

GC
974.601
F16H

M. L.

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

✓

ROGER AVERILL.

Roger Averill was born in Salisbury, in Litchfield Co., Conn., on the 14th day of August, 1809. His father, Nathaniel P. Averill, and his mother, Mary Whittlesey, were natives of Washington, in the same county, and were worthy representatives of the best type of the New England character.

Mr. Averill received his early training on the farm, and was thoroughly impressed with a sense of the value of time and of the importance of personal effort to achieve success. Habits of industry were formed in youth, and continued in practice in after-life. Every facility which the best common schools could furnish was placed within his reach for the acquisition of knowledge and mental improvement; and fortunately for him his native town had within its limits two valuable public libraries, to which he had free access. These proved to be of inestimable advantage in supplying him with the means of acquiring knowledge from books. They were often consulted and much read, and greatly contributed to the proper unfolding and moulding of his character and shaping his subsequent life.

At the age of eighteen years Mr. Averill commenced teaching a common school, and at the same time he began the study of the Latin without the aid of an instructor. Self-reliant and ambitious, he made considerable progress in preparatory studies before he fully decided to take a college course, and his friends had no knowledge of his wishes or his intentions in regard to an education. His older brother, Chester Averill, then a graduate of and a professor in Union College, New York, learning that some progress had been made in preparatory studies, favored his continuance in them, with a view to a full course, and furnished the necessary and appropriate books. Thus encouraged and strengthened, he at once decided to go to college, and applied himself vigorously and wholly to the work of preparation.

In 1828 he became a member of the freshman class in Union College, and graduated with honor and distinction in 1832. He remained at college a resident graduate for a few months, and then returned to Salisbury and opened a select school, which proved to be a complete success. The number of applications for admission was greater than could be accommodated. The people of the town took measures to erect immediately a suitable permanent academy to meet the public wants. Mr. Averill continued as principal of this school for one year, and when it was in a full tide of prosperity he abandoned school-teaching and commenced the study of law.

He entered the office of the Hon. Samuel Church, then a judge of the Supreme Court, who afterwards became chief justice of the State of Connecticut. He was admitted to the bar of Litchfield County in 1836, and at once opened an office for the practice of law in Salisbury. He had immediately his full share of the law business of that and the neighboring towns in

that part of the county, and had the confidence and support of his fellow-citizens, who conferred upon him many official trusts and responsibilities.

He represented the town of Salisbury in the General Assembly in 1843. He removed to Danbury in 1849, where he now resides. Since his removal he has held various public and responsible offices. Two years he was judge of the Court of Probate for the district of Danbury, twelve years a trustee of the State Normal School at New Britain, and a member of the State Board of Education for three years. Four years, from 1862 to 1866, he was Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Connecticut. For many years he has been and now is a director in the Danbury National Bank and a trustee of the savings bank of Danbury; also a director and treasurer of the Danbury Mutual Fire Insurance Company from the time of its organization in 1851.

In 1868 he represented the town of Danbury in the Legislature of this State.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Maria D. White, of Danbury, who died in February, 1861, leaving four children,—two daughters and two sons, the latter being members of the legal profession in practice in this State. His present wife was Miss Mary A. Perry, of Southport, Conn.

EDWARD SMITH DAVIS.

Edward Smith Davis comes of Welsh ancestry, who settled in Hartford as early as 1640. His grandfather was captured during the Revolution as one of the prominent citizens of Bloomfield and released on parole. His father, Caleb Smith Davis, was a farmer in Bloomfield, N. J. He served in the war of 1812-14. The sword worn by him as major is still in the possession of his son. His children were Louisa J., Charles M., Joseph H., Edward S., and Mary W., all of whom are living and all save one have families. It is a remarkable fact, worthy of record, that there has been but one death in this family in fifty-eight years. E. S. Davis remained with his father until his twentieth year, receiving academical educational advantages. At this age he went to Boston to engage in the manufacture of paper boxes, the business being at this time in its infancy. He took charge of business already established by his brother-in-law, S. A. Brower, the pioneer paper-box maker in this country, who is still living at an advanced age. The business was in charge of an agent, whom young Davis soon discovered to be conducting it dishonestly, much to Mr. Brower's loss.

In 1852, Mr. Davis came to Danbury, borrowing six dollars to defray the expenses of the journey. He came to engage in his present business of box-making, with Mr. Brower as silent partner. This copartnership lasted one and a half years, at the end of which

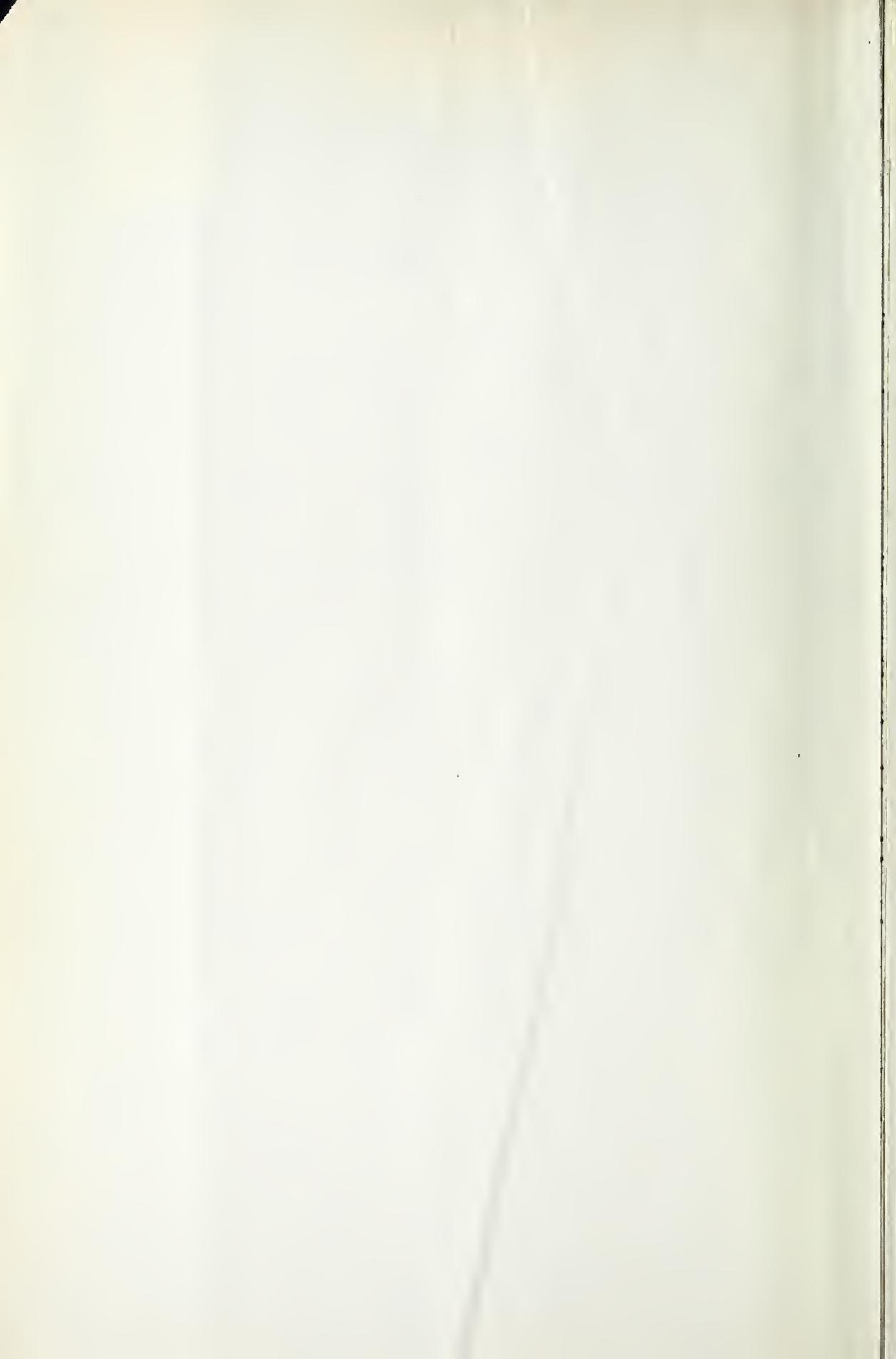
GEN



ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

3 1833 01146 1289

GC
974.601
F16H



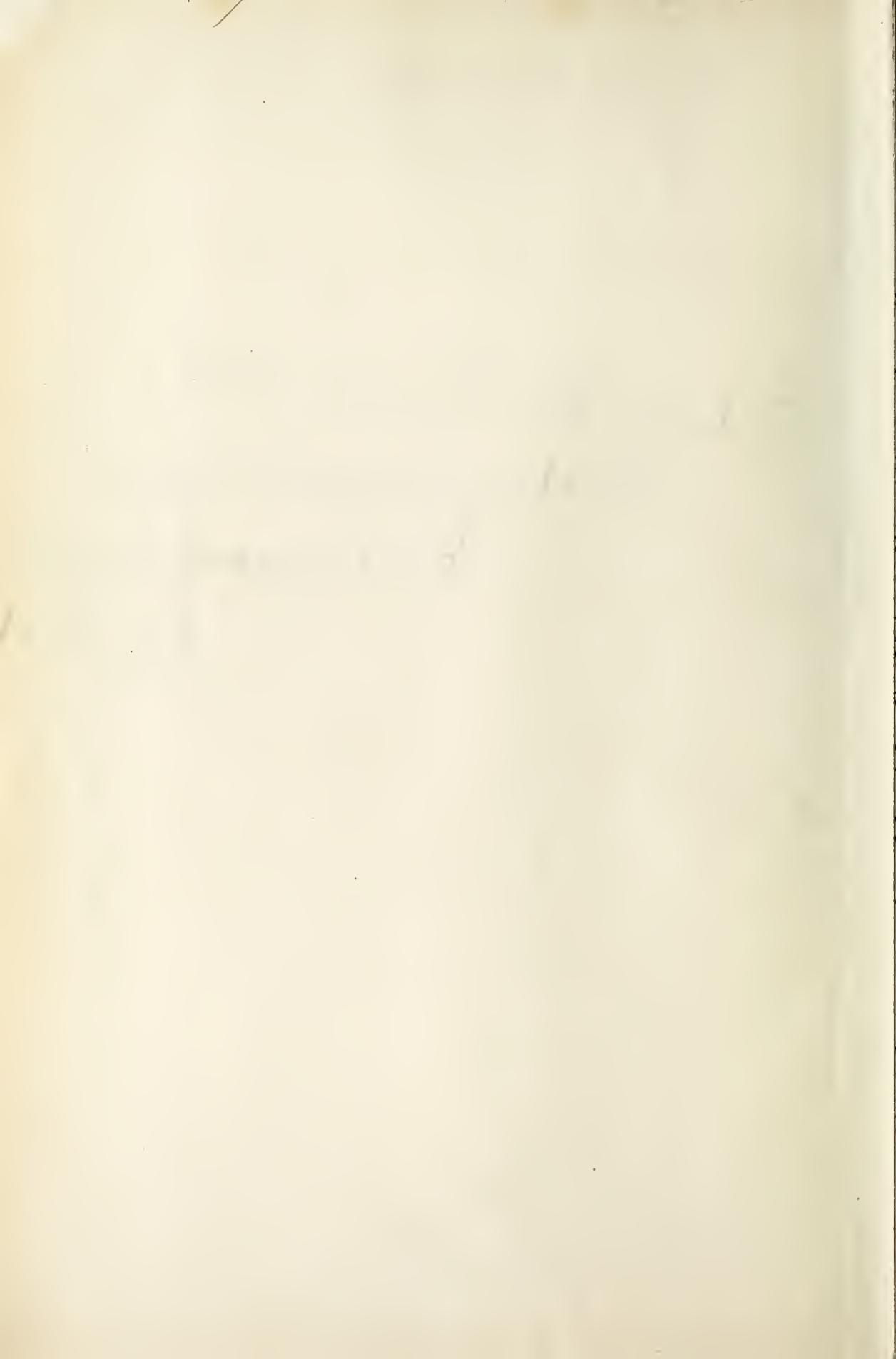


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

C. S. Bradley
August 4, 1928

Edna C. Goodsell,
90 Hazelwood Ave.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

3/¹⁹⁰¹
19/1901.



