Todd for permission to quote from his works, and to numerous friends, not less valued because unnamed, whose contributions have enabled the author to more fully complete records which add much to the interest of the volume.

A brief index has been added to the historical section. From the arrangement of the biographical portion of the work, an index is there considered unnecessary.

The illustrations in this work have been procured with considerable difficulty. The cut of Putnam's headquarters, taken from Barber's "Connecticut Historical Collection," was obtained through the courtesy of Mr. Albert C. Bates, librarian of the Historical Society; the photographs of Rev. Mr. Bartlett, the guardhouse, and Gallows Hill were secured by Mr. F. E. Readman, photographer, of Norwalk, Conn., and six halftones are the work of the Hartford Engraving Company. The illustrations of the entrance and monument at Putnam Memorial Camp were kindly loaned by Mr. George A. Parker, of the Camp Commission.

For the British orders, reports, returns, and correspondence, the author is principally indebted to Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown of London, England.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Almighty Freedom! give my venturous song
The force, the charm that to thy voice belong.
'Tis thine to shape my course, to light my way,
To nerve my country with the patriot lay,
To teach all men where all their interest lies;
How rulers may be just and nations wise.
Strong in thy strength I bend no suppliant knee;
Invoke no miracle, no muse but thee.

JOEL BARLOW — *The Columbiad, Book I.*

I.

EARLY HISTORY — EVENTS PRECEDING THE REVOLUTION — BEGINNING OF HOSTILITIES — THE NORTHERN CAMPAIGN.

THE history of New England is the story of the growth of independence. The desire for liberty was the motive which led to its permanent colonization. "To enjoy religious liberty was the known end of the first comers' great adventure into this wilderness." The courage with which these early settlers braved the dangers of their wilderness home shows the value they set upon this freedom, since neither peril nor misfortune could force them to return to a land where independent opinion was denied them. The forms of government which they instituted among themselves, the vigor and determination with which they resisted foreign aggression and monarchical despotism, exhibit their devotion to the cause of civil liberty. Among all classes in this new land grew the desire for the enjoyment of freedom in larger measure than they had ever known before. The contentions which arose for the absolute ownership of the soil, for the privilege of self-government, for representation in the national councils, and the increasing desire for social privileges, educational advantages, and opportunities for advancement, were contributory to the causes of the great struggle which taught "rulers to be just and nations wise." What part was borne in this conflict by the men who dwelt among our rugged hills, these pages may reveal.

It is to Roger Ludlow, among the leaders who planted the

seed of independence in New England's rock-bound soil, that we are indebted for the particular effort at colonization which finally resulted in the settlement of Redding and the development of its history. A gentleman by birth, a lawyer by profession, he came early to New England, and soon made his influence felt in the shaping of public affairs. Removing from Massachusetts Bay, he became prominent in the public service of the colony of Connecticut, was one of the leaders in the settlement at Windsor, and in 1639 we find him a spectator of the struggle that ensued when the troops under Capt. John Mason drove the Pequots into their last stronghold in the recesses of the Sasqua swamp. In the following year, commissioned to plant a settlement at Pequonnock, he passed beyond his appointed destination, and on the fertile plains of Uncoway, near the scene of the "swamp fight," he founded the town of Fairfield. Here he made his home for fifteen years, standing high in the councils of town and colony, and aiding the growth of the community of which he was the founder. At the end of this period, with political ambitions disappointed, embroiled in dissensions which grew out of the delusion of witchcraft, and suffering financial reverses, he turned his steps away from the fair town he had founded, and disappeared into the mists of history. But, under other able leaders, the settlement grew in power, numbers, and influence, pressed back the boundaries of the red man's domain, and extended its territory, its commerce, and its importance. Jealous of their hard-won freedom, and desirous that neither king nor peer should establish overlordship among them, the settlers hastened to acquire the best title they could to the lands they occupied, and to parcel out among themselves all new lands to which they could obtain access. Individual grants, large and small, were matters of frequent record, one of the most remarkable of these being that curious division of territory known as "the Longlots" — strips of land less than one hundred rods in width, but running back twelve or fifteen miles into the country. By degrees the settlement expanded till, meeting the confines of other communities on either hand, it began slowly to reach out toward the higher grounds to the northward. As it moved on, the wigwam of the savage was displaced by the solitary log-house of the settler, which in

time was surrounded by other dwellings, and hamlets appeared where pathless forests had grown. The church and the school-house took their places as factors in the moral and material advancement of the people as, step by step, civilization advanced along the highlands, and the spirit of liberty kept pace beside it.

The first indication of settlement in that section which at length became the town of Redding is found in the record of a large grant of land to a single individual, followed by other grants or sales to eager speculators. Then we have a glimpse of its tiny settlement of three widely-separated habitations, their only highway a forest path. Later, a rude church appears, which, during the Revolution, was the scene of other than devotional exercises, serving the purpose of a town hall as well. By the middle of the eighteenth century Redding had become a parish numbering upward of one thousand souls, and an agitation for township privileges resulted, in 1767, in its erection into a separate town.

Before the separation from the parent town took place, trouble between the colonies and the royal government had developed and had already assumed serious proportions. These difficulties had long been accumulating. For years the colonists had warily guarded their rights and privileges against attempted encroachments and aggressions, resorting to diplomacy and conciliatory measures when such could be successfully employed, and to open opposition only when all other means had failed. At various periods of their history they had been compelled to resist the efforts of royal despots for the subversion of their liberties, and from the days of Cromwell such attempts were a constant menace to them. Yet through all, they remained steadfast in their allegiance to the crown, rendering at all times such aid as lay in their power. During the several wars with France, which extended to the American continent, the colonies contributed both men and means to aid the armies of England. The effort to lay upon the colonies the burden of wars which they had not provoked was regarded by them as a flagrant injustice, and after the conclusion of the last French war the attempt to tax the Americans to pay the expenses of the conflict roused the indignation of the people. Blood they had spilled and treasure they had spent to main-

tain the honor and supremacy of the mother country, and they had reaped ingratitude. The passage of the Stamp Act in 1765 roused public feeling to fever heat. Public officials charged with the enforcement of the act were forced to resign. Its repeal but temporarily delayed the gathering storm. The imposition, in 1767, of a tax on tea and other imports, and the attempt to collect revenue thereon, caused the anger of the people to break out afresh. But this time the British ministry was determined to enforce its authority, and the Americans were as firmly resolved on resistance. Seizures of property and other acts of British officials led to open hostility; collisions occurred between the English soldiery which had been sent to America and the people of the towns where they were quartered; blood was shed, and an implacable hatred aroused in the breasts of the colonists. The partial repeal of the duties failed to allay the excitement. The nocturnal excursion of the "Boston Tea Party" exasperated the ministry, which, in reprisal, closed the port of Boston through the agency of the Port Bill, thus cutting off all supplies for that city by water. Immediately the colonists took up the cause of their Boston brethren, and resolutions of sympathy and approval of their conduct were voted, and supplies were forwarded from all sections. Words of encouragement, and aid of a more substantial nature, were the contributions of many of the Connecticut towns.

From this time forward the hostility engendered by the acts of the home government became more pronounced and active, involving not only the military representatives of the crown, but also the civil authorities acting under royal commission and the large minority whose interests inclined them to the support of the royal cause, to which they were resolved to adhere, while regretting the policy which brought about such a critical state of affairs. To these was opposed an element bent on governmental reform, in a mood to defy all authority, and to visit its displeasure by violent methods upon those who opposed the popular will. Intermingled with these classes was a considerable number of citizens whose opinions were not yet definitely formed, and whom circumstances might sway to either side. As the crisis approached, the rage of the populace was specially visited upon those who upheld the

course of the royal government. Resort was had to acts of violence. The tories were mobbed, plundered, intimidated, tarred and feathered, carted about the public streets as a public spectacle. Such acts, though indefensible, are inseparable from the conditions accompanying a great popular upheaval, and have had their counterparts in more recent history. Private malice and a spirit of mischief, as well as patriotic fervor and popular indignation, furnished pretexts for these unlawful proceedings. To prevent such outrages Congress had committed the care of tories and suspected persons to the various committees of inspection and observation, but these were not always efficient in the performance of their duties.

Redding was not free from this species of disorder. Here, as elsewhere, were the elements necessary for its production: the firm loyalist, the inflexible patriot, the lawless character. To what extent the animosities bred by the political discords of previous years had been carried is not shown, but the beginning of the year 1775 inaugurated a miniature reign of terror for the tories of this vicinity. The proceedings of the Continental Congress of September 5, 1774, furnished the occasion for a movement on the part of the tories which led to the most unhappy results. The Congress adopted a declaration of rights, claiming the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property as natural rights, and the common law of England as the heritage of the colonists; declared the people bound by no law to which they had not consented through their own representatives; asserted the right of local government by colonial assemblies, and the right to trial by juries selected from the people; denied to Parliament all power of taxation; protested against the quartering of standing armies upon the colonies without their consent; denounced eleven recent parliamentary acts; and formed an "American Association," pledging its members to entire commercial non-intercourse with Great Britain and its dependencies, or with any American colony which failed to uphold the association, until all obnoxious legislation should be repealed. Committees were to be appointed in every locality throughout the colonies to detect violators of the association, with whom all dealings were to be broken off. The "Declaration of Colonial Rights" came very near being a declaration of independence.

These proceedings were looked upon with anxiety and alarm by loyalists everywhere, who saw the peace and security of the country, as well as their own personal interests, jeopardized thereby. They at once formed loyalist associations, protesting against the resolves of the patriot Congress. A considerable number of the tories of Fairfield County organized under the name of the "Reading Loyalist Association," and in February, 1775, caused a series of resolutions to be published in James Rivington's Gazetteer at New York, publicly declaring their sentiments relative to the proceedings of Congress and the acts of the American Association. Their story can be most fitly and fully presented by the republication of the original documents, as given in Force's "American Archives":

READING (CONN.) ASSOCIATION.

MR. RIVINGTON: In the present critical situation of publick affairs, we the subscribers, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the town of *Reading*, and the adjoining parts, in the County of Fairfield, and Colony of *Connecticut*, think it necessary, (through the columns of your Paper) to assure the publick that we are open enemies to any change in the present happy Constitution; and highly disapprove of all measures in any degree calculated to promote confusion and disorder; for which purpose, and in order to avoid the general censure incurred by a great part of this Colony from the mode of conduct here adopted for the purpose of opposing the British Government, we have entered into the following Resolves and Agreements, viz:

First. *Resolved*, That while we enjoy the privileges and immunities of the *English* Constitution, we will render all due obedience to his most gracious Majesty King *George* the Third, and that a firm dependence on the mother country is essential to our political safety and happiness.

Second. *Resolved*, That the privileges and immunities of this Constitution are yet (in a good degree) continued to all his Majesty's American subjects, except those who, we conceive, have justly forfeited their title thereto.

Third. *Resolved*, That we suppose the Continental Congress was constituted for the purpose of restoring harmony between Great Britain and her Colonies, and removing the displeasure of his Majesty towards his American subjects, whereas, on the contrary, some of their Resolutions appear to us immediately calculated to widen the present unhappy breach, counteract the first principles of civil society, and in a great degree abridge the privileges of their constituents.

Fourth. *Resolved*, That notwithstanding we will in all circumstances, conduct with prudence and moderation, we consider it an indispensable duty we owe to our King and Constitution, our country and

posterity, to defend, maintain, and preserve, at the risk of our lives and properties, the prerogative of the crown, and the privileges of the subject from all attacks by any rebellious body of men, any Committees of Inspection, Correspondence, &c.

[Signed by one hundred and forty one Inhabitants, whose names are to be seen at the Printer's.]

Immediately upon the publication of this document the patriots of Redding set themselves to work to discover the signers of the instrument. This does not seem to have been a matter of great difficulty, for presently a list of the Redding subscribers was made public.

READING (CONN.) COMMITTEE.

Whereas, there was a certain number of Resolves published in James Rivington's Gazetteer, of the 23^d of February, 1775, and said by said Rivington to be signed by one hundred and forty one Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Town of Reading, and the adjacent parts, in the County of Fairfield, and Colony of Connecticut; and whereas said Resolves are injurious to the rights of this Colony, and breathe a spirit of enmity and opposition to the rights and liberties of all America, and are in direct opposition to the Association of the Continental Congress; and notwithstanding said Resolutions were come into with a (seeming) view to secure the said signers some extraordinary privileges and immunities, yet either through negligence in the Printer, or upon design of the subscribers, said signed names are not made public: And now, if there be any advantage in adopting those principles, we are willing they should be entitled thereto; and for which end, and for the more effectual carrying into execution said Association we have taken some pains, and by the assistance of him who carried said Resolves to said Printer, we have obtained the whole of said names. But as we mean not to publish the names of any except those that belong to said Reading, their names are as follows, viz:

David Knap	Daniel Morehouse	Jonathan Meeker
Andrew Knap	Ephraim Deforest	Samuel Hawley
Daniel Lyon	Lazarus Beach	Jonathan Mallery, Jr.
Nehemiah Seely, Jun.	Seth Hull	John Seymour
Stephen Lacy	Hezekiah Platt	Jesse Bearlee
James Adams	Zebulon Platt	Darling Gyer
Zaccheus Morehouse	Timothy Platt	Ebenezer Williams
Ephraim Whitlock	Lazarus Wheeler	Paul Bartram
Jabez Lyon	Joshua Hall	John Gyer
Prince Hawse	Jonathan Knap	Abel Burr
Andrew Patchen	James Gray	Shubael Bennet
Ezekiel Hill	Peter Lyon	John Picket
David Manrow	John Drew	John Picket, Jun.

Obed Hendrix	John Lyon	James Morgan
Isaac Platt	John Mallery	Nathaniel Gyer
Enos Lee	John Raymond	Asa Norton
John Lee	Eli Lyon	Eleazur Olmsted
Nathaniel Barlow	Enos Wheeler	Isaac Bunnell
Asael Patchen	David Crowfoot	Thaddeus Gyer
Benjamin Sturgis	Thomas Munson	William Manrow
Ebenezer Sturgis	Nehemiah Seely	Joseph Gyer
William Lee	Charles McNeil	John Sherwood
Seth Banks	Stephen Betts	Simeon Munger
David Turney	Ephraim Meeker	Joseph Burr
John Sandford	John Layne	

N. B. There are only forty-two Freeholders in the above number: there are several minors, &c., to make the above number of seventy-four, that belong to said Reading, and we hereby hold them up to publick view, as opposers to the Association of said Congress.

Signed by order of the Committee of Observation for said Town of Reading.

EBENEZER COUCH, *Chairman.*

Something like taunt and sarcasm is apparent in this circular of the Redding committee. Whether such was its intent, such was evidently its effect. After consultation, the loyalists resolved to make a stand, and, through the medium they had previously employed, boldly declared their entire membership. The answer to the committee appeared in Rivington's paper:

MR. RIVINGTON: You are desired by many staunch friends of the King and the Constitution, in this Colony, to insert the names of the subscribers to the Reading Association, as published in the *Gazetteer*, on the 23^d of February.

JOHN LYON.

Capt. Joshua Hall	John Drew	John Hall
Capt. James Morgan	John Mallery	Moses Knap
Lieut. Daniel Lyon	John Mallery, Jun.	Neil McNeil
Lient. Peter Lyon	Ephraim Meeker	Barnard Kane
Ensign Sam Hawley	Ephraim Deforest	C. McNeil
David Knap	James Adams	Jabez Lyon
Stephen Betts	Joseph Burr	Calvin Wheeler
Timothy Platt	H Ezekiah Platt	Lazarus Wheeler
Joseph Lyon	Zebulon Platt	Enos Wheeler
Lazarus Beach	Jesse Bardslee	Stephen Lacy
Seth Hull	Jonathan Knap	Dr. Asa Norton
John Sanford	Simeon Munger	Jonathan Meaker
James Gray, Jun.	Prince Hawes	John Lane
John Lyon	John Seymour	Neh. Seely, Jun.

Zaccheus Morehouse	Eleazer Olmsted	Isaac Drew
Ephraim Whitlock	Obed Hendrix	Peter Drew
Andrew Patchen	Abner Gilbert	Benjamin Williams
Ezekiel Hill	Isaac Platt	Samuel Judd Jun.
Daniel Morehouse	Jonathan Burr	James Gray
William Caldwell	William Manrow	Nehemiah Whitlock
Ebenezer Lyon	Enos Lee	Samuel Judd
Peter Thorn	Silas Lee	Ezra Kellogg
Peter Jackson	John Lee	Jabez Taylor Jun.
David Munro	Nathaniel Lee	Silas Taylor
Jabez Adams	Joseph Fairchild	Jonathan Judd
John Bartram	Nathaniel Barlow	Benjamin Bailey
Andrew Knap	Thaddeus Guyer	William Judd
David Turny	Joseph Guyer	Hezekiah Whitlock
Gersham Bulkley	Asael Patchen	Samuel Hoyt, Jun.
John Raymond	Ben. Sturges	James Hoyt
Eli Lyon	John Sherwood	Samuel Bailey
Nathaniel Guyer	Ebenezer Sturges	Michael Benedict
Ephraim Robbins	William Lee	Comfort Barnum
Isaac Bunnell	Seth Banks	Ezra Percy
Darling Guyer	John Byington Jun.	Nathaniel Picket
David Crofut	John Pickwit	Elijah Barnum
Thomas Munson	John Pickwit, Jun.	Ebenezer Whitlock
Jonathan Lyon	Abel Platt	James Davis
Gersham Lyon, Jun	Joseph Platt	Solomon Cutis
Jesse Lyon	Neh. St. John	Daniel Caseis
Thomas Lyon	Israel Rowland	Nehemiah Seely
Stephen Couch	Silas Griffin	Peter Bulkley
Ebenezer Williams	William Bradley	Ebenezer Mills
Paul Bartram	William Hambleton	John Drew
John Guyer	James Rowell,	Nathan Mallery Jun.
Abel Burr	Joseph Edwards, Jun.	Josiah Platt
Abel Burr, Jun.	C. Fairchild	
Shubael Bennet	J. Morehouse	

N. B. *Obadiah Platt* having been proscribed in Mr. *Gaines* Paper, on a suspicion of subscribing the Association, the publick may be assured the above is the very list delivered to the Printers and that *Obadiah Platt's* name was not inserted in it.

There are no signers to this piece under twenty-one years of age.

Then the storm broke. The members of the association being publicly known, were now committed to the support of the royal government or to the necessity of submitting to the demands of the dominant party. Men of various shades of opinion were among the signers of the resolves: ardent loyalists, conservative citizens, timid individuals seeking the safe

side, for absolute unanimity is not to be found in any combination of men. Each had placed his own interpretation on the document he signed, and affixed his name with whatever mental reservations he chose to make.

Many of the loyalist associators were induced, by means more readily guessed than known, to refrain from active opposition to the patriots; the course of events soon brought some of them into complete accord with the opponents of the home government; but upon the heads of those who persisted in upholding the royal authority the wrath of the people fell with unmitigated severity. Just what was done with these unfortunate persons may be inferred from statements made in a preceding paragraph, or learned from personal records in another part of this volume. The severity of their treatment exceeded their powers of endurance. The harassed tories fled to the forest, and, hidden in caves and thickets, watched and waited for an opportunity to place themselves under royal protection. No other refuge could they find, for the British army was far away, soon to be besieged in Boston, and finally to be forced out of the country altogether, and it was many months before the arrival of royal troops at New York brought the prospect of deliverance. Even then, escape to the British lines was an undertaking of extreme difficulty and peril, for the vigilant patriots guarded every avenue of retreat. The lines of the American army barred passage by land to New York, and the patriots seem early to have secured all the water craft on the northern coast of Long Island Sound, so that flight by water was only rendered possible by the aid of expeditions from the opposite shore. Nevertheless, many of the Redding loyalists got away during the course of the war, took refuge within the British lines, and even bore arms against their former neighbors.

Such was the state of affairs in the town of Redding when the fateful 19th of April, 1775, dawned upon the American colonies, and the country was electrified by the news of the affair at Lexington. The legislature was immediately convened, and authorized the embodiment of one-fourth of the militia, to be formed into six regiments of about one thousand men each. Soon the war-drums were calling the people to arms, and, while they were preparing for the field, news came

of the bloodless capture of Ticonderoga, with its immense stores of war material, including nearly two hundred cannon of various kinds and calibres, one hundred stand of arms, and large quantities of ammunition and commissary stores. This exploit, planned, organized, led and executed by Connecticut men, and paid for out of the Connecticut treasury, stood out in strong contrast to the expedition against Concord, where the king's troops had spilled so much of their blood to disable a few cannon and destroy sixty barrels of flour. Then, while public excitement was at its highest pitch, came the terrific climax of Bunker Hill, where the martial pride and power of Great Britain were humbled by a few hundred undisciplined and toil-weary farmers, and a profitless victory secured to the royal arms only after an unparalleled slaughter.

No Redding man, so far as known, received his baptism of fire in that blaze of battle, which strewed the slopes of Bunker Hill with the forms of gallant men. But they heard the story — our soldiers and our people — of the midnight assembly of troops and the march to the hill; of the hours of toil in the darkness, unsuspected by the enemy in town or fleet till daylight revealed their work, when the roar of cannon, the tramp of assembling battalions, the sight of housetops and hillsides crowded with eager, anxious spectators, nerved the tired patriots for the coming ordeal of battle, toiling on, weary, thirsty, hungry, while the British soldiery crossed the river, formed in splendid array, ate their noonday meal at leisure — the last for so many of them — as shot and shell flew incessantly over their heads, then rose to their places in line, and advanced upon that weak defense, only to fall by hundreds before a withering blast of musketry, or be hurled in headlong haste back upon the river; and how, at last, they won the hill, not by superior numbers, or courage, or discipline, or leadership, but solely because the ammunition of the defenders was exhausted, and more could not be had. But the encounter intensified the spirit of resistance, bred contempt of the military prestige of Britain, and inspired the soldiers of the colonies with the hope of brilliant achievement. In this spirit, doubtless, the soldiers of our town went forward to the task assigned them. An invasion of Canada had been projected, with the intention of gaining the British posts in that region, and of bringing over its in-

habitants to the support of the colonies. For this purpose some three thousand troops were mobilized, consisting of one regiment from New York and two from Connecticut. The Fifth Connecticut, commanded by Col. David Waterbury, contained a company recruited from Redding and vicinity, and led by a Redding officer, Captain Zalmon Read. The roll of this company carries nearly one hundred names, about one-third of which are easily recognizable as those of Redding men.

TENTH COMPANY, FIFTH REGIMENT, CONNECTICUT LINE.

Capt. Zalmon Read	Francis Huteneac	John Squier
Lieut. Ezekiel Sanford	Gershom Salmon	David Fairchild
Lieut. David Peet	George Perry	Daniel Osborn
Ensign Benj. Nichols	Henry Hopkins	Ephraim Butler
Aaron Hull	Jeremiah Batterson	Elias Brisby
Gideon Peet	John Parsons	Ezban Hubble
Aaron Barlow	Jesse Rowland	John Byington
Daniel Silliman	Jos. Dickson	Jos. Whitlock
Daniel Couch	Jery Jarsbon	John Jones
Aaron Sanford	Jery Riand	John Blackman Jr.
Samuel Barlow	John Blackman	Jos. Jackson
Jabez Burr	Jonathan Ford	Isaac Fairchild
Renben Peet	Joshua Jackson	James Judson
Abijah Gregory	Jedediah Wells	John Fairchild
Stephen Hurlbut	Israel Clifford	Nathan Coley
Ebenezer Burr	Enoch Towner	Samuel Gould
Daniel Robinson	Stephen Hall	Stephen Mecker
Abraham Adams	Israel Barnum	Asael Turrell
Andrew Patchen	Jasper Jones	David Bennet
Charles White	Joseph Merrit	Elijah Elmore
Daniel Gorham	Martin Patchen	Ebenezer Gilbert
Daniel Bartlet	Matthew Hall	Ebenezer French
David Sturges	Nathan Rumsay	Jediah Rigs
Daniel Read	Phineas Squier	Morris Griffin
Daniel Blackman	Ruben Nichols	Nathan Blackman
David Hubble	Samuel Gilbert	Ruben Chapman
David Minot	Sturges Lines	Samuel French
David Pembleton	Solomon Green	Seth Bulkly
Daniel Platt	William Bunet	Eliphalet Russell
Elijah Sears	Zibe Westcote	John Alabin
Eliphalet Hubbard	Jack Sherwood	Benjamin Seeley

[Rec. Ct. Men in Rev.]

The Fifth was a large regiment, over one thousand strong, and in the latter part of June marched to New York. On the

26th it embarked on transport vessels, and proceeded up the Hudson, arriving at Albany on the 28th, after a run of about twenty-eight hours. On the 29th the troops began their northward march. Their immediate destination was St. Johns, a fortified post on the Sorel River, the outlet of Lake Champlain. Until the 11th of August they were journeying toward Skeensboro, on the headwaters of the lake. On this march the men had their first experience of the discomforts of soldier life; the road to Skeensboro was wet and slippery, the night of August 10th was extremely wet, and the troops sheltered themselves as best they could under hemlock boughs. About 10 A. M. of the following day they reached Skeensboro, where boats were found in readiness to carry them to Ticonderoga and, immediately embarking, arrived at the fort the same day. Here they found temporary shelter till the 13th, when the tents and baggage, which had been sent by way of Lake George, arrived, and the men went into camp and enjoyed a season of repose.

The troops composing the expedition consisted, at this time, of the 1st and 5th Connecticut regiments, Lamb's artillery, and some New York battalions, Connecticut furnishing much the larger proportion of men. In its material, the army included many of the sturdy, free-spirited sons of New England; a willing, but not well-disciplined body, neither showy nor orderly. There was probably little attempt at uniformity in dress and equipment; men and muskets were the chief requirements of the campaign. The army early manifested the military vices. The Rev. Benjamin Trumbull, who accompanied the expedition as chaplain, later wrote of it: "Perhaps there never was a more ill-governed, profane, and wicked army, among a people of such advantages, on earth."

At six o'clock in the morning of Monday, August 28th, the whole army embarked for St. Johns. After a halt of three or four days at Crown Point, the expedition was again on its way. At noon on September 4th Gen. Schuyler, who commanded the Northern Department, gave final orders for the forward movement, and at seven o'clock in the evening the troops reached Isle Aux Noix, and a reconnoitering party was sent out toward St. Johns. September 6th a body of about one thousand men (of whom two hundred were New York

troops, and the remainder were from Col. Waterbury's regiment) was sent forward to commence the investment of St. Johns. This detachment arrived before the fort at 2 P. M., drew the enemy's fire, and adroitly landed in such a manner as to avoid an ambuscade which had been prepared for it. Having made good their landing, the troops were formed for battle and advanced toward the fort, when their left flank was suddenly assailed by a body of Canadians and Indians, placed in ambush at that point. Wheeling to the left, the Americans charged the enemy with great spirit and firmness, driving their opponents from the field. After this action the troops fell back to the water's edge and threw up a light breastwork within range of the enemy's shells, which were plentifully thrown among them.

Gen. Schuyler, having now developed the enemy's strength, satisfied that the place could not be carried by assault, and having no artillery at hand, fell back the next day to Isle Aux Noix, to make preparations for a siege. On the 10th he re-embarked his army, three days later ordered his cannon on board, and appointed the 15th as the date for moving down the river. Then occurred a breach between the commander and his troops. Schuyler asked for volunteers to undertake the capture of the enemy's naval force, which was regarded as the chief impediment to success, particularly a large schooner, well manned, and well provided with cannon. This proposition was regarded with disfavor and suspicion by the New England troops, who had no love for the New Yorkers, manifested a strong dislike for Schuyler, and showed an extreme partiality for their own leaders. They believed that Schuyler feared the enemy's strength on land and water, and that he sought in this way to fix the responsibility of failure on them, either through their refusal to undertake the enterprise, or their defeat in the attempt. To his request, therefore, the troops made answer that they were all volunteers, ready and willing to undertake any practicable and reasonable enterprise.

A council of war was held on the 15th, at which it appeared to be the general opinion that the enemy were too strong to be successfully engaged. Despondency prevailed, and the expedition seemed doomed to failure, when a letter was received from Major Livingston, announcing his success in another quarter

and promising the coöperation of three thousand Canadians. This put some heart into the leaders, and it was resolved to prosecute the siege. Col. Waterbury and Major Douglas, with a detail of three hundred and twenty men, were to undertake the capture of the enemy's schooner. Sunday, September 17th, the whole army, numbering now about fourteen hundred men, again set out for St. Johns, and encamped behind breastworks in front of the forts on the evening of the same day. On the following morning Major John Brown had a skirmish with the enemy. Col. Bedel was sent to his assistance with five hundred men, who, as they passed the forts, were fired upon by a body of the enemy, which issued from the works, but quickly retreated to cover. The American forces now took their positions, and maintained them throughout the siege. Clearing ground, erecting breastworks and batteries, reconnoitering, skirmishing, recruiting, kept the patriots fully occupied from this time forward. St. Johns was invested on all sides. Four hundred men, detailed for siege duty, were encamped south of the forts, three hundred and thirty were assigned to the water craft, and six hundred were posted at points on the north. The siege was now fully under way, but the inclemency of the season and the unhealthful location of the camps added greatly to the difficulties of the task. The ground on which the troops were encamped was low, wet, and miry; the company streets were muddy, the tents flooded; bushes, barks, and swamp-flags were used by the soldiers to serve as bedding and flooring for the tents.

On the 25th of September (the day on which Col. Ethan Allen and his party were captured in their ill-starred attempt upon Montreal) the American batteries opened fire upon St. Johns, and a heavy bombardment was kept up all day, the forts returning the fire with vigor. From this time till October 3d the weather was cold, wet, and stormy; the troops suffered greatly from exposure; the ground of the encampment was exceedingly muddy and wet; the men, chilled and miserable, were succumbing to disease; discouraging news of reverses in other quarters added to the gloom; the ardor of the Canadian allies began to cool; their Indian auxiliaries were seen to pass within the enemy's lines; and, to crown all, the stock of provisions began to fail. Deeper grew the gloom in the

patriot camp, as their hopes seemed about to be extinguished by the total failure of the expedition.

Nevertheless, the siege continued. October 4th some Canadians were erecting a breastwork on the east side of the lake when they were attacked by a body of regulars from the fort, whom they defeated. The next day there arrived from Ticonderoga a gun known as "the Old Sow," which, being placed in position, threw seven shells into the fort, which replied promptly by throwing twenty-four in return. About the middle of the month another council of war was called, at which it was resolved to erect another battery on the east side of the lake, to annoy the forts and destroy the enemy's shipping. Montgomery (now in command) did not approve of the proposed battery, but the decision of his officers proved to be a wise one, for the guns of this work eventually destroyed the enemy's schooner and crippled their naval power beyond repair.

Schuyler, meantime, had returned to Albany for troops and supplies, and further encouragement was derived from the news of the surrender of Chambly, a post on the Sorel north of St. Johns. Three days later (21st) the prisoners taken there were marched past the forts; on the 26th Gen. Wooster arrived; another battery was established northwest of the fort; the watercraft, carrying cannon and heavy baggage, dropped down the river to the north of the fort during the night. Several days were spent in mounting cannon and preparing for action, the Connecticut troops being detailed for artillery service. When all preparations had been made, the east and west batteries opened fire between 9 and 10 A. M. of Wednesday, November 1st, and a terrific bombardment closed the siege. An incessant and terrible fire was kept up for six hours, during which time one thousand cannon-balls and more than one hundred shells were thrown into the enemy's works. In the evening a flag of truce was sent into the fort, with proposals for its surrender. The British commander sought to delay his decision, and on the next day another flag was sent in, with some French prisoners taken at Chambly. After compelling these men to swear upon the Holy Evangels to the truth of their statements, Major Preston became convinced of the futility of further resistance, and

decided to enter into negotiations for the surrender of the post and garrison under his command.

By the terms of the surrender the garrison were to lay down their arms with the honors of war, and to remain prisoners till the close of hostilities or until exchanged. The total number of troops surrendered was 528; all the vessels of the enemy, with war material, stores, and thirty-nine brass and iron cannon, were also made trophies of war. The distressing siege of fifty days was at an end, and the first operation in the proposed conquest of Canada was completed. The soldiers suffered more from fatigue and inclement weather than from the casualties of battle. Although the cannon of the forts had thrown 2,500 shell and an equal quantity of ball, only twenty men had been killed on the American side during the entire siege; upwards of two hundred, however, were now on the sick list.

Immediately after the surrender, preparations for an advance on Montreal were begun. November 5th the Connecticut regiments turned in a quantity of damaged arms, and about four hundred of the captured muskets, good, serviceable weapons, with bayonets and cartridge boxes, were issued to them. On the 6th marching orders were published, and Waterbury's regiment moved out of camp at 11 A. M., and was soon facing the discomforts of bad weather and heavy roads. The other troops followed. The day was cloudy and heavy; toward night it rained hard; the roads were muddy, and the level country about them flooded with water. The 9th was a "weather-breeder," and on and after the following day snow, rain, and the blustering November wind were the constant accompaniments of the march. On Monday, November 13th, the troops marched into Montreal, suffering greatly from the hardships and exposures of the journey. Their term of service was soon to expire, and as the great object of the expedition was by no means yet attained, reënlistments were solicited by the commanding generals. But the soldiers were mostly sick of war—for the time, at least—as well as physically exhausted, and the prospect of returning to their distant firesides and anxious friends was too alluring to be resisted. A few of the hardiest undertook further service, however, and as Redding was represented among them, we

shall follow their fortunes further. The greater part of the Connecticut troops were discharged on the 28th of November, and made their way back at last to their distant homes.

This detailed account of the military operations around St. Johns is given for the reason that this was the first movement in which Redding soldiers participated. The general historian, because of the fruitless results of the Canadian campaign, makes very brief mention of it.

Meantime Arnold had been making his terrible wilderness march through the wilds of Maine, and on November 9th had appeared before Quebec. On the 1st of December Montgomery joined him with about three hundred men. The combined forces numbered less than one thousand. With these the American commanders undertook the reduction of Quebec. Their artillery being too light for siege operations, an assault was resolved upon. It was attempted on the last day of the year, in the midst of a furious snowstorm. The attack was made in four divisions. Montgomery, with the New York militia and part of the New England troops, moved northeast from Wolfe's Cove, passing between Cape Diamond and the river, in the face of a strong wind which blew snow and hail into the faces of his men, and along a narrow and slippery path, where a false step might precipitate a man into the abyss below. The faces of the men were covered with ice; they could see but a few feet ahead; commands could not be heard in the howling blast. Montgomery advanced with a small body of men, most of his command struggling through the drifts with scaling ladders, a half mile in the rear. The first barrier was found unguarded; from the second they received a discharge of grapeshot which killed Montgomery and twelve others. Repeated volleys of bullets and grape drove back the besiegers, who presently abandoned the attack. Arnold advanced promptly, under equal risks, to a similar experience. The storm beat furiously upon his column, whirling great drifts of snow into the path, and at the first barrier the general received a wound in the leg which incapacitated him for further effort. After four hours of stubborn fighting, Arnold's command was surrendered by its leader, Captain Daniel Morgan. The other columns accomplished nothing of value, and were captured after slight resistance. One-half of Arnold's

force became prisoners of war, and, retreating from this field of misfortune, he took refuge behind breastworks of snow in the vicinity of Quebec, and there passed the remainder of the winter. The arrival of British reinforcements compelled the evacuation of Canada by the American forces in the following spring, and the disheartened remnant of the army of the Northern Campaign made its final retreat. Soldiers of Redding were among those who endured the bitterest privations of this ill-starred expedition, and it is noticeable that few of them ever re-entered the Continental service, though many afterward fought manfully in defense of their native soil.

During this campaign, while so many patriot soldiers were absent from the town, the tories seem to have entertained thoughts of resistance. They armed themselves, and had, perhaps, some secret organization, but the patriots, alert and active, marched through the countryside under the command of Lt.-Col. Ichabod Lewis, disarmed the loyalists, and exacted from them a promise to remain strictly neutral during the conflict. Reference to this affair is found in the town records, under date of December 13, 1775:

“Voted, that this Town pay by way of Town Rate to Peter Fairchild Thirteen Pounds Lawfull money for victuals, drink and Horse Keeping, when Col. Ichabod Lewis &c &c &c came to Redding and Disarm'd the Tories.”

II.

THE LONG ISLAND CAMPAIGN.

IF the failure of the Canadian expedition brought sadness to the people of Redding, as it did to the other towns of the colony, the events of the year 1776 were destined to intensify that feeling. Washington had taken command of the American army at Cambridge in July, 1775, and under his masterly management military operations had been conducted with such vigor and success that by the middle of March, 1776, the British were literally squeezed out of Boston. Before this event Washington had foreseen the necessity for protecting New York, and as early as January, 1776, had called for troops to go to the defense of that city. Accordingly, two Connecticut regiments, under Colonels David Waterbury and Andrew Ward, were embodied, and Waterbury's marched into New York before the end of the month. In its ranks was Capt. Zalmon Read, again leading a company under his old commander. The regiment remained in service about two months, mainly engaged in the labor of erecting fortifications under the direction of Gen. Putnam. March 18th. as the British were leaving Boston, Washington made a second requisition for troops, under which two more regiments were to be raised in Connecticut for the defense of New York, eighteen hundred men being drafted from the militia for this purpose. The regiments were to consist of ten companies each, with ninety men to a company. Fairfield County contributed the troops for a regiment to be commanded by Col. Gold Selleck Silliman, three hundred and sixty men being taken from the Fourth Connecticut militia, whose territorial district comprised the towns of Fairfield, Stratford, and Redding. No roster of this regiment has been found, but Redding men undoubtedly served in it. In May another battalion, raised for the general defense of the state, was placed under the command of Col. Philip Burr Bradley — of it we shall hear further.

On leaving Boston, Howe, the British commander, had sailed away to Halifax, where he remained long enough to recuperate his exhausted troops, and to obtain reinforcements

from England and the continent. In June it became known that he was coming back after his revenge, and renewed efforts were made to raise troops to oppose him. Six battalions were ordered to be recruited in Connecticut for this purpose. These, with Bradley's Battalion, were brigaded together during the Long Island campaign under Gen. James Wadsworth. Silliman's was designated the First, and Capt. Read was one of its company officers.

On the 10th of June, 1776, Howe left Halifax, and on the 2d of July his sails whitened the waters of the lower bay of New York. Taking possession of Staten Island he leisurely prepared for an attack. Meanwhile, the Declaration of Independence was published to the country, and was received with joyous acclamations by the patriots throughout the colonies. With public speeches, bell-ringing, and bonfires the people hailed the event, and, no doubt, Reading bore its part in the general rejoicing.

The army of Howe consisted of about twenty-four thousand of the best troops of Europe. In addition to the seasoned veterans of the Boston campaign, there were many other of the finest regiments in the British army and a large contingent of Hessians—those new allies whose services the king of Great Britain had purchased to assist in the subjugation of his rebellious colonies. Having perfected his plans and preparations, Howe decided to attack the American position on Long Island. On the 22d of August he sent over an advance guard, which landed without opposition, and was followed by other forces, till fifteen thousand infantry, forty pieces of artillery, and a regiment of dragoons were safely established on the island. Leaving one division under Maj.-Gen. Grant encamped at Gravesend, near the point of debarkation, he posted another, under Cornwallis, at Flatbush, before the center of the American lines, and a third, under Clinton, at Flatlands in rear of Cornwallis; and, by a series of skirmishes, in which infantry and artillery participated, developed the American positions along the Brooklyn hills.

The campaign, from the very outset, progressed unfavorably for the patriots. Washington's poorly-equipped and mostly undisciplined army was ill-fitted for the task it was to undertake. Out of the twenty-eight thousand men composing

it at the outset of the campaign, so many were sick that less than twenty thousand remained fit for duty. New York island was well fortified, but the works at Brooklyn were still uncompleted. The weather was extremely sultry — thunderstorms of exceptional violence raged; several men were killed by lightning in Washington's camps.

When at last it was known that the British had landed in force on Long Island, Washington advanced his troops and strengthened his defenses to resist them. On the morning of the 23d he sent over to Brooklyn a reinforcement of six regiments. Silliman's battalion, upwards of four hundred strong, being one of the first to cross. It was ordered down into a wooded hill near Red Hook, to prevent any further landing at that point; but on the 25th it is found posted a half mile in front of Flatbush, within range of the enemy's cannon, which were playing vigorously on some parts of the American line; this regiment, however, does not appear to have suffered seriously from the enemy's fire.

Maj.-Gen. John Sullivan commanded on the Brooklyn front at this time, but before the opening of the battle was superseded in the chief command by Gen. Putnam. The works under his charge extended from northeast to southwest outside the little village of Brooklyn, while farther out a range of wooded hills stretched in the same direction, for a distance of five or six miles, between the Narrows and Jamaica. Two roads crossed these hills, a third passed round their western base, while a fourth, curving from east to north, led to Jamaica. Before this range lay the British encampment, and along its crest and in the passes commanding the roads the American troops were posted. Along this line Washington determined to oppose the enemy's advance, and gave orders that the passes should be defended to the uttermost. Several skirmishes occurred during the five days that the British lay in front of the hills, but no decisive movement was made till the 27th. On the 25th two brigades of Hessians, under the veteran General De Heister, were brought over and stationed at Flatbush. On the 26th the troops of Cornwallis were secretly withdrawn to Flatlands, and at 9 P. M. the combined forces of Clinton and Cornwallis took up their march along the Jamaica road. At 2 A. M. of the 27th Grant's column advanced along the western

road, attacked and routed the American detachment at the pass, and pressed on to engage the troops of Sterling, who commanded on that part of the field. The battle now began in earnest, and the American forces made a gallant resistance. De Heister attacked the position in front of Flatbush, which was defended by an inferior force under Gen. Sullivan, while the British flanking column, pushing forward on the Jamaica road, captured a patrol which was looking the other way, gained Sullivan's rear, and interposed between his troops and the Brooklyn lines. Attacked in front and rear, Sullivan's men resisted bravely, but ineffectually: a portion succeeded in escaping to the lines, while the remainder were cut to pieces or captured. The Hessians, having been told that their antagonists were a savage race of beings, who would give no quarter, used their bayonets on many of the unfortunate soldiers whom they overtook, in many instances pinning the hapless riflemen to the trees—a deed described as a "fine sight" by a British lieutenant who witnessed it. Sullivan himself was taken prisoner after resistance had ceased, and the enemy moved westward to intercept the retreat of Sterling, who had successfully contended against Grant's column till the sounds of battle in his rear warned him that he must fall back. Hemmed in by his victorious enemy, the American general made a desperate effort to escape, but was finally overpowered and captured with more than a thousand of his men. Col. Silliman's regiment somehow extricated itself from the conflict, and is next heard of in position somewhere on the left of the Brooklyn lines. About five thousand of the nine thousand provincial troops on the island were engaged in the battle.

The remnant of the forces which defended the exterior lines having fallen back upon the main body, Washington, who had come upon the ground during the battle, made dispositions for defense. The British advanced close up to the American lines and began to throw up intrenchments under cover of a feint of attack, cannon and musketry again coming into play. In this work Silliman's men must have come into reasonably close quarters with the enemy, though no general engagement took place. The patriot soldiers stood in the trenches during the 28th and 29th under storms of rain, accompanied by

thunder and lightning; worn out with the fatigue and excitement of battle, their arms and ammunition rendered unserviceable by the rain. The American commander-in-chief, at first inclined to risk a decisive engagement, was finally convinced of the danger of his situation, and the evacuation of the island was agreed on in a council of war. During the night of the 20th the retreat began, and, in the face of many difficulties, all the troops were at last transported to New York in safety. A heavy fog providentially screened from the view of the enemy the embarkation of the rearguard, which pushed off from the shore just as the fog was rising, George Washington being the last man to set foot in the last boat. Quite as much by good generalship as by good fortune, he had saved both a good cause and a poor army.

After reaching New York the troops were stationed at the various defensive points, and preparations were made for another grapple with the enemy. Silliman's battalion was posted near the East River, probably in its original position in the earthworks near the southern end of the island. The British fleet now coöperated with the army for the investment of the city and the capture of Washington's forces. First, several vessels passed the obstructions in the North River, under fire of the forts and batteries, took soundings, and returned unharmed. Then troops were transported up the East River, also under fire, without injury. By September 15th the British were once more prepared for an aggressive movement. Before noon of that day five ships of war were drawn up before Kip's Bay, and, under cover of a terrific cannonade, a landing party reached the shore. The bombardment from the vessels so demoralized the American troops stationed at that point that they were seized with panic and fled in the utmost confusion, despite the efforts of Washington and other officers to rally them. They were Connecticut men, but reflected no credit on their state that day. The enemy landed in force, and Washington was compelled to withdraw his troops to Harlem. Putnam's division, at the lower end of the city, was in great danger of being cut off and captured, but under the fortunate guidance of Aaron Burr, and by a combination of speed and secrecy in its movements, was enabled to evade the British and reach the main body at

Harlem in safety. Near Bloomingdale the retreating troops encountered a detachment of the enemy, but Silliman's battalion, which covered the retreat of the division, formed in line and drove the assailants away.

A temporary check, given to the enemy on Harlem Heights the next day, in some degree restored the spirits of the army, but before a month had passed Washington's position became untenable. British vessels passed up the North River on October 9th, beyond the right flank of the American army, and three days later the greater part of Howe's troops were carried by water to Throgg's Neck, on the Westchester shore of the Sound. Washington concentrated his army at White Plains, entrenched, and waited for the British advance. On the 28th the royal army arrived, and before noon had engaged some advance parties of the Americans, among whom was a portion of Silliman's battalion. The principal part of the engagement was fought at Chatterton Hill, on the American left. Four thousand British and Hessians advanced up the steep face of the hill, and were driven back in confusion by a shower of bullets. The action bid fair to become a repetition of that at Bunker Hill, but the enemy changed their point of attack, the ever-unreliable militia gave way, and the British carried the position.

And now, as the opposing forces rested on their arms after the action, there occurred an incident of singular and pathetic interest. A flag of truce passes between the lines and, under its protection, two officers meet in the open field and engage in earnest conversation, and, could we hear the words they speak, we need not marvel if the name of a woman, tenderly spoken, passes often between them, for the sturdy young loyalist, who has sacrificed home and happiness for the cause of his king, is her husband, and the grim-visaged patriot captain — her father.

Howe, fearing the strength of Washington's new position, remained inactive during the following day, waiting for reinforcements. The next day it rained, and Howe, for this reason prevented from advancing, delayed the attack. When day again dawned he prepared to advance, but his antagonist was gone. Washington had once more wisely decided not to risk an engagement, and, leaving a few pickets to replenish his

watchfires, had quietly withdrawn to the heights of North Castle, two miles farther back, whither Howe did not think it advisable to follow him. He accordingly abandoned the pursuit, and turned his attention to the task of gaining complete possession of New York island.

Fort Washington was now the only post on the island in the possession of the Americans. It was a strong work, occupying, with its outworks, an elevation of considerable height and length near the north end of the island and along the shore of the Hudson. Col. Robert Magaw, the commander of the fort, a brave and capable officer, was of the opinion that the work could be held against the enemy; Greene and other officers were of the same opinion. Washington, though questioning the advisability of maintaining the position, and doubtful of the ability of his men to hold it, deferred their withdrawal till the near approach of the British rendered retreat impracticable. The fort was garrisoned principally by Pennsylvania troops, but in addition to these were a hundred artillerymen, Rawlings' Maryland Rifle Battalion, Knowlton's Rangers, and several companies of Bradley's Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, about two hundred and fifty strong. One of these companies was commanded by Capt. Elijah Abel of Fairfield, and there were several Redding men in its ranks. The entire garrison numbered about three thousand men. Howe invested the works, and on the 15th of November sent a summons to surrender. Col. Magaw refused, declaring his intention to defend the post to the last extremity. On the 16th the British moved to the attack in four columns. The Hessians, under Rall and Knyphausen, attacked on the north, where Rawlings' riflemen were posted; Matthews and Cornwallis, with the light infantry and grenadiers, approached from the east; Col. Sterling, with the 42d Highlanders, made a diversion on the south; and a strong corps under Lord Percy assaulted from the west. The Hessians faced a destructive fire, as they forced their way through thickets and abatis, and, stung by the determined resistance they encountered, plied their favorite weapon freely, while, on the opposite heights at Fort Lee, surrounded by the anxious faces of Greene, Putnam, Knox, and other officers, George Washington stood and cried like a child as he saw his soldiers fall beneath the bayonets of

the Hessian grenadiers. The British forces gradually closed in on their opponents, driving them into the interior of the works, where they were so crowded together that further resistance became impossible. Colonel Magaw, realizing the hopelessness of his situation, surrendered the fort, with about twenty-eight hundred men. The American loss in killed and wounded was about one hundred and fifty, that of the British forces four hundred and fifty, two-thirds of the casualties being among the Hessians, who evidently bore the brunt of the fighting.

At the end of the campaign the Americans had lost every post for which they had contended, while the British were firmly established in New York, not to leave it till the flag of England was lowered at the peace of 1783. Washington withdrew his rapidly diminishing forces to New Jersey, and the darkness of despair fell upon the hopes of the patriots, through which no ray of light penetrated till the twin stars of Trenton and Princeton lit the gloom. Then the patriots again took courage, and came forward to renew the struggle for freedom. Again Washington appealed to Congress for the establishment of a regular army, and this time his entreaties did not pass unheeded.