HISTORY
OF
FAIRFIELD COUNTY,

CONNECTICUT,

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF ITS

PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

COMPILED UNDER THE SUPERVISION

OF

D. HAMILTON. HURD.

PHILADELPHIA:

J. W. LEWIS & CO.,

1881.

- 1818.—Peter Hurd, Foster Hurlbert, Eli Ruggles.
 1819.—Steven Gregory, Zar Nearing, Elijah Terrill.
 1820.—Zar Nearing, Jabez Hurd, Abel Booth.
 1821.—Jabez Hurd, Zalmon Goodsell, David Meeker.
 1822.—Zar Nearing, William Meeker, Samuel Merwin, Jr.
 1823.—Zalmon Goodsell, Agur Tomlinson, Isaac Babbitt.
 1824.—Zerah S. A. Peck, Henry Peck, Benjamin Lake.
 1825-26.—John B. Sanford, Heman Burch, Wait S. Northrop.
 1827.—Wait S. Northrop, Heman Burch, Eleazer D. Hawley.
 1828.—Elmore B. Northrop, Eleazer D. Hawley, Wait S. Northrop.
 1829-30.—Wait S. Northrop, Eli Hamlin, Elmore B. Northrop.
 1831.—Eli Hamlin, Zar Starr, Jr., Alonzo Beers.
 1832.—Zar Starr, Jr., David A. Foster, Alonzo Beers.
 1833.—Zar Starr, Jr., Henry Ruggles, Ezra Osborne.
 1834.—David A. Foster, Ira Keeler, John Hawley.
 1835-36.—Ira Keeler, Ormond Lobdell, John Jackson.
 1837-38.—Curtis Morris, Alfred Morris, Charles Hurd.
 1839.—Ormond Bradley, Curtis Morris, David W. Northrop.
 1840-42.—Curtis Morris, John A. Peck, Darius Bristol.
 1843.—Elias Camp, Zar Starr, Jr., Zalmon Goodsell.
 1844.—Elias Camp, Hubbell Wildman, Benjamin Hawley.
 1845.—David Burr, Eliud Bristol, Orrin Salmons.
 1846.—Elias Camp, David W. Northrop, Homer Lake.
 1847.—Sidney Hawley, Homer C. Brush, Lemuel Northrop.
 1848.—Elias Camp, Ebenezer Wanzer, Zar Starr.
 1849.—Ebenezer Wanzer, William A. Randall, Zar Joyce.
 1850-51.—Curtis Morris, Ebenezer Wanzer, Zar Joyce.
 1852.—Curtis Morris, Zar Starr, Alonzo Beers.
 1853.—Curtis Morris, Homer C. Brush, Zar Starr.
 1854-56.—Homer C. Brush, John Hawley, William H. Lake.
 1857.—Homer C. Brush, William H. Lake, Edwin G. Terrill.
 1858.—William H. Lake, Edwin G. Terrill, Philo C. Merwin.
 1859.—Curtis Morris, Ezra N. Somers, Henry A. Andrews.
 1860.—Sidney E. Hawley, L. B. Wildman, Ezra W. Wildman.
 1861.—L. B. Wildman, D. B. Dibble, Alfred Morris.
 1862.—Homer C. Brush, Philo C. Merwin, Ezra N. Somers.
 1863-65.—Philo C. Merwin, Ezra N. Somers, Hiram Barnum.
 1866.—Philo C. Merwin, Ezra N. Somers, Harvey Roe.
 1867-68.—Ezra N. Somers, Harvey Roe, David H. Meeker.
 1869-70.—Ezra N. Somers, Harvey Roe, William F. Wildman.
 1871.—Harvey Roe, William F. Wildman, Marcus Babbitt.
 1872.—Harvey Roe, Ezra W. Wildman, Marcus Babbitt.
 1873.—Harvey Roe, Samuel Thorubill, John H. Merwin.
 1874.—Harvey Roe, John H. Merwin, David H. Meeker.
 1875-76.—John H. Merwin, Henry D. Lake, Henry C. Gray.
 1877.—Henry D. Lake, Henry C. Gray, Horace Beers.
 1878.—Ezra N. Somers, Barzilla T. Jackson, Horace Beers.
 1879.—Harvey Roe, Ezra N. Somers, Sherman Foote.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

AMOS L. WILLIAMS.

Dr. Amos L. Williams is of Welsh descent, his ancestors coming to America and settling in New England at an early day.

His father, William Williams, was a native of Lebanon, New London Co., Conn., who followed farming, and took to wife Miss Lydia Loomis of Lebanon. Salmon L., William C., Lydia, Harriet, Gilbert, and Amos L. were the names of their children.

Amos L. Williams was born Jan. 11, 1811. His father died when he was but seven years of age. He remained with his mother until he was sixteen, when he took up his residence with his brother, Dr. William C. Williams, at that time a practicing physician in Roxbury, Conn. He remained two years, teach-

ing the district school in the winter, and reading medicine in his hours from school and during the remainder of those two years. In the winter of 1831-32 he attended a course of medical lectures in New Haven, and in March, 1832, was licensed to practice. Locating in Greene Co., N. Y., he practiced there a few months when he removed to Brookfield, Fairfield Co., Conn., where he has lived and followed his profession since March 1, 1833. Eight years afterwards, in 1840, he attended a course of lectures and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Oct. 16, 1833, he married Miss Sarah J., daughter of Daniel and Lucy (Gregory) Holley, of Brookfield. The children born to them have been Ellen F., Julia G., William H. H., and Florence H.

It may be truthfully said of Dr. Williams that he is a self-made man. Commencing the practice of his profession under adverse circumstances, he has, by careful study and close attention to his professional duties, won for himself the position of trust and honor which he now occupies.

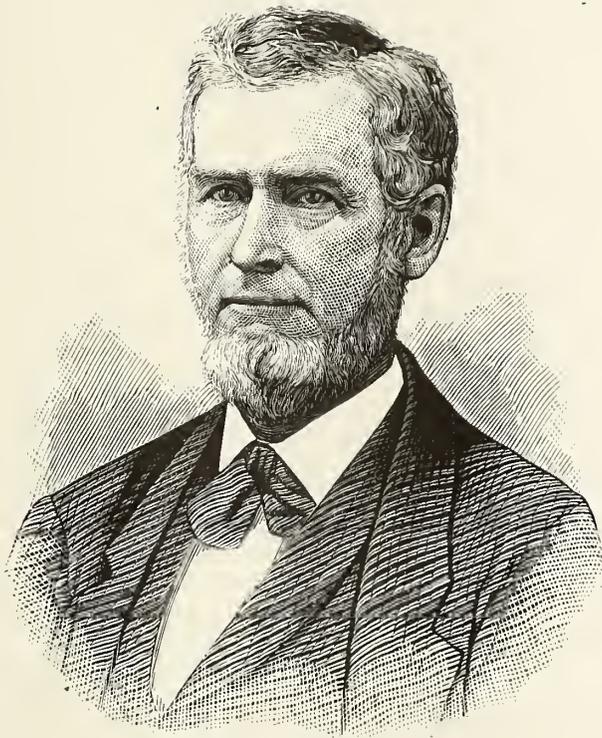
EZRA W. WILDMAN.

Ezra W. Wildman, son of Edward and Anna A. (Bennett) Wildman, was born Dec. 2, 1818, in New Fairfield, where his parents were temporarily residing, having lived in Brookfield prior to and returning there soon after Ezra's birth.

Edward Wildman pursued the calling of farming. He was married to Anna A., daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Lacy) Bennett, of Brookfield, by whom he had seven children. Ezra, the eldest son, lived with his father, attending the district school and assisting in the farm-work, until reaching the age of nineteen, when he began the business of manufacturing curriers' knives with Mr. Tomlinson in Brookfield. At the age of twenty-one he entered into partnership with Mr. Tomlinson and his uncle, Mr. John F. Bennett, and did business under the firm-name of D. Tomlinson & Co. This connection lasted until the "big freshet" in 1853, which carried away the firm's dam, when, Mr. Tomlinson retiring, the firm became Bennett & Wildman; the dam was rebuilt and business resumed. In 1867, Mr. Wildman sold his interest in the establishment, and devoted his time to farming.

In February, 1841, Mr. Wildman married Miss Harriet, daughter of Hiram Barlow, of Bridgewater, Conn. Their children were Emily M., Sarah E., Laura A., Henrietta E. His first wife dying in 1850, the following year he married Miss Sarah J., daughter of Albert and Hannah (Ruseo) Stevens, of New Canaan, by whom he has had the following-named children: Harriet N., Henry S., Josephine, Ida C., and William E.

The family of Stevens are of English origin. Albert Stevens was a public educator, devoting a long



Ezra W. Aldman

at
F
th
by
di
ad
me
1,
Up
tal
tu
gal
his
the
liv
sel
"T
ettle
The
swi
here
more
perme
famil
cell
Jane
end
Bar
Gree
was
prio
in
no
out
fir
sop
M
dis
man
lid
Fr
Sw
Be
inf

life to the arduous calling, teaching in Patterson, Vista, and elsewhere.

In politics, Mr. Wildman is Republican. He is an attendant at the Reformed church, Brookfield, of which Mrs. Wildman and several of the children are members.

CHAPTER XVI.

DANBURY.

Geographical—Topographical—Robbins' Century Sermon—Original Name—Pahquioque—The First Settlers—Date of Settlement—The First Physician—First Survey of the Town—The Patent—"John Reed, the Lawyer"—First Probate Judge—The Pioneer School—The Revolution—First Public Library—Ecclesiastical—Sketch of Mr. Robbins—Danbury in 1770—List of Inhabitants in 1793.

DANBURY lies in the northern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by New Fairfield; on the east by Brookfield and Bethel; on the south by Redding and Ridgefield; and on the west by Ridgefield and Putnam Co., N. Y. The surface is diversified with hills and valleys, and the soil is fertile.

In presenting the history of Danbury it is deemed advisable to reproduce, as introductory, a century sermon delivered by Rev. Thomas Robbins, A.M., Jan. 1, 1801, wherein was embodied many facts bearing upon the early history of the town which can be obtained from no other source. Mr. Robbins was at the time temporarily supplying the pulpit of the Congregational Church. He was an enthusiast in matters of historic lore, and in the language of Mr. Bailey, of the *News*, "He builded better than he knew, and delivered a sermon that will live as long as Danbury itself has an existence."

THE SERMON.

"The original Indian name of this place was Pahquioque. The first settlement of this town was begun in the summer of the year 1684.* The settlers came that year and begun some improvements in buildings, sowing grain, and other things necessary. Some of the families moved here that summer, and continued through the winter; others did not move till the spring following. It may therefore be said that the first permanent settlement was made in the spring of the year 1685, by eight families. The names of the men were, Thomas Taylor, Francis Bushnell, Thomas Barnum, John Hoyt, James Benedict, Samuel Benedict, James Beebe, and Judah Gregory. They lived near together, at the south end of Town Street. Beginning at the south end, Taylor, Bushnell, Barnum, and Hoyt lived on the west side; the two Benedicts, Beebe, and Gregory on the east. All except James Beebe came from Norwalk; he was from Stratford. They purchased their lands from the Indian proprietors. Mr. Taylor had seven sons, from whom all of that name now in town descended. Mr. Bushnell had a family of seven daughters, but no son. There have therefore been none of the name in this town since, only as it is still borne up in several Christian names. Mr. Barnum had five sons, from whom are the families of that name. Mr. Hoyt left six sons, who are the ancestors of the families of that name now living. Mr. James Benedict left three sons, from whom are a part of the Benedict families which survive, particularly those in which the Christian name James frequently occurs. His eldest son James was the first English male child born in town. The sons of Samuel Benedict were four. From them are those families of Benedicts in which the Christian name Samuel is often found. Soon after these first families settled here, Daniel Benedict, a brother of the other two of that name, came and became a

settler. He was not one of the first, as has been supposed. He left but one son, Daniel.† From him are the families in which that Christian name is often found, of whom there are as many families now in town as from either of the others. Mr. Beebe had two sons,—James and Samuel. From his two sons sprang the families of Beebes now in town. The sons of Samuel moved to Litchfield, and afterwards began the settlement of the town of Canaan. Mr. Gregory had two sons, from whom are the numerous families of that name."