III.

THE DANBURY RAID.

CONVINCED at last, by bitter experience, that success was impossible with raw levies under short-term enlistments, Congress finally authorized the establishment of a regular army, of which Connecticut was to furnish eight regiments of infantry, enlisted generally for the term of three years or the war. Recruiting immediately began throughout the state, and Redding cheerfully undertook her share of patriotic duty:

"April 2, 1777. — Voted that Whereas this meeting has Appointed Meisrs W^m Hawley Zalmon Read, Thadeus Benedict David Jackson, Gershom Morehouse Stephen Betts Jr. W^m Heron and Dan^l Mallery a Com^{tee} to hire a Number of Soldiers to Serve in the Continental Army that the Sum or Sums the said Com^{tee} promise to or do pay to those Soldiers that do Inlist themselves as Soldiers to serve in said Army a bounty Over and above what the Governments bounty is shall be paid by way of Town Rate and the Selectmen are Ordered and Desired to make a Rate to Collect the Money by said Com^{tee} paid or promised to Soldiers by them Inlisted for the Service afore said Also vote that Meisrs Hezekiah Sanford Seth Sanford Dan^l Mallery Sam^l Smith W^m Hawley Stephen Betts Jur Jonathan Couch Stephen Gold and Hezekiah Read be a Com^{tee} to take Care of the famalies of those Soldiers that are in the Service of their Country Agreeable to the Governor and Council of Safety their Resolve."

Again Redding soldiers were enrolled in defense of their country, and most of them were assigned to the Fifth regiment of the new establishment. One company of this regiment was commanded by Capt. Ezekiel Sanford of Redding, who had served as lieutenant under Capt. Read in previous campaigns. About a dozen Redding men appear on the company roll:

Capt. Ezekiel Sanford	Holmes, Samuel	Burrett, Israel
SERGEANTS.	Starr, William	Butler, John
Fowler, Elisha	MUSICIAN.	Burns, James
Mann, Samuel	French, Trueman	Burlock, David
Street, John	PRIVATE.	Bidwell, Ashbell
CORPORALS.	Adams, Abraham	Ben, Solomon
Baker, Bartholomew	Bixby, Elias	Barnes, Jonathan
Gilbert, Joel	Butler, Ephraim	Brown, Patrick
Hopkins, Henry	Burrett, Abijah	Brown, Luke

Bronson, Asa	Jacklin, Ebenezer	Renn, Solomon
Condrick, John	Knap, Aaron	Rockwell, John
Chilman, Thomas	Kellis, Peter	Sears, Joseph
Cornelius, Toto	Kelly (or Kellsee) John	Sturges, Augustus
Coley, Nathan	Keeler, Henry	Starr, John
Canfield, Daniel	Mitchell, William	Sprout, John
Collins, Dennis	Meeker, Stephen	Scott, Moses
Clark, Walter	Mead, Jeremiah	Soomer, Shubal
Downs, Benjamin	McGregory, John	Scott, Peter
Fleet, William	Nickerson, Eliphas	Tuttle, Peter
Fisher, Christopher	Newton, William	Trneman, David
Freeman, David	Nash, Ebenezer	Thomas, Gregory
Green, James	Patchin, Ebenezer	Williams, Jabez
Gorham, Ned	Parsons, Bartholomew	Williams, John
Goodwin, Jonathan	Phelps, Elijah	Whitney, Ezekiel
Hughes, Thomas	Perwiggin, Solomon	Weeks, Micajah
Hawley, Joseph	Peters, Thomas (or Solomon)	Wood, Simeon
Hayes, John	Platt, Joseph	Wawson, Thomas
Hendricks, Nathan	Roberts, John	Williams, Henry
Hale, Joseph	Robinson, Nathaniel	Whitney, Thomas
Hitchcock, John	Rowland, Jack	Wheeler, Ephraim
Jones, John	Remington, Stephen	Whitney, Josiah A.
June, Justice		

[Rec. Ct. Men in Rev.]

The recruits for the Second and Fifth regiments of the Continental Line were ordered to rendezvous at Danbury. At this place a large magazine of military stores was also established, with smaller ones in the immediate vicinity. British spies, circulating through the country, reported this fact to the British commander at New York, and a movement was at once projected to effect the destruction of these stores, and thereby add another discouraging reverse to the list of disasters already suffered by the patriot cause. The first indication of activity in this direction is found in the following order:

“Head Quarters, New York, April 20th, 1777.

Governor Tryon having been pleased to offer his Services to Command the Provincial Troops in this Province, is appointed to that Command, with the Rank of Major Gen^l of Provincial Forces, and is to be obey'd as such.

Captⁿ Wemyss of the 40th Reg^t is appointed Aide de Camp to Major Gen^l Tryon, and is to be observed as such.

Lieut^t Bird 16th Reg^t is appointed Supernumerary Aide de Camp, to Major Gen^l Tryon, and is to be observed as such.”

Soon after, all was in readiness, and the embarkation of the

forces began. The commander-in-chief then issued an order placing Gen. Tryon in command of the expedition:

" Head Quarters, 22^d April, 1777.

Major Gen^l Tryon is appointed to Command the Troops, embarked this day upon an Expedition; All reports to be made to him, and all Troops ordered to join that Armament, will put themselves under his Command."

Admiral Howe's report to the Secretary of the Admiralty shows how the force was transported, and indicates the measures that were taken to deceive the patriots regarding the objective point of the expedition:

" Number 28.

Eagle Off New York

April the 23^d 1777.

Sir

The General determining on an Attempt to destroy a very considerable magazine said to be formed by the Rebels in the Province of Connecticut, several Regiments were embarked in twelve Transports the 21st Instant to be landed on the Coast of that Province, as Governor Tryon, who commands the Detachment, should require.

I have committed the Conduct of the Naval Department to Captain Duncan of the Eagle. He is embarked in the Senegal, and has the Swan also under his Command: Those Sloops being deemed of sufficient Force, and most proper for the intended Operation.

A Diversion was thought fit to be made at the same time, up the North River. Twelve Transports in which a small Corps of Troops are embarked, attended by the Ambuscade, Mermaid, Daphne, Rose and Dependance Galley, have been appointed for that Service.

The two Detachments sailed to proceed according to their respective Destinations yesterday.

I am, with great Consideration,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

HOWE.

Philip Stephens Esq^r

Secretary of the Admiralty."

And to Lord George Germain Gen. Howe gives further details of the number and object of the expeditionary forces:

" No. 51 Duplicate

New York, 24th April, 1777.

My Lord,

A detached Corps of Troops consisting of 1800 Rank and File, having embarked in Transports, proceeded from home yesterday, with

six Field Pieces, under the Command of Governor Tryon, who has accepted of the Rank of Major General of Provincials. The Design is to destroy a large Magazine of Provisions and Military Stores formed by the Enemy at Danbury in Connecticut. Brigadier General Agnew and Sir William Erskine are upon this service, the Naval Part of which is under the Conduct of Captain Duncan, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Eagle. It is proposed that the Debarkation should be made at or near Norwalk, which is Twenty Miles to the southward of Danbury, and I hope to have the Honor of reporting to your Lordship the Success of this Expedition in my next Dispatch."

Meantime the fleet of two sloops-of-war and twelve flat-boats, bearing eighteen hundred troops, six pieces of artillery, and the necessary complement of horses, besides general officers, seamen, etc., had weighed anchor and proceeded up the Sound. The people of the Connecticut shore towns appear to have had no knowledge of the approach of an enemy, and were evidently taken by surprise. Rumors of hostile movements had been rife for some time, but do not seem to have aroused anxiety. Bad weather may have obscured the passage of the fleet; anyway, there is no indication that the patriots were on their guard.

On the evening of the 25th the point selected for landing was reached, and the passage to the shore was immediately commenced. Gen. Tryon's orders, here inserted, show how the landing was to be performed:

“ Senegal, April 23^d, 1777.

Major Gen^l Tryon's Orders.

Capt. Wemyss of the 40th Reg^t is appointed to Act as Adjut^t Gen^l to the Corps under his Command.

The Troops to land in three divisions. —

The first, consisting of the 4th & 15th Reg^{ts} under the Command of Lieut Col^o Bird, who is to occupy the most advantageous Ground to cover the landing.

The 2^d consisting of the 23^d & 27th Reg^{ts} under the Command of Lieut Col^o Maxwell.

The 3^d consisting of the 44th & 64th Reg^{ts} under the Command of Major Hope.

General Agnew will be pleased to disembark, any time after the 1st division has made good their landing, & give the other divisions such directions in regard to their forming as he may think necessary.

Two Pieces of Artillery to be landed with the 1st division, & the Remainder to follow afterwards as soon as possible.

As soon as the 1st Division has made good their landing, the Dragons & Artillery to disembark.

It is recommended to the Officers, to keep their Men, as silent as possible.

The Troops to carry on Shore with them, One Days Provision dressed, four days bread, a proportionable quantity of Salt (which the Men are to be carefull off,) and two days allowance of Rum, which the Com^{rs} Officers of Reg^{ts} will take care, to have mixed with Water.

So soon as the whole is landed, the Corps to form two Brigades. The 1st consisting of the 4th, 15th & 23^d Reg^{ts} to be Commanded by Gen^l Agnew.

The 2^d consisting of the 27th 44th & 64th to be Commanded by Lieut Col^o Maxwell.

As the Com^r in Chief was pleased in his Order of the 21st inst, expressly to forbid Plundering; It would make Gen^l Tryon very unhappy, should the Troops give him any occasion, to carry them into execution, which the nature & importance of the present Service will require him to do: He therefore places his full confidence that the Spirit of Honor which has so eminently distinguished the respective Corps now under his Comm^d will, with the known Attention of the Officers, sufficiently incite them to a strict obedience to the said Order.

No Boat is to be suffered to go on Shore, till the Troops land, without leave from Gen^l Tryon or Capt^o Duncan.

All Horses that can be procured at landing, to be brought immediately to Gen^l Tryon."

As they disembark, it will be interesting to take note of the leaders and organizations composing the expedition.

William Tryon, royal governor of New York, major-general of loyalist provincials, and commander of this expedition, was a soldier by profession, and an officer in the regular establishment of the British army. He was at this time about fifty-two years of age. He had been lieutenant-governor and governor of the province of North Carolina, where he had shown much ability in the management of affairs, having suppressed with great severity the uprising of the "Regulators" in 1771. His military operations in the vicinity of New York were conducted with judgment and skill. Opinions vary as to his personal character. By some he is represented as honorable, courageous, and humane; these qualities do not always appear in his actions, as recorded in the accounts of his military expeditions. We shall meet him on several other occasions on the Connecticut coast.

Major-General Sir William Erskine, quartermaster-general of the British army, was an officer who had fought at Fontenoy in his earlier years, and had commanded a brigade at the battle of Long Island. He accompanied Tryon's expedition in the

double capacity of quartermaster-general and second in command.

Brigadier-General James Agnew came to America as a lieutenant-colonel in 1775, and led a brigade in the fighting on Long Island. He superintended the disembarkation of troops at Compo, and commanded the first brigade of Tryon's expedition. We shall hear of him once more.

Of the regimental organizations composing the expedition, the 4th, or King's Own Regiment of Foot, was the first to disembark. This was one of the oldest regiments in the British service, having been organized in 1680. When the troubles between the colonies and the mother country began to develop into open hostility, the 4th was selected for service in North America, and sailed for Boston April 17, 1774. A portion of the regiment was at Concord and Lexington; it lost about fifty men at Bunker Hill, and participated in the battles around New York.

The 15th Foot, later designated the Yorkshire East Riding Regiment, was formed in 1685. It came to America early in 1776, and served through the Long Island campaign.

The 23d Foot, or Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was recruited in 1689 in Wales and the adjoining counties. It was sent to America in 1773, and landed at New York, but in the following year was ordered to Boston to strengthen the garrison under General Gage.

Four companies of this regiment were in the affair at Lexington, where the British troops suffered so severely, returning, it is said, "having their tongues hanging out of their mouths like dogs after a chase." The remaining companies formed part of the rescuing column under Lord Percy. The regiment suffered heavily at Bunker Hill, the grenadier company having but five men left out of a total of forty-nine who went into action, and it is also stated that but one commissioned officer of the battalion survived. In the actions of the campaign of 1776, on Long Island and around New York, the 23d bore a part, and, at its close, went into winter quarters on New York island. Its colonel was Major-General Sir William Howe, commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America, but the officer who led it in the Danbury Raid is not known. The Fusiliers afterward fought at the Brandywine, German-

town, Monmouth, New Haven, Fairfield, Norwalk, the siege of Charleston, S. C., Camden, Guilford Court House, and finally surrendered at Yorktown.

This regiment possessed a pet — or, as it would now be called, a mascot — which was nothing less than that pugnacious creature a goat; a goat with gilded horns, and a battle record of its own, for tradition says that the animal accompanied the regiment up the slopes of Bunker Hill, and came down again unscathed. It is not known to have been with the Tryon expedition, and was probably left behind at New York with the impedimenta of the regiment. It is, at least, pleasant to think that this wicked and dreadful goat was not permitted to forage upon our terror-stricken townspeople.

A detachment of the 17th Light Dragoons, twelve in number, next claims our attention. This small body of men was probably employed mainly for scouting purposes. The country was at that time more heavily wooded than now, the roads poor, and the whole territory traversed by the expedition of a rough and broken character, unsuited to the maneuvers of cavalry, so that the movements of such troops were mainly restricted to rapid advances upon points where some temporary advantage might be gained. The appearance of these men was worthy of note, as in uniform, equipment, and discipline they represented the flower of the British army. Information gleaned from various sources indicates that the dress and equipment of each horseman was as here described: Upon his head a metallic cap, sword-proof, surmounted by a cone, from which a long, chestnut-colored plume fell to his shoulders. Upon the front of the cap was a death's head, under which was inscribed the words "Or Glory." A red coat, faced with white, with an epaulette on each shoulder, buckskin breeches of a bright yellow, black knee boots, and spurs completed the costume. A long sword swung at his side, and a carbine was carried, muzzle down, in a socket at his stirrup. These troops were models of discipline and military splendor, and, mounted on handsome chargers, sixteen hands high, presented a most formidable appearance.

The 27th Foot, or Enniskillens, as it was called, was evidently an Irish battalion.

The 44th was later known in England as the East Essex Regiment.

The 64th Foot was a grenadier regiment, wearing high grenadier caps and red coats faced with black.

Six pieces of the 4th Royal Artillery also accompanied the expedition.

Another organization, of which no mention is made in Tryon's orders, and which seems to have been in some degree an independent body, acting mainly under the orders of its colonel, also formed part of this expedition. This was the Prince of Wales' American Volunteers, a recently-recruited loyalist regiment, of especial interest to the readers of this volume, as it contained a considerable number of Redding Tories, and, indeed, was largely, if not entirely, composed of Fairfield County loyalists. Its commander was Montfort Browne, of whom it is known that he had been the royal governor of the Bahamas, had been taken prisoner at some early period of the war, and was exchanged for Major-General Lord Sterling, an American officer captured at the battle of Long Island. Special inducements were offered to loyalists to join this corps, as shown by an advertisement in one of the royalist papers of New York, under date of March 3, 1777:

"The Royal and Hon. Brigade of the Prince of Wales Loyal Amer. Volunteers quartered at the famous and plentiful town of Flushing. Recruits taken also at W^m Betts, sign of the Gen. Amherst, Jamaica. £5 bounty and 100 acres of land on the Mississippi, for 3 yrs. or during the rebellion. Present pay and free quarters. Clothing, arms and accouterments supplied."

This body was very popular with the loyalists, and, says one writer, "twenty in a drove would come from New England to enlist in Brown's corps."

By ten o'clock at night all were ashore, and the advance immediately began. According to the British accounts, their march was entirely unopposed from the beginning, but an American authority states that soon after their landing a company of militia came over the crest of a hill in their front, fired a single volley, and disappeared. But this volley evidently did no damage, and the British march was practically unopposed. Moving northward on the route to Danbury, they continued the march into the parish of Weston, in the north-

western part of the township of Fairfield, where a halt of several hours appears to have been made, evidently for the purpose of resting the troops.

A wave of terror preceded their advance. As the news that a large British force was actually advancing through the country was spread abroad by swift messengers, the householders, panic-stricken, roused their families from slumber and sought safety in flight. To right and left and far in advance of the British column, men loaded their household goods upon carts and wagons, and removed them, with their wives and children, to points of supposed security. The excitement must have been intense, and the efforts of citizens to insure the safety of their families and possessions doubtless added greatly to the difficulty of rallying troops for defense. Many of the inhabitants elected to remain where they were, trusting to fortune and the good will of their loyalist friends to insure them protection against violence.

Meantime, messengers had been sent in all directions, summoning the militia of the district to take up arms in defense of their homes. Generals Wooster and Arnold, at New Haven, receiving intelligence of the invasion, gathered a small escort and pushed westward, picking up various militia companies as they advanced. To the northward, also, the militia began to collect and close in upon the British line of march. Capt. Zalmon Read's company, reconnoitering in the direction of the enemy, ran unexpectedly upon the advancing British column near Couch's Rock in Weston, and was obliged to beat a hasty retreat, several members of the company falling into the enemy's hands.

The British continued their march, arresting committee men and other officials wherever found, and securing as prisoners all males capable of bearing arms, though unarmed, some of them being youths of quite tender years. This added a new fear to the terrors of invasion, and resulted in the removal of a number of children, of about the age of twelve years, to a place of refuge in the Den Woods, where they were provisioned by their anxious friends till the invaders had left our shores. Arrived at Redding Ridge, a halt of two hours was made. The troops appear to have refrained from pillage and violence, but the loyalist soldiers, as they passed

through the vicinity of their old homes, jeered their whig neighbors, and roundly abused them for not taking service in the cause of their king. In this manner the expedition proceeded on its way, and about two o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th arrived in sight of Danbury, and the long, red column, deploying into line of battle, swung forward upon the doomed town.

The inhabitants of Danbury were evidently in the same state of distraction and excitement as their neighbors of the lower towns; many were fleeing from their homes, and no effective measures for resisting the enemy's progress appear to have been undertaken. The military stores were guarded by some of Col. Charles Burrell's regiment (14th militia); the local militia took up arms; the fifty Continentals who had assembled at the rendezvous, though nominally regulars, were no better than militia, and only valuable according to their previous experience in war; and the entire available force was much too feeble to cope with the strong and well-disciplined British column. Some show of resistance was made, however, there was fighting in streets and houses, and a number of the citizens of Danbury were killed or wounded. The resistance was soon overcome, the American forces withdrew to the adjacent hills, and the British were left in full possession of the town and the military stores.

These stores, the primary object of the expedition, the enemy proceeded without delay to destroy. No means of transporting any portion of them to the shipping being available (for the inhabitants of Danbury had impressed all teams and vehicles for the removal of their goods and families), their destruction became a military necessity. First placing their prisoners in one of the churches, under strong guard, the soldiers burst open the storehouses and scattered their contents about the streets. Thousands of barrels of beef, pork, flour, biscuits, sugar, molasses, and other food stuffs, together with large quantities of camp equipage, clothing, etc., were consigned to the flames. A large quantity of rum and wine was also consumed, not all of it, however, by fire. The soldiers indulged freely in liquor, and its effects soon became evident in carousals, disorderly conduct, and, finally, in the stupor of intoxication.

"The fat from the stores," said an eye witness, "was, in some places, over shoe-deep in the streets." A quantity of tar and tallow was included in this material, and when fire was communicated to the mass a tremendous conflagration resulted. Some buildings ignited, and others are said to have been set on fire, and soon a considerable portion of the town was in flames. In this hapless condition, with rain falling, stores and buildings burning, and drunken soldiers carousing in their streets, the terrorized inhabitants of Danbury passed the night.

While these events were transpiring the forces of Wooster and Arnold were assembling and pressing forward in pursuit. A rainstorm had set in, causing considerable delay and difficulty in rallying the ill-disciplined militia of the invaded region. The American troops did not reach Redding Ridge till eight o'clock in the evening, six hours after the British had reached their destination. They numbered some five hundred men, under Gen. Silliman, with a few pieces of artillery, and some light horse accompanying Generals Wooster and Arnold. The latter officer seems to have anticipated intercepting the British advance somewhere in this vicinity, and was deeply chagrined at the news of the enemy's success in reaching their objective point; the vehement and sulphurous language in which he gave vent to his feelings smote painfully upon the ears of his astonished listeners. The column presently moved toward Bethel and, having reached that point, bivouacked as best it might in the driving northeast storm, in sight of the conflagration at Danbury.

With the dawn of the Sabbath morning General Tryon, having accomplished the main purpose of the expedition, made immediate preparations for the evacuation of Danbury. His troops fell into line and, with the prisoners under safe escort, moved out over Ridgebury Hill on their return to the place of embarkation, leaving the smouldering ruins of Danbury behind them. Wooster, with two hundred men, followed immediately upon the British rear, while Arnold and Silliman, with five hundred more, moved by another route toward Ridgefield. What road Arnold took is not known — his most feasible course was to push through the deep defile of the Sugar Hollow, whence a rapid march would enable him to gain the head of Ridgefield street, while the enemy were delayed by

the work of destroying stores and by the menaces of Wooster's corps.

As the British moved on, they discovered and destroyed other stores, as stated, and presently found themselves coming into close quarters with their opponents. Upon every eminence they found a body of troops posted to contest their advance. At nine o'clock they halted for breakfast, and this opportunity was evidently improved by Wooster for the purpose of striking a blow. Leading his men forward, he struck the British rear with such impetuosity as to throw it into confusion, taking forty men prisoners. At eleven o'clock, as the enemy were nearing Ridgefield, Wooster again led his troops to the attack, but received a ball in his spine as he turned to encourage his men, and fell mortally wounded. Unwinding his sash from his body, the soldiers placed him upon it, and bore him from the field. His men fell back in disorder, but were rallied by the aid-de-camp, Capt. Stephen Rowe Bradley, and withdrawn from further pursuit. The pressure upon the British rear being relieved, Tryon's troops advanced to attack the force under Arnold, now entrenched in their front.

Upon arriving at Ridgefield, Arnold's troops had constructed across the north end of the village street a barricade composed of such materials as could be hastily gathered, behind which about two hundred men were posted, the remainder being stationed on the flanks, and in this position anxiously awaited the British advance. It came at noon—a heavy column of attack, protected by strong flank guards, with artillery posted in front and rear. The artillery opened on the American position, the barrier was soon forced, and the British infantry poured through. Hand-to-hand fighting ensued. The conflict was short and sanguinary, and marked by thrilling personal encounters. Arnold's horse was killed by the fire of a British platoon, but he escaped unharmed, after killing a soldier who advanced to shoot or capture him. Lieut.-Col. Abraham Gould, commanding the Fourth Connecticut Militia, was killed on horseback, his sword wet with the blood of his enemies. The action was soon over, the Americans were forced back on all sides, the street was cleared by the British artillery, and the king's troops were masters of the field.

Some mournful scenes are noted in connection with this

field of carnage. The dying Wooster was borne to Danbury, where he lingered in agony till the 2d of May. A funeral party moved southward from the battle field, escorting the lifeless body of Lt.-Col. Gould, secured upon the back of the faithful charger which had borne him to a soldier's death in the heat of battle. Eight Americans and sixteen British soldiers were buried in a small field on the right of the American position, and there were other graves of fallen foemen at other points where fighting took place.

The British encamped for the night near the scene of conflict, and both sides rested on their arms preparatory to a renewal of the struggle on the morrow. The situation of Tryon's force was now becoming critical. From all sides the militia of Fairfield, New Haven, Litchfield, and Westchester counties was closing in upon him; his losses had been considerable; he was encumbered with prisoners; his troops were becoming exhausted with the strain of conflict, and his ammunition was running low. Absolute rest was not permitted to his men — there was firing during the night. On the morning of the 28th the British resumed their march, constantly harassed by a running fire as they moved doggedly onward toward the landing-place. This was a medicine that the British soldier never took kindly to. To pour heavy volleys in the direction of the enemy and to receive the same in return was the mode of fighting to which he had been trained. But to be constantly peppered by antagonists who took advantage of every rock, tree, or other bit of cover, and whose bullets were aimed with uncomfortable precision, was disconcerting even to Britain's bravest defenders. The retreat to the shipping was a repetition of that from Lexington two years before. The British were constantly annoyed by skirmish fire, and several determined efforts were made to stop their progress. Arnold stationed some troops with artillery near Saugatuck Bridge, but the enemy avoided the encounter by fording the river some distance above and passing the bridge on the double-quick before the Americans could strike a blow. The columns of Arnold and Silliman now placed themselves on each side of their foes, and a running fight ensued, "lasting for about three hours."

Arnold next posted some troops at Compo Hill, throwing up slight breastworks to impede the advance of the enemy,

who, when they arrived, found themselves confronted, a British writer says, by more than three times their number. This is probably an exaggeration, but the entire militia was now evidently all up, and a last determined effort was made to cut off the British retreat. The enemy, however, by a vigorous charge, repulsed the American forces with great loss, and commenced their embarkation. Arnold rallied his men and made a furious onset upon the enemy's rearguard, which he threw into confusion, but the regiment of Fusiliers faced about, fired an effective volley, and, aided by the rearguard, which rallied, again charged with the bayonet, inflicting such painful loss upon the Americans that no further effort was made to prevent the embarking of troops. A body of marines, it is said, was landed from the vessels to cover the retreat, and the British returned in safety to their fleet, carrying their prisoners with them. Arrived on board, the soldiers flung themselves upon the decks, where they lay, utterly exhausted, as the vessels bore away for the opposite shore.

The raid was ended! The wearied patriots buried their dead, and dispersed; the inhabitants who had sought safety in flight returned to their homes; the frightened children came out of the tangled thickets of the Den, and returned to the arms of their joyful mothers; crowds, curious and eager, visited the various fields of conflict, whose scenes and memories remained a theme of wondering discussion for many a long day. The results of the raid were most unfortunate for the American cause; the losses in military stores, property, and life were very considerable and very dispiriting to the patriots. On the other hand, the British soldiery had been sorely pressed, and afterward admitted that they had been more severely handled than at Concord and Lexington, and but for their superior discipline and the military skill of their leaders would probably have been captured. And it is much to be regretted that on this occasion our troops were not commanded by a general more renowned for strategical ability than for desperate valor. Equally is it to be deplored that our troops did not possess the staying power to successfully resist that charge at Compo, "which had become absolutely necessary, from a want of ammunition." The capture of this entire British column would have gone far to compensate for the injury it had inflicted.

Now that the tempest had passed the people set to work to repair its ravages. Several prominent men had been carried off by the British from the towns through which they passed, and to make good their losses and provide for future exigencies the citizens of Redding met and voted :

“ May 5, 1777. — David Jackson, Seth Sanford, Thad^{us} Benedict and John Gray Chosen Select Men in Addition to and to Supply the places of Stephen Betts and James Rogers, that were taken Prifoners by the Enemy in their Expedition to Danbury.”

IV

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE AND RETURNS.—LIST OF PATRIOT SOLDIERS, PRISONERS, ETC.—THE SUGAR HOUSE.

HAVING returned from his expedition with a whole skin and an accomplished purpose, Gen. Tryon might now unbuckle his sword-belt, call for pen and inkhorn, and due report make to his superior officers. This last he proceeded to do, as did others connected with the army and the home government, and the whole correspondence is here presented in chronological order, showing how the expedition and its results were regarded by the British authorities :

[Capt. Hutchinson to Lord Percy.]

“ On board the Mercury Packet,
Long Island Sound, April 30, 1777.

My Lord,

Having on Monday evening last, on my way through the Sound, fallen in with major-general Tryon's detachment, which he was then re-embarking at Norwalk bay, I was induced to go on board the Senegal to receive the general's commands, and if possible to learn, for your lordship's information, the success of so important an expedition. The fleet being under way by the time I got on board, the general had just time to desire me to inform your lordship that he had succeeded beyond his expectations, having completely destroyed two principal magazines belonging to the rebels at Danbury and Ridgefield, consisting of provisions and other military stores, such as rum, tents, wagons, harness, made up ammunition, hospital medicines, and cloathing; and that with the loss of very few men. That he had met with very little opposition on his way to Danbury, but on his return was attacked by Arnold at the head of a large body of rebels from Peek's Kill, who harrassed his march exceedingly almost the whole way from Ridgefield to near the water-side; but that he at last made a successful charge with his bayonets on their main body, by which he destroyed a considerable number, and drove the rest into the utmost confusion, which enabled him to resume his march, and to re-embark his troops, horses, artillery and wounded men, without further molestation. That he had not then been able to collect the different returns, but from the best accounts he could get, believed his loss did not exceed 50 men killed and wounded, that he had no officers killed, and only a few wounded. He added, that he was much indebted to the spirit and bravery of his troops, and particularly so to major Stewart, who had

distinguished himself in a most conspicuous manner on the occasion. This too I had afterwards explained by general Agnew and his major of brigade Lesslie, who informed me that Stewart, with about ten or twelve men only, rushed forward into the enemy's line, and by his example, animated the rest of our troops to make a general charge, which by that time was become absolutely necessary from a want of ammunition, &c.

The rebels, it seems, had contrived in the space of half an hour, with their usual industry, to cover themselves with a kind of breast-work, on the ground over which our troops must pass. Lesslie said that there could not be less than 4000 barrels of beef and pork, 3000 barrels of flour, and above 50 puncheons of rum, destroyed in the whole, besides the other articles of camp stores and cloathing above mentioned. That a great part of these were found in the churches at Danbury and Ridgefield, some in houses, and some in the woods; but that the whole was discovered, and either staved or burnt, together with the above mentioned towns. Major Lesslie likewise said, that he thought there were above 300 of the rebels destroyed; which indeed seemed to be the general opinion. General Woorster, he said, was certainly mortally wounded; that Arnold escaped very narrowly with the loss of his horse, which was killed. Everybody said, he behaved that day with uncommon resolution, as to personal bravery, but did not give him much credit for his judgment as a general. I heard that about 170 prisoners were brought on board, but do not recollect at what place, or in what manner they were taken, being only about ten minutes on board, I could not possibly collect as many particulars as I wished.

General Agnew has got a slight wound in the shoulder, and I was told that major Hope, capt. Thorne, and lieut. Hastings, were slightly wounded, and a captain in Brown's corps, who was said to be the only one in danger. I was told that general Tryon had returned that corps public thanks for their gallant behaviour.

General Tryon's detachment consisted of about 2000 men from the 4th, 15th, 23d, 27th, 44th, and 64th regiments; and brigadier-general Brown's corps, with twelve of the 17th light dragoons, and six light field pieces. They landed on Friday the 25th of April at Norwalk Bay, and proceeded first to Danbury, from which they returned by way of Ridgefield, and re-embarked on Monday afternoon, the 28th. And it being general Tryon's orders to return as soon as this service was performed, they sailed immediately for New York.

Captain Duncan, of the *Eagle*, had the command of the naval department, having with him the *Senegal* and *Swan* sloops of war. No accident of any kind happened to any of the shipping.

This, my lord, is the substance of the information I had time to collect.

G. HUTCHINSON, Aid de camp."

(Gov. Tryon to Lord George Germain. [O'Callaghan: Doc. Hist. N. Y.]

" New York, 2 May, 1777.

My Lord,

The bearer, Mr Laight, is a good and faithful subject, which testimony he desired, I would give your Lord^{sh}. The success of the Enterprize in Connecticut under my command, I must leave to General S^r W^m Moore [Howe?] to particularize. I shall only observe, that my obligations to Sir W^m Erskine are beyond the measure of praise on the occasion; without him I should have been much embarrassed if nothing worse, and with his aid I met with no difficulties, but what the spirit and activity of both Officers and Soldiers honorably surmounted— Submitting myself to your Lord^{sh}'s patronage I am very respectfully
Your Lord^{sh}'s obed^t humble serv^t

W^m TRYON "

[General Orders.]

" Head Quarters, New York, May 2, 1777.

The Commander in Chief returns his thanks to Maj^r General Tryon, to the Gen^l Officers, and to all the other Officers under his Command, on the late Expedition; the regularity of the Men, reflects credit upon the discipline of the Army, and does them great honor.

The spirited charge of the Troops with their Bayonets upon the Enemy, covered with Walls & Fences, previous to the embarkation, sufficiently proves the evident superiority of His Majesty's Troops, and affords the greatest Satisfaction to his Excellency."

[Vice-Admiral Lord Howe to Philip Stephens, Esq. Sec'y Admiralty.]

" Eagle Off New York

May the 18th 1777.

Sir,

I informed you in my last of the 23^d of April, that a Detachment of the Army had been embarked by the General's Appointment, to be landed on the Coast of Connecticut, for destroying a very considerable Magazine formed by the Rebels at Danbury in that Province.

The Service being critical, and the Navigation intricate, I committed the Conduct of it to Captain Duncan: The Captains Molloy and Clayton commanding the Flat-Boats under his Orders. And I have the pleasure of being able to report that the several parts of the Service were executed with much Skill and Judgment.

The Arrival of the Detachment being unexpected, no Opposition was made to the Landing near Norwalk. When the Troops were formed on their Return to the Shore, preparatory to their Re-embarkation, after the most complete Success in the intended purpose, the Rebels advanced with an apparent Design to charge them. But being

thereupon attacked and dispersed the Detachment was taken off without further Interruption.

I am, with great Consideration,

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble Servant

Howe.

Philip Stephens, Esq.,
Secretary of the Admiralty."

[Sir Wm Howe to Lord George Germain.]

"New York 22^d May 1777.

My Lord

In my Letter of 24th April No. 51, I mentioned an Embarkation of Troops detached under the Command of Major General Tryon, for the Destruction of one of the Enemy's Magazines of Provisions and Stores collected at Danbury in Connecticut. I have now the Honor of reporting to your Lordship the Success of that Expedition, and, to enclose a Return of the Stores destroyed.

The Troops landed without Opposition in the Afternoon of the 25th April, about four Miles to the Eastward of Norwalk, and twenty from Danbury.

In the Afternoon of the 26th the Detachment reached Danbury, meeting only small Parties of the Enemy on the march; but General Tryon having Intelligence that the whole Force of the Country was collecting, to take every Advantage of the strong Ground he was to pass on his Return to the shipping, and finding it impossible to procure Carriages to bring off any Part of the Stores, they were effectually destroyed, in the Execution of which the Village was unavoidably burnt.

On the 27th in the morning the Troops quitted Danbury and met with little Opposition until they came near to Ridgefield, which was occupied by General Arnold, who had thrown up Entrenchments to dispute the Passage, while General Wooster hung upon the Rear with a separate Corps: The Village was forced and the Enemy drove back on all Sides.

General Tryon lay that night at Ridgefield, and renewed his March on the morning of the 28th. The Enemy having been reinforced with Troops and Cannon, disputed every advantageous Situation, keeping at the same Time smaller Parties to harrass the Rear, until the General had formed his Detachment upon a Height within Cannon shot of the Shipping, when the Enemy advancing, seemingly with an Intention to attack him, he ordered the Troops to charge with their Bayonets, which was executed with such Impetuosity that the Rebels were totally put to Flight, and the Detachment embarked without further Molestation.

The enclosed Returns set forth the Loss sustained by the King's

Troops and that of the Enemy from the best Information, but I have the Satisfaction to inform your Lordship our wounded Officers are in the fairest Way of Recovery.

I have the Honor to be
 Your Lordships
 most obedient
 humble Servant
 W. HOWE.

Right Hon^{ble} Lord George Germain &ca &ca &ca”

RETURN of the Stores, Ordnance, Provisions &ca, as nearly as could be ascertained, found at the Rebels Stores, and destroyed by the Kings Troops at Danbury &ca, in Connecticut, April 27th 1777.

A quantity of Ordnance Stores, with Iron &ca
 Four Thousand Barrels of Beef and Pork
 One Thousand barrels of Flour
 One hundred large Teirces of Biscuit
 Eighty nine Barrels of Rice
 One hundred and twenty Puncheons of Rum
 Several large Stores of Wheat, Oats, and Indian Corn in bulk, the quantity therefore could not possibly be ascertained.

Thirty Pipes of Wine
 One hundred Hogsheads of Sugar
 Fifty Ditt^o of Molasses
 Twenty Casks of Coffee
 Fifteen large Casks filled with Medicines of all Kinds
 Ten Barrels of Salt Petre.
 One Thousand and Twenty Tents and Marquies.
 A Number of Iron boilers,
 A large quantity of Hospital Bedding &ca.
 Engineer, Pioneer and Carpenters Tools
 A Printing Press complete
 Tar, Tallow &ca.
 Five thousand pair of Shoes and Stockings

At a Mill between Ridgeberry and Ridgefield.

One hundred barrels Flour, and a quantity of Indian Corn.

At the Bridge over the West Branch of Norwalk River and in the Woods contiguous.

One hundred Hogsheads of Rum
 Several Chests of Arms
 Paper Cartridges
 Field Forges
 Three hundred Tents.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the following Corps on the 27th & 28th April upon the Expedition under the Command of Major General Tryon.

Regiment	Killed						Wounded						Missing						
	Field Officers	Captains	Subalterns	Sergents	Dru's & Fifers	Rank & File	Field Officers	Captains	Subalterns	Sergents	Dru's & Fifers	Rank & File	Field Officers	Captains	Subalterns	Sergents	Dru's & Fifers	Rank & File	
4th	1	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
15th	8	..	1	..	1	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
23d	5	..	..	1	1	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
27th	1	1	1	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
44th	3	1	..	..	3	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
64th	1	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince of Wales's American Volunteers	1	6	1	2	..	3	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	1	23	3	6	3	9	..	92	..	..	..	..	1	..	27

ROYAL ARTILLERY

Total

Killed			Wounded			Missing		
Matrosses	Whealers	Additional	Matrosses	Whealers	Additional	Matrosses	Whealers	Additional
..	..	2	3	1	..	1	..	..

4th Reg^t

4 th Reg ^t . . .	Capt ⁿ Thorne	Wounded
15 th	Capt ⁿ Ditmas	d ^o
	Lieut Hastings	12 th reg ^t act ^s as Volunteer d ^o
27 th	Major Conran	d ^o
	Capt ⁿ Rutherford	d ^o
	Ens ⁿ Minchin	d ^o
23 ^d	2 ^d Lieut Price	d ^o
	Volunteer Vale	d ^o
44 th	Major Hope	d ^o
64 th	Capt ⁿ Calder	d ^o
	Ens ⁿ Mercer	d ^o
Prince of Wales's American Volunteers	Col ^o Brown	d ^o
	Capt ⁿ Lyman	d ^o
	Capt ⁿ Seon	d ^o
	Capt ⁿ Simon Fraser as Volunt ^r	D ^o

RETURN OF THE REBELS, KILLED & WOUNDED, on the 27th & 28th April 1777 in Connecticut by the Detachment under the Command of Major General Tryon.

Killed

General Wooster
 Colonel Goold
 Colonel Lamb of the Artillery
 Colonel Henman
 Doctor Atwater a Man of considerable Influence
 Captain Cooe
 Lieu^t Thompson
 100 Private

Wounded

Colonel Whiting
 Captain Benjamin
 Lieu^t Cooe
 250 Private

Taken

50 Private including several Committee Men.

[Gov. Montfort Browne to Lord [Geo. Germain?].]

"No. 4.

New York May the 31^t 1777.

My Lord.

I have now the honor to transmit to your Lordship duplicate of my last letter No. 3, dated April the 1^t 1777, which I hope has long since reached your Lordships hands.

Scarce anything since that period has happened worth Communicating, except our Expedition to Danbury, which tho' a most fateiguing one, has been successful beyond our most sanguine expectations;— The immense quantities of Provisions, and Stores of all kinds, which were destroy'd in that Town, and its Environs, have been astonishing; The Magazines were in short filled with every necessary for the support of the Rebel Army, that could be thought of, and the loss and disappointment it must be to them at the opening of their Campaign must be irreparable, and not to be rated. As the Commander in Chief has undoubtedly forwarded your Lordship by this opportunity, the particulars of the stores, ordnance and provision taken and destroy'd, it will be useless to repeat them.

I Commanded my own Corps, and can truly say, upon the faith and honor of a Governor, that their undaunted behaviour and resolution, astonished every officer on the expedition, they could scarce be restrained, often advancing musket shot before any other Corps; but nothing was more pleasing, or could more evidently prove the purity and uncorruptness of thier principles, than that of paying not the least attention or partiality to thier own Rebel Relations and Neighbours, who they met in Numbers of Both Sexes, and to whom they express'd upon all occasions, a resentment, for not joining in fighting for the best of

Kings.—I had Two Captains wounded (one Mortally) and Sixteen non Commission'd Officers and Privates Killed and Wounded. I had the Misfortune of being amongst the number of the latter, having receiv'd a ball in my left Thigh, of which, thank God, I am nearly recovered.

The honor my Corps has gain'd on this Expedition has been Echoed from the lowest rank to the highest: and Sir William Erskine and Major General Tryon have been so good as to report thier Behaviour to the Commander in Chief in such pathetic Terms, as induced his Excellency to return all the Officers, and Men thanks in the most Public manner, for their undaunted Courage, and Spirited Behaviour; And has done me the honor to appoint me to the Rank of Brigadier General, which, as I had the honor to inform your Lordship in my last, I consider as a mere Bagatelle, as I am Commanded by Brigadier General De Lancy and Skinner. I therefore once more take the Liberty to recommend to your Lordships Consideration my request in my Letter No. 3 which will lay me under inexpressable obligation.—
June 10th

Since having wrote the foregoing, I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that I have just had it from undoubted authority from Connecticut, that the Rebels upon a supposition that our little Army, was to march from Danbury to the White Plains, had actually destroy'd several Magazines on that road, full of Provisions, Ammunition and Stores Considered equal in Quantity with those demolished at Danbury.

My Corps are all encamped at Kingsbridge Ready at a moments notice to follow the Commander in Chief, who tis said will take the feild without delay.

I have the Honor to be with the Greatest Respect,
My Lord,
Your Lordships
most obedient and
most devoted Serv^t
MONTFORT BROWNE”

[Col. Guy Johnson to Lord Geo. Germain.]

[O'Callaghan: Doc. Hist. N. Y.]

“ No. 5.

New York June 8th 1777.

My Lord,

In my letter of April last (No. 4) I mentioned briefly the state of matters at that time; a few days after a person whom I employed to carry messages to the Indians and obtain an account of the rebel garrisons returned, with a full state of the strength and circumstances of the Forts from Ticonderoga to Albany, which he obtained thro' his address under an assumed character, & likewise gave a particular account of a large magazine of military stores and provissions collected at Danbury in Connecticut; which I communicated to Sr W^m Howe, who soon after sent a body of troops there, that effectually destroyed the whole, as he has doubtless acquainted your Lordship. . . .”

[Gov. Tryon to Lord Geo. Germain.]

[O'Callaghan: Doc. Hist. N. Y.]

"New York, 9, June 1777.

My Lord,

As the success of the late expedition to Connecticut to destroy the rebel stores at Danbury has been transmitted by the Commander in Chief, I only beg leave to assure your Lord^{sh}, every praise is due to the persevering courage and spirited behaviour of both Officers and Men, on that service. Sr W^m Erskine was of important service in his double capacity, as Brigadier and Quarter Master General. I hold him in such honorable esteem and regard, and confess his Military abilities so superior to my own, that were I allowed to make a request to his Maj^{ty} in his behalf, it should be that he might succeed to the command of a Regiment before me, as much as I wish for that honour myself.

I am, My Lord, most respectfully

Your obedient servant

W^m TRYON M: G."

[Lord Geo. Germain to Sir Wm. Howe.]

"(No. 14.)

Whitehall June 20th 1777.

Sir,

I have had the Satisfaction to hear of the Success of the Expedition to Danbury, by means of Lord Percy, who communicated to me a letter which he received from his Aid de Camp Captain Hutchinson dated 28th April, and which has been inserted in the Gazette.

I am &c^a

GEO: GERMAIN."

"The Honorable
Sir William Howe.

[Lord Geo. Germain to Sir Wm. Howe.]

"(No. 15.)

Whitehall 6th August 1777.

Sir

You will have learned from my Dispatch of the 20th June that the News of the Success of the detachment under the Command of Major General Tryon, had reached England, before the Arrival of your Letter of 22^d May.

Your Account of that Expedition nevertheless gave the King great Satisfaction; as it was accompanied with Assurances that His Majesty's Troops had sustained a comparatively small Loss and that the wounded Officers were in a fair way of Recovery.

The King was pleased to repeat the Approbation which he formerly expressed of your manifest Attention to the Service in setting on foot an Expedition which was so well timed and so peculiarly calculated for distressing the Enemy; and His Majesty highly approves of the manner in which it has been executed. . . .

I have the honor to be &c^a

GEO: GERMAIN."

A LIST OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND OTHERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE DANBURY RAID, APRIL 25-28, 1777.

New Haven.

- Maj. Gen. David Wooster, Commanded the American troops in the pursuit of Tryon. Mortally wounded at Ridgefield, Apl. 27, died at Danbury, May 2, 1777.
- Brig. Gen. Benedict Arnold, Took command of the American forces after the fall of Wooster.
- Dr. David Atwater, Killed.
- Anan Bradley, Wounded.
- Timothy Gorham, Wounded.
- Philo Hodge, (West Haven.) Wounded at Compo, Apl. 28.

Fairfield.

- Brig. Gen. Gold Selleck Silliman, Commanded the Conn. Militia in the Tryon Raid.
- Lt. Col. Abraham Gould, Comd'g 4th Conn. Militia. Killed at Ridgefield, Apl. 27.
- Lt. Col. David Dimon, 6th Regt. Conn. Continental Line.
- Lt. Lewis Goodsell, Capt. Ebenezer Hill's Co., 4th Conn. Militia.
- Zachariah Lacey, A private soldier.
- Benjamin Meeker, A civilian. Taken prisoner. Carried to New York, and spent eighteen months in the Sugar House.
- Levi Bradley, A soldier engaged at Ridgefield.

Stratford.

- Capt. Ebenezer Coe, Seriously wounded at Ridgefield, Apl. 27. Right eye shot out, part of right ear shot off, bayonet stab in right hand and side. Recovered, and lived to old age.
- Lt. Ephraim Middlebrook, Comd'g Co. Killed at Ridgefield, Apl. 27.
- Lt. William Thompson, Killed at Ridgefield, Apl. 27.
- Lt. Stephen Wells, 4th Co. of alarm list, 4th Conn. Militia. Wounded at Ridgefield, Apl. 27.
- William Nichols, (Bridgeport.) Saw Gen. Wooster when he fell.
- Josiah Peck, Capt. Wheeler's co., Col. Whiting's Regt. (4th Conn. Militia).
- Ens. Judson Burton, 13th Regt. Conn. Militia.

Capt. Abraham Brinsmade.
Stiles Judson,
William Hall.
Lewis Fairchild.
Robert Hawley,

Capt. Ebenezer Coe's Co.; 4th Conn.
Militia. Wounded.

Capt. Nathan Seeley.

Redding.

Sergt. Samuel Gold,
Stephen Fairchild,
Daniel Bartram,
Benjamin Lines,

Wounded at Ridgefield, Apl. 27.
Wounded at Ridgefield, Apl. 27.
Served with the militia in Tryon's Raid.
A non-combatant, 16 yrs. old. Taken
prisoner, but was released by Gov.
Tryon, on account of his youth.

Jacob Patchen,

Taken prisoner, but, says tradition, "be-
ing young, strong, and active, soon
made his escape."

Ebenezer Patchen.
Jeremiah Sanford,

A lad of 19. Taken prisoner, carried to
New York, and died in the Sugar
House.

Daniel Chapman,

Taken prisoner and died in the Sugar
House.

Daniel Collins Bartlett.

Stamford.

Lt. Hezekiah Davenport,
David Stevens,
John Holmes,
David Waterbury,

Killed at Ridgefield, Apl. 27.
Killed at Ridgefield, Apl. 27.
Was in the Danbury fight.
Was in the pursuit of the British after
the burning of Danbury. Saw Woos-
ter shot, and saw Arnold leave his
fallen horse, taking his pistols with
him.

Benjamin Weed,
Capt. Jesse Bell.
Thaddeus Bell,

Wounded at Ridgefield, Apr. 27.

(Darien.)

Danbury.

Capt. Thomas Starr,
A negro,

Wounded.
Property of Sam Smith, Esq., of Red-
ding. Killed at Danbury, Apl. 26.

Litchfield.

Ens. Ozias Goodwin.
Oliver Dickinson.
Solomon Buell,

Wounded in both thighs.

Ridgefield.

Col. Philip Burr Bradley,
Jeremiah Keeler, 5th Regt. Conn. Continental Line.
Witnessed the fight at Ridgefield.

Woodbury.

Thomas Torrance,
Simeon Minor,
Timothy Minor, Severely wounded.
Taken prisoner.
Taken prisoner.

New Fairfield.

Capt. Thomas Bull,
Daniel Bull, 5th Regt. Conn. Light Horse.
In Col. J. P. Cooke's Regt. (16th Militia). Wounded.

Elias Gray.

William Gray, A boy of 16. Son of Elias. Left home
against his father's command, and
blazed away at the British from behind
a stone wall. His father chastised him
for his disobedience.

Wallingford.

Col. Thaddeus Cook, 10th Regt. Conn. Militia.
Capt. Stephen Rowe Bradley, (Cheshire.) Aid to Gen. Wooster.
Aaron Ives, Wounded in the leg at Compo, and lost
his horse-equipments and rations.
Joash Hall, Fought at Compo, where his horse was
shot under him.
Stephen Parker, (Cheshire.)

Torrington.

Paul Peck, Hunter and scout. Volunteer. Killed
near Danbury.
Levi Watson, Was at Danbury when it was burned.

Milford.

Jere Burwell,
Benjamin Platt, Severely wounded.

Kent.

Lt. Peter Mills.
Nathan Skiff, 2^d.

New Milford.

Lt. Col. Josiah Starr, 7th Regt. Conn. Continental Line.
Isaac Baldwin, Was in the fight at Danbury.
Col. Charles Burrall, Canaan, 14th Regt. Conn. Militia.
Col. Joseph Crane, N. Y. Militia.
Maj. Thaddeus Crane, No. 2^d Westchester Co. Regt. Wounded.
Salem, N. Y.,

Lebbeus Mead,	Capt. Seeley's Co., Col. Cortland's Regt. (N. Y.). Badly wounded at Compo, Apl. 28.
Capt. Daniel Gillett,	Volunteer.
Capt. Edward Rogers, Corn- wall.	
Nicholas Darrow, Middle- town.	
Daniel Sloper, Southington,	Sheldon's Regt. Light Horse.
Abner Bradley, Watertown,	Wounded at Compo, Apl. 28.
Theophilus Mead, Norwalk,	Wounded near Ridgefield.
William Edmond, Newtown,	Volunteer. Wounded in the thigh.
Joseph Parker,	Suffered excessive fatigue at the burn- ing of Danbury.
Lt. Samuel Elmore, Sharon,	Killed at Compo, Apl. 28.
Lt. Col. Giles Russell, Ston- ington,	4 th Regt. Conn. Continental Line. Wounded at Danbury.
Col. Jediah Huntington, Norwich,	1st Regt. Conn. Continental Line.
Lewis Fairchild, Guilford,	Captured at Danbury; died in prison.
John Crane, Durham,	Wounded.
James Lockwood, New Ca- naan.	

Besides the losses noted above, the British claimed to have killed Col. Lamb, and placed Col. Whiting and Capt. Benjamin among the wounded. This list, comprising about one-seventh of the number supposed to have been with Wooster and Arnold, gives a good idea of the casualties of battle. In addition, more than forty Americans were taken prisoners, carried to New York, and confined in the Sugar House. This building, which adjoined the yard of Trinity Church, was used, throughout the Revolution, for the confinement of military prisoners, and within its walls many a hapless patriot endured untold sufferings during the period of his imprisonment. From this dread prison-house, almost as soon as they reached it, these unfortunate men sent back an appeal for assistance to their sorrow-stricken friends:

"By a letter sent by Col. Hart, dated New York, May 2, 1777, directed to Squire Sanford and signed by James Rogers, it appears that the following persons, who were taken prisoners in the expedition at Danbury, and carried to New York, were, Daniel Chapman, Jabez Frost, Daniel Sanford, Timothy Parsons, David Fairchild, Daniel

Meeker, Russel Bartlet, James Rogers, Oliver Sanford, Nathaniel Squire, Ezekiel Fairchild, Stephen Betts, Jonas Platt and Thomas Couch of Redding, John Bartram, Matthew Benedict, Benjamin Sperry, John Porter, Jonathan Starr, William Roberts, Jacob Gray, Aaron Gray Knap, of Danbury; Benjamin Meeker, John Olmsted, John Dimon, Benjamin Banks, David Burr, Peter Blackman, Ephraim Burr, Nathan Beers, Caleb Disbrow, Levi Disbrow, and Peter Williams, of the town of Fairfield, Israel Chapman of Salem; James Crawford and Newton Crawford of Pound Ridge; Simeon Minor, of Woodbury; Benjamin Keeler of Wilton, John Wright of Norwich; Job Slocum of Oblong; James and Benjamin Northrup and John Smith of Ridgefield; in whose behalf Mr. Rogers wrote the letter, in which they requested their friends in Connecticut, to send to them by Col. Hart, all the hard money they could collect, who had agreed to advertise when he should return to New York, and where the money should be left for said prisoners; each man's money to be put up by itself, with his name on it." [Hinman: War Am. Rev.]

It is doubtful whether this money ever benefited the prisoners, if, indeed, they ever received it. The British provost-marshal, Capt. William Cunningham, was an inhuman monster, who treated his miserable captives with the most revolting cruelty. Under his charge, men of all ranks were confined together without distinction of character; citizens of high standing and respectability were thrown, without cause, into the same loathsome dungeon with felons of the lowest grade; the friends of prisoners were forbidden all access to them; correspondence was prohibited, lest their condition become publicly known; the grossest insults were offered them; sick soldiers, and even officers, were beaten by this barbarous wretch, whose power over them was unlimited. No hospital was provided for the sick; no physician was permitted to be in attendance, and great numbers necessarily died of disease. The weekly ration of the prisoners was two pounds of hard biscuit, and the same quantity of raw pork, which had to be eaten uncooked. Water was only obtainable from a polluted well. Cunningham reduced the quantity of provisions, exchanged good food for bad, and caused arsenic to be introduced into the bread of the captives. At the bacchanalian feasts which he gave to his personal friends, the prisoners were paraded, to be pointed out and abused by the drunken scoundrel at whose mercy they were placed. Followed by a villainous negro armed with a coil of rope, he made frequent tours of the prison, threatening death

by the noose to any who incurred his displeasure, and scrupled not to carry out his threat, for scores of helpless victims were strangled by Cunningham and his demoniac assistant in the yard of the prison during the hours of night, without trial and without the knowledge of the too-negligent authorities. This murder of helpless beings might have continued indefinitely had not some wretched women who lived in that vicinity, moved by the piteous cries for mercy which disturbed their midnight hours, personally appealed to General Howe to prevent the horrid practice. Some amelioration of the sufferings of prisoners was thereby secured, but throughout the war the memory of the Sugar House was associated with never-to-be-forgotten horrors.

From this inferno the citizens captured during the Raid appear to have happily secured their release after a comparatively brief term of imprisonment. Of the fifteen inhabitants of Redding who were carried to New York, six died in prison and seven others are known to have returned before the close of the Saratoga campaign. Probably all the survivors were released at the same time, but by what means did they so fortunately escape the fate which awaited those who remained in the Sugar House? Were they exchanged for some of the prisoners taken by Gen. Wooster in his attack on the British rear-guard on Ridgebury Hill? By no other supposition can the writer explain their happy escape from a fate as horrible as brave men ever met at any period of our country's history.

THE SARATOGA CAMPAIGN.—OPERATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—GERMANTOWN, VALLEY FORGE, AND MONMOUTH.

THE events of the succeeding months of the year 1777 followed each other in bewildering succession: an effort will be made to present them in the order in which they occurred.

The British government, whose army had obtained an almost unbroken series of successes in the campaign of the previous year, now conceived the idea of inaugurating a double campaign, which, it was hoped, would result in the complete overthrow of the American forces and the collapse of the rebellion. A force was to be sent to capture Philadelphia — another, marching southward from Canada along the great waterways of the colony of New York, was to join the British army at the mouth of the Hudson. The first movement would divide and weaken the army of Washington and place the Jerseys under British control; the second would isolate rebellious New England — hitherto the chief source of resistance — from the other colonies. It was believed that should these operations prove successful, armed opposition could not long endure.

Accordingly, Sir John Burgoyne, then in England, was placed at the head of a new army of English and German troops and sailed with them for America. Arriving at Montreal, he organized his forces for active service, and on the morning of the 8th of June set forth at the head of a splendid column of soldiery, consisting of thirty-seven hundred English regulars, three thousand German troops of the line, about five hundred artillerymen with forty guns, and some two hundred and fifty provincials, constituting, in efficiency and equipment for service, one of the best armies ever seen in America. Across the level prairie toward the banks of the Sorel, through the rugged uplands beside the rapids which interrupt the course of that river, and penetrating the tangled forest which lay beyond, the army continued its march along the western boundary of Lake Champlain, under increasing difficulties of transportation and subsistence. Meantime the second part of the British plan of

campaign was put into execution. On the 13th of June Howe started across New Jersey from his camp on Staten Island, in an endeavor to bring Washington to battle under conditions favorable to British success. Failing in this attempt (for Washington proved too wary), Howe returned to his camp to make preparations for approaching Philadelphia by water. June 18th Burgoyne was near Crown Point, engaging the services of four hundred warriors of the Five Nations. He then proceeded to Ticonderoga, appearing before that stronghold on July 1st, on which date Howe was embarking his troops for the expedition against Philadelphia. The garrison of Ticonderoga, thirty-five hundred strong, under Gen. St. Clair, was compelled to evacuate the fortress and retired in haste, hotly pursued by the British advance corps. At Hubbardton, on July 7th, three regiments of St. Clair's force were overtaken, defeated, and dispersed. Burgoyne pushed on, though under increasing difficulties, compelling the Americans to abandon all their advanced posts.

The plan of Burgoyne's expedition included a diversion into the Mohawk valley; for this purpose Col. St. Leger, with a force of Tories and Indians, was detailed and appeared before Fort Stanwix, the extreme left of the American defensive line, on the 3d of August. He met with a gallant resistance, and, being unable to make any impression on the works, sat down to a siege. Meanwhile Burgoyne's slow progress was exhausting his supplies, and his troops were becoming disheartened by the unusual toils and fatigues of the march. Detachments under Colonels Baum and Breyman, sent toward the American right to obtain recruits, horses, forage, and supplies, were cut to pieces at Bennington on the 16th by Green Mountain militia under Stark and Warner. This disaster, the first serious reverse which Burgoyne had suffered, cost him the support of his Indian allies, who now melted away. This was little to be regretted, however, as they would not observe the rules of civilized warfare, and the atrocities which they committed incensed the inhabitants of the region through which they passed. Soon after the affair at Bennington the approach of an American relief column under Arnold compelled St. Leger to raise the siege of Fort Stanwix, and he retreated precipitately on Aug. 22d with the loss of his stores and camp equipage. It was

on this day that the fleet of Howe entered the Chesapeake. The British commander had at first attempted the passage by way of the Delaware, but, finding the river well protected and obstructed, made a detour into Chesapeake Bay and landed at the Head of Elk on Aug. 27th. Here he disembarked and advanced cautiously toward Philadelphia, finding the army of Washington concentrated in his front. The hostile forces met at Chadd's Ford, on the Brandywine, on the 11th of September; the Americans were defeated and fell back to Philadelphia, which they presently evacuated, and the British entered the city in triumph, thus bringing one part of the British military programme to a successful termination.

With Burgoyne, however, matters were taking a much less favorable course. As previously stated, his progress through the untrodden wilderness had been so slow that his supplies gave out and were replenished with difficulty; the unremitting toils and fatigues of the march disheartened his troops; discipline relaxed, and desertions were numerous. Advancing for short distances every day, and halting every night, Burgoyne at last reached the Hudson River, and, crossing his army on the 13th of September, encamped near Saratoga.

The disposition of the American forces at this time was: Washington, with the main army, in Pennsylvania; Putnam, with a weak force, in charge of the defenses of the Highlands; Gates, with six thousand men, confronting Burgoyne at Saratoga. The region in which the two armies were about to engage in deadly conflict was a hilly section, covered with forests interspersed with cultivated clearings.

The Connecticut militia, soon to be ordered to the Hudson, were at this time much in need of camp equipage and quartermaster's supplies, and a requisition had been made upon the towns for certain necessary articles. For the purpose of providing these, the townsmen of Redding met and voted:

"Sept. 18, 1777. — . . . Also voted at said meeting that the Injunction or Request from his Excellency the Governor and Council of Safety be Complied with and that David Sanford David Starr Dan^{ll} Mallery Nehemiah Hull Afahel Fitch, Nath^{ll} Barlow Theop^{us} Hull John Hull Eben^r Andrews Zalmon Read Ephraim Robbins and Stephen Betts be a Com^{tee} to procure and get Dubble the Articles (if they can) mentioned in the Governor's said Request and that the said Com^{tee} be paid by the Town the Extrodanary Charges the said Articles may Cost more than they are set at in the said Request."

After which, it may be safely assumed, they discussed with interest and animation the state of military affairs in New York and Pennsylvania. More exciting was this day on the banks of the Hudson, for the two armies had now arrived within striking distance of each other, and a preliminary skirmish took place. On the 19th Burgoyne left his camp and advanced his troops to the front in three divisions. After a march of some hours' duration he found himself confronted by the Americans in force, and a desperate conflict ensued. The British, supported by their artillery, occupied the crest of a ridge thinly wooded with pines. The Americans were protected by a thick forest, in which the use of artillery was impracticable, but some of their riflemen took post in the trees in the edge of the woods and harassed the enemy with a deadly fire. Between the two armies lay an open field, across which the opposing battalions charged repeatedly without decided advantage to either side. At every charge the British artillery fell into the hands of the Americans, but before it could be dragged off or turned upon the enemy the British troops rallied, charged in their turn, and drove the American forces back to the cover of the forest. From three o'clock till seven of that September afternoon the conflict raged with unabated fury. The approach of night put an end to the struggle, and the British, in a much exhausted condition, were left in possession of the field. The carnage had been fearful — 500 British and 300 American soldiers had fallen, and the field was strewn with the wreck of battle — broken arms, scattered equipments, dismounted cannon, damaged ammunition wagons, dead horses, and slain men in heaps where the fight had been fiercest, while in the tree-tops the bodies of several lifeless American marksmen who had been killed by the sure aim of loyalist riflemen hung from the limbs and swayed in the wind. At the field hospitals in rear of the lines heart-rending scenes of suffering were occurring. Probably no important engagement of the American Revolution was more fiercely contested than this action on Bemis Heights on the 19th of September, 1777. Connecticut had two regiments engaged in this battle, commanded by Colonels Cook and Latimer.

The British army entrenched on the field of battle, the Americans, emboldened by their success in withstanding the

forces of Britain, prepared for still more aggressive operations. The results of the battle were regarded as highly favorable to the patriot arms, and the men of New England, elated with success, and alive to the danger of failure, poured into the camp of Gates, more than doubling the size of his army, and eager to take part in the final overthrow of their enemies. Detachments sent to the northward captured Burgoyne's outposts up to the very walls of Ticonderoga, and the British commander, hemmed in on all sides, encumbered with sick and wounded, and cut off from further supplies, was reduced to the desperate extremity of cutting his way, either forward or back, through the ranks of an exultant and powerful enemy, flushed with success and confident of victory, with an army reduced to barely four thousand effective men. Entrenched on the field of conflict, the British leader waited vainly for the arrival of a relief force from New York, his army growing weaker, while that of Gates daily increased in numbers.

After the battle of the Brandywine, Washington sent to Putnam for a reinforcement of twelve hundred men, and four Connecticut regiments were detached and sent to aid him, among them the Fifth, Col. Bradley's regiment, with Capt. Ezekiel Sanford and other Redding men in its ranks. After the arrival of this force, Washington proceeded to carry out a movement which, had it resulted favorably for the American arms, would have added new laurels to the fame of the commander-in-chief and might have hastened the termination of the war. Having learned that a portion of the British army was detached for special service along the Delaware below Philadelphia, Washington determined to attack the main body at Germantown while it was thus temporarily weakened. Dividing his forces into four columns — two of Continentals, who were to attack in front, and two of militia, who were to gain the enemy's flanks — Washington put them in motion on the 3d of October, and after marching nearly all night came suddenly upon the British encampment at sunrise of the 4th. The surprise was complete, and the enemy were at first thrown into disorder. Unfortunately, a heavy fog prevailed, which rendered it difficult to locate the British positions or to keep the attacking divisions in touch with each other. The enemy's light infantry occupied a stone house in the line of the Amer-



Israel Putnam



ican advance and succeeded in delaying their opponents till the British recovered from the shock of surprise and rallied for effective defense. It was near or about the Chew house (as it was called) that the Fifth Connecticut was principally engaged. The British, rallying from their confusion, took the offensive and drove the Americans in turn. After a sharp contest Washington's troops retreated to camp, hotly pursued by the British for several miles. The losses on each side were considerable, that of the British being about 600 [Gen. Agnew, of Danbury fame, being among the killed], while the Americans lost 1,000, of whom 400 were taken prisoners. Though unsuccessful in its execution, this movement taught the British to entertain greater respect for Washington's abilities as a commander and to observe greater caution in guarding against attacks.

On the very next day after the action at Germantown, sounds of battle were again heard on the banks of the Hudson. Clinton at last began a diversion for the relief of Burgoyne and an expedition sent up into the Highlands succeeded in capturing Forts Clinton and Montgomery after a sharp fight. The river was now practically under the control of the British — it only remained necessary to send forward a sufficient force to relieve Burgoyne at Saratoga. Putnam's force was too small to offer any serious resistance. Reinforcements, however, were sent to his aid. The militia of western Connecticut was ordered to his relief, and on the same day that the Highland forts fell into the hands of the enemy some of these troops were on the march to the North River. Among these forces was the Fourth Connecticut militia, which has been previously referred to in these pages. The peculiarities of the militia organization of that period were well illustrated in the formation of this regiment. No less than sixteen different company organizations reported for duty under one regimental commander, these bodies ranging in number from squads of five to respectable companies of thirty-five or forty men. Redding had two companies in this regiment under Captains Gray and Morehouse. The company rolls are given in full:

BATTLE OF SARATOGA.

CAPTAIN GRAY'S COMPANY.

Captain John Gray	Private Jonas Platt
Lieutenant Nehemiah Hull	Zalmon Read
Ensign Aaron Barlow	Jeremiah Batterson
Sergt. Philip Burret	Wil ^m Hait
“ George Perry	Asahel Salmon
“ David Osborn	John Hull Jr
Corpl. Ezekiel Burr	Ezra Sanford
“ Francis Andress	John Hull
“ Sam ^l Fairchild	Elijah Morehouse
“ Justus Bates	Dan ^l Mallery
Private Elijah Couch	Thomas Sherwood
Ezra Hull	Gershom Salmon
Jesse Coley	Joseph Griffen
David Sanford	Seth Meeker
Stephen Burr	Jonathan Andress
Stephen Fairchild	Stephen Adams
David Sturges	Zalmon Hull

CAPTAIN MOREHOUSE'S COMPANY.

Captain Gershom Morehouse	Ephrem Robins
Lieutenant W ^m Hawley	Asal Peech (Fitch?)
Ensign Seth Sanford	Nathan Burr
Sargent Gershom Coley	Daniel Barlet
Corpl Samuel Gold	Jaby Grigery
Stephen Bets	Aron Morhous
James Hull	Isaac Gorham
Aron Sanford	[Rec. Ct. Men in Rev.]

The regiment numbered about 360 men all told, and was mainly employed in transporting stores from Peekskill to Fishkill, at which point Putnam concentrated his forces.

We return now to Burgoyne, whose desperate situation rendered immediate action necessary, and two days after the fall of the Highland forts, when relief was preparing for him, he attempted a reconnoissance in force, in the vain hope of opening some avenue of escape. The effort was made on October 7th, with fifteen hundred picked troops, but no sooner had these appeared outside their works than they were furiously attacked by the American forces. The conflict soon involved the entire British line, and was fought out with the utmost obstinacy, neither side giving way; breaches in the ranks were filled with fresh combatants, and the contest continued with unremitting vigor. Suddenly a general officer appeared on the field, rode swiftly to the American front, and,

placing himself in advance of the line, led the provincials to a decisive charge. It was Arnold — fiery, impetuous, undaunted as ever — the Arnold of Quebec, and Lake Champlain, and Ridgefield. Riding from point to point, he encouraged and animated the soldiers by voice and example, leading now one brigade, now another, in a furious charge on the enemy's line, which finally broke in disorder and retreated to the works. Arnold, still fighting furiously, fell wounded at last, his horse shot under him, before the intrenchments of the German brigade. The British were driven to cover, and the Americans gained and kept possession of a part of the works, in spite of desperate efforts to dislodge them. Burgoyne could no longer maintain his position, and secretly withdrew in the night to a stronger post in the rear. But stronger grew the cordon of his enemies, and more desperate his own situation. No news could be obtained from New York, though relief was even then on the way, and a council of war advised surrender. Unconditional surrender, at first demanded by Gates, was refused, but, knowing that a British column was approaching, the American commander agreed that the defeated troops should march out with the honors of war, lay down their arms, and be conducted to Boston, there to embark for England, not to serve further against the United States unless regularly exchanged. On these terms 5,642 prisoners, with 42 pieces of ordnance, 7,000 muskets, clothing for the same number of men, camp equipage and stores, fell into the hands of the victors, and on October 16th the invasion of Burgoyne reached its unhappy termination. Unhappy only to the vanquished host and its sympathizers, for great was the rejoicing among the colonists when the news came that an entire British army had succumbed to patriot valor. The conquered troops marched to Boston, but the terms of surrender were not respected by Congress, and the prisoners were finally sent to Virginia, remaining there till the close of the war, many of them being afterward absorbed into the citizenship of the new republic.

The forces of Gates returned to their homes amid general rejoicing, bearing with them the spoils of the campaign. The militia which had been sent to the aid of Putnam was also discharged, and on the 30th of October the Fourth Regiment was on its homeward march. A number of men from this regiment

returned before that date, some having absented themselves without leave, a breach of discipline quite too common among the militia during the war. In consequence of this defection, the last seven men on the roll of Captain Gray's company were returned as "deserters." They did not go to the enemy, but went back to their homes and families, and several of them are known to have rendered further service to their country.

The army of Washington, unable to make any further demonstration against the enemy, was now placed in winter quarters at Valley Forge, twenty miles from Philadelphia. Eleven thousand soldiers were quartered in huts in this encampment, and strong detachments were stationed at various points around Philadelphia, confining the British pretty closely to the vicinity of the city. As winter came on the condition of the two armies appeared in marked contrast—the British, comfortably housed in the city, were plentifully supplied by the inhabitants of the surrounding country, paying for this service in gold; the Americans obtained provisions and supplies only with the greatest difficulty, offering a depreciated currency in payment, and were finally reduced to the necessity of taking cattle and corn wherever they could. In spite of their utmost exertions, famine often prevailed in camp, and the clothing of the troops became so completely worn out that they were reduced to the severest straits for sufficient covering to protect their chilled and famished bodies. Soldiers detailed for guard were obliged to borrow the garments of their comrades before they could go on duty. Shoes were wanting; many were barefoot, and tracked the snow with blood from their frozen feet, and the need of clothing was so extreme that an eyewitness declares that there was "many a good lad with nothing to cover him from his hips to his toes but his blanket." The winter was unusually severe, and many soldiers were frostbitten, but they endured these privations with patience and fortitude. The Fifth Connecticut regiment was among the troops who endured the rigors of that terrible season, which wore away at last, though the suffering it caused did not wholly pass with the bitterness of winter.

At home, the people were trying to do their duty toward the helpless families whose bread-winners were shivering around the comfortless campfires, as our records set forth:

“Dec. 22, 1777. — Micajah Starr Hezekiah Read David Jackson Timothy Sanford David Sanford Nehemiah Hull Seth Meeker and Joseph Banks were Appointed a Com^{tee} to take care of Soldiers Families in this Town.

Aaron Barlow Capt. Z. Read Stephen Betts Benj^m Darling and Gershom Morehouse were Chosen Com^{tee} of Inspection.”

In the spring came the joyful news of the alliance with France, and the patriots found occasion for rejoicing amid their privations, for the fleets and armies of the French king were coming to their assistance. The ragged, famished, and frostbitten army at Valley Forge fell into line, fired a volley, and gave hearty cheers and heartfelt thanks when the welcome announcement was made. The spirits of the people rallied again; renewed efforts were made to supply the troops with clothing and provisions, and to obtain recruits. Requisitions for the filling up of town quotas had been made — that of Redding was set so high as to call forth a remonstrance to the legislature, setting forth fully the reasons for noncompliance with the demand.

PETITION OF THE TOWN OF REDDING.

“February, 1778.

To the Honorable Gen. Assembly, sitting in Feb. 1778, by adjournment, at Hartford.

The petition of the civil authority and selectmen of the town of Redding, in Fairfield Co., humbly sheweth — That the town of Redding is laboring at present, under so many misfortunes and liabilities, peculiar to ourselves, that are not common to the other towns of this State, makes it almost, if not altogether impossible for us to raise the proportion of men for the continental army as set to us by your Honors: we hope that we are and have always been willing to do our equal part in maintaining the common cause of America, and have exerted ourselves therein, always to the utmost of our abilities; yet we, your petitioners, think it our indispensable duty, which we owe to ourselves and our brethren of this town, to inform your Honors, that since the commencement of the present war, that no less than 49 able-bodied, effective men, all inhabitants of this town, have been so inhumanly wicked and infatuated as to leave their friends, and most of them their families, and join the ministerial army, enemies of this and the other United States of America, where they still remain; and also out of those who were made prisoners by said enemy in their expedition to Danbury, six persons, inhabitants as aforesaid, died; and we your petitioners, would farther inform your Honors, that we have now enlisted and engaged in the service during the present war, nine men more as

artificers, which has greatly thinned the inhabitants of this, so small a town, all which inconveniences and misfortunes we labor under, over and above what we share in common with the other towns of this State; wherefore we flatter ourselves that had your Honors been duly notified of our peculiar circumstances, your Honors would not, (considering the smallness of our town, and the many families we have to support, whose estates are confiscated,) have set our proportion of men to be raised so high, as at present it is set. We, your Honors' petitioners, therefore, pray your Honors to take our case and particular circumstances into your wise consideration, and in your great goodness, grant us relief in the premises, and set our proportion of men to be raised, according to the number of our present able-bodied, effective men; and your petitioners as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

49 gone to the enemy, 6 dead prisoners, 9 artificers — total, 64.

Redding, Feb. 13, 1778.

(Signed)

Lemuel Sanford, William Hawley, Justices of the Peace.

Hezekiah Sanford, William Heron, John Gray, Thaddeus Benedict, Selectmen.

These certify that that there are but 112 able-bodied, effective men, in both our train-bands or companies, liable to do duty out of the State, and that there has enlisted into the continental army out of Redding, 28 men.

Redding, Feb. 13, 1778.

Certified per

JOHN GRAY, captain of the alarm-list, and trainband."

[Hinman: War Am. Rev.]

Redding continued to show her willingness to provide for the brave soldiers who were battling for liberty, and to care for the families of her defenders, as the records attest:

"March 23, 1778. — Mefsr David Jackson Zalmon Read and Eph^m Robbins Chosen a Com^{tee} to provide Clothing for the Army &c."

"May 8, 1778. — Afahel Fitch Appointed to take Care and provide as the Law directs of Nathan Coley's Famaly.

Dr A. Fitch and Capt. Z. Read Chosen a Com^{tee} to Provide Shirts Shoes and Stockins &c for the Continental Soldiers.

Voted that the Selectmen tax a Bill to pay the Com^{tee} for Clothing for their trouble in Procuring said Shirts &c."

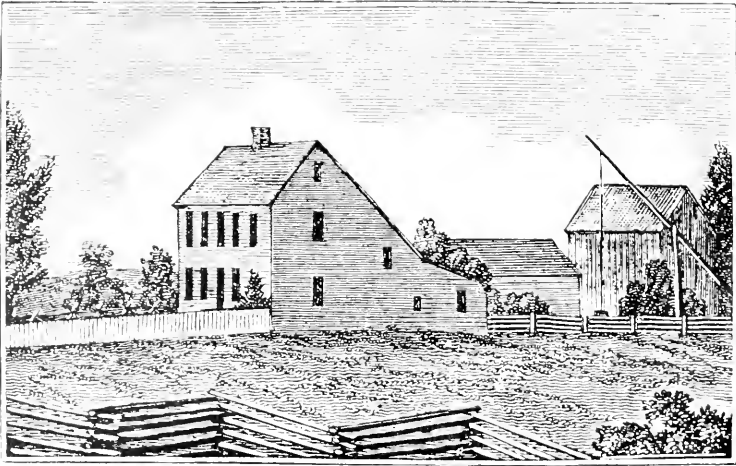
On the 8th of June the fleet of D'Estaing appeared off the American coast, and the British commanders, alarmed for the safety of New York, their most important stronghold, withdrew the fleet from the Delaware and the army from Philadelphia. Sir William Howe had been relieved at his own re-

quest, and the chief command devolved on Sir Henry Clinton. He abandoned Philadelphia late in June, and, crossing into New Jersey, pushed toward New York, but, encumbered by a heavy wagon train, his progress was slow. Washington left camp with his whole army and started in swift pursuit. On the 28th of June, a day of sweltering heat, he overtook the British near Monmouth Court-House, and ordered an immediate attack. Gen. Charles Lee, who commanded the American advance, professing to misunderstand Washington's orders, failed to secure the advantage which presented itself, marched and countermarched his troops in the hot sun till numbers fell from exhaustion, and finally allowed his men to retreat in disorder before the counter-attack of Clinton. Washington, arriving upon the field at this juncture, checked the retreat, reprimanded Lee, transferred the command of the right wing to Greene, and the day was saved, though not with the expected results. Clinton made his escape to Staten Island, and Philadelphia and the Jerseys were again in the hands of the Americans. The battle losses were considerable: those of the American forces were estimated at two hundred, those of the British at three hundred. This by no means represents the total loss of the enemy, for during the march across the Jerseys upward of fifteen hundred British and Hessian soldiers decided to return to the wives and sweethearts they had left in and around Philadelphia, where they later reappeared as men of family and citizens of the American nation. The extreme heat of the day increased the fatalities of the action, some soldiers dying from sunstroke; others, suffering from the insupportable heat, drank water to excess, from the effects of which they perished.

VI.

ENCAMPMENT AT REDDING—THE MUTINY—THE EXECUTIONS—AMERICAN UNION LODGE.

THE British, having evacuated Philadelphia, were now restricted to the cities of New York and Newport, leaving the surrounding country practically clear of hostile forces. At New York they were heavily reinforced, in anticipation of attack. Washington moved his troops across the Hudson and took post at White Plains, where he concentrated the largest army he had ever commanded, consisting of fifteen brigades of infantry, four battalions of artillery, four regiments of cavalry, and several detachments of state troops, and spent the remainder of the season in futile efforts to obtain sufficient supplies and munitions of war to warrant an attempt on New York. No doubt he would have been more than pleased to drive the British out of the stronghold from which they had expelled him two years before, but this satisfaction was denied him. At no time was he sufficiently prepared or strong enough to make an attack—Congress and the states but poorly seconded his efforts. An abortive attempt to drive the British out of Newport only added to his disappointment, and the season wore away without advantage to the American arms. On the approach of winter, Washington broke up his camp at White Plains, and moved the various divisions to points in the adjoining states, where they could be more easily subsisted, and more readily aid in suppressing the activities of the tories. The Connecticut Division, under Putnam, with Poor's New Hampshire Brigade, the infantry of Hazen, and Sheldon's Light Dragoons were ordered to Redding, and at 7 A. M. of the 23d of October part of these troops were on the march for New Milford, under command of Maj.-Gen. McDougall. On the 25th the troops reached New Milford, where they encamped till November 19th, probably awaiting the completion of their new quarters in Redding. The sawmills of the town were busily engaged in cutting the lumber from which the rude huts were made, and the people waited in joyful anticipation the coming of the soldiers, for now no British column would



PUTNAM'S HEADQUARTERS AT REDDING.



RESIDENCE OF MR. EPHRAIM BARLOW.
Said to have been used as a guardhouse in the Revolution.

venture into their territory, no restless tory would dare to desert his family and fly to the standard of King George. And they came at last,—rough, hardy, war-seasoned veterans; heroes of Bunker Hill; men who had learned lessons of adversity in the Long Island campaign; victors of Saratoga; soldiers who had fought at Germantown, had endured the rigors of Valley Forge, and the heat of Monmouth; men who had made history, and were yet to make more. The cantonments were perhaps not quite ready for them. It is stated that Huntington's brigade encamped near the center of the town; Parsons' on the Ridge—evidently a temporary arrangement, for presently the Connecticut Division was concentrated in the wooded valley which lies between Lonetown and the Ridge; the New Hampshire brigade lay about a mile further west, in a similar location, while farther away, in the deep, wide valley of the headwaters of the Saugatuck, the light infantry and cavalry were huddled for the winter, a mile in rear of Putnam's headquarters, which were located on a by-road on the northern slope of Umpawaug Hill. Another house, near by, on the Boston post-road, is said to have been used as a guard-house. In this position Putnam was able to support the garrison of the Highlands, guard the coast of the Sound, and repress the activities of the tories, who were again becoming troublesome, probably incited by British emissaries. One means of stimulating their zeal is shown in a notice which appeared in a New York newspaper under date of June 29, 1778:

"All gentlemen volunteers able and willing to serve his Majesty King George III. in that respectable regiment called the Prince of Wales Royal Amer. Vols., com'd by his Excellency Brig. Gen. Brown, will hear of the particular advantages of that corps by repairing to Lt. Col. Pattison at his camp on Lloyd's Neck, where they will receive a complete suit of new clothes, arms, accoutrements, &c., and one guinea more than his Majesty's most gracious bounty. 'Tis more than probable those who enlist will for some months be able to earn 15^s to 20^s per day."

With this addition of several thousand men to its population, Redding entered upon the liveliest and most interesting period of its history. As the brown leaves whirled through the forest, and the November winds sighed and whistled through the bare branches, the soldiers settled down to the life and work of the camp. There were drills, parades, reviews,

outpost duty, and all the routine of soldier life, which drew crowds of curious and admiring onlookers. Off duty the soldiers amused themselves in such ways as soldiers are wont to do. Imagination easily conjures up a vision of the sports and pastimes, the games at cards, the rough jokes and horse-play, which contributed to the entertainment of that winter of camp life. Many amusing incidents occurred, worthy of permanent preservation. One such is here presented:

A resident of the vicinity, says tradition, had a contract for supplying rum to the soldiers. He was well patronized, and, as the liquor diminished in quantity, he supplied the deficiency, by the addition of water. Finally the much-diluted beverage froze, and the cheat was discovered. The enraged soldiers seized the offender, bound him securely astride of a field-piece, and then — *fired the field-piece*. It may be safely assumed that no further adulteration of spirits was attempted that winter. More tragic was the ending of a snowballing frolic, in which a negro soldier was struck in the head by an icy missile and killed. As the American negro was not then the man and brother he has since become, it is likely that the affair was dismissed with little consideration.

Those members of the Continental Line who had enlisted from Redding were now reunited to their families, many of whom were in need of aid. For the relief of these, our townspeople (at a meeting adjourned from December 17th to the following Wednesday at 1 P. M.) provided that:

“The Comtee to provide for Soldiers Fami[lies] Were Nehemiah Hull for Nathan Coley's Elijah Burr for Stephen Meeker's Ebenr Couch for Elias Bixby Elnathan Sanford [for] Henry Hopkins Nathan Burr for Nehemiah Sherwood Zal Read for Jeremiah Ryans and W^m Hawley for Sam^l Remong.”

Meantime, trouble was brewing in the camp of the Connecticut Division. Winter had set in, cold and stern; the troops were poorly clothed, poorly fed, insufficiently covered and sheltered; the depreciated currency in which they were paid was practically worthless; and many of them had needy families at home. Promises made them had not been fulfilled, and their privations naturally bred discontent. Four of the Connecticut regiments — Durkee's and Russell's (late Chandler's)

of the First Brigade, and Bradley's and Swift's of the Second—had spent the previous winter at Valley Forge, and had little inclination to repeat the experience. Dissatisfaction increased as the rigors of the season grew more severe, and murmurs of discontent at last gave place to the clamorous voice of open mutiny. On the morning of December 30th the troops of the Second Brigade, defying the authority of their officers, left their quarters, paraded under command of the company sergeants, and avowed their intention of marching to Hartford (over fifty miles away), where the legislature was then in session, there to demand redress of grievances at the point of the bayonet, if need be. When this news was hurriedly conveyed to headquarters there was a hasty mounting of steeds, and Putnam and his staff flew down into the valley and over the rugged hills to the encampment. As the general rode across the hills, he must have been earnestly thinking. The situation was not one which admitted of coercive measures—the whole division was disaffected and ripe for revolt, and the trouble might readily extend to the remainder of his command. It was an occasion for the use of diplomacy and a test of personal influence. Arrived at the camp-ground, he found all in a state of excitement, but the mutinous brigade was still in line, the order to march not yet given. As the general rode along the line he was received with the honors due his rank: the drums ruffled; at the sharp word of command every musket was brought to a present; then, as "*Order-firelock*" was heard, the butts of the muskets dropped to earth, and the soldiers listened with attention and respect to the voice of their commander. Demanding to know by whose orders the troops were paraded, he was informed that the soldiers, suffering from the inclemency of the season, deficient in clothing and blankets, paid in a worthless currency or scarcely paid at all, and exasperated by the non-fulfillment of promises made them, were about to seek redress at the hands of the state authorities. Putnam, facing the line, thus earnestly addressed them:

"My brave lads, whither are you going? Do you intend to desert your officers, and to invite the enemy to follow you into the country? Whose cause have you been fighting and suffering so long in—is it not your own? Have you no property, no parents, wives or children? You have behaved like men so far—all the world is full of your praises—

and posterity will stand astonished at your deeds: but not if you spoil all at last. Don't you consider how much the country is distressed by the war, and that your officers have not been any better paid than yourselves? But we all expect better times, and that the country will do us ample justice. Let us all stand by one another, then, and fight it out like brave soldiers. Think what a shame it would be for Connecticut men to run away from their officers."

Then, turning to the acting major of brigade, Putnam directed him to march the troops to their respective parades and lodge their arms. The magnetism of the general's presence and manner, the regard of the soldiers for a popular commander, and the habit of discipline, produced the desired effect. The men shouldered their firelocks and marched to their quarters with promptitude and apparent good humor, and the immediate danger was past. The principal ringleader in the affair was confined in the quarterguard, from whence, at night, he attempted to escape, but was shot dead by the sentry on duty, who had himself been one of the mutineers.

Although the mutiny was thus easily suppressed, the soldiers do not appear to have fared much better, and though they refrained from further insubordination, the embers of discontent glowed fitfully. A tragedy was impending, and soon it was at hand. Among the annoyances with which Putnam had to contend during this eventful winter was the facility with which tory spies penetrated his lines and made themselves familiar with the state of affairs in the American camp. Also, desertions depleted his ranks, and the general determined that an example should be made of the first spy or deserter who fell into his hands. Early in February a guard from one of the outposts brought to headquarters one Edward Jones, who, it was claimed, had been a resident of the vicinity, had gone over to the enemy, and come out as a spy. A court-martial was convened on the 4th, before which Jones testified that he was a Welshman by birth, ever loyal to his king; that he had been a resident of Ridgefield till the beginning of the war, whence he had fled to the British for protection; that he had been appointed a butcher for the British camp, and had been sent into Westchester County to purchase beef cattle for the use of the king's troops. Upon trial, the court-martial declared him guilty on all the charges preferred against him, and



GALLOWS HILL.

he was sentenced to suffer death. Two days after, another court-martial was held to consider the case of John Smith, a young soldier of the First Connecticut Regiment, who had been captured in the attempt to desert and had boldly declared his intention of going to the enemy at the first opportunity. Him the court-martial also condemned to death, and both prisoners were confined in the guardhouse at headquarters to await their doom. When that would come they knew not; they only knew that before the hour of noon on some fateful day they would cease to be. During this interim the curious people of the countryside thronged to the guardhouse, eager to see the doomed men; some of them, to their disgrace be it said, to revile and taunt and jeer the miserable wretches who lay there under the shadow of death. So great was the annoyance to the prisoners from this cause that Putnam was obliged to issue an order forbidding the inhuman practice.

Public sentiment was, perhaps, not altogether adverse to these unfortunates: the Rev. Mr. Bartlett interceded with Putnam in behalf of Smith, requesting that the prisoner be remanded till his case could be laid before Washington, but to no purpose — the general was inexorable, and the awful tragedy proceeded to its close. On the morning of February 16th the last scene was enacted on the slope of that eminence which was thenceforth to bear the name of Gallows Hill. The camps were astir that day, and the Connecticut troops marched from their cantonments to the place of execution, accompanied by the New Hampshire brigade. The spot where the two unfortunates expiated their fault is indicated as a tiny plateau on the western slope of the hill, at a point where three roads meet, making a Y-shaped junction. Along the northern road the three brigades marched to their positions at the execution ground, where the people of the vicinity were gathered; and those who looked to the westward must have seen the prisoners and their escort moving down the slope of Umpawaug, and from the valley-camp below caught the glint of Hazen's bayonets and the flashing sabers of Sheldon's dragoons. When the columns had united, the troops were drawn up in line flanking the fatal spot, in full view of the condemned men and the instruments of death. A gallows twenty feet high had been erected, and a firing party waited to perform its dreadful duty.

The execution was in all its phases a painful one, the memory of which was probably never effaced from the minds of those who witnessed it. A prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, and the boy Smith was led forward to his doom. Placed with his back to the steep slope of the hill, he received the volley of the firing party from muskets held so near that his clothing was set on fire by the discharge. Three bullets penetrated his breast; he fell forward upon his face, and immediately turned convulsively upon his back. Signs of life still remaining, another soldier was ordered forward, and, pointing his musket at the lad's head, sent a bullet through his brain. The lifeless body was lifted into a rude coffin, an officer with a drawn sword took his place beside it, and then, set in motion by the stern word of command, a long line of soldiery filed past, each man gazing down upon the mangled, bleeding form, its clothing still smouldering as the line moved on.

The unfortunate loyalist next met his fate. Sadly protesting his innocence, he bade farewell to earth and man, and ascended the ladder. At this moment it was made known that the man upon whom the duty of hangman devolved, disliking his gruesome task, had disappeared, and was nowhere to be found. Enraged at this interruption of the course of justice, Putnam ordered Jones to jump from the ladder. This he declined to do, protesting with earnestness and even with dignity against the execution of his terrible sentence; but Putnam, refusing to hear him further, ordered the ladder to be turned over, and the unhappy loyalist was launched into eternity. Stern, terrible, awe-inspiring was the spectacle presented on that bleak hillside: one lifeless form dangling from the gibbet, another lying, shattered and bloodstained, upon the cold and barren earth. What emotions of fear and pity and horror, excited by the events of that awful day, haunted the recollections of the witnesses, after the shades of night fell upon the tragedy, and the stars shone down upon the new-made graves! Whether these men merited their fate, whether the exhibition of mercy might not have added luster to an honored name, may long be questioned, but the immediate and needed lesson was taught, that across the pathway of spy and traitor lay the shadow of doom. Quiet reigned in the camps for the remainder of the season, as the soldiers settled down to the routine

of duty, no more to rebel against the stern decrees of justice and military discipline.

Lest an imputation of inhumanity should rest on the character of Putnam because of his active participation in this affair, let it be remembered that military necessity is always stern, often demanding the sacrifice of life for the good of a cause. These men had been condemned to death by a military tribunal; honestly believing them guilty, Putnam was resolved that their sentence should be carried into effect, that the evils which menaced his army might be checked. That he should personally have compelled the execution of that sentence was characteristic of the energy and decision of the man, who was ever ready to go forward though others faltered.

Ten days after this event Putnam was himself in peril of his life. He had gone to Horseneck to inspect the outpost there, when Gov. Tryon, with six regiments, numbering fifteen hundred men (almost as heavy a column as he led at Danbury), advanced from New York with the intention of surprising the post and destroying the salt works there. His presence was detected by a small guard at New Rochelle, which skirmished with the advance, retiring toward its main body. On the approach of the British, Putnam drew up his force (one hundred and fifty men, with two iron field-pieces) on high ground near the Greenwich church, but realizing the tremendous odds against him, and seeing the enemy advancing for a charge, he ordered his troops to retire through a swamp to another eminence in its rear, turned his own horse as the British dragoons charged toward him, and dashed down a steep declivity at full speed. No trooper of the British dragoons was horseman enough to follow him, and he avoided further pursuit, as well as the enemy's bullets, one of which pierced his hat. Escaping to Stamford, he rallied his troops, received reinforcements, and pursued Tryon on his return to New York, capturing fifty of the enemy, an ammunition wagon, etc. It was Putnam's last battle — he was never under fire again. The camps and the town were enlivened by the story of this exploit, and the minds of men turned from the gloomy and depressing recollections of the preceding months to thoughts of active service and a renewal of the struggle for liberty.

More cheerfully, too, ran the course of affairs in the town as the winter passed away. An event which added greatly to the social pleasures of the period, and drew public attention from unpleasant retrospect, was the organization of a Masonic Lodge among the officers of the line, and some interesting ceremonies in connection therewith. The lodge originated in this wise:

During the siege of Boston the meetings of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic fraternity were suspended, and a commission was granted by John Rowe (the successor of Gen. Joseph Warren as Grand Master) to Col. Joel Clark of the Connecticut troops to establish a lodge within the army, which was to hold its meetings wherever convenient, as the army moved from place to place. This lodge was to be designated "The American Union Lodge." It was accordingly organized, but the change of base to New York, and the stirring events which followed, seem to have prevented further meetings. Its master, Colonel Clark, died after the Long Island campaign, and the lodge appears to have lapsed until the encampment at Redding brought the Connecticut officers together, with leisure to renew their fraternal relations. For this purpose, and perhaps with a view to distract public attention from the painful and depressing experiences of the winter, the lodge was convened early in February, in conformity to the following notice:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, VIZ:
READING, FEBRUARY 7th, 1779.

On the application of a number of gentlemen, brethren of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Mafons, to the members of American Union Lodge, held by authority, under the Right Worshipful John Rowe, Eq., Grand Maister of all Mafons in North America, where no Special Grand Maister is appointed, requesting that the said American Union Lodge may be convened, for the purpose of re-establishing the Ancient Craft in the same. Agreeable to which a summons was issued, desiring the members of the American Union Lodge to meet at Widow Sanford's, near Reading Old Meeting Houfe, on Monday, the 15th of inst, February, at 4 o'clock, Past M., and an invitation sent to the others, the brethren of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Mafons, to attend at 5 o'clock, Past M.

JONATHAN HEART,
Secretary American Union Lodge.

Feb. 10th, Anno Mundi, 5779.

Accordingly, the first meeting was held at Mrs. Sanford's on February 15th, four members of the lodge being present, and four candidates were received into membership. Gen. Samuel Holden Parsons of the First Connecticut Brigade was elected master to succeed the late Col. Clark, and the lodge proceeded to a consideration of the by-laws. At the third meeting, February 24th, a committee was appointed to amend these by-laws, which reported back on March 10th, presenting their revision in twenty-eight articles, several of which have special interest:

"Art. 3. Every brother proposing a candidate . . . shall deposit as advance four dollars toward his making. . . .

Art. 6. Every brother made in this Lodge shall pay ten dollars for his making. . . .

Art. 9. Every member shall pay into the hands of the Secretary one shilling . . . for every night's attendance, to be paid quarterly.

Art. 10. Every brother visiting this Lodge shall pay one shilling every night he visits, except the first. . . .

Art. 11. Any visiting brother who shall desire to become a member of this Lodge . . . shall pay nine shillings.

Art. 26. That every brother (being a member of this Lodge, who shall be passed a Fellow Craft, shall pay twelve shillings, and fifteen for being raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason; and that any brother (not a member), shall, for being passed, pay twenty-four shillings, and thirty-six for being raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason."

Art. 28. . . . And whereas, from the present depreciation of our money, it will be impossible to maintain the dignity of the Lodge by the premiums arising from the By-Laws, it is ordered by a unanimous vote of this Lodge that the fees for a new-made brother be thirty dollars; passing a brother (being a member), six dollars, and raising, seven dollars and one-half; and all other perquisites, so far as relates to gentlemen of the army, be raised three fold to what is prescribed in the By-Laws. . . .

Further propositions, initiations, and conferring of degrees closed the work of the evening.

March 17th the lodge, now grown to sixteen members, held its fifth meeting, and, after further increasing its membership, appointed a committee "to prepare a feast on Wednesday, the 7th of April next."

Another meeting was held at 4 P. M. March 22d, when

"Some particular business requiring it, voted, that an Entered Apprentice Lodge be held on Thursday, the 25th of inst. March, at 2 o'clock

P. M.: that Bro. Belding Sill and Little prepare a dinner, and invite the brethren of the Ancient Society, who are not members of this Lodge, to dine with us: that Bro. Redfield wait on the Hon. Bro. Putnam with the desire of the Lodge to attend: that Mrs. Sanford, her daughter and niece; Mrs. Marshall and Heart be also invited to dine with us on Thursday.

Lodge closed without day."

So, on the appointed day, the lodge convened, and, after admitting several candidates as entered apprentices, it "closed for a space," and the special program of the day was carried out:

"Procession began at half-past four o'clock in the following order:

1. Bro. Whitney to clear the way.
2. The Wardens, with their wands.
3. The youngest brother, with the bag.
4. Brethren by Juniority.
5. The Worshipful Master, with the Treasurer on his right hand, supporting the sword of justice, and the Secretary on his left hand, supporting the bible, square and compasses.
6. Music, playing the "Entered Apprentice March."

Proceeded to Esq. Hawley's, where Br. Little delivered a few sentiments on Friendship—the Rev. Dr. Evans and a number of gentlemen and ladies being present. After dinner the following songs and toasts were given, interspersed with music, for the entertainment of the company.