THE FIRST PHYSICIAN.

"One of the first settlers after the first eight families was Dr. Samuel Wood, a regular-bred physician, born and educated in England. Able and skillful in his profession, he was very useful in the town for many years. From him are the families of that name now in town.

"Mr. Josiah Starr came to this town from Long Island soon after its first settlement. He had six sons, from whom the many families of that name have descended. Joseph Mygatt, from Hartford, afterwards married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Starr, eldest son of Josiah, and settled in this town, from whom are the families of that name. The families of Picket, Knapp, and Wildman are ancient families in the town, the latter of whom are now very numerous. Some of the grandsons of the original settlers are now living. Mr. David Taylor, of Weston, and Mr. David Benedict, of this town, are grandsons of Mr. Thomas Taylor. Mr. David Shove is a grandson of Mr. Bushnell. Capt. Comfort Hoyt, Thaddeus Benedict, Esq., Mr. Isaac Benedict, and Mr. Joseph Beebe—the two latter of Bethel—are grandsons of the first settlers Hoyt, the two Benedicts, and Beebe. Mr. Abel Barnum, who died about a year ago at New Fairfield, was the last grandson of the first settler Barnum. The last grandson of the first settler Gregory was Samuel Gregory, Esq., who has been dead about eighteen years."

FIRST SURVEY OF THE TOWN.—THE PATENT.

"The first settlers, having purchased their lands of the Indian owners, became proprietors of the town. The town was surveyed in February, 1693, by John Platt and Samuel Hayes, of Norwalk. The survey bill declares the length to be eight miles from north to south, and the breadth six miles from east to west. At the session of the General Assembly in May, 1702, a patent was granted, giving town-privileges to the inhabitants and proprietors of Danbury. The patentees named are James Beebe, Thomas Taylor, Samuel Benedict, James Benedict, John Hoyt, and Josiah Starr. In this act the boundaries were fixed according to the former survey.

"The first justice of the peace who was appointed was Mr. James Beebe. The first town clerk was Mr. Josiah Starr. For many years after this time there were Indians living in town, who held their lands separate from the English people by known bounds. It does not appear that they were ever troublesome. But in the time of the wars, which were in the early part of the century, in which the French used great exertions to excite the enmity of the natives against the English settlements, it became necessary to provide some means of security. The house of Mr. Samuel Benedict, at the southeast corner of the street, and the house of Rev. Mr. Shove, on the eminence near where the two former meeting-houses stood, were placed in a posture of defense. When they were apprehensive of danger all the families used to repair to these two houses, especially nights. But it does not appear that they ever had any serious alarm. In October, 1708, it was enacted by the General Assembly that garrisons should be kept at Woodbury and Danbury if the council of war should judge expedient. It thence follows that this was then a frontier town. But we have no account that any garrison was ever maintained here at public expense.

"The western part of the town, called Miry Brook, and the eastern part, which now composes part of the town of Brookfield, were settled within a few years after the centre. Many parts in the middle of the town which are now very fertile and prolific were considered by the early proprietors as not worth cultivation. Some of them, therefore, went from four to seven miles for land to raise their ordinary crops.

"One of the early inhabitants in this town was John Reed, a man of great talents, and thoroughly skilled in the knowledge and practice of the law. He possessed naturally many peculiarities, and affected still more. He is known, to this day through the country by many singular anecdotes and characteristics under the appellation of 'John Reed the Lawyer.' The first representative from this town to the General Assembly was Mr. Thomas Taylor. He was for many years a useful man in the town, and died January, 1733, aged ninety-two. He continued the

* In this I am positive, for three separate and independent sources of information all agree.

† Daniel Benedict, Jr., married Rebekah, daughter of Mr. Thomas Taylor.

longest of any of the first settlers. The second justice of the peace was Mr. Josiah Starr. He held the office but a short period. He died Jan. 4, 1715,* aged fifty-seven. The next to him in office was John Gregory, son of Judah Gregory, one of the first settlers. James Beebe, Jr., was successor in office to his father, who died April 22, 1728, aged eighty-seven. It is noticeable that James Beebe, the father and the son, each bore the several offices of justice of the peace, captain of the militia, and deacon of the church. The father, having commanded the military company of the town for many years (said to be thirty), on his resignation led them to the choice of a successor, which fell upon his son. The fifth justice of the peace was Thomas Benedict, son of James Benedict, a first settler. Samuel Gregory, son of John Gregory, the former justice, was next appointed to that office. The next to him was Comfort Starr, youngest son of Josiah Starr, Esq. These seven justices of the peace are all that have been in town prior to those now living.† It is worthy of remark that in five instances that office has been sustained by father and son. The town clerks have been, in succession, Josiah Starr, Israel Curtis, Thomas Benedict, Thaddeus Benedict, Major Taylor, and Eli Mygatt. The Probate district of Danbury was established by act of Assembly, October, 1744. It then contained the towns of Newtown, Ridgefield, New Fairfield, and Danbury. Redding and Brookfield have since been added. Before that time this town belonged to the district of Fairfield. The first judge was Thomas Benedict, Esq. He held the office until his death, in 1775. The present judge‡ was then appointed.

"Comfort Starr, Esq., who died May 11, 1763, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, left to the town a donation of eight hundred pounds, lawful money, for the support of a perpetual school in the centre of the town: to be under the direction of the civil authority and selectmen, the instructor to be capable of teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Latin and Greek languages. In the general wreck of paper currency during the Revolutionary war, the fund depreciated to the sum of four hundred and eighty-eight pounds twelve shillings and nine pence, which now remains. In April this school was converted into a 'school of higher order,' agreeably to an act of Assembly passed May, 1798. A sketch of this school from the beginning has been lately written, which was copied off by several of the pupils, which they are again requested to preserve as a valuable memoir.

"At an early period in the town, of which the year cannot now be ascertained, a malignant nervous fever prevailed by which numbers of the inhabitants died. Aside from that, there never was any prevalent epidemic in the town till the year 1775; in that year a dysentery raged with great fury in all parts of the town. The number of deaths in the town during the year was about one hundred and thirty, of which eighty-two were within the limits of the first society. Says Mr. Baldwin, in his Thanksgiving sermon of that year, 'No less than sixty-two have been swept away from within the limits of this society in less than eleven weeks the summer past, and not far from fifty in other parts of the town. Much the greater part of this number were small children. A terrible blow to the rising generation!' A remarkable fact occurred that year. A military company of about one hundred men was raised in town and ordered to the Northern army, on Lake Champlain. When they went it was viewed by their friends as next to a final departure. At the conclusion of the campaign they all returned safely, and found that great numbers of their friends at home had sunk in death. The disorder subsided before their return.§

"The town was again visited by the same disorder in the year 1777, but it was far less malignant and mortal than before. In the autumn of the year 1789 the influenza spread through the country. This town was visited in common with others; few persons escaped the disorder, yet in very few instances was it mortal. In the following spring, 1790, the same disease again spread abroad; it was less universal and much more severe than before. Many of the persons died of it in this and most of the towns through the country. In the years 1793 and 1794 the scarlet fever spread considerably, but was not mortal but in a few instances. The smallpox has never been but little in this town, and there are now

* His tombstone.

† Those who have been appointed to the office of justice of the peace, since those above mentioned, are Hon. Joseph P. Cooke, Daniel Taylor, Thaddeus Benedict, Samuel Taylor, Eli Mygatt, Thomas Taylor, James Clark, Elisha Whittlesey, Timothy Taylor, and Thomas Taylor, Jr. Daniel and Samuel Taylor are since dead, and Thaddeus Benedict is not now in office; the remaining seven are.

Hon. Joseph P. Cooke.

‡ A strong evidence that the disorder was not brought from the army, as was generally imagined.

few or no towns in the State where a less population of the inhabitants have had that disorder than in this."

THE REVOLUTION.

"In the latter part of the year 1776 the commissioners of the American army chose this town for a deposit of a quantity of military stores. Large quantities of flour, meat, and various kinds of military stores were collected and deposited here. In April, 1777, Governor Tryon, of blazing memory, set out from New York with a detachment of two thousand men for the purpose of destroying the Continental stores in this town. They landed at Compo Point, in the town of Fairfield, and marched without interruption directly to Danbury. There was in the town a small number of Continental troops, but without arms. They with the inhabitants generally withdrew from the town as the enemy approached. The enemy entered the town on Saturday, the 26th of April, at about three o'clock in the afternoon. They soon began those cruelties and excesses which characterize an unprincipled and exasperated enemy. Several persons were inhumanly murdered. One very valuable house, with four persons in it, was burnt immediately. The utmost inhumanity was committed upon all except the persons and property of the Tories. The next morning, before the King of Day had arisen, the unhappy inhabitants who remained in the town saw the darkness of night suddenly dispelled by the awful blaze of their dwellings. The enemy, fearful of their retreat being cut off, rallied early on the morning of the 27th, set fire to the several stores and buildings, and immediately marched out of town. Nineteen dwelling-houses, the meeting-house of the New Danbury society, and twenty-two stores and barns, with all their contents, were consumed. The quantity of Continental stores which were consumed cannot now be accurately ascertained; accounts vary considerably. From the best information which can be obtained, there were about three thousand barrels of pork, more than one thousand barrels of flour, several hundred barrels of beef, sixteen hundred tents, two thousand bushels of grain, besides many other valuable articles, such as rum, wine, rice, army-carriages, etc.¶ The private losses were estimated, by a committee appointed for the purpose, sixteen thousand one hundred and eighty-four pounds seventeen shillings and ten pence.

"Gen. Wooster, Arnold, and Silliman immediately collected such a party of inhabitants as they were able, and effectually annoyed the enemy on their retreat to their shipping. A spirited action was fought at Ridgefield the same day they left this town, in which Maj.-Gen. Wooster received a mortal wound. He was brought to this town, died on the 29th, and was interred in the common burying-place. Congress resolved that a monument should be erected to his memory, and made the necessary grant; the charge was committed to his son, who has never fulfilled it. His grave still remains, and probably ever will, without a stone to tell posterity where he lies.

"Notwithstanding the public loss of this town, it was still used as a deposit for Continental stores through the war. A guard for security was maintained the whole period. A great hospital was also kept in this town from March, 1777, till the termination of the war, in which great numbers died. In the autumn of 1778 a division of the army, consisting of four brigades, under the command of Gen. Gates, was quartered in this town for a few weeks. Small detachments of the army were here occasionally afterwards.

"The people of this town were united in one society till the year 1754. At that time a part of the town, with a part of the towns of New Milford and Newtown, was incorporated a society by the name of Newbury. The society of Bethel, which is wholly in this town, was incorporated by act of Assembly, October, 1759. In May, 1761, a small part of the town, with a part of the town of Ridgefield, was incorporated a society by the name of Ridgebury."

FIRST PUBLIC LIBRARY.

"A public library was established in this town in the year 1771, which afterwards consisted of about one hundred volumes. In the conflagration of the town the books, except a few which were out, were consumed. It remained in such a mutilated state till March, 1795, when it was dispersed. In January, 1793, a number of inhabitants formed and signed a constitution for a library company; one dollar and seventy-five cents was paid on each share, and laid out for the purchase of books. An annual tax, generally of half a dollar upon a share, has been regularly applied for the purchase of books, judiciously chosen. The library now contains two hundred volumes; should the same care in enlarging and

¶ Dr. Ramsey's account of the losses in this town is certainly far short of the truth.

preserving it continue, it promises to be a respectable and useful collection. A library was founded at Bethel about the year 1793, which now contains one hundred volumes, and is increasing.