<i>Songs.</i>	<i>Toasts.</i>	<i>Music.</i>
Hail America.	General Washington.	Grand March.
Montgomery.	{ The memory of Warren, Montgomery & Wooster. }	{ Dead March.
French Ladies Lament.	Relief of the Widows and Orphans.	Country Jig.
Mason's Daughter.	Ladies of America.	Mason's Daughter.
On, on, my dear Brethren.	Union, Harmony & Peace.	
Huntsmen.	Social Enjoyment.	
My Dog and Gun.	Contentment.	

The festivities of the occasion were concluded with a speech by Br. Waldo.

At half past 7 o'clock the procession began in returning to the Lodge room, in reverse order from the afternoon procession. Music playing "The Mason's Daughter."

The Lodge being opened, the W. Master returned his thanks to the officers and brethren for their faithful attendance in labor, and in transacting the business of the day with the greatest decorum and harmony.

Voted. That the Lodge have a grateful sense of the honor paid

them by the Rev. Dr. Evans, and other gentlemen and ladies in attending the exercises of the day.

Voted. That the thanks of the Lodge be presented to Bro. Little and Waldo for the honor conferred on the Lodge by their addresses.

Lodge closed in good time, without date."

Note the early hours at which our Revolutionary fathers opened and closed their social and public functions. No late banquets or small-hour festivities for them. At the next meeting of the lodge, held at 4 P. M., March 31st, it was

Voted. That Bro. Little, Belding and Sill, as heretofore voted, proceed in preparing a feast on Wednesday, the 7th of April: that Bro. Redfield wait on Bro. Putnam and his two Aids-de-Camp with the desire of this Body that they dine with us: that Bro. Heart wait on the Rev. Dr. Evans with the desire of the Lodge that he dine with us, and also that he favor the assembly with a discourse on such subject as he shall think proper. Also voted, that the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, his wife, Mrs. Sanford, her daughter and niece, Esq. Hawley, his wife and daughter, the widow Fairechild, widow Sanford, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Heart, Miss Curtis and Col. Meigs be invited to dine with us: that Bro. Belding present them with notice in the name of the Lodge. *Voted,* that dinner be served at 2 o'clock."

In accordance with the above vote, one of Redding's most remarkable social occasions was ushered in on the following Wednesday. The proceedings of the whole day are given, and the reader is invited to share in the festivities and witness the workings of the lodge:

"April 7th, 1779. 10 o'clock A. M.

Master's Lodge, per adjournment. Present — The Hon. Bro. Parsons, W. M.: Heart, S. W.: Marshall, J. W.: Belding, Treas.: Grosvenor, Sec'y: Whitney and Peck, Tylers. Members — Bros. Hoit, Redfield, Lawrence, Champion, Mix, Watrous, Waldo, Little, Sill, Judson, Clark. Visitors — Bros. Dearborn, Hosmer, Monson, Fogg.

Entered Apprentice Lodge opened, when Lieut. Samuel Richards, Paymaster of the Third Connecticut Battalion, having been proposed, balloted for and accepted to be made a Mason, was made an Entered Apprentice.

It having been voted to dine at three o'clock, at half-past one the procession began, as follows.

1. Br. Whitney, Outside Tyler.
2. The Wardens, with White Rods.
3. The Youngest Brother, with the Bag.
4. The Brethren, by Juniority.

5. The W. Master, with his Rod: the Treasurer on his right hand, supporting the Sword of Justice: the Secretary on his left, supporting the Bible, Square and Compasses.

6. Br. Peck, the Inside Tyler.

Music advanced, playing the "Entered Apprentice March."

The W. Master and Brethren having seated themselves, together with a number of respectable inhabitants, gentlemen and ladies, the Rev. Doct. Evans delivered a discourse suitable to the occasion.

After dinner, the W. Master called on Bro. Monson and others for songs and sentiments, when the company were favored with the following, each song and toast being enlivened with appropriate music:

Song by Br. Munson — Watery Gods. Toast — Health of Congress.

Music — Grenadier's March.

Song by Br. Munson — Elegy on General Wolfe. Toast — Warren, Montgomery and Wooster. Music — Dead March.

Mason's Song by Br. Redfield. Toast — The Good and Just. Music — Prince Eugene.

Song by Br. Munson — Colin and Phebe. Toast — The Ladies of America. Music — Country Jig.

Song on Masonry, by Br. Marshall. Toast — Arts and Sciences. Music — Splendor of the morning.

Song by Brs. Munson and Marshall — The Tempest. With Jack the Seaman, to conclude.

At six o'clock the procession returned to the Lodge room, and the Lodge being open, it was

Voted, that the thanks of the Lodge be presented in writing to the Rev. Doct. Evans, for his polite address and sentiments delivered this day, and that Bro. Waldo wait on him with the same: also, that Bro. Waldo present our thanks to the Rev. Mr. Bartlet, and to the other gentlemen and ladies who favored the Lodge with their company at dinner.

Voted. That Bro. Whitney and Peck act as inside and outside Tylers, and share equally the profits of tyling this Lodge.

Ensign W^m Higgins, Qr. Master to the Third Connecticut Battalion, and Doct. John Simpson, Surgeon to the Fifth Battalion, were proposed by Brs. Watrous and Redfield to be made Masons."

Here ends the record of the day and of a social occasion which enlivened the spirits of our townspeople. At the next meeting of the lodge a bill for the two feasts was rendered, amounting in all to £152 16s. 2d., probably reckoned in a depreciated currency.

Four days after the banquet, orders were received to prepare for the field, and from this time attention was concentrated on the expected movement of the troops. It was several weeks later, however, that they took their departure. Mean-

while, the lodge held five sessions, the last three on May 3d, 5th, and 7th, resulting in very considerable additions to the fraternity.

How the inhabitants had passed the winter may be considered, before taking final leave of our soldier friends. The townspeople had received the troops, on their arrival in camp, with enthusiastic welcome, anticipating protection from hostile incursions, immunity from annoyance by restless Tories, and pleasure from the exhibition of military display; but the gloom and discontent which so rapidly overspread the camps, the excitement occasioned by the mutiny, and the horrors of the military executions, dispelled to a great extent their cherished hopes and illusions. Added to this was the fact that the soldiers, suffering from want of food, and driven to the necessity of foraging for a supply, went out on marauding expeditions, and indiscriminately appropriated the property of both Whig and Tory, driving off and butchering live stock, and committing other depredations under conditions which made it almost impossible to detect the perpetrators or secure their conviction when known. To such straits were the farmers of the region driven, to insure the safety of their possessions, that many were obliged to resort to the expedient of housing their live stock in the cellars of their own dwellings. Under these circumstances we may easily imagine and appreciate the earnestness with which our people prayed to be delivered from their friends, and, as final marching orders arrived in the latter part of May, we can understand the intense satisfaction with which the people sped their parting guests, and almost hear the sigh of relief that went up as the last glittering bayonet disappeared behind the western hills. Yet, though human friendship may have cooled, nature gave kindly recognition of this soldiers' farewell. Leafless trees and gray skies had witnessed and shrill winds heralded their advent, but they marched out of camp and off for the Hudson through the beauty and freshness of May.

The troops did not all leave camp at the same time. Hazen's regiment, on the 21st of March, received orders to go to Springfield; the New Hampshire brigade, which arrived in Redding December 2d, left on April 10th; the Connecticut division went out between the 24th and 30th of May, probably accompanied by the dragoons.

VII.

THE ALARMS OF 1779 — TOWN MEETINGS — YORKTOWN — END OF THE WAR.

AFTER the departure of the troops public attention turned to other affairs. One question which engaged the thoughts of our people related to the depreciation of the currency. This depreciation was one of the chief hindrances to a successful prosecution of the war; it had been one of the causes of the mutiny; the officers of the army had been inconvenienced by it in camp and in lodge; the people were equally distressed by it. An effort was made to devise means for a restoration of its value, and accordingly

"At a Town Meeting held in Redding On the 28 Day of June Anno D. 1779 Mr. Abraham Fairchild Moderator Voted that this Meeting will exert themselves in every proper Method to restore Our Depreciated paper Currency to its Original value And that it is the Oppinion of this Meeting that a County Convention be Called as soon as may be to Consider and Resolve what Methods had best be taken to effect a Restoration of said Currency And that Mefrs Lemth Sanford Ju^r Stephen Betts and W^m Heron be a Com^{tee} to represent this Town at said Convention when Called.

A true Copy of Record

Test JOHN COUCH Town Clerk."

The removal of Putnam's troops left the country once more exposed to the incursions of the enemy, and it was not long before the British availed themselves of an opportunity to harass the colony. American privateers, fitted out at New Haven, had done considerable damage to the British naval armament, and in July an expedition was sent, under the chief command of Gen. Tryon, to reduce the place. On the 5th a fleet of forty-eight vessels, under command of Sir George Collier, anchored off West Haven. They had on board three thousand troops, of which about fifteen hundred, under Gen. Garth, landed on West Haven point and advanced upon the town. The alarm was given, and, as at Danbury, the people were thrown into great confusion and distress, many families retiring from the town in haste. Preparations for defense were not neglected, however, and Garth's division met with a

very determined and effective resistance, which greatly impeded his progress. Tryon, landing with the remainder of his force on the opposite side of the harbor, found himself as stoutly opposed. Both detachments were bravely resisted throughout the day, but finally gained the town. Expresses were sent out, and for miles around the militia rallied and commenced its march toward New Haven. By the next morning it became evident to the enemy that they would soon be attacked by overwhelming odds, and Garth withdrew from the west side of the town, joined Tryon, and the combined forces retired to the shipping. The American troops came pouring into the town, but their quarry had flown, and the militia gained no glory that day. In the fighting of the previous day the British lost seventy-five in killed, wounded, and missing; the American loss was forty-six, of whom one-half were killed. Capt. Gray's company marched in this alarm, but is not known to have engaged the enemy.

On the 7th Tryon's fleet weighed anchor and sailed to Fairfield, where the troops disembarked on the morning of the 8th. The militia of the vicinity, though ill-prepared to oppose Tryon's force, kept up a constant skirmish fire throughout the day, and the British, to punish the troops which harassed them and to cover their own retreat, set fire to the town. The courthouse, with five hundred barrels of rice, two churches, two hundred dwelling houses, fifty-five barns, fifteen stores, and fifteen shops were consumed by the flames. A tremendous thunderstorm, rising just as night came on, added to the horrors of the conflagration.

On the morning of the 9th the royal troops reëmbarked, proceeded to Green's Farms, and, landing there, burned the church, fifteen houses, eleven barns, and several stores, apparently meeting with little opposition, and reëmbarking in safety.

Crossing to Huntington Bay, Tryon rested till the 11th, when he recrossed the Sound, and, landing his division at the Cow Pasture, on the east side of Norwalk Harbor, between the hours of 8 and 9 P. M., waited for Garth's division (which was put ashore at Old Well, on the opposite side of the harbor) to advance to the upper end of the town and form a junction with his own command. Reinforced by a body of loyalists about 3 A. M., Tryon moved onward into the town, from which the

inhabitants had fled during the night. Near Grumman's Hill, at the south end of the village, he attacked an American outpost, consisting of fifty Continentals and about twice as many militia, under Capt. Stephen Betts. These troops were forced to retire before superior numbers, with a loss of four men killed. It was now 4 A. M., and Tryon, halting his column, made his temporary headquarters on Grumman's Hill, from which he witnessed the movements of the troops and the destruction of the town.

Garth, on the opposite side of the harbor, made slower progress, being more successfully resisted. The American militia (among whom were Capt. John Gray's men) threw themselves into the houses and kept up a constant and harassing fire upon the enemy's advance guards, maintaining their resistance for five hours. Garth crossed the bridge at 9 A. M. and forced his way to the northern end of the village, driving the Americans from the heights at that point, and capturing a cannon. Meanwhile, the town was set on fire: both churches and all the houses, except six, were burned. [Eighty houses, eighty-seven barns, seventeen shops, four mills, five vessels, and the churches, value \$116,000, is the loss estimated.] The British commenced their retreat about noon, evidently desirous of getting out of the way, for their losses had been considerable — 20 killed, 96 wounded, 32 missing, a total of 148, nearly double the casualties at New Haven, and barely twenty-five less than the loss in the Danbury Raid. The Americans are said to have suffered severely; to what extent has not been ascertained. In this affair the Royal Welsh Fusiliers were again introduced to their old antagonists of two years before. Accompanied by a considerable body of loyalist refugees, Tryon reëmbarked his troops and sailed away, to revisit the shores of Connecticut no more.

Capt. Gray's company had turned out in all these alarms; had marched through the heat and dust to the defense of New Haven; had immediately returned for the relief of Fairfield, and had been engaged with the enemy at Norwalk; being under arms and in active service for nearly a week.

After quiet had been in some degree restored to the community, attention was turned to the condition of soldiers in the field, and an effort was made to provide suitable clothing for them:

" July 30, 1779. — Micajah Starr Thad Benedict and Stephen Betts Chosen a Com^{tee} to provide Clothing for the Continental Soldiers now in the Army. Voted a Rate of two Shillings on the pound to pay for said Clothing the above Com^{tee} to Collect said Rate and to be Collected by the first day of August next.

Adjd to Aug. 9, and Chose Eleaz^r Smith Rufsel Bartlett Simon Couch and Isaac Hillard a Com^{tee} to Provide Winter Clothing for said Soldiers."

In August another alarm drew the entire Fourth Militia under arms, and the regiment marched to Gregory's Parish, Putnam County, New York, where it remained on duty three weeks. The cause of this movement is unknown.

Later in the season a British fleet passed up the Sound, and, when opposite Black Rock, fired several shots at the coast-guard, but no landing was attempted, and this appears to have been the last warlike demonstration on this part of the Connecticut coast.

Later in the year the people again addressed themselves to the solution of monetary difficulties and to the work of providing for soldiers and their families:

" Sept. 2, 1779. — Adjd to next Tuesday. Voted that this meeting do desire and impower the Com^{tee} of Inspection in this Town to Correspond with the Several Towns in this County respecting any matters that may have a tendency to depreciate the money."

" Dec. 21, 1779. — Adjd meeting. David Starr Ju^r, Ezekiel Burr, Nehem^h Hull, Eleazer Smith, Stepⁿ Jackson, & Dan^l Lyon a Com^{tee} to take care of Soldiers Families Voted that the Com^{tee} for the winter clothing shall receive the money that the Com^{tee} for the summer clothing have received of the State and account to the Selectmen for the same."

The state also gave some aid toward putting the town in a condition for defense. The legislature, in session during November of this year:

"*Resolved*, That the Selectmen of Redding receive 150 lb. musquet-powder belonging to this State in the care of Eben^r Blackman of Rip-ton, they to be accountable."

[Rec. St. Ct. 1 — 439.]

Also, at the session of January, 1780, the legislature decided that

" Upon the memorial of the civil authority, selectmen and committee of inspection of the town of Reading, shewing to the Assembly that in

the year 1776, in obedience to the requisition of the committee of the General Assembly specially appointed to examine persons in said Reading &c., inimical to the State, &c., large accounts of cost and expenditure arose in apprehending and guarding such inimical persons, &c., to the amount of £159 9 5. L. money, for allowance and payment thereof, as per memorial on file: Resolved by this Assembly that the said sum of £159 9 5. L. money, be allowed and paid to the memorialists in satisfaction of the said costs and charges; and the Treasurer is hereby ordered to pay the same accordingly."

[Rec. St. Ct. 2—497.]

The remaining years of the war were notable, in the history of the town, for the large number of town meetings that were held, and votes that were passed, relating to military affairs. The records of these form a sufficient local history of the period, and are presented without comment:

"Jan. 28, 1780. — Capt. Ezekiel Sanford is chosen one of the Comtee to take care of the Soldiers families.

Voted that the town will pay to Capt. Ezekiel Sanford all that he shall suffer more than any of the Comtee (appointed last year to provide for Soldiers families belonging to this town) has or shall do on account of his providing for the family of Bartholomew Baker the sum allowed to a private soldier as the sd Baker is a Soldier counted for this town and his family has not been provided for as the families of the other Soldiers has.

Att sd meeting Nath^l Barlow is chosen a Comtee in the room of Neh^h Hull to provide for Nath^{an} Coley's family a Soldier belonging to this town.

Att sd meeting Oliver Sanford is chosen a Comtee in the room of Dan^l Lyon to provide for Ep^m Wheeler Ju^r family a Soldier belonging to this town."

"Feb. 3, 1780 — Adj^d meeting. Deacon Joseph Banks appointed to provide for Ep^m Wheeler Ju^r family in the roof [room?] of Oliver Sanford."

"March 13, 1780 — Micajah Starr, Aaron Hull, Nath^l Burr, David Sanford, Gers^h Coley, Phillip Burrit, John Gray, Tim^s Hull, Stepⁿ Gould, John Byinton, Ep^m Robbins, Simon Couch, And^w Hill, W^m Heron, Francis Andrews, Elijah Burr & Ezekiel Fairchild were chosen Inspectors of Provisions."

"June 23, 1780. — Voted by this meeting that they will appoint a Comtee of nine to procure and hire nine Soldiers to enlist into the Connecticut line in the Continental army for the town of Redding. Comtee apptd are Stepⁿ Betts Ez^l Sanford, David Jackson, Nath^l Barlow, Asabel Fitch, Hez^k Read, Elijah Burr, Ep^m Robbins & Hez^k Sanford.

Voted that this meeting do desire the afores'd Comtee to use their utmost diligence to hire nine able-bodied effective men to enlist, as

aforesd—during the war, or three years or six months, and that they engage them such sum or sums of money in any specie or such quantity of provisions of any kind as they shall judge reasonable and just and that the town do hereby obligate and bind themselves to save the sd Com^{tee} or either of them harmless on account of the engagement or engagements they or either of them shall make for the purpose aforesd.”

“June 26, 1780. Mon.—Adj^d meeting.—Voted that this meeting do instruct their Com^{tee} to give to each Soldier they inlist for six months ten bushels of wheat pr month, or the value thereof in hard money when paid, besides they shall receive the bounty the State offers, but the town shall receive their wages.

Voted this meeting will give the same encouragement to those who shall be draughted for the purpose aforesd that they have already offered to those who do enlist, provided those draughted do inlist soon after they are draughted.”

The tide of war had drifted away to the southward this year, and from that quarter came the familiar reports of defeat and disaster, to which our people had grown so much accustomed. Nevertheless, news of occasional successes cheered them, and intelligence of this sort, which may have reached them in July, must have caused considerable sensation in Redding. Col. Thomas Sumter, the famous partisan leader, in one of his swift descents upon the British garrisons in South Carolina, fell suddenly upon the post at Hanging Rock, occupied by a body of troops previously introduced to us under the high-sounding title of “the Royal and Honorable Brigade of the Prince of Wales’ Loyal American Volunteers.” “The gamecock of the Catawba” fully sustained his reputation in this affair—when the fight was over, the Prince of Wales’ American regiment was practically annihilated, a forlorn squad of nine being all that remained of a battalion which had gone into action two hundred and seventy-eight strong. Although this news may have been received with jubilation by the patriots of Redding, it doubtless caused mourning in many loyalist families, who grieved for friends who would return no more.

Another startling sensation came to our people in September, when news of the treachery of Arnold was received, and men who had fought beside him at Ridgefield execrated the name of him who had so bravely led them there—no longer Arnold the hero, but forevermore Arnold the traitor. But our people lost no faith in their cause, evincing, as our records

attest, a steadfast determination to prosecute the war till independence should be achieved.

" Nov. 20, 1780. — Voted that the town will raise a tax on provisions to supply their quota of provisions for the Connecticut line in the Continental army and that a rate bill be made apportioning to each individual his proportion of each kind of provisions to be raised (viz.) flour, beef and pork according to his list for the year 1779 and that Mefrs David Jackson, John Couch & Asahel Fitch be a Com^{tee} to make sd rate bill.

At sd meeting Capts W^m Hawley, John Gray, Gershom Morehouse, & Ezekiel Sanford were appointed to be a Com^{tee} to ascertain the number of men this town has now in the Continental army."

" Nov. 28, 1780. — Geo. Perry was apptd to receive the flour collected by the town for the use of the army &c and sworn to a faithful discharge of his trust. At sd meeting Russell Bartlett apptd to receive the beef and pork as aforesd and sworn as aforesd Voted that one of the Com^{tee} appointed to ascertain the number of Soldiers this town now has in the Continental army do repair to Camp for that purpose and that he shall receive a reasonable reward from the town therefor.

At sd meeting Capt. John Gray, Stepⁿ Betts Esq Thad Benedict David Jackson & Lem^l Sanford Esq. were appointed a Com^{tee} to class the Inhabitants according to a Statute law in that case provided, and that they make twelve classes unless they think fit to alter that number by receiving farther Information about the number of Soldiers this [town] must raise."

" Mon. Dec 25, 1780. — Isaac Gorham, and Simon Couch appointed a Com^{tee} to provide for Soldiers Families."

" Wed. Dec. 27, 1780. — Benjⁿ Hambleton appointed one of the Com^{tee} to take care of Soldiers Families—Voted that John Gray, Will^m Heron, and Will^m Hawley be a Com^{tee} to examine and inquire how much time the Soldiers that were raised for the laft six Months for y^e Continental Army, served, and report make to y^e next T Meeting."

" Jan. 8, 1781. — Voted that David King, Henry Lyon, Ezekiel Hill, James Barlow, and Will^m Manrow, be allowed (for the men that they procured to inlift into the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army, the six months preceding the first of Inft January) the encouragement Voted at a Town Meeting in June laft for those who should inlift into sd service—Voted that it is the oppinion of this Meeting that Eben^r Sturges did not comply with the Vote of the Town Respecting The Six Months Men."

" Jan. 29, 1781. — Voted that Sam^l Hawley be a Com^{tee} to provide for the Family of Rufsel Chapel a Soldier in the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army for y^e present year.

Voted that Nehemiah Hull be a Com^{tee} to provide for y^e Family of Nathan Coley a Soldier in the Connecticut Line of y^e Continental Army for y^e Present Year, in the Room of Benjⁿ Hambleton."

" Mon. Feb. 5, 1781. — Adj'd meeting. — Voted that the meeting will not abate y^e Asefsments as Asefs'd by the Civil Authority and Select Men (for the purpose of hiring men to serve in the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army during the War) on Enos Lee, James Morgan, Hezekiah Platt, Dan^l Lyon, Abigail Lyon, widow of Peter Lyon Dec^d Sarah Phinney David Kuap, Jas Gray, Abigail Morehoufe Wid^w of Zachens Morehoufe Dec^d, Ezekiel Hill, And^w Fairchild, Sarah Widow of Abel Burr Dec^d, Who have each of them a Son or Sons, or a Son or Sons in Law gone over to the Enemy of the United States — Each of y^e above named Persons had a separate Vote."

" Feb. 19, 1781. — Voted that the following Persons in y^e 9th Clafs (viz)—James Morgan, Jesse Banks, Hezekiah Platt, & Zebulon Platt, who have refused to pay their equal proportion according to their Lifts towards hiring a man to serve in y^e Connecticut Line of the Continental Army for three Years shall each be asefsed double their proportion to Mr Isaac Gorham for the use of sd Class And that Mr John Byinton be a Collector to Collect the same."

" March 28, 1781. — Voted that Captain Gershom Morehoufe and Lieut Nehemiah Hull, be a Com^{tee} to Collect the Tents belonging to this Town, by the next meeting.

Voted that Mef^{rs} Leml^l Sanford, Ezekiel Sanford, & Jno Gray, be a Com^{tee} to vindicate our claims to y^e Continental Soldiers —"

" Fri. April 6, 1781. — Voted that Peter Sanford and Ezekiel Burr be a Com^{tee} to supply Henry Hopkins family, who is a Soldier in the Continental Army & Ezekiel Sanford, Jno Gray & Eben^r Andrews, appointed to supply Jno. Lines family for the present Year — Voted a Tax of two Pence on the Pound on the Lift of A.D. 1780 to purchase Soldiers Clothing, and that Elijah Burr, Eben^r Andrews, and Ephraim Robbins be Collectors to Collect the Same —"

" April 16, 1781. — Voted that Mef^{rs} Seth Sanford, John Gray, James Rogers, Stephen Betts, and Micajah Starr, be a Com^{tee} to put the Inhabitants of this Town in eight Clafses according to their several Lists in order to raise seven Soldiers, and one light Horseman to serve for one year as Coat Guards —

Voted that Mef^{rs} Will^m Heron, Micajah Starr, James Rogers, Aaron Barlow & Sam^l Mallery be a Com^{tee} to correspond with the several Towns in Fairfield County to know whether they will unite with this town in presenting a Petition that was read in this meeting respecting our money, and some other Public affairs, and make Report to the next meeting."

" April 30, 1781. — Voted that y^e 6th Clafs (for procuring men to serve in the Guards at Horse Neck till y^e first day of March next) shall procure a light Horseman and Horse, and that the Town shall pay said Clafs all it shall cost them more to procure a man and Horse than it shall cost the other seven Clafses on a medium."

" May 28, 1781. — Voted that the first Clafs in this Town for procuring Recruits for the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army for their

neglecting to procure a Récruit — (within the time limited by Law) for said service shall pay into the Treafury of this Town double what it has Coft y^e other Clafses in this Town on an average to hire their Récruits. — ”

“ June 25, 1781. — Meift^r Jno Gray, and Aaron Barlow appointed a Com^{tee} to enquire in such ways as they shall think proper to know how many Soldiers we have in the Continental Army and Report make to the next Meeting.”

It was also decided at this meeting that the tax on the list of 1780 was “ to be paid in Silver, or Gold, or Beef as stated by Law.”

“ June 29, 1781. — Seth Sanford, Eben^r Andrews, and Stephen Betts, appointed a Com^{tee} to hire three Soldiers for the Continental Army till y^e last day of December next.”

“ July 4, 1781. — Voted a Rate of three pence on y^e Pound on the Lift 1781 to pay the laft Years six Months men: to be paid in Silver or Gold or Wheat at six Shillings P Bushel to be collected and paid to the Select Men by the 10th day of July Inft. — Ebenezer Andrews chosen collector.”

Meantime, affairs in the field were progressing toward the culmination of the struggle. Washington's army was still in the vicinity of New York, while Greene and other leaders were meeting with varying fortunes in Virginia and the Carolinas. A corps of light infantry, made up chiefly of light companies from the New England regiments, had been organized and placed under the command of Lafayette, who was charged with the defense of Virginia. This corps was armed, uniformed, and equipped by Lafayette himself. His opponent was Cornwallis, recently reinforced and sanguine of victory over his youthful antagonist. In the operations conducted by these two armies they traversed fields which, eighty years later, were trodden by hosts greater than any the Revolutionary soldier ever saw, and reddened by a carnage more dreadful than any he dreamed of. Meantime, news had arrived of the approach of a fleet and army from France, and Clinton, fearing for the safety of New York, ordered a portion of Cornwallis' command to return to that city. This order he soon after countermanded, instructing Cornwallis to retain all his troops and to take up a fortified position at some point which would afford him, in case of necessity, a secure retreat. Cornwallis decided upon Yorktown as the proper position for this purpose, and here, by the 22d of August, he had strongly intrenched himself. Lafayette, seeing his antagonist now in a

position where a blow might be struck at him with a prospect of success, duly reported the fact to the American commander-in-chief, and Washington, realizing that a long-desired opportunity was at hand, prepared his troops for a march, while ostensibly continuing operations for an attack on New York, and, before Clinton could penetrate his design, was far on his way to the southward. A French army under Rochambeau, a French fleet under De Grasse, coöperated in the movement.

When Clinton realized that Washington was really on his way to Virginia he sent Arnold to make a counter-demonstration against New London, and presently the country was horrified by the news of the slaughter at Fort Griswold. But the main design was not affected by this diversion, and on the 29th of September an army of sixteen thousand men encircled Yorktown, and a French fleet blocked the river. On the 6th of October the heavy guns arrived, and the siege was pushed with vigor. The same night the first parallel was dug within six hundred yards of the enemy's line. On the 9th the batteries opened, and fired without intermission, causing constant and heavy loss within the British works. On the 11th a second parallel was established at the distance of three hundred yards, and on the evening of the 14th two advanced redoubts of the British line of defense were carried, one by American light troops under Lafayette, the other by French grenadiers. On the 16th the British made a sortie upon the French lines, spiking eleven guns and inflicting a loss of about one hundred men on their adversaries. The cannon were soon rendered fit for service again, and the situation of Cornwallis grew more desperate than before. His works were hammered down by an incessant fire, his guns knocked out of action, and his ammunition nearly expended; the houses of the town were honey-combed by flying projectiles, and the streets were strewed with dead men and horses half-buried under mounds of dirt thrown up by plunging shot or bursting shell. The British commander's last hope lay in a possible escape from the town by cutting his way through the French lines at Gloucester, on the opposite side of the river. The attempt was made on the night of the 16th; a portion of the army was embarked in boats, but a violent storm arose, compelling the return of the troops and frustrating the design. On the following morning

the American batteries opened with renewed vigor, and the British general sent a flag to Washington, requesting a suspension of hostilities for the purpose of arranging terms of surrender. A cessation of fire for two hours was granted, commissioners were appointed to arrange terms of submission, and articles of capitulation were signed by Cornwallis on the morning of the 19th. The allied troops, having removed from their persons the grime and stain of battle, paraded in two lines, the Americans on the right, the French on the left of the road along which, at two o'clock that afternoon, the British garrison of Yorktown marched out to pile its arms upon the field of surrender. A great concourse of people, inhabitants of the surrounding country, also witnessed the submission of the British troops. The scene was a memorable one. The army of Cornwallis marched out in full dress, but with irregular step, and ranks imperfectly aligned. At the place of surrender many of them threw their weapons sullenly upon the ground, and, after casting off their equipments, all were marched back into Yorktown. After this had taken place, swift couriers were seen galloping from the battle field, bearing the news of the great victory, spreading from town to town a jubilant cry which rolled northward across the broad Potomac and the tranquil Delaware, the plains of the Jerseys and the camps on the Hudson, and onward through the towns and hamlets of New England, re-echoing in its passage among our own quiet hills, "*Cornwallis is taken! Cornwallis is taken!*"

The casualties among the allied troops amounted to 77 killed, 200 wounded. The British loss was 156 killed, 326 wounded, 70 missing; 7,247 men laid down their arms; 75 brass, 169 iron cannon, 7,794 muskets, and 28 standards became trophies of war. From the British military chest was obtained the sum of £2,113 6s. Many vessels of war, transports, etc., carrying 900 men, surrendered to the French admiral. The vanquished troops marched into captivity. The Americans returned to the camps on the Hudson, where a day of rejoicing was observed in honor of the victory, and military affairs relapsed into the condition in which they had been before the movement upon Yorktown took place. Though efforts were made toward an attempt on New York, the same causes that had previously delayed action were operative still,

and the American army lay in comparative quiet along the Hudson. Other influences than those of military activity, however, were bringing the great conflict to its close. The resources of England were practically exhausted, and the end was almost in view.

At home, our people were solicitous as ever for the welfare of our soldiers and the good of the cause. There was little more to be done, but to the very last that little was conscientiously performed.

"Dec. 26, 1781. — Seth Hull chosen to take care of Jabez Williams a Soldiers Family. David Sanford for Isaac Olmsted's Family. Isaac Gorham to provide for James Thomfons Family. David Starr to provide for Henry Hopkins Family."

"Feb. 28, 1782. — Voted that this Town will raise their Quota of Soldiers to fill the Regiment of State Troops by Claſsing the Inhabitants. That Meſſrs David Jackson, Ja^s Rogers, and Will^m Heron be a Com^{tee} for the above purpose the abovesd Com^{tee} appointed to warn the Claſſes to come together according to Law. Capt. John Gray Capt Ezek^l Sanford and Ja^s Rogers appointed a Com^{tee} to wait on the County Com^{tee} at Stephen Betts Esq^r the 4th Day of March next, in order to vindicate our claims to the Continental Soldiers. The last mentioned Com^{tee} to vindicate the Towns Claims to the last Years State Troops, when y^e County Com^{tee} shall attend for that purpose.

And^w Fairchild appointed a Com^{tee} to supply Sam^l Raymond's Family: a Soldier in the Continental Army —

Elijah Burt appointed a Com^{tee} to supply Henry Hopkins Family: a Soldier &c."

April 19th, 1783, eight years after the battle of Lexington, a cessation of hostilities was proclaimed to the army and the country. It was evident there would be no more fighting, and that independence would be established. This was a sad blow to the loyalists who had taken up arms in the British service, who now saw ruin, through the loss of their landed property, staring them in the face. In the hope of making peace with the victors, and of reclaiming their possessions, many of them returned to their former abodes and sought to regain their forfeited rights. Some former residents of Redding came back to the town for this purpose — who they were is not definitely known — and a portion of them were probably allowed to remain; to what agency they owed this favor is not clear, though it was doubtless due in part to the intercession of patriot relatives. Others, who had made themselves more

obnoxious, were forever exiled from their old homes. This action is indicated, in the town records, by the last entry relating to Revolutionary affairs.

"Aug. 11, 1783.—Put to Vote whether it is the minds of this Meeting that y^e Select Men of this Town be desired to remove out of this Town all those Persons that have been over to and Joined the Enemy, and returned into this Town, and that they pursue the buiness as fast as they conveniently can, according to Law paised in the affirmative."

Melancholy was the fate of these men, who had risked and lost all in the conflict, but sadder seems the lot of those women — innocent and helpless victims of the strife — who, sacrificing all the ties of home and kindred, loyally followed their husbands into exile, and, in a harsher clime and a strange land, took up the burdens and endured the hardships of pioneer life. The British government granted lands in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to the loyalist exiles, and thither they betook themselves after the peace, beginning a new life in the wilderness, out of which in process of time they carved towns and cities, and peopled the region with their descendants.

On the 3d of September, 1783, a definitive treaty of peace was signed, and the war was at an end. The army which, through eight long years, and under so many adverse conditions, had steadfastly battled in the cause of freedom, was no longer needed, and nothing remained but to disband it. There was not much of it to disband. Various re-formations, consolidations, etc., and especially the near prospect of peace, had largely reduced the military establishment. The Connecticut regiments, for example, having become much reduced in numbers before the expiration of their first enlistment, were reorganized by consolidation toward the end of 1780, the eight regiments being reduced to five. The officers of the last three regiments were rendered supernumerary, and the men were distributed among the remaining battalions. Under this arrangement the Fifth and Seventh were consolidated and designated the Second, in which most of the Redding men afterward served. After the return from Yorktown many furloughs were granted, and on January 1, 1783, the five regiments were reduced to three, on which footing the Connecticut contingent remained till June, when all soldiers enlisted for the war were

discharged, and the remainder were included in a single battalion, which was retained in service till the general disbandment. On the 18th of October Congress ordered the dissolution of the forces, and the unpaid and discontented soldiers of the republic, parading for the last time, turned sorrowfully away from the last camp ground of the American Revolution. A small force was detained at Newburgh, which probably formed part of the column which entered New York upon its evacuation by the armies of King George.

The 25th of November, 1783, was the date set for the evacuation of the city by the British. Joy filled the hearts of the populace as regiment after regiment paraded, and, wheeling into column, took up their march for the Battery, where they embarked. Close upon their departure followed a column of Americans, amid the acclamations of the people. Arriving at the Battery, they found the British flag nailed to the flagstaff, the halyards removed, and the pole slushed with grease, to prevent the removal of the ensign. An American sailor at last succeeded, though with great difficulty, in climbing the staff, rove new halyards, and, ere the British shipping had finished its parting salute, the banner of England fluttered to the ground and the stars and stripes flew in its place.

Another incident of the evacuation must have afforded extreme satisfaction to those who had partaken of the hospitalities of the Sugar House: Before the British troops evacuated the lower part of the town a patriotic innkeeper displayed the American flag at his doorway. The emblem caught the eye of Cunningham, the provost-marshal, who angrily ordered it to be torn down, but as no one obeyed his command, advanced to seize it himself. At this moment the tavern door opened and Cunningham was confronted by the innkeeper's wife, armed with a broom, with which she so vigorously belabored him that he was glad to seek refuge in ignominious flight, amid the jeers and laughter of the spectators. So, with his British brethren, he sailed away, to meet at last the very fate to which he had consigned so many others, for he was hung for forgery, in the city of London, on the 10th of August, 1791.

And now, the long strife ended, the Revolutionary soldiers of Redding returned to their homes and to the arts of peace. They saw their country emerge from the darkness and despondency which closed the Revolutionary period into a newer, better, stronger, and more prosperous condition, under the great leader whom they had followed in the long contest with Britain. They witnessed the unfolding of their country's greatness, as, with the passing years, new men, new measures, and new conditions rose into public view. To them came changes, also, as the years rolled by. Some, severing the ties of home and kindred, sought better fortune in newer lands. To the green hills of Vermont, the valley of the Mohawk, and the new lands beyond the Ohio, they wended their way, and saw their native hills no more. Others, remaining in their ancestral homes, lived active, prosperous lives amid the rising generations till age and infirmity chained them to their firesides, where the Death Angel found them and gathered them, one by one, to their fathers. The memory of their deeds, and even of their names, faded from human recollection, or was traceable only in the uncertain light of public record or family tradition. Here and there a long-roofed, weatherbeaten habitation, its monumental stone chimney still defying the storms of time, guards the hearthstone beside whose cheerful firelight the Revolutionary soldier told to his wondering listeners tales of great deeds and glorious days. These, and the graves upon the hillsides, are the last visible memorials of the men who bore well their humble part in the great work of securing, for all men and for all time, a heritage of freedom. Much that is herein recorded concerning them would, ere long, have been wholly lost, had not the spirit of patriotism aroused the desire to rescue, from the fast-closing darkness of oblivion, whatever could be gleaned of their deeds and of their fate. Such labor has been here attempted; whether satisfactorily performed, the reader may judge. Out of all that store of experience which fell to the lot of our Revolutionary fathers, only this slender chronicle remains to preserve for coming generations some knowledge of what they accomplished and endured during the struggle for liberty; of the scenes they witnessed, the fields on which they fought, and what they contributed to that spirit of heroic self-sacrifice and patient endurance which shone amid the strife and stress, the terror and the glory, of "the times that tried men's souls."



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, PUTNAM PARK.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS OF REDDING.

[“Posterity delights in details.” — *John Adams*.]

Soldiers of Redding fought on a dozen battle fields of the American Revolution. Brief descriptions of the actions in which they participated are given in the preceding pages. In several of these a considerable number of Redding men stood shoulder to shoulder in defense of their country. But one is known to have been at Saratoga — tradition vaguely indicates others — but it is hardly to be doubted that the town was well represented there. While no remarkable instances of personal heroism or great achievement enrich these pages, there are many records of duty faithfully performed, in which we may feel an honest pride.

The records following were compiled with care, and are believed to be correct. Many are as complete as it is now possible to make them, containing details of the military career and subsequent life of the individual never before collected. Wherever possible, family lines have been traced back to the emigrant progenitor, leaving to descendants the task of keeping in touch with their ancestry. The name of the soldier's wife, whenever ascertained, has also been included, partly as a means of more ready identification by descendants, partly because it seems fitting to preserve here the memory of those women who shared in some degree the anxieties and perils of the Revolutionary period.

The same course, as far as practicable, was pursued in the compilation of the loyalist records.

Correspondence is solicited relative to corrections and additions, and those possessing additional facts are requested to *note them on the blank pages of the book* as a means of preservation.

[*Note.* — A superior figure at the right of a regimental number indicates the period of formation, as “5th1” means 5th regt. of the first formation, 1777-1781; “5th2,” 5th regt. of the second formation, 1781-1783; “2d3,” 2d regt. of the third formation, Jan.-June, 1783. This distinction is rendered necessary because of the renumbering of regiments in successive reorganizations of the Continental Line.]

ADAMS, ABRAHAM. 1746-

Abraham Adams was a member of Capt. Zalmon Read's company, in the 5th Regt. Conn. Line, commanded by Col. David Waterbury, which served around New York and in the Northern Department in 1775, and took part in the operations at St. Johns and Montreal: he was discharged from this service Nov. 28, 1775. He next served as private in Capt. Ezekiel Sanford's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Continental Line (formation of 1777-81), Col. Philip B. Bradley commanding; enlisted Sept. 27, 1777, for 8 months; discharged Jan. 9, 1778. He was pensioned under the Act of June 7, 1832, for 13 months actual service in the Conn. troops, and received an annual allowance of \$43.33 from March 4, 1831.

Lineage: Abraham⁴, ———³, Abraham², Edward Adams¹, of Fairfield, 1650.

ADAMS, HEZEKIAH. 1764-1819.

Born Aug. 14, 1764.

This man was among the youngest of those who offered their services in defense of their country. He was too young to go into the ranks as a soldier, but joined the army as a teamster, "and on one occasion drove a wagon loaded with Spanish milled dollars to Baltimore." — [Todd's History of Redding.]

Married Betty Parsons, Sept. 11, 1788.

Died Dec. 25, 1819. Buried in Lonetown Cemetery.

Lineage: Joseph⁵, Abraham⁴, ———³, Abraham², Edward Adams¹, of Fairfield, 1650.

ADAMS, STEPHEN. 1762-

Born July 15, 1762. Brother of Hezekiah.

Private, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Regt. Conn. Militia, Lt.-Col. Jonathan Dimon commanding, in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-25,* 1777. Enlisted for the war in Capt. James Horton's company, Lt.-Col. Jeduthan Baldwin's Regt. of Artificers, Mass. Line; never returned. The name "Stephen Adams" appears in the list of prisoners who were confined on board the British prison-ship "Jersey."

ANDREWS, EBENEZER.

Sept. 18, 1777. Ebenezer Andrews was appointed one of a committee to procure articles requested by the Governor and Council of Safety for the use of the militia sent to reinforce Putnam on the Hudson. April 6, 1781, he was one of a committee of three appointed to supply the family of John Lines, a soldier, for that

year. April 16, 1781, he was appointed collector of a tax levied for the purchase of clothing for the soldiers in the field. June 29, 1781, he was one of a committee of three appointed to hire three soldiers to serve till the end of the year. July 4, 1781, he was made collector of a tax levied for the purpose of paying the six-months soldiers of 1780.

It is not clear whether this was Ebenezer born 1720, or his son, born 1752.

ANDREWS, FRANCIS. 1754-

Corporal, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn Militia, in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-24, 1777. Appointed an Inspector of Provisions, March 13, 1780. The duty of inspectors was to prevent supplies from being carried out of the town.

Lineage: Ebenezer¹, 1720, Ensign John². John², Francis Andrews¹, of Hartford and Fairfield, 1660.

[Name generally spelled "Andress" in the records.]

ANDREWS, JONATHAN. [Andress.]

Private, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-15,* 1777.

ANDREWS, PETER. 1757-

Brother of Francis.

Private, Capt. Elijah Abel's company, Bradley's Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, enlisted June 21, 1776; taken prisoner at Ft. Washington Nov. 16, 1776.

ANDREWS, SETH.

Drafted by Capt. John Gray for one month to guard the shore of Long Island Sound, serving under Capt. Thomas Nash in October, 1779, at the time of the skirmish when a cannon shot from the British fleet passed near Capt. Nash.

BAKER, BARTHOLOMEW.

Private, Capt. Elijah Abel's company, Bradley's Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, June 11-Dec. 25, 1776. Corporal, Capt. Ezekiel Sanford's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Continental Line; enlisted March 4, 1777, for 3 years. Reduced to private November, 1777; discharged March 4, 1780.

Jan. 28, 1780, Capt. Ezekiel Sanford was appointed by the town to provide for Baker's family.

The marriage of Bartholomew Baker of Redding to Sarah Fenn, Dec. 29, 1778, is recorded in the church records of the parish of Judea (now Washington, Conn.).

BANKS, JOSEPH. 1713-1802.

Dec. 22, 1777, Joseph Banks was appointed one of a committee to take care of soldiers' families. Feb. 3, 1780, he was appointed to provide for the family of Ephraim Wheeler, Jr., one of the soldiers of the town.

Mr. Banks was a deacon of the Congregational Church at Redding from Oct. 13, 1776, to his death, July 8, 1802. Buried in Sanfordtown Cemetery.

BARLOW, AARON. 1750-1800.

Born Feb. 11, 1750.

Served in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, in the Northern Campaign; discharged Nov. 28, 1775. Ensign, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-19, 1777. Appointed member Committee of Inspection Dec. 22, 1777. April 16, 1781, he was appointed on a Committee of Correspondence with reference to the state of the currency. From April, 1780, he served 9 months as lieutenant in the company of Capt. Jesse Bell, in Col. Bezaleel Beebe's Regt. of State Troops, on the Westchester front. In May, 1781, he was lieutenant of the coast-guard at Greens Farms. June 25, 1781, he, with Capt. Gray, was chosen a committee to ascertain what number of soldiers the town had in the Continental Army.

Mr. Barlow is described as "a man of ability, tall of stature, of an imposing bearing." [Todd.] He settled on a farm at the foot of the northern slope of Umpawaug Hill; the house in which he lived still stands near the banks of the Saugatuck River. His occupation was that of blacksmith and iron-founder. In conjunction with his brother Joel he established an iron foundry in Weston—probably the present Valley Forge. He was a deputy sheriff of Fairfield County for a time, and served four terms in the Conn. Legislature as a representative from Redding: October, 1792; May-October, 1794; May, 1795. Continuing in the military service of the state he rose through the grades of captain and major, and was Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the 4th Conn. Militia from 1794 to 1799. He went to Norfolk, Va., and died there of yellow fever in 1800. He was a pensioner.

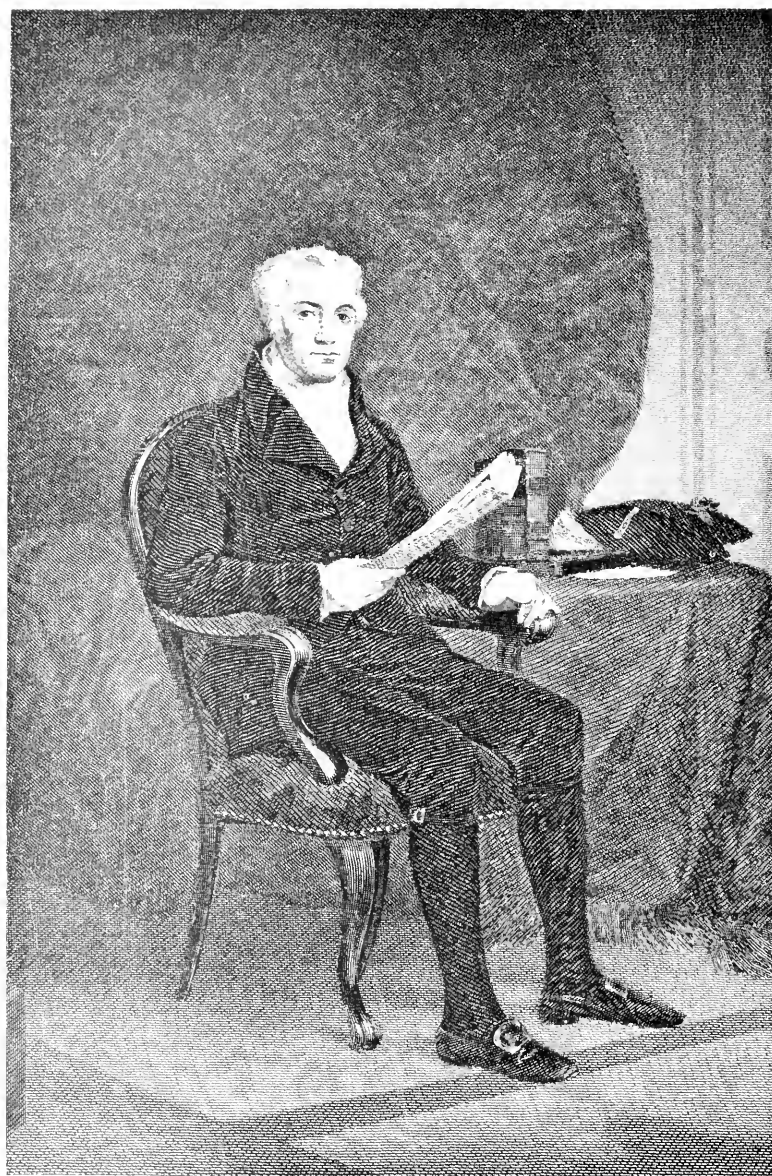
Married Rebecca Sanford Dec. 17, 1772.

Lineage: Samuel³, 1710-1773, Samuel⁴, John³, John², John Barlow¹, of Fairfield, 1640.

[Todd's Hist. of Redding; Schenck's Hist. of Fairfield.]

BARLOW, JAMES.

Probably son of Samuel Barlow⁵ by his first wife, Eunice Bradley; born Jan. 29, 1739.



J. Barlow

In 1780 he procured recruits for the Continental Army. See note of the town, Jan. 8, 1781.

BARLOW, JOEL. 1754-1812.

Joel Barlow, fourth son of Samuel Barlow⁵ and his second wife, Esther Hull, was born in Redding (then a parish of Fairfield), March 24, 1754, in a house that stood on the Boston road, nearly a mile west of Nob Crook Hill. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, who evidently desired to give his son the best education he could afford. Joel's training began, therefore, under the tuition of the Rev. Nathaniel Bartlett, pastor of the Congregational Church at Redding, and in 1773, his father placed him at Moor's preparatory school in Hanover, New Hampshire. His entry into this school is chronicled in the diary of the Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, under date of Sept. 14, 1773:

"Mr. Samuel Barlow of Reading, Mass. [?], brings his son Joel to school. The said son is to officiate as waiter on table at meal time, and also to be at the beck of Miss Elizabeth, only in play time and vacations to perform such errands and incidental service as she shall have occasion for in her business, and in consideration of her services and his, to have his board, viz: eating, drinking, washing, firewood, candles, study-room, and tuition." [Hist. Dartmouth College.] Miss Elizabeth Burr, mentioned above, came from Fairfield, Conn., to be with Joel, and to "superintend the cooking in commons, and manage the prudentials of it." In part, therefore, Joel Barlow "worked his way" to obtain an education.