"By an act of the General Assembly passed in May, 1784, this town was made a half-shire of the county of Fairfield. From that time to this the courts have met alternately in Fairfield and Danbury. A court-house and jail were built in the town, with some assistance from the neighboring towns, the year following; the sum of three hundred and eighteen pounds was raised by a tax, the remainder by subscription. In the year 1791 the first jail was consumed by fire, after which a second one was built, more valuable and secure. The expense was defrayed by the product of a lottery.

"A census of this State was taken in the year 1756. We know of no earlier enumeration of the inhabitants having been made. At that time the whole number was 130,611; the number in Fairfield County was 20,560; the number in this town was 1527. Another census was taken in January, 1774. The State then contained 197,856 inhabitants; the county of Fairfield, 30,150; the town of Danbury, 2526. By the census of 1790 the population of the State was 237,946; the number in Fairfield County was 36,230; in this town it was 3029. This was after the town was diminished by the society of Newbury being incorporated a town. In the census of the year past, returns from the whole State have not been made; the county of Fairfield is found to contain 38,160, and the town of Danbury 3274, inhabitants. The number of towns in the State in 1756 was 73; in 1774 it was 76; in 1790 it was 98; in 1800 it was 106.

"A printing-office was established in this town in March, 1790. A weekly news-print has been regularly published from that time to this, on demi-paper; it has generally been, as it is at present, respectable for good principles and information. The number of papers issued at first were but one hundred; there have been as many as two thousand; the usual number has been about one thousand. In June, 1793, a second paper was published in town, which continued several months.

"We now proceed to relate in a concise manner a sketch of the ecclesiastical history of the town. The time when a church was first organized in town cannot be exactly determined; it was probably at the ordination of the first minister. The first minister in this town was the Rev. Mr. Shove, a very pious and worthy man, who was very successful in his exertions for the promotion of peace, virtue, and true religion; so that the general peace and union in his time are proverbial at this day. He was ordained in the year 1696, and died Oct. 3, 1735, aged sixty-eight.* The town was destitute of a settled minister but a short time. In a few months the church and people, in great harmony, invited Mr. Ebenezer White to settle with them in the ministry. He was accordingly ordained March 10, 1736.† Universal harmony prevailed between the people and their minister for more than twenty-five years. The people of the town were considered by all the neighboring towns as eminent for morality and religion, for regularity of conduct, and for constant attendance on the institutions of Christianity, though it is to be lamented that there has never been any special revival of religion in this town from the first settlement. In the great awakening which spread through the land in the years 1740 and 1741, which was probably the most signal effusion of divine grace this country has ever experienced, this town was mostly passed over. In the great revival of religion in two years past, in the northern part of this State and many other places, which is doubtless the greatest display of divine grace, excepting the one before mentioned, which has taken place in this country the past century, this and the neighboring towns seem to have possessed no share. These considerations call for serious consideration and humility.

"It is supposed, on good grounds, that the first meeting-house was built prior to Mr. Shove's ordination; its dimensions were about forty feet in length and thirty feet in breadth. It is remarkable that after the frame was raised every person that belonged to the town was present and sat on the sills at once. The second meeting-house was built about the year 1719; its dimensions were fifty feet in length and thirty-five feet in breadth. In 1745 an addition of fifteen feet was made to the whole front of the house. About the year 1762 religious controversy began in this town, and was carried to a great extent for many years. It is presumed that in no town in this State has there been more religious contention than in this. It is hoped that the flame is now mostly buried, never to break forth again.

"At the time above mentioned, Mr. White having altered his sentiments and preaching in several particulars, some uneasiness arose among his people. The efforts of several ecclesiastical councils to heal the division proving ineffectual, it finally issued the dismissal of Mr. White

from his pastoral charge, March, 1764.‡ A major part of the members of Mr. White's church joined with him in denying the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical councils and renouncing the form of church government established by the churches in this State. The remaining part, who signified their adherence to the ecclesiastical government, were established and acknowledged by the two Consociations of Fairfield County, convened in council, as the First Church in Danbury. Soon after this Mr. White and his adherents separated from the church and society and formed a separate church; they were generally denominated 'Mr. White's adherents.' In October, 1770, a number of the inhabitants of the town individually named in the act, principally those who composed this separate church, were incorporated a society by the name of 'New Danbury.' Prior to this they built a good meeting-house, its dimensions about fifty feet by forty, in the year 1768, which was consumed in the general conflagration of the town. In the same year Mr. Ebenezer Russell White was ordained a colleague with his father over that church.

"In the year 1764, Mr. Robert Sandeman, a native of Perth, in Scotland, a man of learning, of great genius and art, and, according to his views of divine truth, a man of strict piety, who had had some correspondence with Mr. White and some other ministers in this country, came from Scotland and landed at Boston. He came to this town near the close of the year 1764. After tarrying several weeks he returned to Boston, where he soon organized a church. He came again to this town and gathered a church, July, 1765; he died and was buried in this town, April 2, 1771, aged fifty-three.‡ The principal doctrines which he taught were similar to those of Calvin and Athanasius, which have been received in all ages of the Christian Church. His distinguishing tenets were that faith is a mere intellectual belief; his favorite expression was, 'A bare belief of the truth,'—'That the bare work of Jesus Christ, without a deed or thought on the part of man, is sufficient to present the chief of sinners spotless before God.'¶ He maintained that his Church was the only true Church then arisen from the ruins of Antichrist, his reign being near to a close.¶ The use of means for mankind in a natural state he pretty much exploded. In the year 1772 the Sandemanian Church in this town moved to New Haven. In July, 1774, several persons who had been members of that church, together with a number that belonged to the society of New Danbury, united and formed a Sandemanian Church. That continued and increased for many years, till March, 1798, when they divided into two churches, which still continue. There are also a few individuals at Bethel who compose a third church; they all adhere essentially to the doctrines and practices which were established by their founder.**

"The society of New Danbury continued regularly, though constantly diminishing, till July, 1774, when the Rev. Ebenezer Russell White, with a number of the society, united with the Sandemanians. Public worship was maintained irregularly afterwards for two or three years, till the society finally expired.

"After the dismissal of the Rev. Mr. White, the First Church and Society were destitute of a stated minister till Feb. 13, 1765, when Mr. Noadiah Warner was ordained their pastor. The Rev. Mr. Warner was regularly dismissed from his pastoral charge Feb. 23, 1768.†† The people remained destitute about two years and a half. The Rev. Ebenezer Baldwin was ordained Sept. 19, 1770.‡‡ He officiated with great reputation to the ministry till a sudden death terminated his labors, Oct. 1, 1776, aged thirty-one years,‡‡‡ a man of great talents and learning, a constant student, grave in his manners, a constant and able supporter of the sound doctrines of the gospel. He left a legacy of about three hundred pounds to the society, which is carefully appropriated to the support of the gospel. From that time there was no settled minister in the society till the Rev. Timothy Langdon, who was ordained Aug. 31, 1786. The Rev. Ebenezer White died Sept. 11, 1779, aged seventy.‡‡‡‡ The deacons of this church have been in the following order: Samuel Benedict, James Beebe, John Gregory, Richard Barnum, Joseph Gregory, James Beebe, James Benedict, John Benedict, Nathaniel Gregory, Joseph Peck, Daniel Benedict, Thomas Benedict, Joshua Knapp, succeeded by those now in office.¶¶ The present meeting-house, which is sixty feet in length and

‡ Records of the Consociation.

‡‡ His tombstone. ¶ Idem.

¶¶ According to his calculations, the millennium was to have begun some years ago.

** This church is now extinct.

†† Records of the Consociation.

‡‡ His tombstone. ¶¶ Idem.

‡‡‡ Idem. This gives no trait of his ministerial character.

¶¶¶ Hon. Joseph P. Cooke and Samuel Wildman.

* His tombstone.

† The records of the Eastern Consociation of Fairfield County.

forty-five in breadth, with a steeple one hundred and thirty feet in height, was raised October, 1785; it was inclosed the summer following.

"The society of Bethel built their meeting-house in the year 1760. The Rev. Noah Wetmore, their first minister, was ordained November 25th of the same year; at the same time a church was organized by the Ordaining Council. Mr. Wetmore was regularly dismissed from his pastoral charge Nov. 2, 1784.* His successor, the Rev. John Ely, was ordained Nov. 30, 1791. In the society of Newbury the Rev. Thomas Brooks, their first minister, was ordained Sept. 28, 1758; a church was gathered at the same time.† In May, 1788, the society of Newbury was incorporated a town by the name of Brookfield. Mrs. Abigail Knapp, now living, aged seventy-five, widow of the late Deacon Joshua Knapp, was the first English child born within the limits of Brookfield. The Rev. Samuel Camp, the first and present minister of Ridgebury, was ordained Jan. 18, 1769. The church in that society was organized on the day of the ordination.

"There were a few professors in this town of the mode of the Church of England as early as the year 1750. They built a meeting-house whose dimensions are forty-eight feet by thirty-six, in the year 1763. In September, 1784, they were constituted a regular Episcopal society. Sixty-six persons, the most of whom belonged to this town, were then considered as belonging to the society. The society have had occasional preaching, but no minister has been settled over them.

"There were a number of professors of the denomination of Baptists, about the year 1783. A Baptist Church was constituted in the northwest part of the town, November, 1785. The year following they built a meeting-house, which is now standing. Mr. Nathaniel Finch was their minister for several years; their present minister, Mr. Nathan Bulkley, was ordained the 8th of last May. A second Baptist Church was constituted in the western part of the town in the year 1788; the members who survive are now mostly connected with other churches.

"I shall now close with a few general remarks. The present number of schools in town is seventeen,—twelve in the first society and five in Bethel. Much more attention is now paid in the education of youth than formerly, though it is conceived there might be still more to great profit.

"For many years there was but one military company in town; at present there are three of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery, which for accuracy in evolutions, military spirit, and appearance may vie with any military companies whatever.

"There have been but few remarkable instances of longevity in this town, though it was formerly remarked there was a great many old people: that is not the case at present. Mr. William Hamilton, born in Scotland, who lived many years in this town, died in the year 1749, aged one hundred and two; Mr. John Coriwall died in the year 1753, aged one hundred and one; those two are the only persons known to have lived in town over one hundred years of age. Mr. David Hoyt, who lived longer than any person ever born and living in town, died in April last, aged ninety-seven. The family of Mr. Thomas Taylor, one of the first settlers, as a family, was remarkable for longevity. He had ten children; the whole amount of his age and theirs is nine hundred and forty-seven years, the average of which is eighty-six years; but three of them saw less than ninety years.

"The increase of this town in a number of years past, has not been great, owing to very great emigration; which has been the case with this in common with all the towns in the State.

"The general occupation of the people in this town has been farming; within a few years considerable manufactories have been established. In the manufacture of hats this town much exceeds any one in the United States. More than twenty thousand hats, mostly of fur, are made annually for exportation. The manufacture of shoes is also carried on to a considerable extent. At a low computation, fifteen thousand pair of boots and shoes are annually exported from this town. A paper-mill was erected in the town in the year 1792, in which about fifteen hundred reams of paper are manufactured annually. A considerable number of saddles are also made yearly for exportation ‡

"The people in this town have generally been very free from litigation; within a few years it has considerably increased, though it is not yet great. A spirit of litigation is one of the greatest evils which can befall any community.

"In our Revolutionary war the people in this town generally warmly espoused the American cause. Notwithstanding all that is said by the enemies of our government to show that its supporters were enemies to

the Revolution, the people in this town, though they were great sufferers in the war, are almost unanimously firm friends of the present government of the United States.

"The list of the town is not to be obtained but for a few years past. In the year 1788—the first year after Brookfield was made a town—it was upwards of sixty-six thousand; in the year 1799 it exceeded eighty-one thousand.

"We have thus given a sketch of the history of this town from its first settlement to the present time. It is not pretended that some important facts have not been omitted, but, from the materials which can be obtained, this is the best that I have been able to collect. In the review of these things we witness the fading nature of all earthly scenes. How applicable are the words of inspiration, 'Your fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever?' While it is our lot to be placed on the stage of human action, let it be our constant solicitude to seek an interest in that kingdom 'whose Builder and Maker is God,'—to act our parts worthily in the vicissitudes of human life, that, through grace, we may be approved when called upon to pass in review before the intellectual world; that when the chief Shepherd shall appear we may appear with Him in glory."§

DANBURY IN 1770.

Danbury had no trouble with the Indians. There are no traditions of burnings and scalplings. Dr. Peters says that in 1770 there were not four hundred Indians in all Connecticut. Here is his brief glance at Danbury:

"It has much the appearance of Croydon, and forms five parishes, one of which is Episcopal, and another Sandemanian; a third is called Bastard Sandemanian because the minister refused to put away his wife, who is a second wife. The town was the residence, and is now the tomb, of the learned and ingenious Rev. Mr. Sandeman, well known to the literary world. He was the fairest and most candid Calvinist that ever wrote in the English language, allowing the natural consequences of all his propositions. He taught that a bishop must be the husband of one wife,—that is, he must be married before he was ordained,—and if he lost his wife he could not marry a second; that a bishop might dress with ruffles, a red coat, and sword; that all converted brothers and sisters, at their coming into the church, ought to salute with a holy kiss; that all true Christians would obey their earthly king; for which tenets, especially the last, the *Sober Dissenters* of Connecticut held him to be a heretic."

§ Mr. Robbins was born in Norfolk, Conn., in 1777, was educated at Yale, and graduated, in 1796, with Prof. Silliman. In 1845 we find him in Hartford in charge of the Athenaeum, in which city he died in 1868. He was a bachelor.

"We are glad to learn," says the *News*, "that this was from necessity, and not from choice. While here he became smitten with the charms of an amiable and accomplished young lady. She did not reciprocate his feeling, however, and refused to become his wife. He never fell in love again, but made antiquarian lore his life-companion and solace. The young lady afterwards married, and was the mother of Mr. Lucius H. Doughton.

"Contemporary with Mr. Robbins were Selleck Osborne and Comfort Mygatt. The former conducted the village paper, and the latter represented the town in the Legislature. During Mr. Robbins' stay one of the village poets bloomed forth in a string of verses calculated to harrow up the feelings. One of these verses could hardly be considered complimentary. It ran:

"Danbury is a thriving town,
And nobody can prevent them;
An unfledged Robbin preaches there,
And a Maggot represents them."

* Records of the Consociation.

† *Idem.*

‡ A mill has been lately erected for the manufacture of sumach, for dyeing, on a new plan, secured by patent.

INHABITANTS IN 1793.

The following is a list of the taxable inhabitants of Danbury in 1793:

DANBURY LIST, 1793.

- Andrews, Samuel; Andrews, Isaiah; Andrews, Levi; Ambler, Squire; Atkins, Andrew; Ambler, Peter; Ambler, Stephen; Abot, Silas.
- Bates, Nathan; Barton, John; Babcock, Nathan; Barnum, Samuel; Barnum, Abijah; Barnum, Noah; Barnum, Nathaniel; Barnum, Jr., Abijah; Barnum, John; Barnum, Oliver; Bears, Daniel; Benedict, Jr., Jos.; Benedict, Cyrus; Benedict, Jr., Ebenezer; Benedict, Noble; Benedict, Comfort; Benedict, Elijah; Benedict, Caleb; Benedict, Abijah; Benedict, Timothy; Benedict, Zadock; Benedict, Jr., Eliakim; Benedict, Jr., Thomas; Benedict, Thomas; Benedict, Phœbe; Benedict, Jr., Asael; Benedict, Elihu; Benedict, Jr., Samuel; Benedict, Joshua; Benedict, Jr., Caleb; Benedict, Jr., Abraham; Benedict, Dorias; Benedict, Nathan; Benedict, Daniel; Benedict, Lemuel; Benedict, Abigail; Benedict, Theophilus; Benedict, Thos. H.; Benedict, Jonas; Benedict, Ebenezer (3d); Benedict, Stephen B.; Benedict, Thaddeus; Benedict, Ezra; Benedict, Eleazar; Briden, John; Beach, L.; Bedient, Eliazur; Beaty, James; Beaty, Daniel; Boughton, Asa; Boughton, Mrs. Susan; Boughton, Ebenezer; Boughton, Abijah; Boughton, Joseph; Boughton, Matthew; Boughton, David; Boughton, Daniel; Boughton, Mrs. Deborah; Besare, Newcomb; Burrit, Philip; Burr, Oliver; Burr & Co.; Baldwin, Samuel; Baldwin, Caleb; Brush, Stephen; Bronson, Ezra; Bronson, Levi; Bronson, Ira; Barber, Benj.; Barber, Simon; Brodroek, John; Beebe, Jonathan.
- Cembers, Wm.; Cembers, John; Curtis, Reuben; Curtis, Stephen; Curtis, Eliphalet; Cook, Thos.; Cook, Jos. T.; Cook, Jr., Jos. T.; Cook, Samuel; Crofut, Seth; Crofut, Benj.; Crofut, Levi; Crofut, Matthew; Crofut, Joseph; Coburn, Gilmore, Crany, James; Corbin, Philip; Clark, James; Clark, Sr., Adam; Clark, Joseph; Cummins, Asa; Chappal, Wm.; Comstoek, Stephen; Comstoek, Seth; Comstock, Daniel; Carrington, Daniel; Carrington & Mygatt; Custer, Peter; Church, Jared N.; Cornwell, Nathan; Cornwell, Hannah; Coller, Levi; Cozier, Benj.; Chapman, Joshua.
- Dobbs, Wm.; Durly, Benj.; Dibble, Ezra; Dibble, Nehemiah; Dibble, Daniel; Dibble, Joseph; Dibble, Nathan; Dibble, Peter; Dibble, Elisha; Dixon, Chas.; Dodd, John; Douglass, Nathan; Deforest, Elihu; Deforest, Joseph; Diteman, Thos.; Diteman, Thaddeus; Diteman, Daniel; Dean, John.
- Eames, Everit; Ely, Edwards.
- Frost, Ezra; Finch, Peter; Finch, Jacob; Foot, John; Foot, David; Ferry, Solomon; Foster, Jesse; Foster, Timothy.
- Gorham, Benj.; Gregory, Munson; Gregory, Deborah; Gregory, John; Gregory, Isaac; Gregory, Thos.; Gregory, Nath.; Gregory, Matthew; Gregory, Samuel; Gregory, Jr., Nathan; Gregory, Nathan; Gregory, John; Gregory, Ezra; Gregory, Ebenezer; Glover, C.; Green, Douglass; Griffin, Catharine; Gray, Elias.
- Hamilton, Silas; Hamilton, Paul; Hamilton, Joseph; Hamilton, John; Hoyt, Eli; Hoyt, Comfort; Hoyt, Amos; Hoyt, Daniel; Hoyt, Jr., Comfort; Hoyt, Ared; Hoyt, Jonathan; Hoyt, Ereas; Hoyt, Stephen; Hoyt, Elijah; Hoyt, Agur; Hoyt, David; Hoyt, Jr., Daniel; Hoyt, Thaddeus; Hoyt, Noah; Hoyt, Jesse; Hoyt, Daniel D.; Hoyt, Drake; Hoyt, Jr., Noah; Hoyt, Justice; Hoyt, Eleazar; Hoyt, John; Hoyt, Daniel (3d); Hoyt, Nathan; Hubbell, Ezra; Hubbell, Noah; Husted, Andrew; Hayes, Wm.; Hickok, Samuel; Hawley, C.; Hawley, John; Hodges, Ezra; Howington, Peter.
- Jones, Isaac; Joye, Jr., John; Joye, John; Joye, Daniel; Judd, Jacob; Judd, Jr., Thos.; Judd, Abner; Jarvis, Stephen; Jarvis, Eli; Jennings, Samuel.
- Knapp, David; Knapp, John; Knapp, Jr., John; Knapp, Elnathan; Knapp, Daniel; Knapp, Noah; Knapp, Jr., Noah; Knapp, Benj.; Knapp, James; Knapp, Jr., James; Knapp, Joshua; Knapp, Bracy; Kellogg, Eliasaph.
- Loveless, Richard; Lawrence, Oliver; Lindsley, Matthew; Lindsley, Samuel; Lindsley, James.
- McLean, John; McLean, Alex.; Mygatt, Eli; Mygatt, Filer; Mygatt, Comfort; Mills, John; Morris, Shadraeh; Morris, Ethel and Chancey; Morris, Ephraim; Morehouse, Thaddeus; Mansfield, Glover; Munson, Ebenezer; Murow, L.
- Niehols, Samuel; Nichols, Jr., Samuel; Nichols, Ebenezer; Norris, Stephen.
- Osborn, Moses; Osborn, Daniel; Osborn, David; Osborn, Levi; Osborn, Joseph; Olmstead, Daniel; Olmstead, Joseph.
- Peck, Abijah; Peck, Levi; Peck, Luther; Peck, Elakin and Mijah; Peck, Stephen; Picket, Ebenezer; Picket, Jr., Ebenezer; Picket, Seymour; Picket, Darius; Picket, James; Pratt, John; Phillip, Abial; Phillip, Samuel H.; Pell, S.; Patch, Q.; Patch, Thomson; Patch, Ezra; Patch, Elijah; Pery, Major; Peirce, David; Peirce, Joshua; Platt, Jos.; Porter, Jr., John.
- Roekwell, Josiah; Roekwell, Jabez; Rockwell, Levi; Robinson, Z.; Robinson, Calvin; Ryder, John; Roberts, Wm.
- Starr, Caleb; Starr, Joshua; Starr, Nathan; Starr, Ezra; Starr, Widow Richard; Starr, Nath.; Starr, Peter; Starr, Thos. (3d); Starr, Jr., Thos.; Starr, Widow Rebecca; Starr, Jr., Jonathan; Starr, Ethel; Starr, Jabez; Shove, Jr., Seth; Shove, Daniel; Shove, Jr., Daniel; Shove, Seth; Stalkes, Widow Annie; Sturges, Joseph; Sturges, Simon; Sabin, Jephtha; Smith, Samuel; Sut, James; Shute, Richard; Shute, John W.; Selleck, Nath'l; Sel-

leck, Lewis; St. John, Gamaliel; Scovil, Stephen; Scovil, Eneas; Sanford, Elijah; Scott, Joseph; Stevens, Thos.; Stevens, Eliphalet; Stevens, James; Stevens, Jonathan; Stevens, Widow Esther; Stevens, Nathan; Stevens, Ezra; Stevens, Samuel; Stevens, Forward; Stevens, Elijah; Stone, Levi; Stone, Oliver; Stone, Aaron; Stone, Widow Annie; Stuart, James; Stuart, Miss Eleanor; Stuart, Jacob N.

Tucker, Thos.; Taylor, Timothy; Taylor & Cooke; Taylor, Gilead; Taylor, Ira; Taylor, Major; Taylor, Widow Hannah; Taylor, John; Taylor, Theophilus; Taylor, Salmon; Taylor, Jonathan; Taylor, Najah; Taylor, Lemuel; Taylor, Eliazor; Tweedy, Samuel; Tweedy, Wm.; Trobridge, Isaac; Trobridge, John; Trobridge, Joseph.

Vandusen, John; Vaughn, Wm.