Samuel Barlow died Dec. 20, 1773, leaving, it is believed, a sufficient estate to enable his son to complete his education. The young man therefore remained at school, entered the Freshman class at Dartmouth College, and there continued his studies till November, 1774, when, circumstances requiring that he should be nearer home, he was recommended to President Daggett at Yale, and removed to New Haven, where he completed his academic course. Here he made the acquaintance of several young men with whom he was afterward associated in the field of literature. Among these were David Humphreys, afterward aid to Washington; Timothy Dwight, in later years president of Yale; Noah Webster, the compiler of the Dictionary; John Trumbull, the author of "McFingal"; Abraham Baldwin, later senator from Georgia; and others, who, in after time, became distinguished in public life or in literary pursuits.

When the Revolution broke out Barlow was of age, and the sympathies of his family being with the patriot cause, he shared in the enthusiasm and military ardor of the day. Two of his

brothers served in the Northern Army in 1775, and the death of his mother, Aug. 28th of that year, severed the ties of home and left him free to follow a career of his own choosing. However, he did not abandon his college course, but joined the militia of the state as a volunteer, and is said to have spent his vacations in camp learning the duties of a soldier and participating in several skirmishes. It is stated that when the college sessions were temporarily suspended during the operations on Long Island and around New York, he joined the forces under Gen. Washington, and fought bravely at the battle of White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776. After this he appears to have pursued his studies without interruption until his graduation in 1778, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, delivering on this occasion an original poem entitled "The Prospect of Peace."

After leaving college he applied himself for a time to the study of law, probably making his home with his brothers temporarily. He was in Redding during the encampment of the troops there in 1779, but does not appear to have been connected with the army in any capacity at this time. At the solicitation of friends (of whom Humphreys and Baldwin were particularly interested in his behalf), he laid aside the study of the law and took up that of theology, with a view of obtaining a chaplaincy in the army. After six weeks of preparation in the summer of 1780 he received a license to preach, and was appointed chaplain of the Fourth Mass. Brigade, commanded by Col. Bailey. He joined his command September 2d, and entered upon his duties. His fourth discourse before the brigade, October 1st, he describes as "a flaming political sermon, occasioned by the treachery of Arnold." On the following day he was present at the execution of Major André.

As a preacher he is said to have been much respected, though his earlier efforts evidently provoked some criticism. Dr. Thacher, who met him about this time, says in his "Military Journal": "I have just been introduced to three young clergymen from Connecticut, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Ely, and Mr. Joel Barlow; the latter is a chaplain in the Connecticut (?) line, and is said to possess a poetical genius. Being present when he made a prayer in public it was remarked that his performance was very ordinary, and it was replied that the gentleman had not been much accustomed to public performances, and that he was more calculated to attain to eminence in the art of poetry than in the clerical profession."

It was as a poet that Joel Barlow most desired to be known among men. In connection with Dwight he wrote many patriotic songs while in camp, which were sung by the soldiers about their camp-fires, inspiring them with devotion for the cause in which

they fought. But a greater work than this was shaping itself in his mind. He had long contemplated the making of a great epic poem, which should be an enduring monument to the glories of his native land. He had been influenced to accept a chaplaincy for the advancement of this purpose, for this position afforded him independence and leisure amid scenes which lent inspiration to his muse. To this work he gave thought amid the duties of his office, and laid the foundation of the production which he completed a few years later.

Barlow remained in the army till the close of the war, being nearly all this time in the camps on the Highlands, engaged in his clerical duties, and in the writing of his poem. The most important event of his career during this period was probably his marriage to Miss Ruth Baldwin, daughter of Michael Baldwin of New Haven, on the 26th of January, 1781. After the final disbandment of the army in December, 1783, he retired to private life, and fixed his residence at Hartford, Conn., where he began in earnest his literary career. He wrote much for the public press, and, conjointly with Elisha Babcock, a printer of Springfield, Mass., established a paper called "The American Mercury," with which he was connected till November, 1785. During this period he was a member of a most notable company of literary men, widely known as "the Hartford Wits," whose brilliant satires not only created widespread interest and amusement, but also influenced the politics of the day. After severing his connection with his paper, Barlow again devoted himself to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Fairfield in April, 1786. Unwilling, however, to make use of the methods too commonly employed at that time for the attainment of success in the profession, he abandoned this pursuit and turned again to his literary occupations. In 1785, at the request of the General Association of the Congregational churches of Connecticut, he had undertaken a revision of the Book of Psalmody, familiarly known as "Watts' Hymns," which had been in general use for half a century. His version was received with approval by the churches, and was used by them for a number of years. In the spring of 1787 appeared the work on which he had labored so long and earnestly: "The Vision of Columbus." It met with immediate and widespread success, passed through several editions in America, and was republished in France, and even in England.

The poet had now achieved literary success, and his course in life seemed fully determined. But at this juncture an event occurred which changed the tenor of his existence and eventually

advanced him to a station which was, perhaps, beyond his most sanguine anticipations.

The Continental Congress had, during the Revolution, promised as a bounty to those who should enlist in the military service of the Republic grants of land, in addition to pay and other emoluments. This promise, however, had never been redeemed, and after the opening for settlement of the country north and west of the Ohio, a number of officers, who had been entitled to land bounties, conceived the idea of purchasing from the government large tracts of the Ohio territory and re-selling to immigrant settlers from abroad. Associations were formed for this purpose—the Ohio Company in 1786, the Scioto Land Company in the following year. The directors of the latter organization, looking about for a suitable person to represent their interests abroad, selected Joel Barlow as their foreign agent, secured his acceptance of the position, and in the spring of 1788 he sailed for France to begin his labors in the interest of the Scioto Company. It is unnecessary here to detail the history of that unfortunate enterprise. That history forms a curious story of financial mismanagement and nonfulfillment of promises. It is enough to say that the lamentable failure of this speculation appears to have been due, not to dishonest intentions on the part of its promoters, but largely to a want of the sagacity and business experience necessary for the safe conduct of so great an undertaking. Financial embarrassments ensued, unforeseen difficulties checked the progress of the work, dissatisfaction grew; recriminations followed; the affairs of the company became hopelessly involved. Barlow eventually resigned his agency and withdrew from the enterprise, from which he had derived no special advantage, and which, unfortunately, had been the means of embittering some of his associates against him.

His mission as land agent having failed, Barlow once more turned to his pen for a livelihood. He passed his time between London and Paris, and in the latter city became well known in literary and social life. In the politics of the period he took a deep interest, and became a member of the Girondist, or moderate Republican party. But the outbreak of the French Revolution, with the fearful excesses which characterized it, made life unsafe in Paris, and in 1791 Barlow withdrew to London, where in the following year he produced his "Advice to the Privileged Orders," and a poem entitled "The Conspiracy of Kings," both of these works attracting universal attention. The first-named was an attack on the feudal system, the religious establishments, the military, judicial, and financial systems of European nations, was

warmly approved by the opponents of the political policy of Great Britain, and was suppressed by the British government.

About this period Barlow was joined by his wife, and returning to Paris he again took an active part in French politics, became a citizen of France, and accepted a candidacy as deputy for Savoy. While on a visit to this province he produced his pastoral poem "Hasty Pudding," which outlived in popularity all his other works.

The result of the election being unfavorable to him, Barlow again retired from political life, and devoted himself to business enterprises, in which he proved successful and accumulated a considerable fortune, which, in 1796, he estimated at \$126,000. Hardly had he reached this condition of competence and success than he was again called to a post of responsibility and honor, this time in the service of his native country. Piracy had become rampant on the northern coast of Africa, American vessels had been captured and plundered, and more than 150 American sailors were prisoners in the hands of the Dey of Algiers. The United States government desired to conclude a treaty of peace with the Dey and secure the liberation of the prisoners, and Joel Barlow was induced to accept the mission. He remained in Algiers for a year and a half, and with great difficulty succeeded in effecting treaties with both Algiers and Tunis, and setting the unfortunate captives at liberty. This was not accomplished without personal danger, and Barlow gladly concluded his negotiations in July, 1797, and returned to Paris, having accomplished one of the most difficult missions it was ever the lot of an envoy to undertake.

For several years after his return from the Algerine mission Barlow devoted himself chiefly to commercial and literary pursuits. His principal work in the field of literature consisted in the expansion of his "Vision of Columbus" into a larger work, which he entitled "The Columbiad"; a translation of Volney's "Ruins of Empire," and the collection of historical material. In the politics of the period he took a renewed interest and exerted such influence as he could to avert the threatened outbreak of hostilities between France and the United States in 1798. He was the friend, patron, and adviser of Robert Fulton in his initial experiments in steam and submarine navigation. The young inventor was received as a member of Barlow's family, and treated with such consideration as might have been shown to a son.

In May, 1805, after eighteen years absence from his native land, Mr. Barlow bid adieu to the country of his adoption, and accompanied by his wife, set sail for America. After his arrival he spent some time in a tour of carriage travel, and then located

permanently in the city of Washington, D. C., where he purchased a fine estate, which he improved and beautified, and to which he gave the name of "Kalorama." Here he settled down with the intention of passing the remainder of his days in his favorite pursuits, and of devoting his abilities to the welfare of his fellow men. He published an edition of "The Columbiad," began work on a history of the United States, and drew up a prospectus for a national university; a bill for the incorporation of the institution was introduced in the Senate in 1806, but was never acted upon.

The years spent at Kalorama were the last the poet was ever to know of the comforts of home and the happiness of domestic life. Meantime, the hand of fate was shaping those events which were destined to draw him from his retirement for a final service to his native country, and to the end of his career. The difficulties which had grown out of the belligerent relations of France and England had so affected American interests that it was considered necessary to send a special envoy to France to effect a treaty with Napoleon for the protection of American commerce. President Madison selected Joel Barlow as the proper person to represent the Republic in this difficult mission, and the appointment was tendered him accordingly. He accepted the trust with reluctance and a melancholy foreboding of his fate, and sailed from Annapolis Aug. 1, 1811, in the Frigate *Constitution*, bearing his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary to France, and accompanied by his wife and his nephew, Thomas Barlow. After his arrival in Paris he spent months in vain efforts to conclude negotiations with Napoleon, who was occupied during this period with the plan and execution of the invasion of Russia, destined to result so disastrously. It was not till October, 1812, that all preliminaries were at last adjusted, and a meeting with Napoleon was appointed to take place in the city of Wilna, in Poland. Mr. Barlow, accompanied by his nephew, set out on his journey of nearly 650 leagues, in the inclement winter season, to complete his mission. Arrived at his destination he waited in vain for the promised interview, for the French army was soon in the full tide of retreat from the terrible disaster of the Beresina, and Napoleon fled in disguise towards Paris, whither the deeply-disappointed envoy sought to follow him, but had not proceeded far on his journey when he was seized with an acute inflammation of the lungs, which compelled a halt at the village of Zarnowica, near Cracow, where, after five days' illness, he died, Dec. 24, 1812. As it was impossible to remove his body he was buried at that place, and his sorrowing companions returned to Paris, bearing the news of his melancholy fate.

The tidings of Mr. Barlow's death were received with profound regret in both Europe and America. The leading journals of France, the Republican press of the United States, and the dead man's personal friends and admirers in both countries eulogized his career, and united in expressions of sorrow over his untimely decease. His mission remained unfulfilled, and his disconsolate widow recrossed the wide Atlantic, and returned to her desolate home, where she lived in retirement till her own death, May 29, 1818.

The memory of Joel Barlow faded from the minds of men, but the work that he had done left its impress on the course of human affairs. In literature, statesmanship, and education his ideas are perpetuated and are embodied in the institutions of our country.

No personal description of Mr. Barlow is known to exist, but several portraits of him are preserved, one of which, from a painting by Chappell, is reproduced herewith, as giving the best general idea of the personality of the man. He was particular in the observance of correct personal habits, neat in apparel, and attentive to the forms of polite behavior. His private character was unblemished, and he had a deep dislike of aristocratic pretension, and of conditions tending to social inequality.

"In private life," says Everest, "Mr. Barlow was highly esteemed for his amiable temperament and many social excellences. His manners were generally grave and dignified, and he possessed little facility for general conversation, but with his intimate friends he was easy and familiar, and upon topics which interested him he discoursed with much animation. His mind was rather of a philosophical than a poetical cast, and better adapted to those studies which require patient investigation and profound thought than to the lighter and more fanciful labors of the muse. Still, as a poet, he held no humble place among the authors of his day, while as an ardent patriot, a sincere philanthropist, a zealous republican, and a friend and patron of science and art, he must ever stand among the most distinguished men of his age and country."

In 1809 the University of Georgia conferred upon Mr. Barlow the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was a member of the Mass. Society of the Cincinnati.

[Chas. B. Todd's "Life and Letters of Joel Barlow"; Todd's "History of Redding"; Schenck's "History of Fairfield"; Everest's "Poets of Connecticut"; Duyckinck's "National Portrait Gallery"; Drake's and Allen's "Biographical Dictionaries."]

BARLOW, NATHANIEL. 1745-1782.

Born May 13, 1745. Bro. of Aaron.

He was a signer of the Redding Loyalist Association, but evidently espoused the patriot cause early in the war. Sept. 18, 1777, the town appointed him one of the committee empowered to procure the articles (camp equipage for the use of the militia to be sent to the Hudson) requested by the Governor and Council of Safety. Jan. 28, 1780, he was appointed by the town to care for the family of Nathan Coley in place of Nehemiah Hull. At the town meeting of June 23, 1780, he was appointed one of a committee of nine to hire nine soldiers for the Conn. Line of the Continental Army.

Married Jane Bradley.

Died Dec. 26, 1782. Buried in the Old Burying Ground.

BARLOW, SAMUEL. 1752-1776.

Born April 3, 1752. Bro. of Aaron.

Served in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, in the Campaign in the Northern Department, and was discharged Nov. 28, 1775. On the way home he became extremely ill, and lay at the house of one David Mulford, in Poughkeepsie, cared for by his brother Aaron, who served in the same company with him, and by his brother Nathaniel, who came on from Redding to meet him. He was attended by different physicians, but died after an illness of several weeks. Bills for medical attendance, medicines, and other expenses (here reproduced), were paid by Nathaniel, who was afterward reimbursed from the colony treasury.

THE ESTATE OF SAMUEL BARLOW, DEC. BILL.

Late a Soldier in Capt Zalmon Reads Company, Col. Waterbury's Regt who Sickned and Died at Poughkeepsie on his way Home from Northern Army

To Sundry Doctor's Bills who did for him in his long and very Expensive Sicknefs, settled and paid by his Brother Nathaniel Barlow, who tended him in his Sicknefs, viz —

To Doctor Tappen's Bill viz —		
1775	Dec ^r 15 th	To Visit. Pulv. Rhei.
		Spt. N. D. 3 ij
		& Vt
		£0: 16: 6
17 th	To Sp. Cots S ⁿ	6/—
	Elix Asth 3	r 2/6
	To Ing ^t Drink	3/6
	2 Blis 3/	Pr
	Con ^s 9/	
		0: 14: 0
21	To Visit Bord gal	
	16/ Emp Epis ^t	
	2/ Pr Con ^s 9/	
		1: 5: 0
26	To Visit Pr Cor ^t	
	3 6 Spen	
		1: 4: 0
		4: 8

1776	Jan ^r	7 th	To Doctor Hearsted's Bill for sundry Medicines & visits to said Barlow	2: 10: 9
			To Doctor John Bard's Bill viz —	
1776	Jan	7 th	To 1 Visit 5/ To 6 Doses of Pec- toral Pills 6/	0: 11: 0 0: 3: 0
		17 th	To 2 Paray Draughts To 1 Visit re- peated 5/— To Cordial restorat drops $\frac{3}{4}$ ii 2/9	0: 7: 9
		19 th	To 1 Visit re- peated 5/— To 12 Restorative Powders 12/	0: 17: 0
		23 ^d	To 1 ditto ditto 5/ To 2 purging Draughts 3/ App Bolus 1/	0: 9: 0 2: 7: 9

NATHL BARLOW — New York Money £9: 6: 6—6: 19: 10½

Reading June 12th 1776.

Then appeared Nathaniel Barlow the above Subscriber and made oath to the above mentioned sums —

before me

W^m HAWLEY Just Pac^s

Received June 19th 1776, an Order on Colony Treasurer in full of the above amt receivd for the Estate of the Dec^d

P HEZEKIAH SANFORD.

To Nathaniel Barlow's Bill, viz

To Cash paid David Mulford's Bill for the following expenses for Samuel Barlow Dec^d late a Soldier in Capt. Zalmon Reads Company viz
To lying Sick at my House 7½ Weeks Ex-

tream Sick and Died @ 20/ Pr Week 7: 10

To Tenders Bill and Board, 2 of them, 7½

Weeks @ 16/ Pr Week 6:

To Sundry Medicines 11: 6

To Funeral Charges 16:

New York Money 14: 17: 6

— 11: 3: 1½

DAVID MULFORD

Reading — Fairfield County May 6th 1776.

Personally appeared Nathaniel Barlow and made oath that he had paid the above Acct to the above named David Mulford

Sworn before me — LEM'L SANFORD Jus Pac^s

May 23, 1776. Received an order on Colony Treasurer for Eleven pounds three Shillings one penny ½ — in full of the above Acct

P SETH SANFORD

A passage from "The Columbiad" seems to make special reference to Samuel Barlow, and to indicate that this young soldier was strongly attached to General Montgomery.

"And thou, my earliest friend, my Brother dear,
Thy fall untimely still renews my tear,
In youthful sports, in toils, in taste allied,
My kind companion and my faithful guide
When death's dread summons, from our infant eyes,
Had call'd our last loved parent to the skies.
Tho' young in arms, and still obscure thy name,
Thy bosom panted for the deeds of fame,
Beneath Montgomery's eye, when by thy steel
In northern wilds the frequent savage fell.
Fired by his voice, and foremost at his call,
To mount the breach or scale the flamy wall,
Thy daring hand had many a laurel gain'd
If years had ripened what thy fancy feign'd.
Lamented Youth! when thy great leader bled,
Thro' the same wound thy parting spirit fled
Join'd the long train, the self-devoted band,
The gods, the saviors of their native land."

An inscription on the tombstone of Samuel Barlow, Sr., states that "His Son, Mr. Samuel Barlow, reigned his breath in the service of his country

he died and was buried at Rynbeck on return-s from the victory of St. Johns & Montreal Jan. 26, AD. 1776, aged 23 years.

Thus age and youth without distinction fall
Death is the common lot prepared for all."

BARTLETT, DANIEL COLLINS. 1755-1837.

Son of Rev. Nathaniel Bartlett.

On a Sabbath morning at the outbreak of the Revolution Daniel Bartlett's father brought him his own sword, newly ground, and bade him go and defend his country. Daniel enlisted in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, served in the Northern Department, and was present at the capture of St. Johns in November, 1775; was discharged from service on the 28th of that month, and then accompanied the unsuccessful expedition led by Gen. Montgomery against Quebec. He was present at the burning of Danbury in April, 1777, and served as a private in Capt. Gershom Morehouse's company, 4th Conn. Militia, in the Campaign at Fishkill, October 5-24, of the same year.

Daniel C. Bartlett was married to Esther Read, daughter of Col. John Read of Redding, Jan. 7, 1778, and after her death in



REV. NATHANIEL BARTLETT

1809 removed to Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., the farm on which he settled remaining in possession of his descendants till 1901. Tradition describes him as a man of small stature. He died Dec. 13, 1837, and is buried in the old cemetery near the village of Amenia.

BARTLETT, REV. NATHANIEL. 1727-1810.

Born April 22, 1727.

The Rev. Nathaniel Bartlett, second pastor of the Congregational Church at Redding, was a native of North Guilford, Conn., and graduated from Yale College in 1749. He came to Redding in 1753, was ordained pastor of the church March 21st of that year, and presided over his charge for 57 years. Throughout the Revolution he sustained the reputation of an ardent, earnest, and fearless patriot. The incident related above clearly indicates the quality of his patriotism. Other traditions of him bear testimony to his courage and his fidelity to the cause of his country. During the struggle the resident Tories manifested a special animosity toward him and frequently threatened his life, so that he was obliged to go well armed when making his parochial visits. He built a bin in the garret of his house, in which his youngest son Jonathan discovered a number of kegs of powder, which Mr. Bartlett had stored there for the use of his fellow-patriots in case of emergency. He officiated at various times as chaplain to the troops stationed at Redding.

Mr. Bartlett was married June 13, 1753, to Eunice Russell of Branford, Conn. In addition to his pastoral duties he instructed many of the youth of the town in academic studies. Among his pupils was Joel Barlow. The church and town records show that he performed the marriage ceremony for about 150 couples during his pastorate. He was widely known and respected as a minister and as an educator, and to the last days of his long life labored earnestly and faithfully for the spiritual and temporal welfare of his flock. Passing away on the 11th of January, 1810, he was laid to rest in the Old Burying Ground near the church in which he had so long officiated. His firm faith in immortality is expressed in the text inscribed upon the tall white slab which marks his grave:

"I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

Lineage: Daniel³, Daniel², Lieut. Geo. Bartlett¹, of Guilford, 1641; Branford, 1649.

BARTLETT, RUSSELL. 1754-1828.

Son of Rev. Nathaniel Bartlett.

May 9, 1775, he enlisted as fifer in the 6th company (Capt. Noble Benedict) of the 5th Regt. Conn. Line, served in the Northern Department, and was discharged Dec. 11, 1775. April 26, 1777, he was captured by the troops of Tryon's expedition and taken to Danbury, where the prisoners were temporarily confined in a church, from whose windows Russell Bartlett saw the house of his father-in-law consigned to the flames. He was carried to New York, confined in the Sugar House, and after experiencing a measure of its privations and horrors, was at last released and returned home. June 22, 1778, he was elected constable for the town of Redding. Aug. 9, 1779, he was appointed one of a committee to procure clothing for the soldiers of the town then serving in the Continental Army. Nov. 28, 1780, he was appointed to receive the beef and pork collected for the army, and sworn to a faithful discharge of his trust.

Mr. Bartlett was a man of fine figure and upright character. He married Rachel Taylor of Danbury, Feb. 28, 1776, removed after the war to Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., and settled on a farm in the adjoining town of Hartwick, where he died Nov. 21, 1828. He is buried in his family lot in the village cemetery at Cooperstown, near the grave of the novelist James Fenimore Cooper. Upon his tombstone is inscribed this tribute to his character:

"A man who, with those of worth, loved honesty, was well agreed."

BARTRAM, DANIEL.

Served with the militia in Tryon's Raid, April, 1777, and is thought to be the man of that name who served in Maj. Ezra Starr's Regt. of Light Horse, under Capt. Hull at Fairfield in 1780, till Jan. 1, 1781.

BARTRAM, ISAAC. 1758-1844.

Private, Capt. James Horton's company, Lt.-Col. Jeduthan Baldwin's Regt. of Artificers, Mass. Line; enlisted from Danbury, Aug. 22, 1777, for 3 years. He was pensioned under the Act of March 18, 1818, as a private of the Mass. Line, was granted an annual allowance of \$96, and received a total of \$1,531.06 up to 1833-4. His name was placed on the pension roll May 20, 1819, the pension dating from March 24, 1818. The date of his death is given as Sept. 13, 1843. His grave in the Lonetown Cemetery is marked by a large boulder, on which is inscribed:

ISAAC BARTRAM

An Artificer in the Revolution.

Born in Redding, 1758.

Died in Redding, 1844.

BARTRAM, JAMES. 1738-

Born at Fairfield, Conn., April 18, 1738.

Enlisted from Fairfield in June, 1776, as private in the 1st Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, Col. Gold Selleck Silliman commanding, and served 6 months in the company of Capt. Zalmon Read. During this period he was engaged in the actions at Flatbush (L. I.), Aug. 27, Harlem Sept. 15, and White Plains Oct. 28, 1776. In the spring of 1779 he served 3 months in the 16th Conn. Militia, Col. Nehemiah Beardsley commanding, in the company of Capt. Daniel Hickok, as a private. He applied for a pension Aug. 11, 1832, then residing at Danbury, and was granted an allowance of \$25 per year from March 4, 1831, his name being placed on the roll Nov. 6, 1832. Three pension payments — \$75 — are recorded as paid to him by 1834.

BATES, EZRA. 1758-

Born in Redding March 11, 1758.

Enlisted from Redding in June, 1776, as a private in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 1st Battalion Wadsworth's Brigade, Col. Gold Selleck Silliman commanding, served 6 months, and was engaged in the Battle of White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776, re-entered service in October, 1778, and served 6 months as teamster under Micajah Starr and William Stone, conductors of teams. In 1780 he served 9 months as private in Capt. [Jesse] Bell's company, in the Regt. of State Troops commanded by Col. Bezaleel Beebe. This regiment was posted at Horseneck, and had frequent skirmishes with the enemy on the Westchester front. In the spring of 1782 he enlisted as private in the company of Capt. Jonathan Heart, 1st Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Lt.-Col. Thomas Grosvenor commanding, and served 8 months and 16 days. The records give the dates of his enlistment and discharge as April 26, 1782-Jan. 1, 1783. He applied for a pension July 30, 1832 (then living in Redding), and his claim was allowed. His name was placed on the roll April 30, 1833; he received \$80 per year from March 4, 1831, and \$240 were paid him by 1834.

BATES, JUSTUS. 1746-1827.

Corporal, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fish-kill Campaign, Oct. 5-30, 1777.

Died Aug. 8, 1827. Buried at Umpawaug.

BATTERSON, JEREMIAH.

Served in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, in the Northern Department, discharged Nov. 28, 1775. Private, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-30, 1777.

Married Betty Clugston of Redding Nov. 12, 1777.

Has descendants in female lines only.

BATTERSON, STEPHEN. 1761-1847.

Born Sept. 20, 1761, at Fairfield, Conn. Son of George Batterson, who also served in the Revolution in the same regiment and company with his son. Stephen enlisted for the war from Fairfield Aug. 9, 1777, in the 7th Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Heman Swift commanding, as a private in the company of Capt. Albert Chapman. He participated in the Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777, and the storming of Stony Point, July 15, 1779. The 5th and 7th Regts. were consolidated in 1781 and designated the 2d, commanded by Col. Heman Swift, and Stephen Batterson served in this regiment under Capt. Thomas Converse. He was enrolled in the Light Infantry Battalion commanded by Col. Alexander Hamilton in the company of Capt. Thaddeus Weed, in which he served at the southward, and took part in the siege of Yorktown, September-October, 1781. Pay rolls show that he was paid from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st of that year, one of his pay receipts being for the sum of \$660/90. He continued in the 2d Regt., under Col. Swift, from January to June, 1783, in the company commanded by Capt. Wm. Richards. He was discharged in the Highlands, N. Y., June 7, 1783, and honored with the badge of merit for six years faithful service. This badge was an honorary distinction conferred upon noncommissioned officers and soldiers for six years continuous faithful service, and is described as "a narrow piece of cloth of an angular form, to be fixed to the left arm on the uniform coats," of the same color as the facings. April 7, 1818, Mr. Batterson applied for a pension and received an allowance of \$96 a year from date of application, as a private of the Conn. Line, under Act of March 18, 1818. His name was placed on the roll Feb. 4, 1819; he was dropped from the rolls by the Act of May 1, 1820, and restored Nov. 19, 1823. He received \$987.20 in pension payments previous to 1831.

Mr. Batterson married Sarah Wardwell at Norwalk Oct. 20, 1784, settled in Wilton, but removed to Redding, where he was enrolled as a voter April 7, 1817. He was a weaver by occupation, and died of dropsy in Redding Aug. 31, 1847. Was probably twice

married, his wife "Ame" being buried beside him at Umpawaug.
Lineage: George², James Batterson, Sr.¹

BELDING, MOSES.

This soldier's family received supplies from the town in 1780. His record is unknown.

BELNAP, JESSE.

Jesse Belnap, a soldier, and Eunice Hall were married April 28, 1779, while Putnam's troops were in Redding. His military record is unknown.

BENEDICT, THADDEUS. 1749-1799.

• Born Aug. 14, 1749.

Graduated at Yale College, 1773; removed to Redding; was probate clerk, 1776; April 2, 1777, was appointed on a committee to hire soldiers for the Continental Army, and on May 5 of that year was chosen one of the additional selectmen to supply the places of those captured in the Danbury Raid, and was reappointed to this office Feb. 13, 1778. July 30, 1779, he was appointed on a committee to procure clothing for the Continental soldiers belonging to the town, and on Nov. 28, 1780, on a committee to class the inhabitants for the purpose of obtaining recruits. He served as agent for the care and disposal of confiscated estates; was justice of the peace from 1783 to 1795, and represented Redding in the General Assembly for six sessions — May, 1783-84-90; May-October, 1794; May, 1795. He was one of the most celebrated lawyers of his day, having a very large and extensive practice, reports of cases showing that he practiced in every county in the state. His law office stood under a tree in front of his house at Redding Centre. This tree—a magnificent specimen of the American elm—is still standing.

July 12, 1775, Mr. Benedict was married to Deborah, daughter of Col. John Read of Redding. He finally removed to Bridgeport. He died in Redding, but is not buried there.

Lineage: Thaddens¹, 1727-1805; Thomas², 1694-1770; James², 164—1717; Thomas Benedict¹, 1617-1689.

[Benedict Genealogy.]

BENNET, DANIEL.

Served in Lt.-Col. Samuel Canfield's Militia Regt. at West Point, September, 1781. Is perhaps the drummer of that name who served in the 5th Regt. Conn. Line, Col. Waterbury, 5th company, Capt. Matthew Mead, from May 12 to Dec. 13, 1775; and in

Col. Samuel Elmore's Regt., under Capt. Albert Chapman, "at Ft. Schuyler alias Ft. Stanwix" in 1776.

BETTS, STEPHEN. 1751-1826.

Stephen Betts was a signer of the Redding Loyalist Association, but became an ardent patriot and an active supporter of the cause of the colonies. He was selectman in 1777, and was surprised and taken prisoner in his own house by Tryon's troops on April 26th and carried to New York, but was released and returned home, going out as a private in Capt. Gershom Morehouse's company, 4th Conn. Militia, in the Campaign at Fishkill, October 5th to 24th of that year. Dec. 22, 1777, he was appointed a member of the Committee of Inspection. The duty of this committee was to prevent supplies from being transported through or out of the town. Mr. Betts bore the title of lieutenant, probably in the east-side company. He represented the town at four sessions of the General Assembly — May-October, 1782; May-October, 1783.

Died Jan. 24, 1826. Buried in Christ Church Yard, Redding Ridge.

BIXBY, ELIAS. 1740-1827.

Served 8 months as private in the 10th company, Capt. Zalmon Read, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, Col. David Waterbury commanding, in the Northern Department; discharged Nov. 28, 1775. (Name appears as "Elias Brisby" in the roll of the company.) Enlisted for the war, Dec. 20, 1776, in the 5th Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Philip B. Bradley commanding, in the company of Capt. Ezekiel Sanford; promoted corporal Nov. 1, 1778, sergeant March 3, 1779; discharged Dec. 20, 1779. During this period he was enrolled in the light infantry company of Capt. John St. John, detached from the 5th Regt. to form part of the light regiment commanded by Col. Return J. Meigs in the assault on Stony Point July 15, 1779. He was a pensioner under the Act of March 18, 1818, then residing in Oneida Co. in the state of New York; receiving an annual allowance of \$96; his name was placed on the roll June 30, 1818, the pension dating from April 10th of that year, and after receiving \$182.63 in pension payments he was dropped from the rolls under the Act of May 1, 1820, but was restored April 21, 1823, with the former allowance, under which he received \$359.30 to the date of his death, Jan. 18, 1827.

The marriage of "Elias Bigsby & Grace Sterling, April 28, 1771," is found in the records of the Congregational Church of Wilton, Conn.

BROTHWELL, BENJAMIN.

This man served five terms; enlisting February, 1777, he served as private one month under Sergt. Sterling; April, 1777, 8 months under Capt. Thorp; April, 1780, 8 months with Lieut. Silliman; June, 1781, was hired by Redding and served 5 months in Lt.-Col. Samuel Canfield's Militia Regt. at West Point as corporal in the company of Capt. Stiles; April, 1782, 8 months as corporal under Capt. Lacey. Applied for pension July 23, 1832; had a yearly allowance of \$84, dating from March 4, 1831. On roll Jan. 23, 1833; received \$252 to 1834. Was still living in 1840, in Fairfield, aged 81; probably the soldier who is buried in Mountain Grove Cemetery, Bridgeport.

BROWN, JOHN.

Enlisted for the war in Capt. Stephen Osborn's company, Lt.-Col. Jeduthan Baldwin's Regt. of Artificers, Feb. 21, 1778; deserted June, 1777 (?).

BURR, ELIJAH. 1743-

Dec. 17, 1778, he was appointed to provide for the family of Stephen Meeker, a soldier in the Continental Army. March 13, 1780, he was appointed one of the inspectors of Provisions. June 23, 1780, he was made one of a committee of nine to hire nine soldiers for the Continental Army. April 6, 1781, he was made collector of a tax for the purchase of clothing for the soldiers. Feb. 28, 1782, he was appointed to provide for the family of Henry Hopkins, a soldier.

Lineage: Jabez¹, Daniel², Daniel³, Jehu¹ Burr of Fairfield, 1600-1670.*

BURR, EZEKIEL. 1755-

Born March 23, 1755.* Bro. of Elijah.

Served as corporal in Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-30, 1777. Dec. 21, 1779, appointed on a committee to take care of soldiers' families. April 6, 1781, appointed to provide for Henry Hopkins' family.

BURR, JABEZ. 1752-1825.

Bro. of Elijah.

He was a private in the Revolution, serving in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, in the Northern Department; discharged Oct. 3, 1775. He fought at the Battle of White Plains Oct. 28, 1776, and a year later was present at the surrender of Burgoyne.

Mr. Burr removed to Fairfield, Franklin Co., Vt., in 1786, and died there June 28, 1825.

BURR, NATHAN. 1745-

Born Jan. 1, 1745.* Bro. of Elijah.

Enlisted April 16, 1776, as a private in Capt. Jeremiah Parmelee's company, Col. Samuel Elmore's Regt. Re-engaged with Capt. Satterlee. Is recorded as sick in hospital while in the army. During his term of service it is said his wife gathered the crops on his farm. Dec. 17, 1778, he was appointed to provide for the family of Nehemiah Sherwood, a soldier. He removed from Redding to Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and bought and settled on a farm of 225 acres.

BURR, STEPHEN. 1757-

Born Jan. 16, 1757.* Bro. of Elijah.

Private, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fish-kill Campaign, Oct. 5-30, 1777.

[*C. B. Todd's Burr Genealogy: "The Burr Family"; Todd's Hist. of Redding.]

BURRETT, PHILIP.

Sergeant, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fish-kill Campaign, Oct. 5-30, 1777. Appointed Inspector of Provisions March 13, 1780.

BYINGTON, JOHN. 1740-1834.

He was a signer of the Redding Loyalist Association, but early joined the patriots, and served in the 5th Regt. Conn. Line, in the company of Capt. Zalmon Read, in the Northern Department; discharged Oct. 15, 1775. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1776, in Capt. Elijah Abel's company, Bradley's Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade; served at Fort Washington; discharged Dec. 25, 1776. While the American troops lay at Redding, in the winter of 1778-79, he served as conductor of teams. March 13, 1780, he was appointed an Inspector of Provisions, and on Feb. 19, 1781, was appointed to collect a double assessment levied on certain delinquents who had refused to pay their proportion toward hiring a man for the Conn. Line. He was pensioned under the Act of 1818, as a private of the Conn. Line, and was granted an annual allowance of \$96; his name was placed on the roll Jan. 26, 1819, his pension dating from May 25, 1818, from which time he received \$170.83, and was then dropped from the rolls, his service not being Continental.

Married Sarah Gray Nov. 16, 1763.

Died Jan. 26, 1834. Buried at Umpawaug.

CHAPMAN, DANIEL. 1743-

Taken prisoner by the British in the Danbury Raid, April 26, 1777, and carried to New York, where he died in the Sugar House. His father, Capt. Phineas Chapman of Greens Farms, a veteran of the French and Indian War, was also captured in the raid, but lived to return from his captivity.

Married Mary Andrews Jan. 12, 1773.

Lineage: Capt. Phineas⁴, 1716-1782; Rev. Daniel³, 1689-1741; Dea. Nathaniel², 1653-1726; Robert Chapman¹ of Saybrook, 1616-1687. [Chapman Gen.]

CHAPEL, RUSSEL.

This soldier was married in Redding to Sarah Osborn by Rev. Mr. Bartlett Oct. 3, 1779. He is probably Russell Chapel of Norwich, who served one day in the Lexington Alarm, was a private in Col. S. H. Parsons' Regt., 6th Conn. Line, under Capt. Edward Mott, from May 5 to Sept. 12, 1775; and next enlisted for the war, Jan. 1, 1777, in the 4th Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. John Durkee, in the company of Capt. John McGregier, in which he held the rank of sergeant till Jan. 1, 1781, when he was reduced, perhaps through consolidation of regiments. He was in service through 1781 (being paid from January 1st to December 31st of that year), in the 1st Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. John Durkee, in the company of Capt. Robert Warner. Date of final expiration of service unknown.

COBURN, EDWARD.

This man is believed to be Edward Coburn of Windham, who enlisted in the 3d Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Samuel Wyllys, Feb. 28, 1777, for the term of 3 years, and served as a private under Capts. Wills Clift and Henry Champion, being discharged Feb. 18, 1780. He was afterward hired to serve on the quota of the town of Redding, and on July 16, 1781, joined Waterbury's State Brigade, serving as sergeant in the company of Capt. James Stoddard.

COLEY, GERSHOM.

Sergeant, Capt. Gershom Morehouse's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-24, 1777. March 13, 1780, chosen an Inspector of Provisions.

COLEY, JESSE.

Private, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-30, 1777.

COLEY, NATHAN.

Served in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn Line, in the Northern Department; discharged Oct. 15, 1775. Enlisted for the war in the 5th¹ Regt. Conn. Continental Line, 1777-81, Col. Philip B. Bradley commanding, in the company of Capt. Ezekiel Sanford, April 19, 1777. Promoted corporal Nov. 1, 1778; sergeant, April 1, 1780; died April 18, 1781. The town provided for his family during his term of service.

COUCH, ABRAHAM.

Enlisted March 1, 1777, for 3 years, in the 2d¹ Regt. Conn. Continental Line, 1777-81, under Col. Chas. Webb, as a musician, and served as fifer in the company of Capt. John Mills. Transferred to Capt. Bezaleel Beebe's company March 1, 1778; discharged March 1, 1780. Afterward enlisted as private in the short levies on the 2d² Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Heman Swift commanding, and served 9 months as a private in the company of Capt. Ten Eyck. Appears to have been a resident of Fairfield during this period, but in later years lived in Redding, where he was known as a devout member of the Methodist Church. He applied for a pension April 8, 1818, then living in Redding, and was granted an annual allowance of \$96, receiving pension payments amounting to \$1,095.72. He died probably about 1830.

COUCH, DANIEL.

Served in the 5th Regt. Conn. Line, Capt. Zalmon Read's company, in the Northern Department; discharged July 4, 1775.

COUCH, DANIEL, JR.

Enlisted from Redding in the 4th² Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Zebulon Butler commanding, Jan. 1, 1781, and received a bounty of £30.

COUCH, EBENEZER. 1709-1797.

Chairman of the Redding Committee of Observation in 1775. Dec. 17, 1778, he was chosen to provide for Elias Bixby's family.

Died March 23, 1797.

COUCH, ELIJAH.

Served in Maj. John Skinner's Regt. of Light Horse, Capt. Ezekiel Hill's company, at New York, from June 11 to Aug. 3, 1776. Private, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-30, 1777.

COUCH, JOHN.

Town Clerk of Redding during the Revolution. Believed to have served in 1776. Nov. 20, 1780, he was appointed on a committee of three to make out a tax rate for the purpose of supplying provisions for the Conn. Line of the Continental Army.

COUCH, JONATHAN.

April 2, 1777, he was appointed on a committee of nine to take care of the families of soldiers in the service of the country.

COUCH, SIMON. 1752-1829.

He is said to have loaded his goods on a cart on the approach of Tryon's troops in April, 1777, and fled from Fairfield to Redding, where he located. He was a lieutenant in 1778; July 30, 1779, he was appointed one of a committee to provide winter clothing for the Continental soldiers of the town; March 13, 1780, Inspector of Provisions; Dec. 25, 1780, on a committee to care for soldiers' families. In 1781, he was authorized to procure recruits for the Continental Army.

Died April 16, 1829. Buried at Umpawaug.

COUCH, THOMAS.

Marched from the town of Fairfield for the relief of New York in 1775, serving 7 days as clerk of his company. May 11, 1775, he enlisted in the 5th Regt. Conn. Line, Col. David Waterbury, 4th company, Capt. David Dimon, as a private soldier. Was advanced to sergeant June 21st, quarter-master (sergeant ?) July 11th; discharged Dec. 11, 1775. He accompanied Gen. Montgomery's expedition to Quebec; Q.-M. sergeant, 4th Conn. Militia, under Lt.-Col. Jonathan Dimon, Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-31, 1777. Came to Redding about the time of the Danbury Raid, April, 1777.

Died in Redding, 1817.

COUCH, THOMAS NASH. 1758-1821.

Record unknown.

Died Jan. 3, 1821. Buried in Christ Church Yard.

DARLING, BENJAMIN. 1739-1820.

Member of the Committee of Inspection, Dec. 22, 1777.

Died Sept. 26, 1820. Buried at Umpawaug.

DARROW, WILLIAM.

William Darrow, a soldier, married Ruth Bartram March 9, 1780. Military record unknown.

DAVIS, LIEUT. JOHN.

Commanded the 9th company, 4th Conn. Militia, in 1776, succeeding Capt. Zalmon Read when that officer entered the State Troops. Lieut. Davis died that year.

DAVIS, JOHN. 1756-1840.

Born in Redding Dec. 20, 1756. Probably son of Lieut. John Davis.

Enlisted June, 1776, and served 6 months as private in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 1st Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, under Col. Gold Selleck Silliman, in the Long Island Campaign; 6 weeks in the spring of 1777, under Capt. Hull; 6 weeks in the summer of 1778, under Capt. Nichols, in the regiment commanded by Col. Noadiah Hooker; enlisted June, 1779, and served 6 weeks under Capt. Hull; 3 months in 1780, in Capt. John Gray's company, Lt.-Col. Samuel Canfield's regiment; and in September, 1780, served 1 month under Lieut. Hoyt, in Col. Wells' regiment, always as a private soldier. He continued in the militia service after the war, in the 4th Regt.; was ensign in 1786; lieutenant in 1789; and afterward captain. Was pensioned under the Act of 1832; his application being dated Dec. 6; his name was placed on the roll Aug. 6, 1833; his yearly pension was \$50.68, dating from March 4, 1831, and he received \$152.04 by 1834.

Married Eunice Gray Oct. 21, 1779.

Died Oct. 15, 1840. Buried at Umpawaug. His widow received a pension.

DERVEN, WILLIAM. [Dewen ?]

Enlisted Aug. 24, 1781, for the term of 6 months, in the short-term levies of the 4th² Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Zebulon Butler commanding; discharged Jan. 1, 1782.

DICKENSON, LOCKWOOD.

Served in the 3d Troop 2d Light Dragoons, under Col. Elisha Sheldon. "Private. Enlisted Sept. 14, '80. Residence, Redding. Occupation, Farmer. Stature, 5 ft. 7½ inches. Complexion, dark; eyes, blue; hair, brown. Killed March 14, '82."

DIXON, JAMES.

A private of the 4th² Regt. Conn. Continental Line, under Col. Zebulon Butler. In 1781 he enlisted for the war, and served in the Light Infantry under Lafayette, in the company of Capt. Samuel A. Barker, and was paid for service from January 1st to December 31st of that year. After the consolidation of regiments in 1783

he completed his service in the 2d³ Regt. Conn. Continental Line, under Col. Heman Swift, in the company of Capt. Samuel Comstock, and received £30 bounty.

DREW, CAPT. JOHN. 1724-1819.

Conductor of teams to the American troops encamped at Redding in the winter of 1778-79. His sons went over to the enemy. [See Loyalists.]

Died March 9, 1819. Buried in Christ Church Yard.

EVARTS, DANIEL.

Daniel Evarts, a soldier, was married to Mary Rowland March 30, 1779, while Putnam's troops were in Redding. His military record is unknown.

FAIRCHILD, ABRAHAM.

Frequently appears as moderator at Revolutionary town meetings. He had six sons in the service, who are named below.

FAIRCHILD, ANDREW.

Feb. 5, 1781, the town refused to abate an assessment levied upon him for the purpose of hiring troops for the Continental Army, as he had relatives who had gone over to the enemy. Feb. 28, 1782, he was appointed a committee to supply the family of Samuel Raymond, a soldier.

FAIRCHILD, DAVID. 1753-1777.

Born June 5, 1753.

Served in the 5th Regt. Conn. Line, Capt. Zalmon Read's company, in the Northern Department; discharged Oct. 22, 1775. Taken prisoner in the Danbury Raid, April 26, 1777, confined in Trinity Church, N. Y., and died a prisoner, May 16th.

FAIRCHILD, EZEKIEL.

Born Oct. 26, 1746.

Taken prisoner in the Danbury Raid, April 26, 1777, and carried to New York. Chosen Inspector of Provisions March 13, 1780.

FAIRCHILD, ISAAC.

Born March 4, 1751.

Served in the 5th Regt. Conn. Line, Capt. Zalmon Read's company, in the Northern Department; discharged Oct. 22, 1775.

FAIRCHILD, JOHN.

Served in the 5th Regt. Conn. Line, Capt. Zalmon Read's company, in the Northern Department; discharged Oct. 15, 1775. Private, Bradley's Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, Capt. Elijah Abel's company; enlisted Aug. 13, 1776, for the general defense of the state; discharged Dec. 25, 1776.

FAIRCHILD, SAMUEL. 1755-1812.

Born July 9, 1755.

Corporal, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-30, 1777.

Died May 6, 1812. Buried at Umpawaug.

FAIRCHILD, STEPHEN.

Born March 7, 1758.

Wounded at Ridgefield April 27, 1777. Private, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fishkill Campaign, "for the general defence," Oct. 5-30, 1777.

FITCH, DR. ASAHEL. 1737-1793.

Surgeon's mate, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, Col. David Waterbury commanding, in the Northern Department, 1775. Sept. 18, 1777, he was appointed on the committee to procure articles requested by the Governor and Council of Safety. October 5th of that year he marched as a private in the company of Capt. Gershom Morehouse, 4th Conn. Militia, in the Campaign at Fishkill; discharged October 20th. May 8, 1778, he was appointed to provide for Nathan Coley's family, and on the same date was chosen, with Capt. Read, a committee to provide shirts, shoes, and stockings for the Continental soldiers. June 23, 1780, he was made a member of the committee of nine appointed to hire nine soldiers for the Conn. Line of the Continental Army. Nov. 20, 1780, he was one of the committee appointed to make a rate bill for the purpose of supplying provisions for the Conn. Line of the Continental Army.

Died March 31, 1793. Buried in the Old Burying Ground.

FOSTER, JOHN.

A pensioner of this name is said to have lived near the lower limekiln in Umpawaug district.

FOSTER, CAPT. JONAH.

Capt. Jonah Foster was of Ridgefield, and one of the prominent Revolutionary characters of that town. He commanded a company of the alarm list in the 16th Conn. Militia, under Col. Nehe-

miah Beardsley, and was in service during the year 1779, marching in the New Haven Alarm July 5th. In 1781 he was authorized to procure recruits for the Continental Army. He removed to Redding near the close of the war, and was made a freeman of the town in September, 1782. He afterwards returned to Ridgefield, where he died in 1815.

FOSTER, TIMOTHY.

Served in Lt.-Col. Samuel Canfield's Militia Regt. at West Point September, 1781.

FREEMAN, JACK.

A colored soldier, known as "Major" Jack Freeman, once lived in the town. Perhaps he is the man who served in Capt. Edward Bulkley's company, in the 3d^d Regt. Conn. Continental Line.

FROST, JABEZ.

Taken prisoner in the Danbury Raid, April 26, 1777, and carried to New York.

GIBBONS, JAMES.

James Gibbons, a soldier in Putnam's division, and Ann Sullivan were married Feb. 7, 1779, while the troops were in Redding. His military record is unknown.

GILBERT, GILES.

Giles Gilbert, an artificer in the army, and Deborah Hall were married May 23, 1779, about the time the troops left Redding. Possibly he was Giles Gilbert of Lyme, who served 8 days in the Lexington Alarm under Capt. Joseph Jewett, and at the siege of Boston from May 9 to Sept. 22, 1775, in the 2d Regt. Conn. Line, commanded by Col. Joseph Spencer.

GOLD, SAMUEL.

Enlisted April, 1775, as private in the 5th Regt. Conn. Line, under Col. David Waterbury, in the company of Capt. Zalmon Read; served in the Northern Campaign, and was present at the siege of St. Johns; discharged Oct. 15, 1775. In January, 1776, he was a sergeant under Capt. Isaac Hilliard, and served 3 months, in what regiment is unknown. Sergeant, Capt. Elijah Abel's company, Bradley's Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade; served 9 months from April, 1776; discharged Jan. 7, 1777. Served in the Danbury Raid and was wounded at Ridgefield April 27, 1777. Served as corporal in Capt. Gershom Morehouse's company, 4th Conn. Militia,

in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-24, 1777. He also served as sergeant one week in July, 1779, and one month in the fall of that year, probably in the alarms and coast-guard service.

Married Sarah Platt April 8, 1778.

Died Feb. 9, 1829. His widow was pensioned under an application dated July 22, 1837, she being then 80 years of age.

GOLD, STEPHEN.

The name of Stephen Gold appears on the roll of the company which marched from Fairfield for the relief of Boston in May, 1775, under the command of Capt. David Dimon. April 2, 1777, he was appointed a member of the committee to care for soldiers' families; was a lieutenant in the 3d Regt. Conn. Light Horse, commanded by Maj. Daniel Starr, in service in 1779, and on March 13, 1780, was chosen an Inspector of Provisions.

GORHAM, ISAAC. 1730-1798.

Appears to have served as assessor of a tax levied for recruiting purposes under vote of Feb. 19, 1781. Dec. 26, 1781, he was appointed to provide for the family of James Thompson, a soldier.

Died July 4, 1798. Buried in the Old Burying Ground.

Isaac Gorham, buried at Sanfordtown, perhaps son of the above, was probably the man who served as private in Capt. Gershom Morehouse's company, 4th Conn. Militia, in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-10, 1777.

GRAY, CAPT. JOHN. 1734-1793.

Capt. John Gray was a native of Redding, where he was born Feb. 17, 1734. He was early identified with the political affairs of the town, his name frequently appearing in the earlier records in connection with educational matters. In 1776 he was a member of Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 4th Conn. Militia, and upon the death of Lieut. John Davis, who commanded the company after Capt. Read joined the State Troops, John Gray was appointed captain and served till Capt. Read's return. The company served under Capt. Read in the Danbury Raid, April, 1777, was at Westchester in September following, and marched in the Fishkill Campaign under Capt. Gray, Oct. 5th to 31st. The Legislature of January, 1778, confirmed Capt. Gray's appointment as commanding officer of the company: "This Assembly do establish John Gray to be captain of the ninth company or trainband in the 4th regiment in this State,"—and he retained the command till the end of the war. While under his leadership the company was

stationed at Fairfield in June, 1779, marched in the New Haven Alarm, July 5th, was at Fairfield July 7th to oppose Tryon's troops, and was in action with the enemy at Norwalk July 11th. Capt. Gray also served as captain in a militia regiment commanded by Lt.-Col. Samuel Canfield, ordered to cooperate with Count D'Estaing in 1779, and was in service with this regiment in 1780. He also commanded the coast-guards at Fairfield for short periods in 1779 and 1781, and held a number of town appointments during the war. May 2, 1777, he was chosen selectman to supply the place of officials captured in the Danbury Raid; March 13, 1780, appointed an Inspector of Provisions; also served under the following committee appointments: Nov. 20, 1780, to ascertain the number of Redding soldiers then in service; Nov. 28, 1780, to class the inhabitants for recruiting purposes; Dec. 27, 1780, to ascertain the length of time served by the soldiers; March 28, 1781, to vindicate claims to Continental soldiers; April 6, 1781, to supply the family of John Lines, a soldier; June 25, 1781, to ascertain the number of Redding soldiers then in service; Feb. 28, 1782, to vindicate claims to the Continental soldiers and State Troops. He was again chosen selectman Dec. 12, 1782, being one of those on whom devolved the duty "to remove out of this town all those persons who have been over to and joined the enemy and returned into this town," as voted Aug. 11, 1783.

Capt. Gray was an active patriot and trustworthy officer, and rendered faithful and valuable service in his military capacity. He married Ruhamah Barlow, half-sister of Joel Barlow, Aug. 7, 1759. Died Oct. 25, 1793, and is buried in the Old Burying Ground.

Lineage: John⁴, 1708-1755; Jacob³, Jacob², Henry Gray¹, of Fairfield, 1640.

GREGORY, JABEZ.

Private, Capt. Gershom Morehouse's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-30, 1777.

GRIFFIN, JOSEPH.

Private, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-15,* 1777. Dec. 24, 1777, he enlisted as private for the term of 3 years, in Lt.-Col. Jeduthan Baldwin's Regt. of Artificers, in the company of Capt. Jarius Wilcox.

GRIFFIN, MORRIS.

Served in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, in the Northern Department; discharged Sept. 23, 1775. Served

as seaman on the brig "Defence," under Capt. Seth Harding, from March 21 to June 22, 1776.

HAMBLETON, BENJAMIN. [Hamilton.]

Dec. 27, 1780, appointed one of the committee to take care of soldiers' families.

HAWLEY, CAPT. WILLIAM. 1738-1797.

William Hawley was an influential citizen of Redding, who rendered efficient service in various capacities during the war. His military appointments were: April, 1775, 1st Lieut. 10th company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, vice Peter Fairchild, resigned; but Mr. Hawley declined the office, being a member of the Legislature that year, and Ezekiel Sanford served as lieutenant of the company instead. May, 1776, 2d Lieut. of Capt. Elijah Abel's company in the State Troops; advanced to 1st Lieut. in June following; October, 1776, 1st Lieut. in one of the eight battalions then being raised; Lieut., Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 4th Conn. Militia, stationed at Fairfield, April 8-22, 1777; Lieut., Capt. Gershom Morehouse's company, 4th Conn. Militia, in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-27, 1777, and at this time was appointed Commissary of the Fourth Militia Brigade, with instructions "to provide tents, pots, and kettles, canteens and other utensils for the militia of this state now in service with the army under the command of Gen. Putnam," and in December following was detailed to collect and forward clothing for the Continental troops. He held the rank of captain in 1780.

He served on the following committees under appointment by the town: April 2, 1777, to provide for soldiers' families; Nov. 20, 1780, to ascertain the number of Redding soldiers then in service; Nov. 27, 1780, to ascertain the length of time served by the soldiers. In 1778, he was elected one of the selectmen of the town.

He was justice of the peace in 1775-6-7, and represented the town in the General Assembly at the sessions of May-October, 1774, the regular and special sessions of March, May, July, October, and December, 1775; October, 1779; January, April, May, 1780; October, 1781; at the May session of 1775 was appointed one of the auditors of the colony accounts, and in October, 1779, was made a member of the committee appointed to estimate the losses of the inhabitants of Fairfield in the British invasion of the preceding July.

William Hawley married Lydia Nash July 12, 1758, in Greens Farms (Westport, Conn.). Died Feb. 16, 1797, and is buried in the Old Burying Ground.

HENDRICK, JOSIAH.

Private, 4th² Regt. Conn. Continental Line, under Col. Zebulon Butler; enlisted Jan. 1. 1781, for 3 years. Received £30 bounty.

HENDRIX, OBED.

He was a signer of the Redding Loyalist Association — the only other record of him is found in the subjoined proceedings:

"Whereas John Gray of Redding in Fairfield [County] Capt of a Military Company in the 4th Regt of Militia in the State of Connecticut, did Inform the Judge of Fairfield County that pursuant to Orders from Jonth Dimon, Lieut Col^o of said Regt. he did on the 7th Day of July A D: 1779. duly, warn & order Obed Hendrix, of said Redding, a Soldier in & Belonging to said Company, to March to Fairfield, to join the Troops there Collecting to Oppose the Enemy & that said Hendrix Entirely Neglected & Refused to March As aforesaid, nor made Satisfaction for said Neglect as P Writ on file Dated Decem^r 1st A D: 1779 —

The Def^t was Called at this Court, & made Default of Appearance, & Thereupon this Court having Considered that the Def^t shall pay as a fine to the Treafurer of the Town of Redding the sum of One Hundred & Twenty Pounds Lawful Money for his said Neglect, & Also Cost of Prosecution taxed at Twenty Five Pounds 10^s — & that Excⁿ be Gran^d: &c.

Excⁿ Gran^d Jan^y 6th, 1780."

"On the Petition of Obed Hendrix of Redding in Fairfield County Shewing to this Court, that the Gov^r & Company of the State of Connecticut brought their action against him the Petit^r, before the Adj'd County Court held at Fairfield in & for Fairfield County on the 1st Tuesday of Jan^y 1780 — for Military Delinquency in that the Petit^r Neglecting & Refusing to March to Fairfield afores^d in the month of July last, to Repel the Invalions of the Enemy & that said Court, did render Judgment on Default of Appearance for the Sum of £120 Lawful Money Delinquency in the Month of July 1779, & £25 — 10 Cost of Suit, & thereon Granted Execution — all which may appear by the files & Records of said County Court, & the Petit^r further shews that the weather at the sitting of said Jan^y Adj'd County Court was so severe and Stormy, & the Road filled with Snow, that it was Altogether Impossible for the Petit^r to get to said Court to Answer to said action — by means whereof said Judgment was Rendered against him — Praying that this Court would Order & Decree that the aforesaid Judgment be set aside, and Excⁿ be Called in, & said Action be Revived & the Petit^r put in the same Situation, as before said Judgment was Rendered against him in said Judgment as aforesaid. As P Petition on file Dated March 8th, 1780.

Thereupon this Court having Considered the Matter Alledged in said Petition, Are of Opinion that the same be granted to the Petitioner — And this Court do Order & Decree that said Judgment, prayed

for as aforesaid, be set aside & Exen Called in, & a New Trial Granted on said Action, & the Petit^r be put in the same Situation as before said Judgment was Rendered against him As aforesaid."

" Fairfield Adj'd C. Ct. 1st Tuesday of March, 1780.

Whereas John Gray of Redding in Fairfield County Capt of a Military Company in the 4th Regt of Militia in the State of Connecticut, did Inform the Judge of Fairfield County Court y^t pursuant to Orders Rec^d from Jonth Dimon Esq^r Lieut Col^o of said Regt, he did on the 7th Day of July A D: 1779, duly, warn & Order Obed Hendrix of said Redding, a Soldier in & Belonging to said Company to March to Fairfield, to join the Troops there Collecting to oppose the Enemy, & that said Hendrix Entirely Neglected & Refused to March As aforesaid, Nor since made Satisfaction for said Neglect As P Writ on file Dated Dec^r 1st 1779 P Adjourn^t

The Def^t was Called at this Court & Appeared to make Answer to said Information, & Thereupon this Court, having Considered thereof Are of Opinion that the Def^t is Not Guilty of the Matters Alledged in said Information & this Court do Order that the Def^t be Dismis'd without paying Cost

Order Given for Cost."

HILL, ANDREW.

Chosen an Inspector of Provisions March 13, 1780.

HILL, EZEKIEL.

A signer of the Redding Loyalist Association. In 1780 he procured recruits for the Continental Army. Feb. 5, 1781, the town refused to abate the assessment levied upon him for the purpose of hiring men to serve in the Conn. Line of the Continental Army, as he had a son or son-in-law gone over to the enemy.

HILLARD, ISAAC. [Hilliard.]

Appointed Lieut. in the 1st Battalion of State Troops under Col. Samuel Whiting, Capt. Daniel Hecock's company, to serve from November, 1776, to March, 1777.

Aug. 9, 1779, the town appointed him a member of a committee to provide winter clothing for the Continental soldiers then serving in the army.

HILLIARD, THURSTON.

Enlisted for the war Feb. 2, 1778, as private in Capt. James Horton's company, Lt.-Col. Jeduthan Baldwin's Regt. of Artificers, Mass. Line. Wounded at Yorktown by splintered timber. He received a pension of \$20 per annum as a private of the Revolutionary Army, his pension commenced Sept. 4, 1794, and was continued

under the law of April 20, 1796. His name appears in the pension list of 1813, with the same allowance, and he is recorded as an invalid pensioner under the Act of 1818. So far as traced his pension does not appear ever to have been increased.

Married Eunice Jackson June 1, 1790.

HILLIARD, WILLIAM.

Served 15 days as private in the company of Capt. James Booth, 4th Conn. Militia, in April, 1777. Enlisted for the war as private in Capt. Jarius Wilcox's company, Lt.-Col. Jeduthan Baldwin's Regt. of Artificers, Mass. Line, Nov. 25, 1777.

HOPKINS, HENRY.

Henry Hopkins, "a stranger," was married to Mary Burr of Redding July 26, 1763, and was probably a resident of the town from that period. He served in the 5th Regt. Conn. Line, under Col. David Waterbury, in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, in the Northern Department, and was discharged Nov. 28, 1775; re-entered the service March 10, 1777, as corporal in the company of Capt. Ezekiel Sanford, 5th¹ Regt. Conn. Continental Line, under Col. Philip B. Bradley, was reduced Sept. 1, 1779, and discharged March 10, 1780. He re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1781, for 3 years, receiving £30 bounty, and on June 1, 1782, was a member of Capt. Kimberley's company in the 2d² Regt. Conn. Continental Line. He continued in service in Col. Heman Swift's Regt., final formation, June-December, 1783, his time expiring Jan. 1, 1784. He is known to have served during every year of the war. His family received supplies from the town during his absence in the army.

HOYT, WILLIAM. [Hoit, Hait.]

Private, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fish-kill Campaign, Oct. 5-30, 1777. Private, Capt. Jarius Wilcox's company, Lt.-Col. Jeduthan Baldwin's Regt. of Artificers, Mass. Line; enlisted Jan. 1, 1778, for 3 years.

HULL, AARON.

March 13, 1780, he was chosen an Inspector of Provisions.

HULL, EZRA. 1756-1837.

Born in Redding April 5, 1756.

Served 4 months from November, 1775, in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, Col. David Waterbury's Regt., at New York in 1776; 3 months from March, 1776, in Col. Gold Selleck Silliman's Regt. in the company of Capt. Thorp; August, 1776, one month in the

same company and regiment under Lt.-Col. John Chandler; March, 1777, one month under Capt. Bates; served in the Danbury Raid, April, 1777; private, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-30, 1777; June, 1780, one month under Capt. Olmsted; and 9 months from February, 1781, under Capt. Nash, probably in coast-guard service.

Married Molly Bradley June 10, 1810.

Pensioned under the Act of June 7, 1832, as private Conn. Continental Line; application dated Jan. 7, 1834; name placed on pension roll March 25, 1833; pension dated from March 4, 1831; annual allowance \$40; received \$120 as first payment.

Died March 5, 1837. Buried at Umpawaug. His widow received a pension.

HULL, JAMES.

Private, Capt. Gershom Morehouse's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-23, 1777.

HULL, JOHN.

Sept. 18, 1777, he was appointed a member of the committee chosen by the town to procure articles requested by the Governor and Council of Safety, and served as a private in the company of Capt. John Gray, 4th Conn. Militia, in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-19, 1777. He was in team service all the winter and spring of 1778-79, while the troops were at Redding, carrying provisions under contract, part of the time by the day and part by the job.

HULL, JOHN, JR. 1759-1838.

Son of the preceding.

Private, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-19, 1777.

Married Sarah Fairchild Feb. 22, 1782.

Died April 7, 1838. Buried in Sanfordtown Cemetery.

HULL, LIEUT. NEHEMIAH.

Sept. 18, 1777, he was appointed a member of the committee chosen to procure articles requested by the Governor and Council of Safety. He served as Lieut. in the company of Capt. John Gray, 4th Conn. Militia, in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-19, 1777, and was formally appointed to that office by the Legislature of January, 1778: "This Assembly do establish Nehemiah Hull to be Lieutenant of the 9th company or trainband of the 4th regiment in this State." Dec. 22, 1777, he was chosen a member of the committee appointed to provide for the families of soldiers in the field,

and was reappointed on this committee Dec. 21, 1779. Dec. 17, 1778, he was specially deputed to provide for Nathan Coley's family, was relieved from this duty Jan. 21, 1780, and reappointed Jan. 29, 1781. March 28, 1781, he was detailed (with Capt. Morehouse) to collect the tents belonging to the town.

HULL, SETH. 1733-1795.

A member of the Reading Loyalist Association. Dec. 26, 1781, the town appointed him to take care of the family of Jabez Williams, a soldier.

Died April 5, 1795. Buried in Christ Church Yard.

HULL, THEOPHILUS. 1725-1785.

Sept. 18, 1777, he was chosen a member of the committee appointed to procure articles requested by the Governor and Council of Safety.

Died Dec. 5, 1785. Buried in the Old Burying Ground.

HULL, TIMOTHY. 1726-1800.

Born Sept. 4, 1726.

March 17, 1780, he was chosen an Inspector of Provisions.

Married Anne Gray Dec. 14, 1749.

Died April 29, 1800. Buried in Sanfordtown Cemetery.

HULL, ZALMON. 1759-1839.

Served as private in Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-15,* 1777. Said to have been a teamster.

Died May 18, 1839. Buried at Umpawaug.

HURLBERT, SHADRACK. 1758-1850.

Born May 10, 1758, at Farmington, Conn. His father was a physician, which profession, it is stated, Shadrack was unwilling to adopt, preferring to learn the business of boot and shoe making, though in later life he gained a knowledge of medicine and became a skillful physician. He lived at the home of his father until the beginning of the Revolution, and in 1776 enlisted as fifer in the Third Battalion of Wadsworth's Brigade, commanded by Col. Comfort Sage, in the company of Capt. Edward Eells, and served six months (in which period the regiment served on Long Island, was in the retreat from New York, September 15th, and fought at White Plains October 28th), after which he returned to his home and remained there till the following year, when he was drafted into the regiment of militia commanded by Col. Thomas Belden,

and served as fifer in the company of Capt. Jared Shepherd from March 28 to May 19, 1777, at Peekskill, N. Y. He was a man of delicate constitution, and playing the fife caused hemorrhages of the lungs, compelling him to obtain a discharge from the service. But, according to the records, he re-enlisted as private in the regiment of Artificers commanded by Lt.-Col. Jeduthan Baldwin and served in the company of Capt. Gamaliel Painter from Sept. 23, 1777, to Aug. 7, 1779. During a portion of his military service he was stationed at Danbury and Redding, Conn. In the latter town he married Huldah Whitlock, and was a resident there about three years, when he removed to Richmond, Mass., and in November, 1789, joined the Society of Shakers, of which he was a prominent and highly-respected member till his death. "He is said to have been a very intelligent, polite, and worthy man, and his society was sought by many distinguished persons, who considered themselves honored by his acquaintance."

An officer of the Society of Shakers who had lived in the same family with Dr. Hurlbert for thirty years gives this testimonial of his character and worth:

"He was esteemed by all our Society, and by all his acquaintance out of the Society, as a very remarkable man. He was bound to excel in everything he undertook: his musical talents were of the highest order; as a physician there was no one that stood higher in public estimation; as a shoemaker, there was no one in this section who could bear any comparison; as a gardener, he had not an equal: everything was kept in the most perfect order; neatness stamped everything he turned his hand to." [Hurlbert Gen.]

Dr. Hurlbert died Feb. 12, 1850.

Lineage: Dr. Josiah¹, Jonathan², Samuel², Thomas Hurlbert¹, 1635.

HUTENAC, FRANCIS.

Served in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, under Col. David Waterbury, in the Northern Campaign; discharged Nov. 28, 1775.

This man was married to Naomi Stuart, in the parish of Wilton, Nov. 20-5, 1776, and is believed to have resided for a time in Redding.

JACKSON, DAVID.

April 2, 1777, David Jackson was made a member of the committee appointed to hire soldiers for the Continental Army; on May 5th following was chosen an additional selectman, and was afterwards appointed on the following committees: Dec. 22, 1777,

to take care of soldiers' families; March 23, 1778, to procure clothing for the army, etc.; June 23, 1780, to hire nine soldiers for the Conn. Line of the Continental Army; Nov. 20, 1780, to make a rate bill for the purpose of supplying provisions for the Conn. Line of the Continental Army; Nov. 28, 1780, and Feb. 28, 1782, to class inhabitants for recruiting purposes.

JACKSON, JOSEPH.

Served in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, under Col. David Waterbury, in the Northern Campaign; discharged Oct. 26, 1775. Also served in the levies of the 8th Regt. Conn. Continental Line from July 5 to Dec. 3, 1780.

Joseph Jackson, Jr. (probably this soldier), and Mary Edmond were married in Redding Sept. 30, 1779.

JACKSON, STEPHEN. 1751-1841.

Dec. 21, 1779, he was chosen a member of the committee appointed to take care of soldiers' families.

Member of the General Assembly October, 1798; May-October, 1799; May, 1800.

Died May 8, 1841. Buried at Unpawaug.

JENKINS, CALVIN.

Enlisted from Redding April 1, 1778, as a musician in the company of Capt. Eli Catlin, 5th¹ Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Philip B. Bradley commanding, and served to the end of the war. He was a pensioner under the Act of March 18, 1818, and was granted an annual allowance of \$96 under an application dated April 8, 1818. His name was placed on the pension roll November 11th of that year, and he received \$1,527.16 in pension payments up to 1834. The Calvin Jenkins buried at Lonctown appears to be this pensioner.

KING, DAVID.

In 1780 he obtained recruits for the Continental Army. See vote of the town, Jan. 8, 1781.

LINES, BENJAMIN.

A lad of 16 years, captured in the Danbury Raid, April, 1777, but released by Gov. Tryon on account of his youth.

LINES, DAVID.

Served in the militia regiment commanded by Lt.-Col. Samuel Canfield at West Point, September, 1781.

LINES, JOHN.

Received £30 bounty, 1781-82. Probably served in 2d Regt. Conn. Continental Line. A committee of three was appointed to supply his family in 1781.

LITTLE, WILLIAM.

William Little, steward to Gen. Parsons, was married in Redding to Phebe Marchant May 4, 1779. Probably of Preston, Conn., with the following record: Served 3 days in the Lexington Alarm, under Col. Israel Putnam, in the company of Capt. Zebulon Ingalls. Private, 1st¹ Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Jedediah Huntington commanding, in the company of Capt. James Eldridge; enlisted Feb. 1, 1777, for 3 years; discharged Feb. 1, 1780. Pensioner under the Act of 1818.

LYON, DANIEL.

Dec. 21, 1779, he was appointed on the committee to take care of soldiers' families, but was released Jan. 28, 1780.

MAIN, EZEKIEL.

Served in the short levies of the 9th Regt. Conn. Continental Line, under Col. S. B. Webb, from Aug. 26 to Dec. 16, 1779.

MALLERY, DANIEL. 1725-1805.

April 2, 1777, he was appointed a member of the committee chosen to hire soldiers for the Continental Army, and of the committee chosen to take care of the families of soldiers in the service. Sept. 18, 1777, on the committee appointed to procure articles requested by the Governor and Council of Safety.

Daniel Mallery, Jr., evidently his son, is probably the man who served in Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-14, 1777, and in the regiment commanded by Lt.-Col. Samuel Canfield, in the company of Capt. David Leavenworth, guarding Horseneck in 1779.

Mr. Mallery was a deacon of the Congregational Church at Redding.

Died July 18, 1805. Buried at Umpawaug.

MALLERY, JOHN.

A member of the Reading Loyalist Association.

"Whereas John Gray Capt. of a Military Company in the 4th Regt of Militia in the State of Connecticut, did Inform the Judge of Fairfield County Court, that pursuant to Orders Rec^d from Jonth Dimon Esqr Lieut Col^o of said Rgt he did on the 7th Day of July 1779, duly,

warn & order John Mallery of Redding in said County a Soldier in & Belonging to said Company to March to Fairfield to join the Troops there Collecting to oppose the Enemy: & that said Mallery did Entirely Neglect & refuse to March As aforesaid, Nor hath since made Satisfaction for said Neglect — As P Writ on file Dated Dec^r 1st A. D: 1779 P Adjournment —

The Def^t Appeared at this Court to Answer to said Information, & being put to plead, pled Not Guilty, & for trial put himself on the Court. Thereupon this Court having Considered y^e matters Alledged in said Information are of Opinion that the Def^t is Not Guilty; & this Court do Order that the Def^t be Dimissed without paying Cost of Profecution which is taxed at Two Pounds 4/— Lawful Money in Silver at 6/8 P Ounce

Order Given for Cost."

MALLERY, SAMUEL.

April 16, 1781, appointed on a Committee of Correspondence relative to monetary and other public affairs.

MANROW, WILLIAM.

A signer of the Reading Loyalist Association. In 1780 he procured recruits for the Continental Army. See vote of the town, Jan. 8, 1781.

MARCHANT, CHAUNCEY.

Served in the 7th Regt. Conn. Line, under Col. Chas. Webb, in the company commanded by Capt. Ebenezer Hill, in the Northern Campaign, from July 19 to Dec. 23, 1775, and in Col. Philip B. Bradley's Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, Capt. Elijah Abel's company, from Aug. 13 to Dec. 25, 1776.

A weaver by trade. Died Aug. 25, 1804.

MARCHANT, GURDON.

Enlisted March 10, 1778, for the term of 3 years as private in Capt. James Horton's company, Lt.-Col. Jeduthan Baldwin's Regt. of Artificers, Mass. Line.

MARCHANT, JOEL. 1762-1844.

Born in Redding May 1, 1762.

Served in Col. Philip B. Bradley's Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade; enlisted July 3, 1776, and was taken prisoner at Ft. Washington November 16th. Served 6 months as a private in 1778, regiment and commander not stated, and 2 months more in the same year under Capt. Lewis Goodsell, probably in the 4th Conn. Militia. In 1779 he served 3 months in the company of

Capt. John Gray, 4th Conn. Militia, and was wounded in action at Norwalk July 11th. In the same year he served 2 months under Capt. Jesse Bell in a regiment commanded by Col. Bezaleel Beebe, and in 1780 served nine months in the regiment which Col. Beebe commanded at Horseneck.

Joel Merchant applied for a pension Aug. 1, 1832, as a private of Conn. Militia, receiving an annual allowance of \$35. His name was placed on the roll Aug. 13, 1833, the pension dating from March 4, 1831. He died March 24, 1844, and was buried at Umpawaug. His widow, Molly (Sanford) Merchant, to whom he was married March 17, 1790, received a pension for his services till her death in 1858.

MERCHANT, JOHN.

Served in the 7th Regt. Conn. Line, under Col. Chas. Webb, in the company of Capt. Ebenezer Hill, from July 10 to Dec. 23, 1775. Corporal, Capt. Elijah Abel's company, Col. Philip B. Bradley's Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, June 21-Dec. 25, 1776.

MEEKER, DANIEL.

Taken prisoner in the Danbury Raid, April 26, 1777, and carried to New York. Is believed to have spent eighteen months in the Sugar House.

MEEKER, SETH. 1749-1829.

Private, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-15,* 1777. Dec. 22, 1777, he was appointed on the committee to take care of soldiers' families.

Married, 1st, Elinor Bixby, March 14, 1770; 2d, Millicent Davis, March 14, 1775.

Died Feb. 5, 1829. Buried at Umpawaug.

MEEKER, STEPHEN.

Served in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, under Col. David Waterbury, in the Northern Department; discharged Oct. 15, 1775. Enlisted for the war as private in the 5thth Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Philip B. Bradley commanding, in the company of Capt. Ezekiel Sanford; omitted [from the rolls?] May, 1778; appears in a list of soldiers "discharged or deserted" previous to January, 1780; reappears in a list of soldiers belonging to the company of Capt. Parsons of the 2dth Regt. Conn. Continental Line, commanded by Col. Zebulon Butler; was a sergeant in this regiment in June, 1780, when it was under the command of Col. Chas. Webb; the 2d and 9th were consolidated

in 1781 and designated the 3d, under command of Col. Samuel B. Webb, and Stephen Meeker was enrolled from this regiment into the Light Infantry Battalion commanded by the Marquis de Lafayette, in Capt. Roger Welles' company, was promoted corporal Feb. 1, 1781, sergeant July 1, reduced Aug. 15, 1781. His company formed part of the column of Maj. Gimat, which stormed a redoubt at Yorktown. His service evidently terminated in the 3d Regt. under Capt. Roger Welles.

Dec. 17, 1778, the town appointed Elijah Burr to take care of Stephen Meeker's family.

MERRIT, EBENEZER. 1762-1826.

Enlisted in team service in October, 1778, and served 4 months under Capt. Samuel Taylor; re-enlisted April 1, 1779, for one year, in the company of Capt. Eliphalet Thorp, Col. Samuel Whiting's regiment (4th Conn. Militia?) served till October, 1779, then hired a substitute for the balance of the term, and enlisted for 8 months in the 8th^l Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Isaac Sherman commanding, and served in the company of Capt. Paul Brigham from Oct. 1, 1779, to Jan. 15, 1780.

MONROE, DANIEL.

Private, 5th^l Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Philip B. Bradley commanding, in the company of Capt. Samuel Hait; enlisted Feb. 2, 1777, for the war. Also mentioned as serving in Capt. Taylor's Light Infantry company, 2d Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Heman Swift commanding, in February, 1783. The date of his enlistment is given in the company roll as Dec. 30, 1776.

MOREHOUSE, AARON. 1759-1833.

Born in Redding June 2, 1759. Son of Capt. Gershom Morehouse.

Nov. 1, 1775, at the age of 16, he enlisted as fifer in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, and served 5 months in the regiment which went to New York in 1776 under Col. David Waterbury. June 1, 1776, he again enlisted as fifer under Capt. Read, in the 1st Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, Col. Gold Selleck Silliman commanding; and was at the Battle of Long Island, in the fighting at Flatbush and Red Hook, Aug. 27th; was also with his regiment when it covered the retreat from New York City September 15th. He afterward served six terms as private in the 4th Conn. Militia: three weeks in April, 1777, and six weeks in September of that year, under Capt. John Gray; marched in his father's company in

the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-30; served three weeks in August, 1779, three in September, 1781, and three more at a time not stated, all under Capt. Gray.

He married Urana Starr Aug. 19, 1787. "His home was in Redding Center, where he cultivated a large farm, and for thirty years was a Deputy Sheriff of Fairfield County, an office of much note, responsibility, and honor in his day." [Morehouse Family Hist.] Removing to Newtown, Conn., he became a pensioner under the Act of June 7, 1832, receiving an annual allowance of \$54.89 under an application dated July 27, 1832; his name was placed on the roll Sept. 14, 1833, the pension dating from March 4, 1831; and he received \$137.23 to the date of his death, Dec. 3, 1833. He is buried in Christ Church Yard.

MOREHOUSE, BILLY.

Son of Capt. Gershom Morehouse.

"Whereas John Gray Capt. of a Military Company in the 4th Rgt of Militia in the State of Connecticut, did Inform the Judge of Fairfield County Court, that pursuant to Orders from Jonth Dimon Lieut Col^o of said Regt he did on the 7th Day of July A D: 1779, duly warn & Order Billy Morehoufe of Redding in said County, a Soldier in & Belonging to said Company to March to Fairfield, to Join the Troops there Collecting to Oppose the Enemy, and that said Morehouse Entirely, Neglected & Refused to March as aforesaid, Nor made Satisfaction for said Neglect As Pr Writ on file, Dated Oct^r 16th A D 1779—

The Def^t Appeared at this Court, to Answer to said Information and Plead Not Guilty to the Court thereto, Thereupon the Court having Considered the Evidence, are of Opinion that the Def^t is Not Guilty of the Matters Alleged Against him in said Information, & this Court, do order that he be Dilmifs^d without paying Cost, which is allowed to be £38: 8: Lawful Money —

Order Given for Cost."

MOREHOUSE, ELIJAH.

Private, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-16, 1777.

MOREHOUSE, CAPT. GERSHOM. 1727-1805.

Born Nov. 25, 1727.

Gershom Morehouse enlisted in the army of the Revolution as a private, was appointed 1st Lieut. of Capt. Jesse Bell's company, 1st Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, 1776, under Col. Samuel Whiting, and was afterward promoted to a captaincy. He commanded a company at the Battle of White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776,

and after the action went out under a flag of truce to confer with his son-in-law — a captain in the British troops. Later he was a captain in the 4th Conn. Militia, and led a company of fourteen men in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-31, 1777. He was appointed a member of the Committee of Inspection Dec. 22, 1777; Nov. 20, 1780, was appointed on the committee chosen to ascertain the number of soldiers the town had in the Continental Army; March 28, 1781, to collect the tents belonging to the town.

Married Anne Sanford Jan. 18, 1749.

Died Jan. 22, 1805. Buried in the Old Burying Ground.

MORGAN, JOSEPH.

"Whereas John Gray Capt. of a Military Company in the 4th Regt. of Militia in the State of Connecticut, did Inform the Judge of Fairfield County Court, that pursuant to Orders from Jonathan Dimon Esq^r Lieut Col^o of said Regt. he did on the 7th Day of July 1779 — duly warn & order Joseph Morgan of Redding in said County, a Soldier in & Belonging to said Company to March to Fairfield, to join the troops there Collecting to Oppose the Enemy, & that said Morgan, Entirely, Neglected & Refused to March As aforesaid, Nor hath since made Satisfaction for said Neglect — As P Writ on file Dated Dec^r 1st, 1779 P Adjournment

The Def^t Appeared at this Court to Answer to sd Information & Thereupon this Court having taken the Matter into Consideration & Considered thereof, Are of Opinion & do Order that the Def^t be Dismis^d without paying Cost, which is taxed at Two pounds 9/6 Lawful Money in Silver @ 6/8 P Ounce.

Order Given for Cost."

OLMSTEAD, ISAAC.

This soldier seems to have belonged outside of Redding at the beginning of his military career. His first enlistment was perhaps from Ridgefield as a private in the company of Capt. Gamaliel Northrup, 1st Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, commanded by Col. Gold Selieck Silliman, 1776. He was married in Redding April 15, 1779, to Mary Persons, probably being in service with Putnam's division at that time, though no record is found. In the formation of 1781-83 he was a corporal in the 2d Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Heman Swift commanding, in the company of Capt. Thaddeus Weed, receiving £30 bounty for this enlistment. From this regiment he was enrolled in the Light Infantry Battalion commanded by Col. Alexander Hamilton, serving under Capt. Thaddeus Weed. A pay receipt for \$7 30/90 given at this time probably represents his monthly pay as corporal. He continued in the 2d Regt. in the formation of January-June, 1783, as corporal

in the company of Capt. Elijah Chapman, and was in the final formation of 1783, under Col. Swift, also as corporal, his time expiring in May, 1784, though he was probably mustered out in December, 1783. He is credited to both Redding and Norwalk.

Dec. 26, 1781, David Sanford was appointed to take care of Isaac Olmsted's family.

OSBORN, DAVID.

Sergeant, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-30, 1777.

PARSONS, ABRAHAM. 1764-1852.

Born Feb. 20, 1764. Son of Timothy Parsons.

Enlisted in the Revolutionary Army at an early age; served at White Plains, and met Gen. Washington face to face while doing guard duty at that place; served also in other parts of Westchester Co., N. Y.; was in the fight at Horseneck, under command of Gen. Putnam, Feb. 25, 1779; was a private in Capt. Chas. Smith's company, Waterbury's State Brigade, in 1781. At the close of the war he gave up his gun, taking a receipt for it; this receipt he preserved, and it was afterward accepted as proof of service, for which he was granted an annual pension of \$40, under the Act of June 7, 1832, as a private in the Continental service. The pension dated from March 4, 1831; his name was placed on the roll March 25, 1833, and he received \$120 up to 1834. Part of his allowance was paid in Mexican dollars.

Mr. Parsons married Urana Starr at Yonkers, N. Y., March 25, 1792. He was a farmer by occupation; the house in which he lived stood in a depression at the top of Gallows Hill. "He was a well-educated man, clear in his memory to the day of his death. His powers of description were very marked. He could repeat pages of Joel Barlow's poems and *Paradise Lost*. He was full of anecdotes of Gen. Putnam and other commanding officers who were at camp," and often described vividly his experiences there, detailing the terrible privations endured by the troops in the winter of 1778-9, and pointed out to his descendants the scenes of noteworthy incidents which occurred at the camp-ground. Mr. Parsons lived to the ripe age of 88 years and 25 days, and was revered by his descendants as "a good and wise man in his day and time."

Died at Ridgefield, Conn., March 16, 1852. Is supposed to have been buried at Umpawaug, but the grave is not marked.

PARSONS, DANIEL.

Born March 30, 1762. Son of Timothy Parsons.

Daniel Parsons served five terms as a private soldier in the

Revolution; In 1778 one month under the command of Col. Meigs; another month, probably in the same year, where or with whom not stated; from July, 1779, two months in Capt. Daniel Godfrey's company, 4th Conn. Militia, under Lt.-Col. Jonathan Dimon, and was engaged in the action at Norwalk July 11th; from September, 1780, two months, place and commander not stated; and two months in 1781 under Capt. Godfrey, probably in the 4th Conn. Militia.

He lived on the western slope of Gallows Hill. The house is still standing, though in a ruinous condition. He removed to Veteran, Tioga Co., N. Y., and applied for a pension Sept. 4, 1832; was granted an annual allowance of \$26.66, and received \$53.32 up to 1834.

Married Eunice Bartram March 15, 1783.

PARSONS, JONATHAN. 1751-1818. [Persons.]

Believed to be the "John Parsons" of Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, Col. David Waterbury, in the Northern Department; discharged Nov. 28, 1775. Enlisted April 10, 1777, for the war; taken prisoner July 2, 1777; returned August, 1778; discharged April 4, 1781.

Tradition says that Jonathan Parsons, who is buried at Unpawaug, was once a prisoner in the hands of the British. Died Sept. 7, 1818.

PARSONS, TIMOTHY. 1732-1810.

Born in Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 7, 1732.

Taken prisoner by the British April 26, 1777, in the Danbury Raid, and carried to New York. When captured, a fine musket, which he highly valued, was taken from him by a British grenadier, who broke it in pieces on the stones, declaring it should waste no more rebel bullets. [Todd's Hist. of Redding.]

In the possession of one of Timothy Parsons' descendants is a leaf taken from an old account book, on which he had recorded several remarkable occurrences of his life. Here, in quaint phraseology and curious orthography, he briefly relates his painful experience of capture and captivity:

Epel 26 Day the yeier 1777 than
I was taken By the ragalar light
Hoas and Card to DanBary form
DanBary to Richfeald form thance
A Bourd of the Chip to Compo
Thance Carad to new Youk their
opout in prisen the fust Day of
May than Capt Uial the 11 Day
of Joun oupon exstemes Chart
Lounance and underwent much —

[The last line illegible.]

Married Elizabeth Couch March 9, 1756.

Died Nov. 30, 1810. Buried at Umpawaug.

Lineage: Thomas Person³, Stephen Person, Jr.², Stephen Pierson¹. [Pierson Gen.]

PATCHEN, ANDREW.

Served in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, under Col. David Waterbury, in the Northern Department; discharged Nov. 28, 1775.

PATCHEN, EBENEZER.

Private, Capt. Ezekiel Sanford's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Continental Line, 1777-81, Col. Philip B. Bradley commanding; enlisted Jan. 11, 1777, for 3 years; discharged Jan. 4, 1780. Is said to have fought in the action at Ridgefield April 27, 1777, and to have saved the life of Arnold by presenting his musket at the breast of a British soldier who was about to fire upon the general.

PATCHEN, JACOB.

Born Nov. 11, 1759.

Taken prisoner in the Danbury Raid, April 26, 1777, but escaped. Enlisted Jan. 1, 1781, for 3 years as a private in the 4th² Regt. Conn. Continental Line, under Col. Zebulon Butler, and served in the company of Capt. Asa Lay from March 1, 1781, to Dec. 31, 1783, receiving £30 bounty. He became a pensioner under the Act of March 18, 1818, as a private of the Continental Line, with an annual allowance of \$96; his name was placed on the roll April 30, 1819, his pension dating from March 25, 1818, at which time he was a resident of Redding, and he received \$1,530.83 in pension payments up to 1834.

Married Abigail Meeker Feb. 26, 1787.

PATCHEN, MARTIN.

Served in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, Col. David Waterbury commanding, in the Northern Department; discharged Nov. 28, 1775. March 11, 1776, he enlisted as seaman on the brig "Defence," Capt. Seth Harding commander, and was in service as late as November 15th of that year.

PERRY, GEORGE.

Served in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, under Col. David Waterbury, in the Northern Department; discharged Nov. 28, 1775. Sergeant, Capt. John Gray's company,

4th Conn. Militia, in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-24, 1777. Nov. 28, 1780, he was appointed to receive the flour collected by the town for the use of the army, etc., and was sworn to a faithful discharge of his trust.

PERRY, ISAAC.

To Daniel Perry Jun^r Bill — viz —

For sundry Expences in getting Home from the Northern camp, Isaac Perry a Lame Soldier in Capt. Zalmon Read's Company Col. Waterbury's Regt. viz

To my Time and Trouble 2/— To Horse Hire 15 miles 2/6
Dan^t Perry — Jun^r

Reading, May 2^d. 1776 —

Then the above Subscriber Daniel Perry Jun^r, made Oath to the Truth of the above Acct —

before me W^m Hawley, Justice of Peace.

June 1, 1776. — Received an Order on Colony Treasurer for Four Shillings and Six pence in full of the above Acct for Daniel Perry Jun^r

P. SETH SANFORD.

PLATT, ISAAC. 1754-1824.

This name is on the roll of the Reading Loyalist Association. Dec. 25, 1777, Isaac Platt enlisted for the war in the regiment of Artificers commanded by Lt.-Col. Jeduthan Baldwin, in the company of Capt. James Horton, but served under Capt. Elijah Painter to June 9, 1783. He was a pensioner under the Act of March 18, 1818, making application April 7th of that year, from Redding. His name was placed on the roll Nov. 11, 1818, allowance \$96, receiving \$627.30 up to the date of his death, Oct. 19, 1824.

PLATT, JONAS.

Taken prisoner in the Danbury Raid, April 26, 1777, and carried to New York; private, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-30, 1777; was a recruit for the Continental Army in 1780, to serve 3 months, for which he received a bounty.

PLATT, JOSEPH.

This name also appears on the list of signers of the Reading Loyalist Association. Joseph Platt enlisted (probably from Danbury), as a private, June 2, 1777, for 8 months, in the 5th Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Philip B. Bradley commanding, and served 7 months 7 days in the company of Capt. Ezekiel Sanford; discharged Jan. 9, 1778.

Married Lydia Wilson at Ridgefield, Conn., Jan. 7, 1774, and died Feb. 19, 1792. His widow applied for a pension Jan. 31, 1837, being then 83 years old and living at Danbury. The pension was granted.

PLATT, SAMUEL.

Enlisted as private Dec. 24, 1777, for 3 years, in Lt.-Col. Jeduthan Baldwin's Regt. of Artificers, Mass. Line, and served in the company commanded by Capt. James Horton. Was a pensioner under the Act of 1818.

PLATT, ZEBULON.

A signer of the Reading Loyalist Association.

"Whereas John Gray of Redding in Fairfield County Capt. of a Military Company in the 4th Regt of Militia in the State of Connecticut, did Inform the Judge of Fairfield County Court, that pursuant to Orders from the Col^o Comd^t of y^e Brigade, he the said Capt did on the 3. Day of June 1779, Duly, warn & Order his said Company to Muster & March to the North River in the State of New York, & Join the troops there assembled, to Defend Against the Enemies of the United States of America & that Zebulon Platt of s. Redding, a Soldier in & Belonging to said Company, Utterly Neglected & Refused to Muster & March As aforesaid, Nor made Satisfaction for said Neglect As P Writ on file Dated August 27th A D: 1779—P Continuance

The Def^t Appeared to answer to said Complaint, at this Court, & plead Not Guilty, & Thereupon this Court having Considered y^e Evidence Are of Opinion that the Def^t is Not Guilty of the Matters Alledged against him in said Information & this Court do order y^t he pay Cost of Profecution Allowed to be £30 Lawful Money

Cost paid to John Davenport, Atty"

"Whereas John Gray of Redding in Fairfield County Capt of a Military Company in the 4th Regt of Militia in the State of Connecticut—did Inform the Judge of Fairfield County Court, that pursuant to Orders Received from Jonth Dimon Esq Lieut Col^o of said Regt he did on the 7th Day of July A D: 1779, duly, warn & order Zebulon Platt of said Redding, a Soldier in & Belonging to said Company, to March to Fairfield, to Join the Troops there Collecting to Oppose the Enemy, & that said Platt Entirely Neglected & Refused to March as Aforesaid, nor made Satisfaction for said Neglect as pr Writ on file Dated Octob^r 16th A D: 1779—

The Def^t Appeared at this Court to Answer to said Information & plead Not Guilty thereto. Thereupon this Court having Examined the Evidence & Considered thereof Are of Opinion that the Def^t is Not Guilty of the Matters Alledged Against [him] in said Information, & the Court have further Considered that Def^t be Difmised without paying Cost which is taxt at £38:—18—

Order Given for Cost."

Feb. 19, 1781, the town doubled the assessment levied on Zebulon Platt for the purpose of hiring a man to serve in the Conn. Line of the Continental Army, he having refused to pay his proportion.

PLUMMER, DAVID.

Received £30 bounty, 1781-82, enlisting from Redding.

READ, HEZEKIAH.

April 2 and Dec. 22, 1777, Hezekiah Read was appointed on the committee to take care of soldiers' families. Dec. 22, 1780, he was appointed on the committee chosen to hire nine soldiers for the Conn. Line of the Continental Army.

READ, COL. JOHN. 1701-1786.

Col. John Read, son of John and grandson of William Read, was the proprietor of the Read Manor in Lonetown. He represented Redding in the General Assembly of October, 1767; May, 1769; October, 1770; May, 1771-72-73; and was a Justice of the Peace in the latter year. At the commencement of the Revolution he was colonel of the 4th Conn. Militia, which he had commanded since 1757, but being too old for active service, — he was then 74 years of age, — resigned his command and retired to civil life. He continued, however, to render such service as he was capable of during the war. The Legislature of March, 1775, appointed him a member of a committee delegated to ascertain whether persons holding commissions under the state had been active in promoting the resolutions adopted by the towns of Ridgefield and Newtown, disapproving and protesting against the measures of the Continental Congress. He was Justice of the Peace from 1775 to 1780 (perhaps longer), and in this capacity was called on to institute legal proceedings against the property of the resident Tories.

Died Oct. 30, 1786. Buried in the Read Burying Ground.

READ, CAPT. ZALMON. 1739-1801.

Son of Col. John Read.

In May, 1775, Zalmon Read was commissioned captain of the 10th company 5th Regt. Conn. Line, under Col. David Waterbury, and served through the Campaign in the Northern Department, being discharged Nov. 28, 1775. In the following year he marched to the defense of New York as captain of the 2d company 1st Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, Conn. State Troops, Col. Gold Selleck Silliman commanding, and led his men in the retreat from New York. In March, 1777, he is found in command of a com-

pany of the 4th Conn. Militia (in which he had been captain previous to entering the State Troops), which was then stationed at Fairfield, and with which he served in the Danbury Raid in April following, some of his men being captured by the enemy. In October, 1777, he appears to have rendered special service in the Fishkill Campaign, mention being made of "Zalmon Read and 2 subalterns" on duty October 9-17. No further service in the field is recorded. He was a member of the following committees under appointment by the town: April 2, 1777, to hire soldiers for the Continental Army; Sept. 18, 1777, to procure articles requested by the Governor and Council of Safety; Dec. 22, 1777, member Committee of Inspection; March 23, 1778, to provide clothing for the army; May 8, 1778, to provide shirts, shoes, and stockings for the soldiers in the Continental Army; Dec. 17, 1778, to provide for Jeremiah Ryan's family.

Died Jan. 15, 1801. Buried in the Read Burying Ground.

READ, ENSIGN ZALMON. 1759-1846.

Born in Redding April 28, 1759. Son of Capt. Zalmon Read.

This is probably the Zalmon Read who served as private in Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-30, 1777. He continued in the service, in what organization is unknown. Jan. 1, 1781, he received a commission from Gen. Parsons as ensign, serving in the company of Capt. Lemuel Clift, in the 1st Regt. Conn. Continental Line, 1781-83, under Col. John Durkee. He enlisted for two years, and was stationed in the Highlands till the disbandment of the army. Before Washington's departure for Yorktown the garrison of the Highlands marched to Peckskill under Gen. Heath, and a reconnaissance was made toward New York, resulting in a skirmish at Kingsbridge July 3, 1781, at which Ensign Read was present. He also participated in the day of rejoicing which was observed in the American camp after the news of Cornwallis' surrender was received. Afterward he went home on furlough, and was discharged by the special order of Gen. Washington dismissing all officers on furlough, Nov. 4, 1783. He was pensioned under the Act of June 7, 1832, as ensign in the Continental Line, his annual allowance, \$240, dating from March 4, 1831. His name was placed on the roll Feb. 19, 1834, and he received pension payments amounting to \$725, due on the latter date.

Mr. Read was made a freeman of Redding April 7, 1783.

Married, 1st, Huldah Gray, November, 1780; 2d, Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Bassett of Great Hill, Derby, October, 1811.

Died Oct. 3, 1846. Buried in the Read Burying Ground.

REMONG, SAMUEL.