Whittlesey, M. B.; Whittlesey, Elisha; Wood, Elijah; Wood, Benj.; Wood, David; Wood, Daniel; Wood, Jr., Daniel; Wood, John; Wood, Jr., John; Wood, Nathan; White, Jos. M.; White, Widow Mary; White, Ebenezer B.; White, Thos. P.; White, Ebenezer J.; White, Russel; Wildman, Timothy; Wildman, Jr., Thos.; Wildman, Libbeus; Wildman, David; Wildman, Ezekiel; Wildman, Jr., Isaac; Wildman, Eliakim; Wildman, Jr., Samuel; Wildman, Abraham; Wildman, Daniel; Wildman, Noah; Wildman, Nirum; Wildman, Jr., Timothy; Wildman, Eli; Wildman, Isaac; Wildman, Nathan; Wildman, Jonathan; Wildman, Samuel; Wildman, Joseph; Wildman, Thomas; Washburn, Ephraim; Washburn, Edmond; Wilks, Matthew; Wilks, Jr., Matthew; Wicks, Benj.; Wildman, Benj.; Wildman, Jr., Abraham; Wildman, Jedediah; Whitney, Nathan; Wylley, Abraham; Whiting, F.; Whittock, Samuel; Weed, Timothy; Weed, Samuel; Weed, David; Weed, Bartholomew; Weed, Eleazor; Weed, Ephraim; Weed, Asa; Webster, Jonathan.

The whole list amounted to £16,863, 12s. 5½d.

CHAPTER XVII.

DANBURY (Continued).

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.*

The Burning of Danbury—Sir William Howe's Official Report—Killed, Wounded, and Missing—The Connecticut *Journal's* Account—The Approach to Danbury—Tryon's Headquarters—Amusing Incident—The Prisoners—Destruction of Rum—Demoralization of Tryon's Troops—The Anxious Generals—Benjamin Knapp's distinguished Guests—The Retreat—The Battle—Gen. Wooster Mortally Wounded—His Death in Danbury—List of Sufferers—Total Loss—Petition for Relief—Roll of Revolutionary Soldiers.

"WHEN this section of country," says the *News*, "was called Pahquioque, or Pahquaige, it presented a

* The following history of Danbury in the Revolution is reproduced, by permission, from the columns of the *Danbury News* through the courtesy of J. M. Bailey, Esq., "The Danbury News Man."

somewhat different appearance from what it does now. We can easily understand that. But the imagination must be an active one, enjoying very excellent health, to picture our neighborhood as it was in 1684, when, according to Mr. Robbins, the first settlement was made.

"It is reasonable to suppose that the original eight families came to Danbury by what was since the turn-pike between here and Norwalk. It is the most direct and presents less obstacles in the matter of high ground than any other way. So long ago as that there could not have been more than a trail, if as much, to direct and aid them. What must have been their thoughts as they forced their way we cannot know. Judging the aspect of nature to be then considerably more forbidding than it is now, we must admire the courage of the original eight, even if we cannot respect their judgment.

"Presuming there was a trail, its location through here must have been the present Main Street, and would naturally present to the new-comers a place of residence principally because it defined something.

"According to Mr. Robbins' account they located close together, four on one side and four on the opposite side. Their object was to start a village. This with a view to sociability and protection, would demand concentration. The lands on whose cultivation they depended they sought here and there as the richness of the soil made necessary, and these locations varied so much that to reside upon the tracts would have so scattered the settlers as to have made the nucleus of a village 'a barren ideality,' and to have put social intercourse and mutual protection beyond the pale of possibility. It is likely enough that the eight families' homesteads did not cover more than the ground between South Street and the court-house.

"The land was got from the Indians, and some of it remains in the possession of the families to this day, never having been sold or bought since the day the Indians, beguiled by the glitter of new jackknives, swapped it for the bright treasures.

"Mr. Eli T. Hoyt owns a piece in Great Plain District, known as 'Unity Rocks,' which came from the Indians. Mr. Philo White, in the same district, occupies ground that his grandfather, the Rev. Ebenezer, mentioned in the sermon, got from the Indians. The homestead of Mr. Russell Hoyt came into his family from the same source.

"In May, 1684, the General Court empowered Thomas Benedict, Thomas Fitch, and John Burr to plant a town at this point. What Messrs. Fitch and Burr did in the matter we do not know. Mr. Benedict's two sons, Samuel and James, were of the 'original eight.' The Mr. Beebe of the same party was a brother-in-law. The Dr. Wood was also a brother-in-law. Mr. L. Starr Benedict and Mr. Charles Benedict are direct descendants of James Benedict. Perhaps the Danbury man of to-day who holds the most immediate connection with the first families is Mr.

Eli T. Hoyt, who is the great grandson of John Hoyt, of the 'original eight.' Mr. Hoyt has the rare distinction of having lived under the administration of every President, and of having voted for sixteen of them.

"By a careful wrench of the imagination we can see Danbury something as it existed then. We know from the quality of the land that the eminences were full of fir-trees. We deduce, also, from the lay of the land, that along the streams alders grew in profusion, and that in that portion east of Main Street and west of the Town Hill ridge there was a rather considerable swamp.

"We are pretty confident that the swamp must have been a prominent feature in the topography from the fact that the first settlers set their heart upon calling their town Swampfield, and were only deterred therefrom by the arbitrary action of the General Court, which substituted the name Danbury."

THE BURNING OF DANBURY.

"The American view of the night of terror which has gone down in history as the burning of Danbury has been already given in Mr. Robbins' sermon, on a previous page. The following is the English version of the affair, being Sir William Howe's official report:

"The troops landed on the afternoon of the 25th of April (Friday), four miles to the eastward of Norwalk and twenty miles from Danbury. In the afternoon of the 26th the detachment reached Danbury, meeting only small parties of the enemy on their march, but Gen. 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 gutted Danbury, and met with little opposition until they came near to Ridgefield, which was occupied by Gen. Arnold, who had thrown up intrenchments to dispute the passage, while Gen. Wooster hung upon the rear with a separate corps. The village was forced and the enemy driven back on all sides.

"Gen. 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 small parties to harass 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 inclosed returns set forth the loss sustained by the king's troops, and that of the enemy from the best information:

"Return of the stores, ordnance, provisions, etc., found at the rebels' stores, and destroyed by the king's troops in Danbury.—A quantity of ordnance stores, with iron, etc.; 4000 barrels of beef and pork; 1000 barrels of flour; 100 large tierces of biscuit; 89 barrels of rice; 120 puncheons of rum; several large stores of wheat, oats, and Indian corn, in bulk: the quantity thereof could not possibly be ascertained; 30 pipes of wine; 100 hogsheads of sugar; 50 ditto of molasses; 20 casks of coffee; 15 large casks filled with medicines of all kinds; 10 barrels of saltpetre; 1020 tents and marquees; a number of iron boilers; a large quantity of hospital-bedding; engineers', pioneers', and carpenters' tools; a printing-press complete; tar, tallow, etc.; 5000 pairs of shoes and stocking; at a mill between Ridgebury and Ridgefield, 100 barrels of flour, and a quantity of Indian corn.

"Returned of the killed, wounded, and missing.—One drummer and fifer and twenty-three rank and file, killed; three field-officers, six captains, three subalterns, nine sergeants, ninety-two rank and file, wounded; one drummer and fifer and twenty-seven rank and file, missing. Royal artillery, two additional killed, three matrosses and one wheeler wounded, and one matross missing.

"Return of the rebels killed and wounded.—Killed: Gen. Wooster, Col. Gould, Col. Lamb, of the artillery, Col. Henman, Dr. Atwater, a man of considerable influence, Capt. Cooe, Lieut. Thompson, one hundred privates. Wounded: Col. Whiting, Capt. Benjamin, Lieut. Cooe, two hundred and fifty privates. Taken: fifty privates, including several com-mittec-men."

"The Connecticut *Journal* of that time, after speaking of the landing of the British and their march to Danbury, in which there are no particulars other than those given in the preceding accounts, says,—

"Early the next morning (Saturday) Brig.-Gen. Silliman, with about five hundred militia, pursued the enemy; at Reading he was joined by Maj.-Gen. Wooster and Brig.-Gen. Arnold. The heavy rain all the afternoon retarded the march of our troops so much that they did not reach Bethel (a village two miles from Danbury) until eleven o'clock at night, much fatigued and their arms rendered useless by being wet. It was thought prudent to refresh the men and attack the enemy on their return. Early the next morning (which proved rainy) the whole were in motion: two hundred men remained with Gen. Wooster, and about four hundred were detached under Gen. Arnold and Gen. Silliman, on the road leading to Norwalk. At nine A.M. intelligence was received that the enemy had taken the road leading to Norwalk, of which Gen. Wooster was informed, and pursued them, with whom he came up about eleven o'clock, when a smart skirmish ensued, in which Gen. Wooster, who behaved with great intrepidity, unfortunately received a wound by a musket-ball through the groin, which it is feared will prove mortal. Gen. Arnold, by a forced march across the country, reached Ridgefield at eleven o'clock, and, having posted his small party (being joined by about one hundred men) of five hundred men, waited the approach of the enemy, who were soon discovered advancing in a column with three field-pieces in front and three in the rear, and large flank-guards of near two hundred men in each. At noon they began discharging their artillery, and were soon within musket-shot, when a smart action ensued between the whole, and which continued for about an hour, in which our men behaved with great spirit, but, being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to give way.

... "Our loss cannot be exactly ascertained, no returns being made. It is judged to be about sixty killed and wounded.

"The enemy's loss is judged to be more than double our number, and about twenty prisoners. The enemy on this occasion behaved with their usual barbarity, wantonly and cruelly murdering the wounded prisoners who fell into their hands, and plundering the inhabitants, burning and destroying everything in their way."

"According to the above account from the Connecticut *State Journal*, the American troops approached Danbury in a storm of rain. The British must have been more fortunate in their progress, judging from the following incident: Mrs. Stephen Ambler, who died at a ripe old age some years ago, was a girl of sixteen at that time. Her father, whose name was Munson, occupied a house which stood where Mr. E. A. Houseman's place now is, on Deer Hill Avenue. Many of our readers will remember the house. Miss Munson and her mother were engaged quilting on that Saturday when the news of the approach of the British was brought here. She went to an upper window, which commanded a view clear through Bethel, and she saw the moving mass of men, distinguishing their presence by the reflection of the sun on their burnished arms and accoutrements. The spectacle made so vivid an impression upon the mind of the young girl that she never forgot the sensation she then experienced.*

* Miss Munson subsequently married Stephen Ambler (who, with his six brothers, served in the war), and became the grandmother of Oliver P. Clark.

"The British reached the village shortly after two o'clock; so it was about one o'clock when Miss Munson saw them. The column had had an uninterrupted march from the water. This is not surprising. The country was full of Tories,—men who were in sympathy with the king's cause and who knew every foot of the country. Through these Tryon knew the condition of defense and offense of the people, and by them was guided along the safest and most direct route. With such knowledge and help, and with troops in fine condition, the march to Danbury was but an excursion.

"Some four miles below here is an eminence called Hoyt's Hill. It is not on the turnpike, but is located by the road to Lonetown, southeast of the pike. It was along this road the British approached Bethel. The hill is on the border of Redding and Bethel, and is not eight miles distant from here, as Barbour in his chronicles states.

"An incident occurred here that has been confused by two or three versions. Hollister, in his 'History of Connecticut,' says that Tryon was confronted on Hoyt's Hill by a presumably insane horseman, who appeared on the crest waving a sword and conducting himself very much as if he was in command of a considerable army in the act of climbing the opposite side of the hill. The British commander halted his force and sent out skirmishers to reconnoitre, when it was discovered that the stranger was alone, and, instead of leading on an enthusiastic army to almost certain victory, was making the best of his way back to Danbury.

"This account is apparently a distortion of an incident that really did occur, although it has the sanction of local tradition, and is repeated (in honest belief) by several aged residents, who got it from their parents, who were living here at the time.

"Joseph P. Cooke, a resident of Danbury, was in command of the few Continental soldiers here at this time, with the rank of colonel. We do not believe the troop was very large,—merely a guard over the government store which was located here.

"When the news of the British approach was learned in Danbury, Dr. John Wood dispatched a young man in his employ named Lambert Lockwood to learn the size and contemplated line of march of the British troops. Young Lambert reached the summit of Hoyt's Hill, when he suddenly and rather unexpectedly came upon the foe. He must have been riding at a smart speed, or he would not have become so helplessly entangled as he turned out to be. When he discovered the enemy he was too close upon them to get away, and in attempting it he was wounded and captured. He learned a great deal of the British and their designs, but the value of it was considerably impaired by this incident.

"Tryon's troops marched through Bethel without (singularly enough, taking in account his 'blood-thirsty' nature) doing any damage to life or property.

After leaving Bethel the ranks were deployed, and Danbury was approached in open order, some of the advance being so far deployed as to take in Shelter Rock Ridge on the right. The father of the venerable Thomas Andrews, of Bethel, with several companions, went on Shelter Rock to see the British column pass, and while there were surprised and shot at by the royal scouts.

"On reaching the south end of our village Gen. Tryon took up his headquarters in the house of Nehemiah Dibble, on South Street. The same building has ever since been known as the Wooster Place, from the fact of Gen. Wooster dying there a few days later. Several years ago it was torn down.



HOUSE OF NEHEMIAH DIBBLE, IN WHICH GEN. WOOSTER DIED.

"It was between two and three o'clock in the afternoon when the British arrived. The leader having selected his headquarters, the quartering of the force for the protection of themselves was next attended to. Tryon's assistants, Gens. Erskine and Agnew, accompanied by a body of mounted infantry, proceeded up Main Street to the junction of the Barren Plain road (now White Street), where Benjamin Knapp lived. Knapp's house stood about where is now D. P. Nichols' brick block, long known as Military Hall, the corner of which is occupied by F. W. Barnum, druggist. The two generals quartered themselves upon Mr. Knapp, taking complete possession of the house, with the exception of one room where Mrs. Knapp was lying ill.

"On this dash up Main Street the party met with two incidents. A man named William Hamilton had a piece of cloth at a fuller's on South Street. When he heard of the approach of the enemy, he got on his horse and rode there in full haste for his goods. He was rather late, however, and when he came out into the street to remount his horse a squad of the force

was upon him. Danbury's horses could not have had the reputation for speed they now enjoy, or Mr. Hamilton was very poorly provided, for the steeds of the military gained on him at every rod of the way. He flew up Main Street with a half-dozen troopers in full pursuit, and on reaching West Street, then a mere lane, turned up it, the hair on his head being very erect. The pursuers followed him, and one of them, being more in advance and close upon him, swung his sword to cleave him in two, when a singular but most fortunate accident occurred. Hamilton lost a part of his hold on the roll, which he had up to this time tenaciously clung to; the cloth flew out like a ribbon, frightening the pursuing animals and rendering them unmanageable.

"The column that came up Main Street were fired at from the house of Capt. Ezra Starr. This building stood where now is the residence of the Hon. D. P. Nichols, corner of Main and Boughton Streets. The shots were fired by three young men. It was an act of reckless daring, and the actors must have been very young, as the shots could not have possibly had any other effect on the invasion than to have exasperated the invaders. These men were Joshua Porter and Eleazer Starr and a negro named Adams, who was in Ezra Starr's employ. Mr. Porter lived in Oblong (Westville District). He was in the village after a gallon of molasses when the enemy came. Starr lived on the corner of Main and Elm Streets, within a few feet of *The News* office. Both men went into the captain's house, and there awaited the approach of the enemy. They were killed on the premises, and the building was immediately fired, the three bodies being consumed with it.

"The skirmish-line of the British as they approached Danbury extended from Shelter Rock to Tom Mountain. Tryon was an able general, and, although pretty well assured that the country was without an organized military force, omitted no proper precaution. The main body came in on the road (now but little used) which skirts the west side of Coalpit Hill. The skirmishers advanced a few rods north of South Street, covering Main Street, and then rested. Gen. Tryon took up his headquarters with Nehemiah Dibble, and Gens. Agnew and Erskine, with a body of the troops, preceded by two pieces of artillery, started up the main street.

"The alarm in Danbury was, of course, considerable. The town was in no position of defense. The news of the invasion was known in New Haven hours before it was received here. Danbury had a company of cavalry under command of Capt. Starr, but the greater portion of them were in New York State, in the Federal army. The number here with the few detachments did not form a total of a hundred and fifty effective men. There were but very few able-bodied civilians present. The whole body of military was under command of Col. Cooke. He withdrew as the enemy advanced, so the only oppo-

sition Tryon's men found came from the few citizens who from every available shelter fired upon the column as it advanced up Main Street.

"As the force reached the present location of the court-house the two pieces of artillery were discharged, and the heavy balls, six- and twelve-pounders, flew screaming up the street, carrying terror to the hearts of the women and children and dismay to the heads of the homes thus endangered. There are probably a number of these balls saved up by our citizens. Two of them, found on Dr. W. F. Lacey's place, are in possession of Col. Samuel Gregory.

"Immediately upon Gens. Agnew and Erskine taking up their quarters in Mr. Knapp's house, a picket was located. One squad of twenty men occupied the rising ground where is now the junction of Park Avenue and Prospect Street. A second took position on the hill near Jarvis-Hull's house. The third was located on what is now called Franklin Street. We have no information of other picket-squads, but it is likely enough that every approach to the village was guarded.

"It is related of a brother of Joshua Porter that, coming into the village to see what the British were doing, he came upon three of the picket stationed on Park Avenue. They commanded him to halt.

"'What for?' he inquired, still continuing towards them.

"'You are our prisoner,' said they.

"'Guess not,' he laconically replied, moving steadily upon them.

"'We'll stick you through and through if you don't stop,' one of them threatened, advancing close to him.

"Porter was a man of very powerful build, with muscles like steel and a movement that was a very good substitute for lightning. They were close upon him. There was a gulch back of them. In a flash he had the foremost trooper in his grasp. In the next instant he had hurled him against the other two, and the three went into the gulch in a demoralized heap. The rest of the squad, seeing the disaster, immediately surrounded and subdued Porter. This little affair, it is said, gave the name of Squabble Hill to that neighborhood.

"Porter and a man named Barnum are believed to be the only prisoners the enemy carried away from Danbury. They were taken to New York City and confined in the infamous Sugar-House prison. Porter was subsequently released and returned home, but Barnum died there from starvation. When found he had a piece of brick in his hand holding it to his mouth, as if to draw moisture from it to cool his feverish throat.

"The main body of the troops remained in the village and shortly engaged in the destruction of the military stores. Those in the Episcopal church were rolled out into the street and there fired, as the edifice was of the Church of England, and so revered by

the English invader. This church stood where is now the graveyard on South Street, which was then its churchyard. The building was years after removed to the corner of Main Street and turned into a tenement.

"Two other buildings contained stores. One of these was a barn belonging to Nehemiah Dibble. The goods were taken out and burned to save the building, as Dibble was a Tory. The other was a building situated on Main Street, near where is now Samuel C. Wildman's place. It was full of grain. It was burned with its contents. It is said that the fat from the burning meat ran ankle-deep in the street. No less free ran the rum and wine, although not in the same direction. The soldiers who were directed to destroy these tested them first, and the result was as certain as death. Before night had fairly set in the greater part of the force were in a riotous state of drunkenness. Discipline was set at naught. King George stood no chance whatever in the presence of King Alcohol, and went down before him at once. The riot continued far into the night. Danbury was never before or since so shaken. They went up and down the main street in squads, singing army songs, shouting coarse speeches, hugging each other, swearing, yelling, and otherwise conducting themselves as becomes an invader when he is very, very drunk. The people who had not fled remained close in their homes, sleepless, full of fear, and utterly wretched, with the ghastly tragedy at Capt. Starr's house hanging like a pall over them. The night was dark, with dashes of rain. The carousers tumbled down here and there as they advanced in the stages of drunkenness.

"Some few of the troops remained sober, and these performed the duties of the hour. One of these was the marking of a cross upon the buildings which belonged to the Tories. This was done with pieces of lime. There was considerable of this property. Sympathizers with the government of the mother-country abounded hereabouts. They were men who honestly believed that colonies had no right to secede from the Crown, and they defended their belief when they could, and cherished it at all times. They were jubilant now. The proper authorities were in possession, the rebel element was overcome, and the Tories believed that Danbury was forever redeemed from the pernicious sway of the rebellion.

"It was two of these people who piloted Tryon into Danbury. They were Stephen Jarvis and Eli Benedict. They were very happy men on this dismal night, and the future looked very bright to them. The next night there was a very big difference in the state of their feeling. They had fled from Danbury. Some time after, Benedict came back, but, being threatened with violence, he left for good. Jarvis went to Nova Scotia, where he made his home. Once he returned on a visit to his sister. He came privately; but, the neighbors getting word of his pres-

ence, they went to the house in search of him. His sister hid him in her brick oven, and when the danger was over he secretly left Danbury for Nova Scotia, never again to return. He lived in the house just east of George Ryder's place, on Wooster Street, and which, remodeled, stands there yet.

"It was not a particularly happy night for the general in command. He had met with a complete success in reaching Danbury and destroying the stores, which was the object of his mission. But the great bulk of his force was helpless in the strong embrace of New England rum, and news had come that a force of the enemy was gathering and marching towards him. They were anxious hours to the three generals and their aids, but especially to him on whom rested all the responsibility of the expedition.

"Besides the approach of Wooster's men, there was the small band of troops under command of Col. Cooke, who were undoubtedly near by, ready to give vigorous help to an attacking force, knowing every foot of the ground, and capable of giving an infinite amount of annoyance if nothing more. Then there were gathering farmers from the outlying districts, who had through the afternoon given substantial evidence of their presence by creeping up as near as possible and firing at the pickets. The darkness that fell about the town after nightfall might pardonably be peopled with many dangers by even a less imaginative person than was the British general.

"In the mean time Benjamin Knapp was having his own particular trouble.

"Mr. Knapp was a tanner. His house stood on what is now White Street, near the corner of Main. White Street was then called Barren Plain Road, and this name was given it because the road ran across the Balmforth Avenue region, which was then pretty much sand. Barren Plain Road was not quite as straight as White Street. It bowed to the south about where Hawley & Sayers' coffin warehouse stands. Back and just east of there, on the stream, Mr. Knapp had his tannery.

"It is very rarely the resident of a humble village has two brigadier-generals come to spend Sunday with him, and the advent of Gens. Agnew and Erskine should have been an unbounded delight to Mr. Knapp, but it is doubtful if it were. The generals made themselves fully at home. There was no stiffness about them. They killed Mr. Knapp's stock and cut up the meat on his floor, and the dents thereof were visible as long as the building stood. Mr. Knapp's wife was a sorely-afflicted invalid, but her inability to attend domestic duties did not in any way embarrass the guests, yet it was very unpleasant for Mr. Knapp. Besides that, the neighboring people, on that eventful afternoon, drew near to the town with their long-barreled guns, and, taking advantage of the heavy growth of alders along the stream, fired at a red-coat wherever he showed himself. There was a picket stationed on the Main Street bridge, and

this party was a special target. All this made Mr. Knapp very nervous, as he could not very satisfactorily show that he was not in league with the ambushed patriots, and he feared his property would suffer. However, it did not. The British generals, in view of the accommodation and illness of Mrs. Knapp, spared the house in the general conflagration that followed. The house was removed twenty-five years ago to make room for the present building. It was the stereotyped house,—side to the street, with back roof sloping down to within a man's height of the ground.

"At midnight the uproar caused by the inundation of two thousand soldiers and the absorption of such a great quantity of New England rum had to a great degree abated. Tryon was fully awake. His position was becoming exceedingly perilous. Shortly after midnight word came to him that the rebels, under Wooster and Arnold, had reached Bethel and were preparing to attack him. This was unexpected to him. He had thought to spend the Sabbath leisurely in Danbury. The word that came from Bethel radically changed his programme. At once all became bustle. The drunken sleepers were aroused to new life by the most available means, and a movement made towards immediate evacuation.