This name seems to be a corruption of "Raymond," and is sometimes so spelled in the records. The soldier's record appears to be as follows: Served in Capt. Samuel Keeler's company, Bradley's Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, at New York in 1776, and was taken prisoner at Ft. Washington November 16th. Enlisted April 1, 1778, as private in the company of Capt. John Mills, 2d Regt. Conn. Continental Line, 1777-81, and the record states that he deserted Feb. 18, 1778 (?), rejoined, and again deserted Oct. 15, 1779, and was mustered out in May, 1780. Sept. 8, 1780, he joined the Corps of Sappers and Miners, was presumably at Yorktown September-October, 1781, and in the service in 1782-83.

Dec. 17, 1778, Wm. Hawley was appointed to supply Remong's family. Feb. 28, 1782, Andrew Fairchild was appointed for this purpose.

Married Philena Bates Nov. 3, 1777.

ROBBINS, EPHRAIM.

Ephraim Robbins was of Killingly, and married Sarah Couch of Redding June 20, 1769. His name is on the roll of the Reading Loyalist Association, but he seems to have joined the patriots at an early period of the war. Sept. 18, 1777, he was made a member of the committee chosen to obtain articles requested by the Governor and Council of Safety. He served in the company of Capt. Gershom Morehouse in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-24, 1777. March 23, 1778, he was chosen a member of the committee appointed to procure clothing for the army, etc. He removed from the town after this date, but returned before March 13, 1780, on which date he was appointed an Inspector of Provisions, and on the 23d of June following was made a member of the committee appointed to hire nine soldiers for the Conn. Line of the Continental Army. April 6, 1781, he was appointed collector of a tax levied for the purpose of purchasing clothing for the soldiers. In 1780 he held the office of Deputy Sheriff. He is said to have again removed from the town — to what place is not known.

ROGERS, JAMES, ESQ. 1741-1823.

James Rogers was a worthy and respected citizen of Redding, who represented the town in the General Assembly at the sessions of May-October, 1773, and January, 1774. He was a selectman of the town at the time of the Danbury Raid, and was taken prisoner by the British April 26, 1777, and carried to New York, where he shared with his fellow-prisoners the privations of the Sugar House. In April, 1780, the Assembly appointed him a

Purchasing Commissary, to procure fresh and salted beef, pork, flour, and other articles, for the use of the army, within the limits of the towns of Danbury, Ridgefield, Redding, and Newtown. April 16, 1781, the town appointed him on a committee of correspondence relative to monetary and other affairs. Feb. 28, 1782, he was placed on a committee to class the inhabitants for recruiting purposes, and also on another to vindicate claims to Continental soldiers and State Troops. After the war he represented the town in the General Assembly of May-October, 1796.

Married Eleanor Wakeman March 30, 1762.

Died April 19, 1823. Buried in the Old Burying Ground.

ROGERS, ENSIGN JOSEPH.

Born Oct. 31, 1762. Son of Esq. James Rogers.

Jan. 4, 1781, he was appointed ensign, and served in the 2d² Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Heman Swift commanding, in the company of Capt. Stephen Billings, and was in service from the spring of 1781 to the end of the war, retiring with the army in June, 1783. He was pensioned under the Act of 1818, making application April 11th of that year, being then a resident of Putnam Co., N. Y. He was a member of the Conn. Society of the Cincinnati.

RUMSEY, JEREMIAH.

Enlisted from Redding April 26, 1782, probably for 8 months, and served in the 2d² Regt. Conn. Continental Line to Jan. 1, 1783.

RUMSEY, JOHN.

Private, 7th Regt. Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb commanding, in the company of Capt. Ebenezer Hill, July 10-Dec. 23, 1775; enlisted May 21, 1777, for the war, in the 7th Regt. Conn. Continental Line, under Col. Heman Swift, as private in the company of Capt. Albert Chapman; credited to Ridgefield; served in the 2d Regt. in the formation of 1783, in the company of Capt. Wm. Richards; credited to Redding. He was a pensioner under the Act of 1818, residing in Vermont.

RUMSEY, NATHAN.

Served in the 5th Regt. Conn. Line, under Col. David Waterbury, in the company of Capt. Zalmon Read, in the Northern Department; discharged Nov. 28, 1775. Enlisted from Redding May 21, 1777, for the war, in the 7th Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Heman Swift commanding, as private in the company of Capt. Albert Chapman; deserted Aug. 1, 1780; rejoined.

RYAN, JEREMIAH.

Served in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, under Col. David Waterbury, in the Northern Department; discharged Nov. 28, 1775. Enlisted April 16, 1776, as private in the company of Capt. Albert Chapman, Col. Samuel Elmore's Regt., and served at Ft. Schuyler; April 29, 1777, enlisted in the 2d Regt. Continental Artillery, under Col. John Lamb, and served as bombardier into 1780-81. Appears to have been known to his comrades as "Green Jimmy."

SALMON, ASAHEL. 1757-1848.

Enlisted in April, 1776, in the company of Capt. Steenrod, Col. McDougal's Regt. of N. Y. troops, and served 10 months. During the latter part of this term he served in Col. Chas. Webb's Regt. (19th Continental), under Capt. Joseph Hoyt, and may be the man who served in Maj. John Skinner's Regt. of Light Horse (militia) at N. Y. June 11-Aug. 3, 1776. He next served as private in Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-30, 1777. Was present at the execution of Jones and Smith on Gallows Hill Feb. 16, 1779, at that time holding the rank of sergeant, probably in Capt. Gray's company. In April, 1780, he enlisted as corporal in Col. Bezaleel Beebe's Regt. of State Troops, and served 9 months in the company of Capt. Jesse Bell. This regiment was stationed at Horseneck and frequently skirmished with the enemy on the Westchester front. From February, 1781, to June 10, 1783, he served in the 4th² Regt. Conn. Continental Line, commanded by Col. Zebulon Butler, in the company of Capt. David Starr. He continued in the militia service after the war, and rose to the rank of Lt.-Col. Commandant of the 4th Conn. Militia, holding this office from 1806 to 1811, being the last Revolutionary soldier who commanded the regiment.

Col. Salmon was a pensioner under the Act of 1818, having an annual allowance of \$96 from the date of application, April 8, 1818, his name being placed on the pension roll Nov. 13th of that year, and he received \$1,527.96 in pension payments up to 1834. He was a tanner and shoemaker by trade, and became a freeman of Redding in April 1789.

Married Anne Wood Sept. 5, 1786. Is supposed to be buried beside his wife in the Old Burying Ground, but the grave is unmarked.

SALMON, GERSHOM.

Served in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, under Col. David Waterbury, in the Northern Department; dis-

charged Nov. 28, 1775. Private, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-14,* 1777.

SALMON, REUBEN.

Private Reuben Salmon of the 1st Battalion (Col. G. S. Silliman's), Wadsworth's Brigade, missing in the retreat from New York, Sept. 15, 1776, is believed to have been a Redding soldier.

SANFORD, AARON.

Served in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, under Col. David Waterbury, in the Northern Department; discharged Nov. 28, 1775. Served in the company of Capt. Gershom Morehouse, 4th Conn. Militia, in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-12, 1777.

SANFORD, DANIEL.

It has been found impossible to identify this man. A Daniel Sanford was ensign in Capt. Daniel Hickok's company, in the 1st Battalion of State Troops, commanded by Col. Samuel Whiting at Westchester in the early spring of 1777. He next appears as ensign in the 4th Conn. Militia, under Col. Whiting, stationed at Fairfield and Stratford, March 7-22, 1777. A Daniel Sanford was captured in the Danbury Raid in April, 1777, and carried to New York. One Daniel Sanford was elected deputy for Redding to the General Assembly of May, 1777, perhaps the same who died July 5, 1777, and is buried in the Old Burying Ground. Possibly the officer was made prisoner, and may have been brother of Jeremiah, also a prisoner, and both perhaps sons of the deputy. No clue has been found to this mystery.

SANFORD, DAVID. 1739-1787.

In June, 1776, David Sanford was a private in the 4th Conn. Militia, commanded by Lt.-Col. Abraham Gould, in the company of Lieut. John Davis, and went to the defense of New York in that year, probably in one of the battalions of State Troops, was present at White Plains October 28th, and was brought home sick November 1st, having served 4 months. He served one week in the Danbury Raid, and took part in the action at Ridgefield April 27, 1777, and in the pursuit to the enemy's shipping. In September and October of the same year he was for some six weeks in the command of Capt. John Gray, serving October 5th to 30th in the Fishkill Campaign, at Fishkill, Peekskill, and Redbook. In April, 1779, he was again in the service for two weeks and four days under Lt.-Col. Jonathan Dimon of the 4th, at what point is not

stated; in July, 1779, he served one week in the alarms at Fairfield and Norwalk; was in service on alarms two terms of two days each during the summer, and in September following was in service 14 days at Gregory's Parish, N. Y. During the war he was a member of several committees appointed by the town: Sept. 18, 1777, to procure articles requested by the Governor and Council of Safety; Dec. 22, 1777, to take care of soldiers' families; March 13, 1780, Inspector of Provisions; Dec. 21, 1781, to care for Isaac Olmsted's family.

Married Abiah ——— Nov. 20-22, 1769.

Died June 15, 1787. Buried at Umpawang.

His widow, who was living in Redding in 1840, aged 95, received a pension for his services under an application dated Dec. 10, 1836.

SANFORD, EBENEZER. 1761-1847.

In 1779 Ebenezer Sanford served 2 months under Capt. John Gray and Lieut. Taylor in the coast-guard at Greens Farms, as substitute for Elias Sanford. During the same year he served twice on alarms at Norwalk and once at Gregory's Parish, N. Y. In 1780 he enlisted from Redding in Col. Bezaleel Beebe's Regt. of State Troops, in the company of Capt. Jesse Bell, and served 9 months at Horseneck, the regiment being engaged in frequent skirmishes with the British on the lines where its duty was performed.

Mr. Sanford was pensioned under the Act of June 7, 1832, his annual pension of \$30.55 dating from March 4, 1831, the first payment, \$91.65, being remitted to him March 18, 1834, when his name was placed on the roll.

SANFORD, ELNATHAN.

December, 1778, he was appointed to provide for the family of Henry Hopkins, a soldier.

SANFORD, CAPT. EZEKIEL. 1743-1868.

In May, 1775, Ezekiel Sanford was commissioned lieutenant in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, Col. David Waterbury commanding, and served in the Northern Department, being discharged Nov. 28, 1775. He again served as first lieutenant under Capt. Zalmon Read, in the 1st Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade (Col. G. S. Silliman), in the operations around New York in 1776. Jan. 1, 1777, he was commissioned captain in the 5thth Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Philip B. Bradley commanding, and served till March 17, 1778, when he resigned. In January, 1780, he was appointed captain in the second regiment raised for

the defense of the state, but declined. He was appointed on several town committees: Jan. 28, 1780, to take care of soldiers' families; June 23, 1780, to hire nine soldiers for the Conn. Line of the Continental Army; Nov. 20, 1780, to ascertain the number of soldiers the town then had in the Continental Army; March 28, 1781, to vindicate claims to Continental soldiers; April 6, 1781, to supply John Lines' family; Feb. 28, 1782, to vindicate claims to Continental soldiers and State Troops. He was a pensioner under the law of June 7, 1785, as a captain of the Revolutionary Army, his pension dating from March 4, 1789. His annual allowance was \$60, under which he received payments amounting to \$1,140 up to the time of his death.

Ten years after the close of the Revolution Capt. Sanford brought suit against the town of Redding relative to certain claims made by himself as a pensioner. This suit evidently caused considerable local excitement, which lasted for nearly a twelvemonth. The nature of these claims is unknown—the captain's pension papers, which might furnish some clue to the mystery, were probably destroyed during the British invasion of Washington in 1814; the court records of the period have disappeared, and the town records, which are here given in full, contain no hint of the special reasons for which this action was brought.

"March 11, 1793.—The inhabitants of the Town of Redding are hereby warned to meet at the meeting house in sd Redding on tuesday the 26th day of infant March at two o'clock—afternoon in order to collect the minds of the people in respect to an investigation of the claims of Capt. Ezekiel Sanford as a Pensioner. Also regarding a suit brought by sd Sanford against the town of Redding in the County Court of Fairfield County."

"March 26, 1793.—Mefrs W^m Heron, Jas Rogers, David Jackson, Aaron Barlow and Peter Sanford chosen a Com^{tee} to investigate the propriety of the claims of Capt. Ezekiel Sanford as a pensioner, and report make to this or some future Town meeting.

Mefrs Thaddeus Benedict, W^m Heron, Lem^d Sanford, S. Sam Smith, and James Rogers appointed a Com^{tee} to correspond with the Towns in this County respecting the claims of the pensioners in sd Towns and proceed as they may think proper."

"Dec. 11, 1793.—S. Sam Smith appointed agent to defend the town in the suit against Capt. Ezekiel Sanford."

"Feb. 3, 1794.—Voted that W^m Hawley be appointed with S. Sam Smith agent to carry on the Lawfuit against Capt. Ezekiel Sanford, and that they may settle with said Sanford, if it can be done without any further lost to the Town."

Capt. Sanford died March 8 1808. Buried at Umpawaug.

SANFORD, EZRA.

Private, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fishkill Campaign. Oct. 5-24, 1777.

SANFORD, HEZEKIAH.

April 2, 1777, appointed on the committee to take care of soldiers' families; June 23, 1780, on committee to hire nine soldiers for the Conn. Line of the Continental Army; Representative for Redding in the General Assembly at the sessions of October, 1771; May-October, 1772; May, 1773, 1776, 1784, 1785; October, 1786; and continuously from May, 1791, to October, 1793, inclusive — fourteen sessions.

SANFORD, JAMES. 1758-1842.

Born in Redding Nov. 13, 1758. Son of John Sanford, the Loyalist.

Before attaining his majority James Sanford, it is said, ran away from home and joined Putnam's division, then in camp at Redding, enlisting Dec. 1, 1778, as a teamster, and served four months under Capt. John Drew, conductor of teams for Poor's Brigade. He was present at the execution of Jones and Smith on Gallows Hill Feb. 16, 1779. He continued in team service till April, 1779, when he went with the army to New York state, and was in team service with his team at a camp called "Soldier's Fortune," near Fishkill, serving under Capt. Simson, conductor of teams or baggage wagons, till June 5, 1779, when he was discharged. The total period of this service was 6 months and 5 days. In September, 1779, he was drafted by Capt. John Gray for a tour of duty in Greens Farms, guarding the shore of Long Island Sound, under Capt. Thomas Nash of Fairfield, and remained in service there till November 16th — a term of six weeks in all. During this period a skirmish took place between some British vessels and the forces under Capt. Nash, in which that officer narrowly escaped death by a cannon shot. August, 1780, he was again drafted to guard the fort at Black Rock, where he served two months under Capt. Isaac Jarvis, commandant of the fort, and Lieut. John Odell. He was again drafted by Capt. John Gray, in May, 1781, to guard the shore of Long Island Sound, and served two months, part of the time under Capt. John Gray and part under Capt. Thomas Nash. Throughout his entire service he remained a private soldier.

Mr. Sanford was a lifelong resident of Redding, where he was much respected, and was familiarly known to the inhabitants as "Squire Jim." He was a pensioner in 1840.

SANFORD, JEREMIAH. 1758-1777.

Son of Daniel Sanford. Taken prisoner by the British in the Danbury Raid, April, 1777, and carried to New York, where the young man died in captivity June 28th following, in the 19th year of his age.

SANFORD, LEMUEL. 1740-1803.

Lemuel Sanford was among the foremost of the Revolutionary patriots of Redding. He early became prominent in the political life of his town and colony, stood high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, and acceptably filled every position of honor and trust to which their suffrages advanced him. His popularity is evidenced by the exceptional length of his legislative career, for he represented Redding at twenty-two sessions of the General Assembly, covering a period of twenty years: May-October, 1770-71; October, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776; May, 1777; February, May, October, 1778; January-May, 1779; October, 1780, 1782, 1783, 1784; May, 1787, 1788; October, 1788, 1789. He was a Justice of the Peace during the years 1774-5-6-7-8-9, and was also a member of the Committee of Supply, the duties of this position keeping him actively employed in Fairfield and Danbury during the greater part of the war. His committee service was considerable, his legislative appointments being: May, 1777, to estimate the losses of the inhabitants of Danbury caused by Tryon's Raid; also to ascertain the property rights of the residents of that town, their public records having been destroyed; to report losses at Ridgefield (and at this time, also, was personally authorized to open subscriptions to a war loan in Redding); February, 1778, to inquire into the losses of the inhabitants of Fairfield; May, 1778, to visit Norwalk and ascertain the extent of losses at that place; May, 1781, added to a committee appointed under "an Act to prevent Robberies and Plunders, from open and secret Enemies." Town committees: June 28, 1779, town delegate to a County Convention to consider the state of the currency; Nov. 28, 1780, to class inhabitants for recruiting purposes; March 28, 1781, to vindicate claims to the Continental soldiers; Feb. 28, 1782, to vindicate claims to Continental and State Troops. He afterward became a judge of the County Court, and died suddenly at Danbury in the performance of the duties of his position March 12, 1803.

Married Mary Russell of North Branford, Conn., Sept. 20, 1768.

Buried in the Old Burying Ground.

Lineage: Lemuel⁶, 1699-1780; Ezekiel⁵, Ezekiel⁴, Thomas³, Anthony², Raulf Sanford¹, of Stowe, England.

[Todd's Hist. of Redding; Schenck's Hist. of Fairfield; Beach-Sanford Family Hist.]

SANFORD, OLIVER.

Born Sept. 17, 1741. Brother of John Sanford, the Loyalist.

Taken prisoner by the British in the Danbury Raid and carried to New York. Jan. 28, 1780, chosen to provide for the family of Ephraim Wheeler, Jr., a soldier, but was excused February 3d.

SANFORD, PETER. 1754-1827.

Supposed to have been a soldier; record unknown. Captain of militia after the war. Representative for Redding in the General Assembly October, 1801-4-5 — three sessions. Fell from his horse while crossing the ford at the north end of Pine Mountain and was drowned, Nov. 20, 1827. Buried at Umpawaug.

SANFORD, SETH.

Deputy for Redding in the General Assembly of May, 1776. April 2, 1777, appointed by the town on the committee to take care of soldiers' families; May 5, 1777, appointed additional selectman to supply vacancy caused by capture of officials in the Danbury Raid; ensign, Capt. Gershom Morehouse's company, 4th Conn. Militia, in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-30, 1777; again deputy for Redding in the General Assembly at the sessions of January-October, 1778; January-May, 1779; October, 1780; on town committees: April 16, 1781, to class inhabitants for recruiting purposes; June 29, 1781, to hire three soldiers for the Continental Army.

Married Rebecca Burr April 25, 1759; Abiah ——— April 25, 1778; Abigail ——— Aug. 3, 1781.

SANFORD, STEPHEN. 1743-1776.

Died Oct. 6, 1776, in which year it is thought he served in the army. Buried in the Old Burying Ground.

SANFORD, TIMOTHY.

Dec. 22, 1777, on committee appointed to take care of soldiers' families.

SEELYE, STEPHEN.

Served in Lt.-Col. Samuel Canfield's Militia Regt. at West Point September, 1781. Deserted.

SHERWOOD, JEHIEL.

Ensign, 9th company (Capt. John Gray's), 4th Conn. Militia, January, 1780.

SHERWOOD, NEHEMIAH.

Born in Redding Aug. 24, 1761.

This soldier served as a private under these enlistments; 1778, 2 months with Capt. Bennett; July, 1778, 2 months under Capt. Olmsted; April, 1779, 2 months under Capt. Couch; April, 1780, 8 months with Capt. Russell; April, 1781, 2 months; July, 1781, 4 months; December, 1781, 3 months under Capt. Olmsted. He was pensioned under an application dated Oct. 16, 1832.

SHERWOOD, THOMAS.

Private, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, in the Fishkill Campaign, Oct. 5-16, 1777.

SMITH, ELEAZER.

Aug. 9, 1779, appointed on the committee to provide winter clothing for the Continental soldiers. Dec. 21, 1779, on committee to take care of soldiers' families.

SMITH, ERASTUS.

"Whereas John Gray of Redding in Fairfield County Capt. of a Military Company in the 4th Regt. of Militia in the State of Connecticut did Inform the Judge of Fairfield County Court that pursuant to Brigade Orders Dated June 1st A D: 1779, he the said Capt did on the 3 Day of June aforesaid duly warn & Order his said Company to muster & March to the North River, at or Near Peekskill, in the State of New York, & Join the Troops there assembled for the defence of the United States of America, & that Erastus Smith of said Redding, a Soldier in & Belonging to said Company. Utterly Neglected & Refused to Muster & March as aforesaid, Nor made Satisfaction for said Neglect. As P Writ on file Dated Septem^r 27th 1779.—The Def^t Appeared at this Court, to Answer to said Information—and plead Not Guilty. Thereupon this Court having examined the Evidence & Considered thereof, Are of Opinion that the Def^t is Not Guilty of the Matters Alledged Against him, in said Information, & this Court do Order that he pay Cost of Prosecution Allowed to be £22: 16: 0—

Cost p to J. Davenport, Attorney."

SMITH, SAMUEL, ESQ.

April 2, 1777, on committee to take care of the families of soldiers in the service of the country.

SPRINGER, JOHN.

Enlisted from Redding in the 2d² Regt. Conn. Continental Line, under Col. Heman Swift, and received £30 bounty, but deserted June 26, 1781.

SPRINGER, WHALA.

Enlisted from Redding Feb. 7, 1781, for 3 years, as a private in the 2d² Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Heman Swift commanding, and received £30 bounty. He was at first in the company of Capt. Caleb Baldwin; in the formation of January-June, 1783, under Capt. Stephen Potter, and completed his service in the "final formation," his time expiring Feb. 7, 1784.

SQUIRE, NATHANIEL.

Taken prisoner by the British in the Danbury Raid, April 26, 1777, and carried to New York; perhaps the same man who served in the expedition to Norwalk, Fairfield, and Stamford, in Capt. Wm. G. Hubbell's company, 16th Conn. Militia, under Col. Nehemiah Beardsley, in July, 1779, and afterward enlisted from New Fairfield in Lt.-Col. Samuel Canfield's Militia Regt. at West Point September, 1781.

STARR, DAVID. 1724-1810.

Born Dec. 7, O. S., 1724, at Danbury, Conn.

Removed to Redding about 1772; Sept. 8, 1777, he was appointed on the committee to procure articles requested by the Governor and Council of Safety; Dec. 26, 1781, he was appointed to provide for the family of Henry Hopkins, a soldier.

Died Feb. 11, 1810; is said to be buried in Redding, but the grave is unknown.

Lineage: Benjamin¹, Josiah², Thomas², Dr. Comfort Starr¹. [Starr Gen.]

STARR, DAVID, JR. 1755-1814.

Born at Danbury, Conn., Dec. 2, 1755. Son of the preceding. Dec. 21, 1779, on committee to take care of soldiers' families.

Married Lucy Sanford Oct. 8, 1778. About 1812 removed to Thompson, Sullivan Co., N. Y. Died 1814. [Starr Gen.]

STARR, MICAHAH. 1746-1820.

Born April 2, 1746, at Danbury, Conn.

Removed to Redding about 1777; he and his wife were admitted to the Congregational Church there by letter that year; he became an active patriot; was conductor of teams, probably to

Putnam's division, in 1778; July 30, 1779, he was appointed on the committee to provide clothing for the Continental soldiers then in the army. March 13, 1780, chosen an Inspector of Provisions; April 16, 1781, on committee to class inhabitants for recruiting purposes, also on a committee of correspondence relative to monetary and other public affairs. Emigrated to Tompkins Co., N. Y., about 1793-4, where he engaged in farming and became a Baptist minister.

Died March 2, 1820.

Lineage: Jonathan⁵, John⁴, Josiah³, Thomas², Dr. Comfort Starr¹. [Starr Gen.]

STURGES, DAVID.

Served in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, under Col. David Waterbury, in the Northern Department; discharged Nov. 28, 1775. Private, Capt. John Gray's company, 4th Conn. Militia, Fishkill Campaign, Oct 5-30, 1777.

THOMPSON, JAMES.

It is difficult to distinguish the particular service rendered by this soldier from that of others of the same name. He enlisted from Redding in 1781-82, and received £30 bounty.

THORP, LYMAN.

Private, Capt. James Horton's company, Lt.-Col. Jeduthan Baldwin's Regt. of Artificers; enlisted Dec. 23, 1777, for 3 years.

Buried in Sanfordtown Cemetery.

UNKNOWN.

A negro slave belonging to Esq. Sam. Smith of Redding was killed in the fighting at Danbury April 26, 1777. The peculiar circumstances of his death are set forth in the affidavits given herewith:

“ Jan. 1778.

Ebenezer White, of Danbury, of lawful age, testifies and says that on or about the 26th day of April, 1777, at evening, there being a number of gentlemen at his house belonging to the British army, amongst which was one whom he understood was the Earl of Falkland's son, who told him (the deponent) that he was the first that entered Maj. Starr's house, and found a number of men in the house, among whom were two negroes, all of whom they instantly killed and set fire to the house; and gave this for a reason why they did so, that it was their constant practice, when they found people shut up in a house and firing upon them, to kill them, and to burn the house:

and further the deponent saith, that the said young gentleman told him that one of the negroes, after he had run him through, rose up and attempted to shoot him, and that he the said Earl of Falkland's son cut his head off himself; which negro, the deponent understood since was the property of Mr. Samuel Smith of Redding; and further the deponent saith not.

Danbury, January 26, 1778.

The Rev. Mr. Ebenezer White, the above deponent, personally appearing, made oath to the truth of the above written deposition.

Sworn to before me, Thaddeus Benedict, Justice of the Peace.

Ebenezer Weed, of Danbury, of lawful age, testifies and says, that on or about the 26th day of April, 1777, he being at home across the road, opposite to Maj. Daniel Starr's house, he saw a negro at the house, which he knew to be the property of Mr. Samuel Smith, of Redding, about a half hour, as near as he can judge, before the British troops came to said house; and further the deponent saith, that in the evening of said day, he heard a man belonging to the British army, say that they had killed one dam'd black with the whites, in said Starr's house, and further the deponent saith not.

Danbury, June 26, 1778.

Sworn before Thaddeus Benedict, Justice of the Peace.

Anna Weed, of Danbury, of lawful age, testifies and says, that on or about the 26th day of April, 1777, she being at home across the road opposite to Maj. Starr's house, she saw a negro at said house, which she understood was the property of Mr. Samuel Smith, of Redding, but a short time before the British troops came to said house, and further the Deponent saith she heard one of the British soldiers say, here is a dam'd black in the house, what shall we do with him? another answered, damn him, kill him, and immediately the house was in flames, and further the deponent saith not.

Danbury, January 26, 1778.

Sworn to before Thaddeus Benedict, Justice of the Peace."

[Hinman's "Conn. in the War of the American Revolution."]

WARRUPS, TOM.

Grandson of Chickens Warrups, chief of an Indian tribe which lived in the southern part of Lonetown. In 1776 Tom served in the Long Island Campaign in the company of Capt. Edward Rogers of Cornwall, and proved himself to be a courageous and daring soldier. He was with Putnam's division at Redding in the winter of 1778-9, rendering valuable service in the capacity of guide and scout. In the many predatory expeditions led against the property of the inhabitants in the vicinity of the camp he was an acknowledged leader. He had the red man's weakness for the white man's firewater, which often brought him to disgrace, and was the means of subjecting him to the punishment of the "wooden horse,"

which consisted in being ridden on a rail in front of his regiment. His home was for many years located in or near the southwestern angle of the town, but in his later years he removed with the members of his tribe to the town of Kent, in Litchfield Co., where he died.

[Todd's Hist. of Redding; Gold's Hist. of Cornwall.]

WEEKS, MICAJAH. 1750-1826.

This soldier was in the Continental service in 1776; Jan. 3 or 31, 1777, he enlisted from Ridgefield (but on the quota of Redding) for 3 years or the war, in the 5thth Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Philip B. Bradley commanding, as a private in the company of Capt. Ezekiel Sanford; promoted corporal July, 1780; sergeant, August 15th following. After the consolidation of regiments he continued in service in the 2dth Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Heman Swift commanding, as sergeant in the company of Capt. Joseph Allyn Wright; and in 1783 served in the same regiment under Capt. Peter Robertson.

His battle record was remarkable: he fought at Trenton Dec. 25, 1776; at Princeton, Jan. 2, 1777; Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777; Monmouth, June 28, 1778; Stony Point, July 15, 1779; and Yorktown, September-October, 1781; and probably wintered at Valley Forge. A most faithful soldier, his term of service covering five years.

He removed to Delaware Co., N. Y., and was pensioned under an application dated May 2, 1818, with an allowance of \$96; his name was placed on the roll March 25, 1819, the pension dating from May 22, 1818; and he received \$753.54 in pension payments up to the time of his death, March 27, 1826.

Married Bathsheba Barber Jan. 20, 1790; she died Aug. 30, 1834.

WHEELER, EPHRAIM (JR.)

Enlisted May 12, 1777, for the war, in the 5th Regt. Conn. Continental Line, 1777-1781, Col. Philip B. Bradley commanding, and served as a private in the company of Capt. Ezekiel Sanford; deserted Nov. 23, 1777; rejoined April, 1779; deserted Feb. 10, 1780.

Daniel Lyon in December, 1779, Oliver Sanford in January, 1780, and Deacon Joseph Banks in February, 1780, were in turn appointed to provide for Ephraim Wheeler's family. He was probably son of Ephraim Wheeler (1716-1806), who is buried in Christ Church Yard, and whose tombstone records the remarkable fact of his "having lived with his wife 67 years, and had 10 children, 52 grand children, 108 great grand children, & 1 great great grand child."

WHITE, CHARLES.

Served in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, under Col. David Waterbury, in the Northern Department; discharged Nov. 28, 1775. Afterward belonged to the militia, as appears by the record here given:

"Whereas John Gray of Redding in Fairfield County, Capt. of a Military Company in the 4th Regt. of Militia in the State of Connecticut, did Inform the Judge of Fairfield County Court, that pursuant to Brigade Orders Dated June 1st 1779 he the said Capt did on the 3d Day of June aforesaid, duly warn & Order his said Company to Muster & March, to Peekskill in the State of New York, & Join the Troops there Afsembling, for the defence of the United States of America, & that Charles White of said Redding, a Soldier in & Belonging to said Company, Utterly Neglected & Refused to Muster as Aforesaid Nor made Satisfaction for said Neglect—as P Writ on file Dated August 27th A D: 1779—

The said White was Called at this Court, & made Default of Appearance Thereupon this Court, have Considered that he pay for his said Neglect, Cost of Prosecution taxed at Eighteen Pounds 12/— that Excⁿ be Gran^d &c—

Excⁿ Gran^d Sept^r 30th, 1770."

WILLIAMS, JABEZ.

Enlisted for the war as a private in Capt. Ezekiel Sanford's company, 5th^l Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Philip B. Bradley commanding; two dates of enlistment are given: Dec. 19, 1776; Jan. 6, 1777; the last probably date of muster-in; continued in service in the 2d^l Regt. Conn. Continental Line, Col. Heman Swift commanding, in the company of Capt. Joseph Allyn Wright; was in service through 1781; served in the same regiment in the formation of January-June, 1783, in the company of Capt. Peter Robertson. Removed from Redding to New Milford, Conn., about 1784.

WILSON, ISAAC.

Enlisted for the war March 7, 1779; served as private in the 2d Regt. Conn. Continental Line, formation of January-June, 1783, Col. Heman Swift, commanding, in the company of Capt. Elijah Chapman.

YOUNGS, CHRISTOPHER.

Received £30 bounty, 1781-82. No further record.

LOYALISTS OF REDDING AND VICINITY.

MEMBERS OF THE REDDING LOYALIST ASSOCIATION AND OTHERS.

¹ Not residents of Redding.

² Not members of the Association.

ADAMS, JABEZ.¹

ADAMS, JAMES.

BAILEY, BENJAMIN.¹

BAILEY, SAMUEL.¹

BAILEY, JONATHAN.¹

BANKS, JESSE.

He (with several others named hereafter) refused to pay his proportion toward hiring a man to serve in the Conn. Line, and was assessed double that proportion by way of fine. [See vote of the town Feb. 19, 1781.]

BANKS, SETH.

BARDSLEE, JESSE. [Bearslee.]

BARLOW, NATHANIEL. See Rev. Soldiers.

BARNUM, COMFORT.¹ [Barnham.]

BARNUM, ELIJAH.¹

BARTRAM, JOHN. 1731- .

BARTRAM, PAUL. 1736- .

BATES, JOSEPH.²

He fled to Long Island in 1776.

BEACH, REV. JOHN.² 1700-1782.

John Beach, son of Isaac and Hannah Beach, and for fifty years rector of Christ Church, Redding Ridge, was born in Stratford, Conn., Oct. 6, 1700. He was educated for the ministry, graduated from Yale College in 1721, and began his labors as an Independent (Congregational) minister at Newtown, Conn., but becoming finally converted to the doctrines of the Church of England, he crossed the Atlantic in April, 1732, for the purpose of being ordained to the priesthood of that denomination, bearing with him a letter to the Bishop of London from the Rev. Samuel Johnson of West Haven, Conn., who commends Mr. Beach therein as "a very ingenious and studious person, and a truly serious and conscientious Christian" — an opinion amply confirmed by Mr. Beach's subsequent career. Having been duly ordained, he returned to America and took charge of the Episcopal parishes of Redding and Newtown, as a missionary of the Church of England. He resided in Redding till the death of his first wife in 1756, when he removed to Newtown, but continued his labors at Redding Ridge, and necessarily spent much time there. He also ministered to congregations in Ridgefield, New Milford, and Litchfield, and his influence was felt through a wide section of country and among large numbers of his fellow men, in matters both spiritual and political. In the bitter sectarian controversies which raged among the religious denominations of that period Mr. Beach bore an important part, his intellectual power, unyielding firmness, and combative force combining to make him one of the most able controversialists of his day. When the political horizon darkened he steadfastly upheld the constituted authority, admonishing his parishioners and fellow citizens to abstain from all acts of sedition, violence, or rebellion, and to seek redress of evils by lawful means; and when the fateful storm of war at last broke over his native land, with unchangeable determination he continued in his allegiance to the mother country and the vows of his faith, and though already beyond the allotted span of life, devoted the remainder of his time, strength, and ability to the service of his people and his God. When the Tory organizations were disarmed and suppressed in the autumn of 1775 Mr. Beach was one of those who signed the agreement not to take up arms for the British, nor to discourage enlistments into the American Army. This compact he seems to have faithfully observed, and at no time does he appear to have counseled reprisals or warlike acts, save that in the use of the liturgy of his church he prayed for the king and the overthrow of the king's enemies. This observance public sentiment and public authority had alike sternly interdicted, with such effect

that nearly all the Episcopal churches in the colony closed their doors, their clergy not daring to incur the penalty of public vengeance through the use of the forbidden supplications. Mr. Beach alone continued to read the proscribed petitions, and for the purpose of compelling submission to the popular will, the authorities of Redding addressed to him the following letter of remonstrance and warning:

" Redding, Feb. 12th, 1778.

Rev. Sir, We have no disposition to restrain or limit you or others in matters of conscience. But understanding that you in your Public Worship still continue to pray that the King of Great Britain may be strengthened to vanquish, and overcome all his enemies, which manner of praying must be thought to be a great insult upon the Law, Authority, and People of this State, as you and others can but know that the King of England has put the People of these United States from under his protection, Declared them Rebels, and is now at open war with said State, and consequently we are his enemies.

Likewise you must have understood that the American States have declared themselves independent of any Foreign Power.— Now Sir, in order that we may have peace and quietness at home among ourselves, we desire that for the future you would omit praying in Public that King George the third, or any other foreign Prince or Power, may vanquish, etc. the People of this Land.

Your compliance herewith may prevent you trouble.

We are Rev^d Sir, with due Respect your Obedient Humble Servants.

To the Rev^d John Beach.

Justices	}	Lem ^l Sanford
	{	W ^m Hawley
Select	{	Hez ^h Sanford
men	{	Seth Sanford
of	{	Thad Benedict
Redding	{	John Gray
	{	W ^m Heron "

This warning passed unheeded, however, and the sterner measures that were employed to bring Mr. Beach to terms were doubtless used without the sanction of civil authority. At Newtown a body of soldiers entered his church during service, threatening to shoot him if he read the prayers for the king, but with an unflinching voice the aged Loyalist offered up the obnoxious petitions, and the soldiers, struck with admiration for his remarkable courage, stacked their arms, and remained through the service. At Redding Ridge a bullet was fired into the church as he stood in the pulpit, to the great consternation of all but the intended victim, who calmed his excited flock with the words: "Fear not those which kill the body, but have not power to kill the soul" — and

continued the service as though nothing had happened. On another occasion it is said he was seized by a party of armed enemies, who conducted him to the foot of a hill, and bade him kneel and pray for himself, as they were resolved to kill him; whereupon he knelt, and prayed so fervently — not for himself but for them — that they stole in shame and silence from the spot, leaving him unharmed and unconquered. Though these anecdotes are clouded by the uncertainties of tradition there is much evidence tending to show that they are substantially true. They accord with similar accounts of lawless violence and stern coercive measures employed at that time.

Viewed apart from partisan prejudice, the character of Rev. John Beach was worthy of respect and admiration. Firm, conscientious, and courageous, he adhered consistently to his convictions of right and duty, undeterred by popular opposition, personal danger, or the infirmities of age. He was a man of feeble constitution, the victim of a lifelong malady; gentle and amiable in everyday life, forceful in controversy, lion-hearted in the face of danger. That he did not suffer more severely at the hands of his enemies was probably due, not alone to his invincible courage, but also to a sense of pity for his physical weakness, and of respect for his advanced age and holy office, and his death on March 19, 1782, doubtless saved him from that exile which fell to the lot of so many of his loyalist brethren. The words ascribed as his last utterance were an epitome of his character and career: "I have fought a good fight."

Had John Beach cast his lot with the patriots his influence would have attracted many of his loyalist friends, would have prevented much bitterness of feeling, and have averted the wreck of happy homes, the grief of exile. A more strongly united public sentiment would thus have enabled the patriots to offer a stronger resistance to British aggression. On the other hand, had he exerted himself actively in behalf of the royal cause it is likely that serious collisions would have occurred between the opposing factions in Fairfield County, with the possible result of placing the territory west of the Housatonic under British domination. No other loyalist in that section appears to have united both capacity and opportunity for leadership. His policy of passive resistance, adopted by many of his friends, preserved to them the peaceable possession of their homes, and reduced the danger of armed opposition to the patriot cause, being to that extent beneficial to both sides in the great controversy.

As a spiritual leader Mr. Beach will long be held in reverence. Mural tablets, commemorative of his worth and labors, have been

placed in the churches over which he presided, the tablet at Redding Ridge containing a bullet taken from the sounding board of the church many years after the shooting elsewhere described, while in the churchyard at Newtown a stone uplifts this legend to the gaze of the passerby:

"Here lyeth interred the earthly remains of the Rev^d John Beach, A. M., late Missionary from the Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, who exchanged this life for immortality on the 19th day of March, 1782, in the 82^d year of his age & 61st year of his ministry.

The sweet remembrance of the just

Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust.

Reader, let this tablet abide."

[Beardsley's "History of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut"; Todd's "History of Redding"; Beach-Sanford Genealogy.]

BEACH, LAZARUS. 1736-1800.

Fourth son of the Rev. John Beach. Born Sept. 20, 1736.

He was active in behalf of the royal authority, was arrested and confined in the eastern part of the state, as the following records show:

"Lazarus Beach, Andrew Fairchild, Nathan Lee, Enos Lee, Abel Burr of Reading, and Thomas Allen of New Town in the county of Fairfield, being tory convicts and sent by order of law to be confined in the town of Mansfield, to prevent any mischievous practices of theirs, having made their escape and being taken up and remanded back to his Honor the Governor and this Council to be dealt with &c: Resolved and ordered by the Governor and his Council aforesaid, that the said Lazarus Beach, Andrew Fairchild, Nathan Lee, Enos Lee, and Abel Burr be committed to the keeper of the goal in Windham within said prison to be safely kept untill they come out thence by due order of the General Assembly or the Governor and his Council of Safety, and that they pay cost of their being apprehended and being remanded &c. allowed to be £25 : 3 : 0 ; dinners 11^s : £25 : 14 : 0 *mittimus granted Jan^y 28th, 1777.*" [Rec. State Comm., v. 1; p. 163. Gov. & C. S. Jan. 28, 1777.]

"*Vote*d, That Andrew Fairchild, Abel Burr, Lazarus Beach, Nathan Lee, Enos Lee and Thomas Allen, persons judged to be inimical to the United States and now confined in Windham county goal, be discharged from said goal on their parole, on their paying all the cost that was taxed against them by the Governor and Council of Safety as charged in the mittimus by which they were committed, viz £25 : 14 : 0, and all cost that have since arisen and may arise in releasing them; the said Fairchild, Burr, Beach and Allen, to return to Mansfield there to abide under the direction of the committee of inspection

of that town agreeable to a former assignment of them to that town by said Governor and Council till duly released. Nathan Lee and Enos Lee are permitted to return home on their giving bonds for their good behaviour, and the sheriff of Windham county is directed to take said parole and bonds, and receive the money for all said costs and to discharge said prisoners accordingly and to pay said £25 : 14 : 0 to the Treasurer of this State, taking his receipts, lodging one with the Secretary, and to pay the other costs out of the other money to whoever due and make return to this Board of his doings in the premises; and written orders are sent to the sheriff for the above purposes."

[Rec. State Conn. v. 1, p 171 Gov. & C. S. Feb. 10, 1777.]

Mr. Beach resided in Redding after the war, and died there Jan. 20, 1800.

[Beach-Sanford Genealogy.]

BENEDICT, MICHAEL.¹

BENNET, SHUBAEL.

BETTS, STEPHEN. 1751-1821. See Rev. Soldiers.

BRADLEY, WILLIAM.¹

BULKLEY, GERSHOM.¹

BULKLEY, PETER.

BUNNEL, ISAAC.

BURR, ABEL. 1728-1779.

Born Sept. 8, 1728.*

Lineage: Joseph⁴, Daniel³, Daniel², Jehu Burr¹, of Fairfield.*

BURR, ABEL, JR. 1751-

Born Dec. 19, 1751,* son of the preceding. Went over to the enemy and probably remained with them till the close of the war. See vote of the town Feb. 5, 1781. See also Beach, Lazarus.

BURR, JONATHAN.¹

BURR, JOSEPH. 1733-

Born Oct. 22, 1733.* Brother of Abel, Sr.

Mr. Burr went over to the enemy, and his property was duly confiscated, the various forms of legal process being illustrated in the records given herewith:

" On Information of the Selectmen of the Town of Redding, in Fairfield County, Shewing to the Special County Court held at Fairfield in & for said County on the 6th Day of August, 1777— That there is Real Estate Lying in said Redding which Belongs to Joseph Burr of said Redding who has put and Continues to hold and Screen himself under the Protection of the Ministerial Army &c— A Writ was Issued by Order of said Court Dated August 7th, 1777— To Seize and to hold said Estate and to be Dealt with According to Law— The said Burr was Called at this Court and made Default of Appearance. Thereupon this Court have now Considered the Evidence Relative to said Burr's Screening himself As aforesaid Do order that the Real Estate of said Burr According to the Officer's Return on said Writ be Leafed out for the use and Benefit of this State—and for that purpose this Court has appointed— Thad^s Benedict Esq^r of Redding."

" Fairfield Adj'd County Court 2^d Tuesday Decem^r 1777.

On Information of the Selectmen of the Town of Redding in Fairfield County— Shewing to Lemuel Sanford Esq^r Justice of the peace for said County That There is Goods Chattles and Effects in said Redding which Belongs to Joseph Burr of said Redding who has put and Continues to hold and Screen himself under the protection of the Ministerial Army &c— said Justice Issued out a Writ Dated Augst 14th 1777— to Seize and to hold said Estate and to be Dealt with According to Law— The said Burr was Called at this Court— made Default of Appearance— This Court having Considered the Evidences Relative to said Burr's Screening himself As aforesaid— Do Order that the Goods and Effects According to the Officer's Return on said Writ of said Burr be Forfeited to the use and Benefit of this State and that they be sold According to Law—and that Excⁿ be Granted &c.

Excⁿ Gran^d Dec. 10th 1777."

" Whereas the Selectmen of the Town of Redding in Fairfield County did Inform John Read Esq^r Justice of the Peace for said County that there is Estate in Redding and Fairfield in said County that Belongs to Joseph Burr late of said Redding who has gone over to, Joined with and Screened himself under the Protection of the Ministerial Army &c, said Burr was Summoned to Appear at this Court to shew reason why his said Estate should not be Declared Forfeit &c As Pr Writ on file Dated October 15th 1778— said Burr was called at this Court & made Default of Appearance Thereupon this Court having Considered the Evidence Relative to said Burr's Screening himself As aforesaid Do order that the Estate of said Burr be & the same is hereby Forfeited to and for the use & Benefit of this State, and that the same be Further Dealt with According to Law."

[*Chas. B. Todd's Burr Genealogy. "The Burr Family."]

BYINGTON, JOHN, JR. See Rev. Soldiers.

CALDWELL, WILLIAM.¹

In 1782 he was enrolled as a Loyalist Associator to settle at Shelburne, N. S., the following year.

CASCIS, DANIEL.¹CLARKE, NEHEMIAH.² 1739-1825.

Nehemiah Clarke was a physician who appears to have located in Hartford, Conn., during the troublous period which preceded the outbreak of the Revolution. He had established an extensive practice and a comfortable home, but his avowed attachment to the cause of the crown brought upon him the vengeance of the Whigs with consequent misfortune.

The Second or South Ecclesiastical Society of Hartford owned, among other properties, a piece of land located on the west side of the "great road" leading from Hartford to Wethersfield, and near the center of the first-named town, in quantity three roods and nine rods. This tract the South Society leased to Capt. Aaron Bull of Hartford for the term of 999 years, and Capt. Bull leased the south half of this lot to Dr. Clarke for the consideration of one penny and the term of 900 years. — "Always Provided Nevertheless, and it is upon this Condition, that if the said Nehemiah Clark his Heirs Executors adminiftrators and afsigns Shall they or Either of them fail to pay unto him the said Aaron Bull or to the Committee of Said Society for the ufe of Said Society the Sum of Forty Two Shillings Lawful money on the frft Monday of June annually in each and every Year During Said Term as a Reafonable Rent now agreed upon by the parties to be paid for the ufe of the Premifes and which the said Aaron stands Obligated to Pay and Discharge then the foregoing writing and Indenture of Lease and every Article & Covenant therein shall upon such failure on the part of him the Said Nehemiah his heirs &c be null and Void and of none Effect and Said Leafed Premifes Shall revert and Remain as tho' nothing had been done or pretended to be done, by the prefont writing or Instrument." [See Hartford Town Records, v. 13, p. 494.] It was under the operation of this clause, evidently, that Dr. Clarke lost the valuable property he was now about to acquire.

Upon the above-named lot the doctor built a house containing four rooms on each floor, also a barn, store, and other buildings, at a total cost of £560. His medical practice brought him in an average income of £400 a year; he had a good home and an interesting family, and his prospects in life were most flattering, but

his sentiments in favor of the British government, and his opposition to the measures of Congress, made him so obnoxious to the patriots that in 1774, soon after the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor, he found it advisable to remove from Hartford to Redding, where the Tories were more numerous, and where he hoped the political atmosphere would prove more congenial.

In February, 1775, he returned to Hartford to adjust some business relative to his estates there, but was seized by a mob and treated with such severity that his life was despaired of by able physicians, and after his recovery he made his escape with difficulty and returned to Redding. But soon after his arrival there he was again seized, he says, by "a numerous banditti," and thrown into a guard-house, from which he could not extricate himself except by signing a bond of £1,000 not to go over to the British. This does not appear to have protected him from further molestation, for from the 10th of May, 1776, he was obliged to hide in the woods, or otherwise secrete himself, to avoid the violence of the people. In this manner he waited for an opportunity to escape to the British lines, in which attempt he finally succeeded, though at great personal risk, in December, 1776, leaving his wife and five children unprovided for in the hands of his enemies.

Having reached the British camp on Long Island he joined the army, and first served as lieutenant in Col. Browne's Regt. (Prince of Wales American Volunteers), in a company commanded by his brother. Later he was appointed Surgeon's Mate in Col. Hartchoy's Regt., and in 1777 was promoted Surgeon to Col. Emerick's Chasseurs, in which he served till 1779, when the corps was drafted, and he was transferred to the Quartermaster-General's Department, where he served as surgeon till the peace of 1783. In September of that year he removed to St. John, New Brunswick, of which city he was one of the grantees.

After Dr. Clarke's flight from Hartford the South Society seized his property in that city (probably for nonpayment of rent, as specified in the lease), and leased or sold it to one Dr. Gibson, who had been Clarke's tenant one year. The doctor estimated his losses in Hartford at £1,285 including buildings, household furniture, chaise, medical practice, etc., etc. In Redding he lost £125 worth of furniture, which, he said, was taken from him by a rebel general. He presented claims to the British government for £722:16, on which he was allowed £240, and also received half-pay as a surgeon. He died at Douglas, New Brunswick, at the age of eighty-six.

COUCH, STEPHEN.¹

CROFUT, DAVID. [Crowfoot.]

CUTIS, SOLOMON.¹ [Curtis?]

DAVIS, JAMES.

This member of the Association is thought to be the same of whom tradition relates that he was a Tory of Redding, that he fled to the enemy, and that his estate was confiscated. No records found.

DEFOREST, EPHRAIM. 1740-1827.

Ephraim Deforest, son of David and grandson of Isaac Deforest, was probably born in Wilton (then a parish of Norwalk), and was married to Sarah Betts of Norwalk by the Rev. Nathaniel Bartlett Oct. 25, 1764. This date probably marks the period at which he settled in Redding. He was a tanner and shoemaker by trade, and bought land in Redding from Abel Cady in 1771 and of James Adams in 1775. He established tan-works on the premises, and gave employment to several persons. He espoused the cause of the king, and for his loyalty was obliged to abandon his possessions in November, 1776, and fly for protection to the British lines at New York, suffering the loss of his property in consequence. He was appointed ensign in Gov. Browne's Regt. (Prince of Wales American Volunteers), and acted as guide to Gov. Tryon in the expedition against Danbury, in April, 1777, after which he returned to Long Island and worked at his trade for a while, then served upwards of two years at Morrisania in Delancey's Brigade, in the battalion commanded by Col. James Delancey. Later on Deforest was a lieutenant under Col. Upham, stationed at Lloyd's Neck. He was twice taken prisoner during the war and suffered considerably on those occasions. He came in the first fleet from New York in 1783, with his wife and three children, and settled at Maugerville, Nova Scotia. His land and stock in Redding was confiscated, the land being sold to a man named Platt. His losses on house, barn, shop, 15 acres of land at Redding, stock, and furniture he estimated at £271:3. He presented claims amounting to £204, and was allowed £70 in satisfaction thereof.

The following documents show the legal process employed in the seizure and disposal of Deforest's property:

"On Information of the Selectmen of the Town of Redding in Fairfield County Shewing the adjd County Court held at Fairfield in & for said County on the 1st Tuesday of March 1777—That there is Real Estate Lying in said Redding which Belongs to Ephraim De-

forest of said Redding who has put and Continues to hold and Screen himself under the protection of the Ministerial Army &c—A Writ was Issued by order of said Court to Seize and to hold said Estate, and to be dealt with According to Law the said Deforest was Called at this Court & made Default of Appearance—This Court having Considered the Evidences Relative to said Deforest's Screening himself as aforesaid—Do order & Direct that the Real Estate of said Deforest—According to the officer's Return on said Writ be Leased out for the use & Benefit of this State and for that purpose this Court has appointed Thad^s Benedict—Redding."

Deforest soon after appeared in Redding—not, however, in response to a citation of the court. As guide to Tryon's column he probably visited his old home for the last time. Later in the year a writ was issued against his moveable property, as here shown:

"On Information of the Selectmen of the Town of Redding in Fairfield County, Shewing to Lemuel Sanford Esq^r—Justice of the peace for said County that there is Goods Chattles & Effects in sd Redding which belongs to Ephraim Deforest of said Redding—who has put & Continues to hold and Screen himself under the protection of the Ministerial Army &c—a writ was Issued out by said Justice to Seize and to hold said Estate—and to be Dealt with According to Law—the said Deforest was Called at this Court and made Default of Appearance—This Court having Considered the Evidence Relative to said Deforest's Screening himself as aforesaid to order and Direct that the Goods & Effects of said Deforest According to the Officer's Return on said Writ be Forfeited to the use and Benefit of this State—and that they be sold According to Law—and that Excⁿ be Granted &c—

Excⁿ Granted Dec^r 10th 1777."

While Putnam's division lay at Redding late in the following year the final forfeiture of Deforest's estate was decreed:

"3^d Tues. Nov. 1778.—Whereas the Selectmen of the Town of Redding in Fairfield County did Inform John Read Esq^r J P for sd Co. that there is Estate in said Redding which belongs to Ephraim Deforest of said Redding who has gone over to, Joined with & Screened himself under the Protection of the Ministerial Army &c—said Deforest was summoned to Appear At this Court to shew Reason why his said Estate should not be declared Forfeit &c as P Writ on file Dated Oct. 15, 1778—said Deforest was Called at this Court & made Default of Appearance. Thereupon the Court having Considered the Evidence Relative to said Deforest's Screening himself As aforesaid Do order that the Estate of said Deforest be & the same is hereby declared Forfeit to & for the use & Benefit of this State & that the same be further Dealt with According to Law."

DREW, ISAAC. 1752-

Born June 15, 1752.

"1 Tues. Mch. 1778.—Whereas the Selectmen of the Town of Redding in Fairfield County did Inform the Adjourned County Court held at Fairfield in & for said County on the 1st Tuesday of January 1778—That there is Real Estate in said Redding which Belongs to Isaac Drew of Said Redding who has put & Continues to hold & Screen himself Under the Protection of the Ministerial Army &c— A Writ was Issued out by Order of Said Court to Seize & to hold said Estate & to be Dealt with According to Law, As P Writ on file Dated 16th Day of Jan^{ry} A D 1778. The said Drew was Called at this Court, and made Default of Appearance. This Court having Considered the Evidence Relative to said Drews Screening himself as aforesaid, Do order & Direct that the Real Estate of said Drew According to the Officers Return on said Writ be Leafed out for the use & Benefit of this State, and for that purpose the Court has appointed Thad^s Benedict, Esq^r of said Redding.—

Warrant Issued March 25th, 1778."

No other record found. Isaac Drew may have returned and submitted to the state government.

DREW, JOHN, JR. 1749-

Born Dec. 16, 1749.

This man refused to perform military duty in the summer of 1779, as here shown:

"Whereas John Gray of Redding in Fairfield County Capt of a Military Company in the 4th Reg^t of Militia in the State of Connecticut, did inform the Judge of Fairfield County Court, that pursuant to Brigade Orders dated the 1st Day of June 1779, he the said Capt did on the 3^d Day of said June, duly warn, & Order his said Company, to March to Peckskill in the State of New York, to Defend against the Enemies of the United States of America & that John Drew Jun^r of said Redding, a Soldier in and belonging to said Company Utterly Neglected & Refused to March As aforesaid, Nor made Satisfaction for said Neglect—as P Writ on file Dated August 27th A D: 1779—

The said Drew was Called at this Court, & made Default of Appearance. Thereupon it is Considered by this Court, that the Delinquent shall pay as a fine to the Treasurer of the Town of Redding Aforesaid, the Sum of One Hundred & Twenty Pounds Lawful Money As a fine for his said Neglect and Also Cost of Prosecution taxt at Eighteen Pounds 12/—and that Excⁿ be granted &c

Exc ⁿ Grant ^d	Septem ^r	30 th	1779
Renewed	Nov.	23	1779
Renewed	April	12,	1780
Renewed	Sept.	8,	1780
Renewed	Nov.	29,	1780
Renewed	Feb ^y	8 th	1781
Renewed	April	18,	1781
Renewed	June	28,	1781
Renewed	March	16,	1782

DREW, PETER. 1754-
Born April 22, 1754.

EDWARDS, JOSEPH, JR.¹

FAIRCHILD, ANDREW.² See Beach, Lazarus.

FAIRCHILD, C.¹

FAIRCHILD, JOSEPH.¹

FAIRCHILD, PETER.²

Peter Fairchild (by such facts as can be ascertained concerning him) appears to have been a prominent citizen, who, at first secretly and afterward openly, favored the royal cause. He represented Redding in the Legislature of 1774, and in April of the following year was commissioned first lieutenant of Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, but resigned. He furnished food, forage, etc., when the troops under Col. Ichabod Lewis came to Redding and disarmed the Tories. See vote of the town Dec. 13, 1775. Probably his real sentiments became public soon after. His name appears no more in the public records. Sabine describes him as "a noted Tory," who fled to Long Island in 1776, eluding all attempts to capture him. He was perhaps the man who late in 1776 served as captain in the Queen's Rangers (Loyalist) under Col. Robert Rogers.

GILBERT, ABNER.¹

GRAY, JAMES.

Mr. Gray was doubtless one of those who joined the Tryon Expedition in April, 1777, in the belief that the colonies would be conquered. He returned, however, in time to save his property from confiscation.

"On Information of the Selectmen of the Town of Redding in Fairfield County shewing to the Special County Court held at Fairfield in and for said County on the 5th Day of August 1777—that their is Real Estate Lying in said Redding which Belongs to James Gray of said [Redding] who has put & Continues to hold & Screen under the Protection of the Ministerial Army &c—said Court Ifsued out a Writ Dated August 7th 1777—to Seize and to hold s^d Estate & to be Dealt with According to Law. ye said Gray was Called at this Court and made Default of Appearance—Wherenpon this Court having Considered the Evidence Relative to said Gray's Screening

himself as aforesaid, Do order that the Real Estate of said Gray According to the Officers Return on said Writ be Leafed out for the use and Benefit of this State, and for that purpose this Court has appointed Thaddeus Benedict — Redding.”

“Whereas the Selectmen of the Town of Redding in Fairfield County did Inform John Read Esq^r Justice of the Peace for said County, that there is Estate in sd Redding that Belongs to James Gray of said Redding who has Gone over to, Joined with & Continues to hold & Screen himself under the Protection of the Ministerial Army &c—the said Gray was Summoned to Appear at this Court to show Reason why his said Estate should not be declared Forfeit &c As P Writ on file Dated October 15th A D 1778 P Adjournment. The said Gray Appeared at this Court to answer to said Complaint. This Court having Examined the Evidence Relative to said Gray’s Screening himself as aforesaid and Considered thereof Give Judgment that said Gray is Not Guilty, and that his Estate be Not Forfeited to & for the use & Benefit of this State—and this Court do Order that he be Dismissed without paying Cost.”—

Feb. 5, 1781, the town voted not to abate the assessments of Mr. Gray and others which had been levied for the purpose of hiring soldiers for the Continental Army.

GRAY, JAMES, JR.

Son of the preceding. He went over to the enemy, and probably remained till the close of the war. See vote of the town Feb. 5, 1781.

GRIFFIN, SILAS.¹

GUYER, DARLING. [Gyer.]

GUYER, JOHN.

GUYER, JOSEPH.

GUYER, { LAZARUS,^{1 2} }
 { NATHAN. } [Gyer; Gyre.]

One of these men is mentioned as a “skipper,” who assisted a number of disaffected persons to escape from Connecticut, having set seven men ashore at Fort Neck Point, L. I., in which act he was discovered by Gilbert Jones, one of the Oyster Bay Committee, who was watching his movements through a spyglass. These men were located at Blue Point, L. I., and both were finally captured with a companion, in a clam boat near Silas Carman’s Landing, Oyster Bay, were examined before Joshua Ketcham and Benjamin

Birdsall on May 26, 1776, officially charged with "treasonable practices against the United States of America"; on May 29th were forwarded by Lieut. John Holliday from Far Rockaway to the custody of Gen. Greene, and on July 18th following were sent to Litchfield jail. They were probably related to the Redding family, evidently residing in some one of our shore towns, and may have crossed over from the mainland and engaged in the work of aiding refugees to escape to the British lines. Perhaps some of our own Tory friends were among their passengers.

GUYER, NATHANIEL.

"Whereas John Gray of Redding in Fairfield Co. Capt. of the 9th Military Co. in the 4th Regt. of Militia in this State did Inform the Judge of Fairfield County Court, that pursuant to Brigade Orders, Dated June 1, 1779,— he the said Capt. did on the 3 Day of June 1779, duly warn and order his said Company to March to Peekskill in the State of New York, for the defense of the United American States and y^t Nath^l Guyer, of said Redding, a Soldier in & Belonging to said Company, Utterly Neglected & Refused to March According to said Order, nor made satisfaction for said neglect— As P Writ on file Dated Aug. 27th 1779. The said Guyer Appeared at this Court to Answer unto said Information, & being put to plead plead Not Guilty & for trial put himself on the Court.

This Court having considered thereof Are of Opinion that the Delinquent is Not Guilty of the Matters Alledged against [him] in said Information— & thereupon this Court do Order that he pay Cost of Prosecution Allowed to be £26—8 Lawful Money."—

GUYER, THADDEUS.

HALL, JOHN.

HALL, CAPT. JOSHUA.

HAMBLETON, WILLIAM.¹

HAWES, PRINCE.

He fled to Long Island in 1776, and the fact was communicated to Gen. Washington.

HAWLEY, ENSIGN SAMUEL.

Samuel Hawley was appointed ensign of the east side company or trainband [11th company, 4th Regt. Militia], in October, 1773. When detachments were ordered from the various companies for the defense of New York in 1776 Ensign Hawley and the superior officers of his company endeavored to prevent the draft, with

results disastrous to themselves. [See Hill, Capt. Daniel.] In April, 1777, Hawley went over to the enemy, probably with the Tryon Expedition, but returned the same year, as shown by his memorial to the Legislature:

"Upon the memorial of Samuel Hawley, of Redding in the county of Fairfield, showing to this Assembly that he is now a prisoner in said county, held to answer for crimes against the State, and that under the influence of a belief that the country would be subdued, he, in April last, left the country and went to the enemy, but being afterwards perswaded that his conduct was unjustifiable and on or about the 10th of November last he was induced by the proclamation of the Hon^{ble} Gen^l Putnam, issued the 17th of November, offering a pardon to such as should return to their habitation to return home, and thereupon he did return home and resign himself up to authority, and took the oath of fidelity, and praying for a pardon of his offence, as per memorial on file: Resolved by this Assembly, that said Samuel Hawley be released from his present confinement on his paying the costs of his prosecution, and that he be discharged, and he is hereby pardoned and discharged from any further prosecution for said offence."

[Rec. State Conn. v t., p. 308: G. A. Jan. 1778.]

HENDRIX, OBED. See Rev. Soldiers.

HERON, WILLIAM.² 1742-1819.

Mystery enshrouds the character and career of William Heron. He was a native of Ireland, a man of education (it is supposed he was a student of Trinity College, Dublin), of aristocratic pretensions, and with political ambitions, which were certainly gratified to a reasonable degree. He was a teacher at Greenfield Hill, a surveyor of county highways, and a long-time resident of Redding, where he probably settled several years previous to the outbreak of hostilities. He soon became a factor in the political life of the town, filled local offices, and during the Revolution rendered service in various capacities under the following appointments: April 2, 1777, on a committee to hire soldiers for the Continental Army; June 28, 1779, delegate to a county convention to consider monetary affairs; March 13, 1780, chosen an Inspector of Provisions; Dec. 27, 1780, on a committee appointed to ascertain the length of time served by soldiers of the town; April 16, 1781, on a Committee of Correspondence relative to monetary and other affairs; Feb. 28, 1782, on committee to class inhabitants for recruiting purposes—these were all town appointments. Also, he represented the town in the General Assembly for four sessions during the war: May, 1778, October, 1779; January, 1780 (ad-

journd session); May, 1781; and at the session of October, 1779, was made a member of the committee appointed to estimate losses incurred by the inhabitants of Norwalk during the preceding July. At the adjourned session of January, 1780, he was appointed a member of the committee designated to investigate certain irregularities existing in the departments of the Quartermaster-General and Commissary-General. Besides this, it is stated he served with credit in the field as a volunteer. After the war his political prestige greatly increased, and he again represented the town at the sessions of October, 1784; May, 1785; October, 1786, to May, 1790, inclusive; October, 1795; May-October, 1796 — a total service of seventeen sessions during eighteen years. None of his fellow townsmen — excepting his powerful political antagonist, Judge Lemuel Sanford — enjoyed the legislative honor so many times.

Such a record indicates both popularity and patriotism, but other facts present this man's character in an unfavorable light. By many of his fellow citizens he was regarded as a secret Tory, and he was openly accused of trafficking with the enemy, though no satisfactory proof of the charge appears to have been produced. The doubt of his integrity outlasted his day, and he is now historically represented as a Tory, and in recent years has been branded as a double-dyed traitor, who served both sides, betrayed and sold the secrets of each to the other, and was actively engaged in a scheme to corrupt one of the prominent officers of the American Army. He was frequently within the British lines under flags of truce, and evidently had ample opportunities for learning (and divulging, if he so desired), the secrets of either side.

Sabine says of him, that on Sept. 4, 1780, he went into the British lines under a flag, and while there gave information to the royal officers, being at this very time in the office of public accounts and possessing the confidence of the Whigs. In this information, which was apparently quite voluminous, Heron is represented as stating that he "was ever an enemy to the declaration of independence, *but he said nothing*, except to the most trusty Loyalists," and further, that he was favorably known to the officers of the Continental Army, "*and is not suspected.*"

Mr. C. B. Todd makes Heron the acknowledged leader of the Redding Tories, and an open champion of the royal cause. But when we consider the severity with which the active Tories were treated such an attitude seems impossible. Had he been an avowed Tory he could not have commanded public confidence, nor enjoyed public favor, but must have submitted to enforced retirement, or ultimately suffered exile. However favorable to the royal cause

his sentiments may have been he always maintained a judicious silence in regard to them, and never entirely lost the confidence of the Whigs.

The discovery, in 1882, of "A Record of Private Intelligence," kept at the headquarters of General Sir Henry Clinton, the British commander at New York in 1781, brought to light certain letters which passed from William Heron to Major Oliver Delancey, the British adjutant-general. Upon the contents of these letters is based the charge of treachery and double-dealing advanced in the paper of Mr. J. G. Woodward, read before the Connecticut Historical Society in 1896. The author's conclusions, as drawn from the evidence before him, are that Heron was a perfidious creature, who, while still active in the councils of the patriots, was, for purposes of personal gain, acting as a paid spy in the British service, and attempting to extort money from the royal authorities in a pretended effort to bring over to the British side a prominent American officer, Gen. S. H. Parsons of the Conn. Line.

A letter from Gen. Parsons to Gen. Washington, dated April 6, 1782 (quoted by Mr. Woodward), gives us what is probably the most faithful portraiture of Heron we are ever likely to have, as well as the best evidence that can be produced in his behalf. Gen. Parsons wrote: . . . I forgot to mention the name of Mr. William Heron of Redding, who has for several years had opportunities of informing himself of the state of the enemy, their designs, and intentions, with more certainty and precision than most men who have been employed. . . . He is a native of Ireland, a man of very large knowledge, and a great share of natural sagacity, united with a sound judgment; but of as unmeaning a countenance as any person in my acquaintance. With this appearance he is as little suspected as any man can be. An officer in the department of the adjutant-general is a countryman and very intimate acquaintance of Mr. Heron, through which channel he has been able frequently to obtain important and very interesting intelligence. . . . He has frequently brought me the most accurate descriptions of the posts occupied by the enemy, and more rational accounts of their numbers, strength, and designs than I have been able to obtain in any other way.

As to his character, I know him to be a consistent, national Whig; he is always in the field in every alarm, and has in every trial proved himself a man of bravery. He has a family and a considerable interest in the state, and from the beginning of the war has invariably followed the measures of the country. . . . In opposition to this, his enemies suggest that he carries on illicit trade with the enemy, but I have lived two years [?] the next door

to him, and am fully convinced he has never had a single article of any kind for sale during that time. . . . I know many persons of more exalted character are also accused, none more than Governor Trumbull, nor with less reason. I believe the governor and Mr. Heron as clear of this business as I am, and I know myself to be totally free from everything which has the least connection with that commerce."

Whether Heron was actually the Judas-like character represented may never be satisfactorily determined. The evidence presented does not seem sufficient to enable us to form a just estimate of his personal integrity. Although his correspondence with Delancey appears to convict him of a dishonorable purpose, it is not wholly improbable that it was conducted in furtherance of some plan for ingratiating himself more thoroughly into the confidence of the British authorities.

But it is at least made clear that Heron was a secret service agent in the employ of civil or military authority — engaged in an occupation in which the means employed, whatever they may be, are generally considered to be justified by the end desired; in which, also, it is often necessary that the spy shall successfully mislead his friends, in order that he may the more completely deceive his enemies; and in which, as an inevitable consequence, he must fall under suspicion among such of his own party as are unacquainted with his true character and motives. Suspicion is rife in times of war, and others besides Heron, engaged in similar service, were branded with a stigma which it was often found difficult to remove. A few cases may be cited in illustration:

Sergeant-Major Champe of Lee's Legion, at the request of his commanding officer, deserted from the American camp, and at the imminent peril of his life, made his way into the British lines for the purpose of effecting the capture of Arnold, and no doubt as to his intended treachery existed in the minds of his comrades until his unexpected return to camp and duty dispelled that belief. Sergeant Daniel Bissell of Windsor, sent within the British lines for the purpose of gaining information and officially proclaimed a deserter in furtherance of his object, was unable either to fully carry out his instructions or to return to the American camp, and was obliged to enroll himself in the enemy's service and remain virtually a prisoner for thirteen months. Although his character was afterward fully vindicated, he suffered annoyance in after years from imputations of disloyalty. Enoch Crosby of Danbury, one of the most active of the patriot spies, was doubted by both parties. Heron, though less exposed, was not more fortunate in disarming suspicion.

Further inquiry of this man's personality reveals little. Doubtless he possessed natural qualifications for his peculiar task—a talent for intrigue, a deeply secretive nature. The "unmeaning countenance" never betrayed the secrets it masked. The oft-repeated remark attributed to him—"We must keep down the underbrush"—applied to his humbler fellow men, reveals his aristocratic tendency, and the probable source of much unfriendliness toward him, which would naturally tend to keep alive reports unfavorable to his reputation. A desire for worldly gain is also indicated—he was a thrifty citizen. He was respected by the best people of the community; one of his daughters married a son of his old opponent Judge Sanford. Whether he cleared his name from imputations of dishonor, or, disdaining concessions to popular opinion, left his case to the judgment of posterity cannot be told, but it may be an appeal from the biased judgment of his countrymen to the bar of eternal justice that is graven beneath his name on the tall slab which marks his resting-place in Christ Church Yard:

In Memory of
WILLIAM HERON ESQ.
who was born in the City of Cork, Ireland, 1742.
and died Jan. 8, 1819.
"I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that
he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth."

Ample material for the study of the career of Heron and other secret service agents of the Revolution may be found in Sabine's "American Loyalists," Thacher's "Military Journal," Todd's "History of Redding," Bailey's "History of Danbury," Stiles' "Ancient Windsor," J. G. Woodward's "Examination of the Charge of Treason against Gen. S. H. Parsons," Spencer's Hist. of the U. S., v. 2, bk. 3, p. 102.

HILL, CAPT. DANIEL. 1726-1805.

Born Jan. 26, 1726. Son-in-law of Rev. John Beach.

Capt. Daniel Hill commanded the 11th (east side) company of the 4th Militia Regt. at the beginning of the Revolution, and, with his subaltern officers, endeavored to prevent the detaching of troops from his command for the defense of New York in 1776. The charge against these officers is annexed:

"Whereas information has been given to the Assembly that Capt. Daniel Hill, Lieut. Peter Lyon, and Ensign Samuel Hawley, all of the 11th company in the fourth regiment in this Colony under the command of Gold Selleck Silliman Esq^r, colonel of said regiment, have

instead of forwarding, as it was their duty to do endeavored to obstruct and embarrass, and have in fact neglected and refused to obey certain orders given out to said officers by said colonel in pursuance of orders from the Governor, the Captain General, sometime in March last, for the purpose of inlisting or detaching a certain number in said company to march for New York, which orders said officers have severally contemptuously disobeyed and greatly obstructed the execution thereof: Whereupon this Assembly order and decree, that a precept be issued forth by the Secretary of this Colony immediately, to arrest the bodies of them the said Daniel Hill, Peter Lyon and Samuel Hawley respectively, and them have before this Assembly to answer to the said information and further dealt with as to justice appertains, and that Colo. Silliman with other proper evidences be also cited to appear."

[Rec. State Com. 1777, v. 1, p. 427.]

The records further state:

"Upon the complaint of General Sylliman against sundry military companies and military officers in the county of Fairfield for disobedience &c . . . it is resolved by this Assembly . . . that the east military company in the town of Redding be and the same is hereby dissolved, and annexed to the west military company in said town . . . and that Daniel Hill of Reading . . . also pay the cost arisen in the premises allowed to be two pounds one shilling and six pence. . . . and that execution issue for the same."

[Rec. State Com. 1777 — v 1, p 427.]

Being in this manner deprived of both rank and command Capt. Hill offered no further resistance to the patriots but remained a passive spectator of events till the close of the war. He died July 11, 1805, and is buried in Christ Church Yard.

HILL, ERSKINE.¹

HILL, EZEKIEL. See vote of the town Jan. 8, 1781.

HOYT, JAMES.¹

HOYT, SAMUEL, JR.¹

JACKSON, PETER.¹

JARVIS, SAMUEL.²

"Mr. Samuel Jarvis of Redding, Conn, came to Amenia in the latter part of the century. . . . He was of an English family of good standing, many of whom adhered to the royal side in the Revolution. It was a brother of Mr. Jarvis, who led the British into Danbury when they burnt it, and who, after the war, went to Canada, and entered into the service of the crown."

[Early History of Amenia, N. Y.]

JUDD, JONATHAN.¹

JUDD, SAMUEL.¹ Father of the others.

JUDD, SAMUEL, JR.¹

JUDD, WILLIAM.¹

KANE, BARNARD.¹

Entered the service of the crown and became a captain in the New York Volunteers.

KEELER, BARNHARD.² 1761-1827.

A British soldier, said to have deserted from Tryon's column in the Danbury Expedition. Generally spoken of as a Hessian, though no Hessians are known to have accompanied the British. He settled in Redding, married Sarah Clugston Jan. 1, 1793, and left descendants. Known to later generations as "Uncle Barney" Keeler. Died March 5, 1827. Buried at Umpawaug.

KELLOGG, EZRA.¹

KNAPP, ANDREW.

KNAPP, DAVID. See town vote Feb. 5, 1781.

KNAPP, DAVID (JR.?).

Thought to be the son of the preceding. In 1782 Knapp was at New York, a Loyalist Associator enrolled for settlement at Shelburne, Nova Scotia, in the following year, with a family of two persons. At the peace he went from New York to Shelburne, where the crown granted him 50 acres of land, one town and one water lot. His losses sustained in consequence of his loyalty were estimated at £230.

KNAPP, JONATHAN.

Fled to Long Island in 1776.

KNAPP, MOSES.¹

LACY, STEPHEN.

This man fled to Long Island in 1776, and the fact was communicated to Washington.

LAYNE, JOHN. [Lane.]

LEE, ENOS. See vote of the town Feb. 5, 1781.

Died April 25, 1796.

LEE, ENOS (JR.) See Beach, Lazarus. See also town vote Feb. 5, 1781.

[It is not definitely known which of the above signed the Association.]

LEE, JOIN. 1749-1813.

Was appointed administrator of his father's estate (about 1796). Probably living in Redding at that time. Died Feb. 22, 1813, at Roxbury, N. Y.

LEE, NATHAN. See Beach, Lazarus.

LEE, NATHANIEL. May be identical with Nathan.

LEE, NEHEMLAH.¹

LEE, SILAS.

LEE, WILLIAM.

LYON, AARON.²

Fled to Long Island in 1776 and the fact was communicated to Washington.

LYON, LIEUT. DANIEL. See vote of the town Feb. 5, 1781.

LYON, DANIEL, 3d.^{1, 2}

Fled to Long Island in 1776 and the fact was communicated to Washington.

LYON, EBENEZER.¹

LYON, ELL.

LYON, EZEKIEL.

Fled to Long Island in 1776 and the fact was communicated to Washington.

LYON, GERSHOM, JR.¹

LYON, JABEZ.

Died Oct. 20, 1777.

LYON, JESSE.¹

LYON, JOHN.

John Lyon was a farmer who owned about 100 acres of land in Redding, part of which he had inherited from his father. Upon this property he had two houses, one of which was rented for £4 a year. He had also a half-interest in a schooner, and appears to have been an energetic and successful business man. In his memorial to the British government he states that from the first he favored the royal authority, and exerted himself to the utmost in its behalf, even at the hazard of his life; and at an early period was under banishment through fear of the rebels to whom he made himself obnoxious by signing the "Reading Resolves" against Congress and Committees, which document he personally carried to Rivington, the king's printer at New York, at the request of other signers of the instrument, who authorized its publication. As early as March, 1775, he was seized by a mob, ill-treated, and robbed. It was perhaps at this time that his merchandise at Mill River, valued at £500, was also seized, but this he afterward recovered. He was finally obliged to fly to the British lines for protection, reaching them in May or June, 1776, being the first man from Redding to join the British. He entered the military service of the crown and served as a volunteer one year, assisted in raising the Loyalist regiment known as the King's Rangers, under warrant from Col. Robert Rogers, the commander of the regiment; obtained 22 recruits for this corps in Fairfield County, and also acted as guide during the war. Major Upham testified to his services and loyalty. At the peace he left New York with the first fleet, embarking in the transport *Union* April 11, 1783, with his wife and two sons, Reuben and John, Jr., and settled at Kingston, Nova Scotia, on a small bay out of Bellisle Bay. He was a vestryman of the first Episcopal church established in Kingston.

For several months after Lyon's disappearance from Redding no legal action was taken against him, but within a year entries of proceedings began to appear in the files of the County Court:

Fairfield. April County Court A D 1777.

"On an Information of the Selectmen of the Town of Redding to the Adj. County Court held at Fairfield on the first Tuesday of March A D 1777—Showing that there is real Estate lying in Redding that Belongs to John Lyon of said Redding who has put & continues to hold & screen himself under the protection of the Ministerial Army said Adj^d County Court ordered a Writ According to Law to seize

& hold said Real Estate as P Writ dated March 10th 1777 may appear. The delinquent Lyon was called at this Court and made default of appearance. Whereupon this Court having considered the Evidences relative to the sd Lyon screening himself as aforesaid, do order & direct that the Real Estate of the said Lyon according to the Constable's return on said Writ be leased for the benefit of this State and for that purpose Mr. Ephraim Robbins of sd Redding is appointed by this Court."

This was immediately followed by seizure of goods and chattels:

"On an information of the Selectmen of the town of Redding in Fairfield County, Shewing to Lemuel Sanford Justice of the Peace for said County that there are goods Chattles and effects in sd Redding that belong to John Lyon of said Redding who has joined the Ministerial Army & screened himself under them, said Justice issued this Writ according to Law to seize & hold the goods chattels & effects of the sd Lyon as Pr writ & Complaint dated March 28th A D 1777. Said Lyon was called at this court and made default of appearance. This Court having heard the evidences relative to the sd Lyon's screening himself as aforesaid, & Considered thereof, do order & direct that the Goods Chattles & effects of the sd Lyon according to the Constable's return on said Writ & Complaint be forfeited to the Use and benefit of this State and y^t they be fold according to law.

Execution granted, Apl 18, 1777."

Forfeiture of estate was decreed about a year and a half later:

"Whereas the Selectmen of the Town of Redding in Fairfield County did Inform John Read Sq^r Justice of the Peace for said County that there is Estate in said Redding which belongs to John Lyon of said Redding who has Joined—put & continues to hold himself under the protection of the Ministerial Army &c—said Lyon was summoned to appear at this Court to shew Reason why his said Estate should not be Declared Forfeit &c As Pr Writ on file Dated Oct^r 13th A D 1778 P Adjournment—the said Lyon was called at this Court & made Def^t of Appearance. Thereupon this Court having Considered the Evidence Relative to the sd Lyon's Joining himself as aforesaid do order that the Estate of said Lyon be & the same is hereby declared Forfeit to & for the use and Benefit of this State, & that the same be Further Dealt with According to Law."

The estate was sold accordingly. Stephen Betts bought part. William Heron bought one of the houses.

Lyon's losses in lands, houses, stock, furniture, shipping interests, etc., he estimated at £1,790:14:6. He presented claims to about this amount and was allowed £290 in satisfaction thereof.

LYON, JONATHAN.¹

LYON, JOSEPH.¹

Joseph Lyon, a brother of John, was a farmer and a resident of Fairfield, but owned about 150 acres of land in Redding, which was confiscated because of his adherence to the royal cause. Of this about 35 acres was left him by his father's will in 1750; the remainder he purchased at various times from Henry Lyon, Peter Lyon, Hez. and Isaac Osborne, and David Whitlock. He was always a warm friend of Great Britain, and refused to sign an association with the Whigs, and was therefore publicly advertised as an enemy to America, as were all others who refused to sign. In 1775 he signed a protest against the proceedings of Congress, pledging himself to oppose such proceedings. In consequence of his acts of loyalty he was much persecuted; was at one time very ill-treated by a mob, and was obliged to secrete himself. On one occasion he, with Ephraim Deforest, was hidden in the woods for thirty-three days, and while in hiding Lyon built a cave for persecuted Loyalists. He found no opportunity to escape to the British lines till April, 1777, when Tryon's Expedition marched through the town, and he joined it, and returned with it to New York, where he entered the regiment known as the Associated Loyalists, served as guide under General Tryon at Fairfield (1779?), and on several occasions afterward as volunteer at Lloyd's Neck. In April, 1783, he removed to Kingston, N. S., in the transport *Union*, and was appointed one of the wardens of the first Episcopal church established in that settlement. His land in Redding was advertised and sold, and his total losses in lands, stock, tools, and furniture he estimated at £1,150, for which claim the British government allowed him £524.

LYON, LIEUT. PETER.

Lieut. Peter Lyon was one of the officers of the east side military company who endeavored to prevent the detaching of soldiers for the defense of New York in 1776. He went over to the enemy, and proceedings were begun against his estate:

"On Information of the Selectmen of the Town of Redding in Fairfield County showing the Adj'd County Court held at Fairfield in and for said County the 1st Tuesday of March 1777—That their is Real Estate Lying in Redding which Belongs to Peter Lyon of said Redding who has put and Continues to hold and Screen himself under the Protection of the Ministerial Army &c—A Writ was Issued out by order of said Court to Seize and to hold said Estate, and to be dealt with According to Law—the said Lyon was Called at this Court and made Default of Appearance—This Court having Considered the Evidence Relative to said Lyon's Screening himself As

aforesaid—Do Order that the Real Estate of said Lyon According to the Officer's Return on said writ be leafed out for the use and Benefit of this State—and for that purpose this Court has appointed Thad^s Benedict—Redding.”

Execution was then granted on his chattels:

“On Information of the Selectmen of the Town of Redding in Fairfield County Shewing to Lemuel Sanford Esq^r Justice of the peace for said County that there is Goods Chattles and Effects in said Redding which belongs to Peter Lyon of said Redding—who has put and Continues to hold & Screen himself under the Protection of the Ministerial Army &c—said Justice Issued his Writ Dated March 28th 1777—To Seize & to hold said Estate—and to be Dealt with According to Law—The said Lyon was Called at this Court, and made Default of Appearance—This Court having Considered the Evidence Relative to said Lyon's Screening himself As aforesaid—Do order and Direct that the Goods & Effects of the said Lyon, According to the Officer's Return on said Writ be forfeited to the use and Benefit of this State, and that they be sold According to Law—and that Execⁿ be granted &c—

Execⁿ Gran^d Dec. 10th 1777.”

No record of forfeiture of real estate is found. Lieut. Lyon died (perhaps in the British service) some time previous to Feb. 5, 1781, at which time the town refused to abate the assessment for recruiting purposes levied upon the property of his widow.

LYON, THOMAS.¹

MALLERY, JOHN. See Rev. Soldiers.

MALLERY, JONATHAN, JR.

Lyon's list of signers has “John Jr.”—perhaps identical with “Jonathan, Jr.”

MALLERY, NATHAN, JR.¹

MANROW, DAVID. [Munroe.]

MANROW, WILLIAM. See Rev. Soldiers.

McNEIL, CHARLES.

Went over to the enemy and served as Captain-Lieutenant in the Prince of Wales American Volunteers.

McNEIL, NEIL.

The name of Neil McNeil frequently appears in the court records in actions for book debt, brought against him by one

Manuel Myers of New York. He was perhaps a merchant, whose trade suffered because of the state of the times and his political affiliations. Is probably the same man who led a company of Loyalists to Annapolis, N. S., and settled there.

MEEKER, EPHRAIM.

MEEKER, JONATHAN. 1733-1813.

Died Jan. 17, 1813. Buried in Christ Church Yard.

MILLS, EBENEZER.¹

MOREHOUSE, DANIEL. 1758-1835.

This man is believed to be the same of whom Sabine says: "He became an officer in the Queen's Rangers, and retired at the close of the war on half pay. He went to New Brunswick, and was a magistrate, and a major in the militia. He died in the County of York, in 1835, aged 77."

MOREHOUSE, JOHN.¹ 1751-1839.

Probably the man who "settled in Nova Scotia, and at his decease was one of the oldest magistrates in the colony. He died on Digby Neck, in 1839." [Sabine.]

MORGAN, CAPT. JAMES. See town votes Feb. 5-19, 1781.

MUNGER, CAPT. SIMEON. 1752-1833.

Simeon Munger was evidently an estimable citizen, whose sentiments, though favorable to the crown, were not actively displayed during the Revolution. After its close he became popular in public life, and represented the town in the General Assembly for fifteen sessions: October, 1793; May-October, 1797; May, 1798; May-October, 1799; May, 1800; October, 1801-04-05; May-October, 1806; May, 1807; October, 1808-15.

Died Oct. 21, 1833. Buried in Christ Church Yard.

MUNSON, THOMAS.

NORTON, DR. ASA.

OLMSTED, ELEAZER.

PATCHEN, ANDREW.

A resident of Redding and a signer of the "Resolves," who was obliged to quit home soon after signing that document. He

went first to Johnstown (?) in 1775, and from there to Long Island, and removed his effects there. The Comm. Committee of Safety attempted to capture him, but he secreted himself, and in August, 1776, was obliged to fly for protection to Gen. Howe on Staten Island. Here he entered the company of Guides [Guides and Pioneers?], and was immediately employed by Sir William Howe to carry dispatches and warrants for raising men to the Loyalists throughout Long Island. He was finally taken prisoner, carried to Seabrooke [Saybrook?] and tried for his life, was acquitted, but kept in confinement till January, 1777, when he escaped and joined Col. Fanning's corps [King's American Regiment] on Long Island, and continued in service. In October, 1777, he lost his cattle and sheep on Long Island, captured by a party under Capt. Ebenezer Deighton. For more than two years he was employed by Sir Henry Clinton on secret service in Connecticut and elsewhere. When the French fleet came in 1778 he tried to remove his effects from Brookhaven, L. I., to New York. For this purpose he obtained a pass from Gen. Tryon and Col. Fanning in April, and in May following placed his goods on board John Ming's sloop for removal, paying \$32 for the service, and while lying at Fire Island Inlet, South Bay, ready to go out in the morning he and his vessel were captured by a whaleboat party under Capt. Ebenezer Deighton (probably) and carried to New London. Patchen's effects, — provisions, furniture, clothing, etc., — were inventoried by one of Capt. Deighton's sergeants, and afterward sold at vendue. Patchen himself was finally exchanged, returned to Long Island, and served in the King's American Regiment till discharged by Gen. Carleton Sept. 19, 1781, and during the following year was employed by the general in secret service in Connecticut and elsewhere. He left New York with the first fleet in April, 1783, and settled at Kingston, Nova Scotia, obtaining his lands there in August of that year. He was one of the first vestrymen of Trinity Church, Kingston.

Mr. Patchen estimated the value of the live stock lost on Long Island at £68, and his loss on household furniture and provisions at £208, a total of £276. He presented claims for £170, and was allowed £40 thereon.

PATCHEN, ASAEL.

PERCY, EZRA. [Perry?]

PICKET, JOHN. [Pickwit.]

PICKET, JOHN, JR.

PICKET, NATHANIEL.¹

PLATT, ABEL.¹

PLATT, HEZEKIAH. See town votes Feb. 5-19, 1781.

PLATT, ISAAC. See Rev. Soldiers.

PLATT, JOSEPH.¹ See Rev. Soldiers.

PLATT, JOSIAH.¹

PLATT, OBADIAH.

See note to Lyon's list of signers of the Association.

PLATT, TIMOTHY.

PLATT, ZEBULON. See town vote Feb. 19, 1781.

RAYMOND, JOHN.

READ, DANIEL.

One Daniel Read was a soldier in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, 5th Regt. Conn. Line, in the Northern Campaign, being discharged from service Nov. 28, 1775. The name does not appear again in the military records of the state, and it seems evident that this man became disaffected and went over to the enemy, forfeiting his property in consequence of this action, as shown by the records annexed:

"On Information of the Selectmen of the Town of Redding in Fairfield County shewing to the Adj'd County Court held at Fairfield in and for [said] County on the 1st Tuesday of March 1777 — That there is Real Estate Lying in said Redding which Belongs to Daniel Read of said Redding who has put and Continues to hold and Screen himself under the protection of the Ministerial Army &c — A Writ was Issued out by Order of said Court Dated March 10th 1777 — To Seize and to Hold said Estate and to be Dealt with According to Law — the said Read was Called at this Court made Default of Appearance — This Court have Considered the Evidence Relative to said Read's Screening himself As aforesaid, Do order that the Real Estate of said Read According to the Officer's Return on said Writ be Leafed out for the use and Benefit of this State and for that purpose of this Court has appointed Thaddeus Benedict — Redding."

"On Information of the Selectmen of the Town of Redding in Fairfield Co. — Shewing to Lemuel Sanford Esq^r — Justice of the peace for said County — that there are Goods Chattles & Effects in

said Redding which Belongs to Daniel Read of said Redding who has put and Continues to hold and Screen himself under the Protection of the Ministerial Army &c—said Justice Issued a Writ Dated March 28th 1777—To Seize and to hold said Estate and to be Dealt with According to Law—the said Read was Called at this Court—and made Default of Appearance—This Court having Considered the Evidence Relative to said Read's Screening himself As aforesaid to Order that the Goods & Effects of the said Read according to the Officer's Return on said Writ be forfeited for the use and Benefit of this State—and that they be sold According to Law and that Execⁿ be Gran^d &c.

Excⁿ Gran^d Dec. 10th 1777."

"Whereas the Selectmen of the Town of Redding in Fairfield County did Inform John Read Esq^r Justice of the Peace in said County—that there is Estate in said Redding which Belongs to Daniel Read lately of said Redding—who has gone over to, put Joined & Continues to hold & Screen himself under the Protection of the Enemies of the United States of America, said Read was summon'd to appear at this Court, to show Reason why his said Estate should not be Declared Forfeit &c As P Writ on file Dated Oct. 15. 1778 P Adjournment, the said Read was called at this Court, & made Default of Appearance. Thereupon this Court having Considered the Evidence Relative to said Read's Screening himself As Aforsaid, Do order & Direct that the Estate of said Read be Forfeited to & for the use & Benefit of this State & that the same be Further Dealt with According to Law."

ROBBINS, EPHRAIM. See Rev. Soldiers.

ROWELL, JAMES.¹

ROWLAND, ISRAEL.

"Upon the memorial of Israel Rowland, of Redding in the county of Fairfield, shewing to this Assembly that in April last he was persuaded and induced to believe that the country would be conquered, and that through fear only he joined the troops of the enemy, supposing they would remain in Redding where they then were, and that he then reluctantly went away with the enemy from whom he never dared to return till about the 4th of December when relying on the faith of the proclamation of the Hon^{ble} Gen^l Putnam he returned to Redding and resigned himself to the authority, not supposing it necessary for him to go to Gen^l Putnam, and was by the authority committed to goal where he is now a prisoner; and the memorialist prays this Assembly to grant a pardon, as per memorial on file; Resolved by this Assembly that a pardon be granted, and free pardon is hereby granted to said Israel Rowland for his said offence upon his paying all cost that has arisen in the premises."

[Rec. State Com., v. 1, p. 498; G. A., Jan. 8, 1778.]

SANFORD, EPHRAIM.²

In a list of persons whose estates were ordered to be leased for the use and benefit of the state [Rev. War, vol. 34], appears the name of Ephraim Sanford. No public records are found relating to him. Sabine mentions an Ephraim Sanford, who, "in 1776, abandoned his farm, stock, and produce, and joined the royal army," but locates him in Salem, N. Y.

SANFORD, JOHN. 1739-1784.

Born April 26, 1739. Son-in-law of Rev. John Beach.

That a family relationship to the Rev. John Beach should tend to confirm and stimulate loyalty to the cause of the crown is not to be wondered at: to what extent John Sanford carried its manifestations is unknown—perhaps no further than to be too openly outspoken in the expression of his sentiments. Whatever the occasion given for the course of procedure adopted he was placed under arrest as an enemy to America and sent as a prisoner to Mansfield, Conn., from whence he was finally paroled under bond, and returned to Redding, where he remained quietly till the close of the war. The state records make this reference to his case:

"An order was given to the committee of prisoners at Mansfield, to take a bond of John Sanford [a person confined in Mansfield, an enemy to this country] for 1000 pounds, conditioned that whereas the said John Sanford is found guilty of being inimical and dangerous to this and the rest of the United States of Am^a. Ordered, to be removed and sent to the Governor and Committee of Safety to have his place of residence assigned, and hath for some time resided in Mansfield according to said order, and now moving for liberty to return to Reading for the settlement of his mother's estate, and promising his good behaviour—now if the said John Sanford shall well and truly return to Reading, dwell and abide within and not depart out of the limits of said Town, and shall do nor say nothing in prejudice of the interests or rights of this or any other of the rest of the United States of Am^a or any of the measures pursuing by them for their defense, and shall not hold any correspondence with or give any intelligence to the enemies of said States, and shall repair to any place assigned by the Governor and Committee of Safety of this State, upon requisition, then the foregoing bond to be void, else, to remain in full force and virtue, and upon his executing said bond, to give said John Sanford a permit to return to Reading without molestation e/c e/c."

Mr. Sanford died April 18, 1784, and is buried in Christ Church Yard.

[Beach-Sanford Family History.]

SEELEY, NEHEMIAH.

SEELEY, NEHEMIAH, JR.

SEYMOUR, JOHN.

SHERWOOD, JOHN.

SMITH, JOHN.^{1 2}

This is the name (probably assumed) of the deserter who was shot on Gallows Hill. He was a youth of about seventeen years, an Englishman by birth, who had been a soldier with Burgoyne, was taken prisoner at Saratoga, and afterward enlisted in the American Army. The contrast between his condition as a well-fed, paid, clothed, and disciplined soldier of the British Army, and the privations he was compelled to endure in the American service, caused him to falter in loyalty to his new allegiance, and with hot-headed indiscretion he declared his intention of returning to the British, and made the attempt, for which he paid the forfeit of his life.

ST. JOHN, NEHEMIAH.¹

STURGIS, BENJAMIN. [Sturges.]

STURGIS, EBENEZER.¹

STURGIS, EBENEZER, 2d.

See vote of the town Jan. 8, 1781. This evidently refers to Ebenezer, 2d, who was a resident.

TAYLOR, GILEAD.²

A Tory of Danbury whose estates were confiscated. Perhaps the same man who bought Jabez Williams' house and home-lot in Lunetown in 1784.

TAYLOR, JABEZ, JR.¹

TAYLOR, PRESERVED.

Preserved Taylor was an old resident of Redding—the father of eleven children born between 1765 and 1785. He went over to the enemy, but could not have remained with them long, as his residence in the town was practically continuous for at least twenty years. Measures were taken to confiscate his property, which were doubtless suspended upon his return:

"On Information of the Selectmen of the Town of Redding in Fairfield [county] shewing the special County Court held at Fairfield in & for said County on the 6th Day of August 1777—that there is Real Estate Lying in said Redding which Belongs to Preserved Taylor of said Redding who has put and Continues to hold and Screen himself under the Protection of the Ministerial Army &c—A Writ was issued out by order of said Court Dated August 7th 1777 To Seize and to hold said Estate—and to be Dealt with According to Law—the said Taylor was Called at this Court made Default of Appearance—This Court have Considered the Evidences Relative to said Taylor's Screening himself As aforesaid do order that the Real Estate of said Taylor According to the Officer's Return on said Writ be Leafed out for the use and Benefit of this State and for that purpose this Court has appointed Thad^s Benedict—Redding."

"On Information of the Selectmen of the Town of Redding in Fairfield County Shewing to John Read Esq^r Justice of the peace for said County that there are Goods Chattles and Effects in said Redding which Belongs to Preserved Taylor of said Redding who has put and Continues to hold and Screen himself under the Protection of the Ministerial Army &c said Justice Issued his writ Dated May 29th 1777—To Seize and to hold said Estate to be Dealt with According to Law, the said Taylor Being Called at this Court made Default of Appearance—This Court having Considered the Evidences Relative to said Taylor's Screening himself As aforesaid—Do order and Direct that the Goods and Effects of the said Taylor According to the officers Return on said Writ Be Forfeited for the use and Benefit of this State, and that they be sold According to Law—and that Excⁿ be granted &c—

Excⁿ Granted Dec. 12th 1777."

No further record of forfeiture found. Taylor evidently returned after the publication of Gen. Putnam's proclamation.

TAYLOR, SILAS.¹

THORNE, PETER.¹ 1757-1844.

Settled in Nova Scotia, and died in Wilmot, in that province.

TURNEY, DAVID.

WHEELER, CALVIN.¹

WHEELER, ENOS.

WHEELER, LAZARUS.

WHITLOCK, EBENEZER.¹

WHITLOCK, EPHRAIM.

WHITLOCK, HEZEKIAH.¹

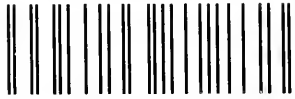
WHITLOCK, NEHEMIAH.¹

WILLIAMS, BENJAMIN.¹

WILLIAMS, EBENEZER.

[*Note.* — Complete copies of the Loyalist claims may be found at the New York Public Library, New York city.]

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