"It was nearly one o'clock Sunday morning when Tryon got word of the Bethel gathering. Up to that hour there had been but three buildings destroyed (already mentioned). As soon as the men were aroused and in place, excepting those detailed for picket, the work of destruction began. This was about two o'clock. In the next hour the buildings owned by Tories were marked with a cross, done with a chunk of lime. The work of burning was then commenced.

"The first house burned stood just west of the Episcopal church on South Street, but some little distance from the street, and where is now the garden of the late Charles Ryder's house. There was a long garden attached to it, and at the opposite end of the garden, almost reaching Main Street, was another house. These buildings were owned and occupied by John McLean, one as a dwelling, and the one on the corner as a store.

"Mr. McLean was commissary of the Continental troops in that vicinity, and the object of the visit of the enemy to Danbury was to destroy the army provisions which he had accumulated in his store and in the Episcopal church, which was then unfinished. They would not burn the church, but rolled the barrels of flour and pork into South Street, and burned them and the buildings, the lard being over shoe deep after the conflagration.

"Mr. McLean had sent off all his working teams towards West Point with supplies, and had nothing at home but a pair of fatting oxen and a saddle-horse. Upon the alarm of the enemy's approach the oxen were put before a cart with a feather-bed in it, upon

which his wife and children proceeded to New Milford, while he remained burying and putting in safety such of his property as he could conceal until the British appeared over Coalpit Hill. They saw and pursued him, calling out, 'Old Daddy,' 'Rebel,' etc., and firing after him when the fleetness of his horse seemed likely to carry him out of their reach. Some of the bullets passed through his coat and hat, but he escaped uninjured, joining his family in New Milford, whence they removed to a farm which he owned in Stony Hill, and remained until the close of the war. They then returned to Danbury and built the house now standing near the foot of Main Street. A few of his descendants still reside in the town, but none bearing his name, the only grandson being Dr. John A. McLean, of Norwalk.

"Capt. Daniel Taylor, Maj. Taylor, Comfort Hoyt, Jr., and Joseph Wildman were also among the sufferers, but the writer knows not where their property was located.

"The second house fired was on the east side of Main Street, a few rods from the corner of South Street, and where the big pine-tree now stands. After that there was no order in the firing, but the flames seemed to burst out simultaneously in all directions.

"Dr. John Wood's place, about where are the places of William Bedient and the late Philander Comstoek, was destroyed. There were two wells in this vicinity, each of which was filled with iron, cannon-balls, etc., which could not be burned, and were thus put out of the way. David Wood's house, where William H. Clark now lives, was burned. Across the street from him lived Capt. James Clark, who lost his house. Next to Clark was Maj. Mygatt's home, just south of E. R. Whittlesey's place, also burned. Another contribution to the flames was the house of Rev. Ebenezer White, where G. F. Bailey's house now is. Zadoc Benedict's house stood where Schopaul's bakery is, north of the depot. Mr. Knapp must have thought the trouble was getting pretty close to him. Capt. Joseph P. Cook's house also went. It stood where Lucius P. Hoyt's house is.

"The record says there were nineteen dwelling-houses burned in all. It is said also that there were several stores burned. They must have been owned by members of this list. We know that Capt. Cook owned one of the stores, and that the Woods owned another. Cook's store stood where he lived, and the latter was where Mr. Bedient's place is. Near Samuel C. Wildman's house stood a blacksmith-shop, which also perished. In it was made a part of the chains with which the Hudson was barricaded at West Point. The meeting-house of the New Danbury Society was also burned. It stood on Liberty Street, between Delay Street and Railroad Avenue.

"As but nineteen houses were burned, it was not so much of a conflagration, after all. Danbury then had a population of some two thousand five hundred. To accommodate these there must have been at least four

hundred dwellings in the township, and nearly, if not quite, three hundred in the village. Historians say that every house was burned except those belonging to Tories. If this be so, then the humiliating reflection is ours that the great bulk of Danbury was Tory. Thank Heaven for the strength to believe that it is not so! It is likely that the British burned only those buildings that were available in their hasty getting together, including those whose owners may have been particularly obnoxious to the loyal heart.

"With the fire well under way the pickets were called into the formed line, and the invading army took up its march in retreat.

"Tryon did not undertake to return as he came. The force under Wooster at Bethel deterred him from that, and he sought to make a *détour* through Ridgefield."

THE FIGHT.

"In the light from the burning buildings the British troops took up their line of march from town, passing over Deer Hill by way of the road now called Wooster Street. No sooner had the last man left Main Street than the advance of the American squad, which had hung on the outskirts of the village since being driven out, appeared on the street, and immediately followed after.

"Before the last of the British were fairly out of the village the gray dawn of the Sabbath waved up from the east, and as it advanced into the broader light of the new day it showed the long line of British filing through Miry Brook road, and the stragglers but determined rebels, armed with long muskets, carried with both hands, bringing up the rear, and doing their best to harass the foe, and succeeding. Still, with all their patriotic zeal, we are obliged to entertain but a poor idea of their marksmanship, for there is no record that any of the enemy were killed on Danbury soil.

"Among this crowd of daring if not effective persons there was one who was sufficiently rapid in his manual of arms, however short he may have fallen from being effective. He was poised on a fence the afternoon before, and fired *thirty-two shots* at the skirmish-line of the advancing British without being touched by a single one of the many bullets sent after him. When his ammunition was gone he held up his cartouch-box to the enemy to show its emptiness, and then left, shouting as he ran these very patriotic words:

"He that fights and runs away
May live to fight another day,
But he that is in battle slain
Shall never live to fight again."

"A movement of a body of two thousand men could not be made, of course, without the knowledge of the neighbors. The people of the adjoining districts and villages had been apprised of the arrival of the British in Danbury by the families who had fled from the doomed town. All that Saturday night men were

hovering about the place, looking with hungry eyes for every manifestation from the enemy. No sooner had the line taken up its march than these people knew of it, and, determining the route, sought to annoy the march all that was in their power to do. One of their acts was to destroy the bridge over Wolf Pond Run, in Miry Brook District. When the enemy reached this place they were obliged to stop and throw over a temporary bridge of rails. This made a delay, and enabled the forces under Wooster to gain headway.

"One historian says that the British marched through Sugar Hollow. This is plausible enough if the force had been an excursion-party hurrying to Ridgefield to take a railway-train, but no military man would be so insane as to take his men through such a defile, where there was every advantage and ample protection for an enemy.

"Gen. Tryon took his people through Ridgebury, having an open country for his skirmishers. He was confident that by making this *détour* he would mislead Wooster, and escape to his boats without serious interruption.

"But Wooster, at Bethel, soon got word of the move and prepared to meet it. Wooster was a resident of New Haven, and was in that city when the news of the enemy landing at Compo reached him. Immediately he started for Danbury with what force he could get there. He was joined on the way by Arnold and Silliman, and the men under their commands. Poor Wooster! He little realized when he started for this insignificant hamlet that it would become his everlasting home, so far as this world is concerned, and that here the only substantial honor he should ever receive would be given.

"Gen. Wooster sent Arnold and Silliman, as we have already indicated, direct to Ridgefield, across the country from Bethel, while he struck out in a more northerly direction, intending to strike the foe before he reached Ridgefield. In this he succeeded. He came upon the enemy while they were breakfasting, about eight o'clock in the morning of that eventful Sunday. He appeared from a piece of woods, and struck a rear regiment with such unexpected force that he captured forty of the men before the command was fairly aware of his presence. He withdrew as rapidly as he came, but shortly after made another dash, while the enemy were in motion, and it was then the fight took place in which he lost his life.

"There are so many conflicting accounts of this engagement that we are powerless to determine which is right. It is not a matter of any moment, however. Wooster and his two or three hundred men were alone in it, as Arnold and Silliman's force were in Ridgefield Village, barricading the road and waiting for a chance to do their share. Out in the country, amid the rocks and the pine scrub lying between Ridgefield Street and Ridgebury church, the brave and ill-fated man was waging the unequal battle. It was at the

first of the second attack that he received the fatal wound. The British must have been on the retreat, or his friends would not have been able to recover his person, as he fell where he was shot. The great sash* which he wore was unwoound, and, being spread out as a blanket, he was put in it and carried from the field. Then he was placed in a carriage and slowly brought back to Danbury.

"In the Dibble mansion, where Tryon but a few hours before had had his headquarters, the unfortunate general was placed. A local surgeon dressed the wound as well as he was able, and shortly after a more experienced man came from New Haven to attend him. The bullet, which is said to have been fired by a Tory, entered his back obliquely just as he turned to wave on his men, and, cutting the spinal cord, was buried in his stomach. The nature of the wound precluded recovery even had he received the best skill on the moment. His wife arrived from New Haven, but a delirium had seized him, and he did not recognize her. For three days he lay in the old South Street house, suffering untold agony, and then he fell into a stupor. This was Thursday morning of that eventful week.

"It was noted by her who, faithful to the last, unremittingly watched his pillow that during this and the following day (as is frequently the case in the closing scene of an active life) his mind was busied in exciting reminiscence. By the feeble light of flickering reason he was tracing the long and weary pilgrimage, the cruises, sieges, battles, marches, through which he had passed, only to reach his grave. The home of his childhood, the cabin of his ship, the old mansion by the Sound, pass in a blended image before his fading vision. The dash of waves, the rattle of musketry, the roar of cannon, ring confusedly in his deafened ear. His hand cannot respond to the gentle pressure of affection. His breathing grows shorter and shorter, while the icy chill advances nearer and nearer to the heart. As his wife wipes the death-damp from his brow his eyes, hitherto closed, open once more, and in their clear depths, for one glad moment, she discovers the dear, the old, the familiar expression of returned consciousness; his lips gasp in vain to utter one precious word of final adieu, and the last effort is to throw on her one farewell glance of unutterable tenderness and love.†

"On Friday, May 2, 1777, he died. On Sunday the funeral was held. It was a quiet affair, although the body was that of a major-general and of a soldier who for courage and patriotism had no superior. But Danbury was sorely afflicted. Many of the houses were in ruins, and nearly all the able-bodied men were away.

"Miss Betty Porter, aged sixteen, daughter of one of the men killed and burned in Maj. Starr's house, and

subsequently the wife of Capt. Nathaniel Gregory, grandfather of our Col. Gregory, was at the funeral. She says there were but six men present, and they bore the body to its resting place. The remains were buried in the graveyard on Wooster Street.

"Rev. Samuel Peters, in his quaint work 'A General History of Connecticut,' says, 'David Wooster, the rebel general, Benedict Arnold's old friend and mobbing confederate, received a fatal ball through his bladder as he was harassing the rear of the royal troops, of which, *after being carried forty miles to New Haven*, he died, *and was buried at the side of David Dewell*, one of the judges of Charles I.'

"The firing of our people upon the British, with the return fire of the enemy, marked as distinctly as sight could have done to the refugees the progress of the march. Besides, there were messengers, in the person of boys, who kept track of the course and reported hourly. Long before the royal column passed Ridgebury church the people who had fled began to return to the village, some to undisturbed homes, others to smoking ruins. Before night the most of them had got back, although it was not until the next day that all had returned. The parents of the venerable Mrs. Phebe Benedict, who is still abiding with us, went to New Fairfield.

"With the returning Danburians came a host of sight-seers from Redding, Bethel Village, Brookfield, Newtown, New Fairfield, and other places. It was a great spectacle for outsiders, and they flocked here just as people do to the scene of an overwhelming disaster. All that Sunday afternoon the main street and South were full of people, viewing the ruins, sympathizing with the sufferers, cursing the enemy, and delivering opinions of reckless wisdom, as is common with the dear masses in matters they know nothing of. One of these visitors used to relate that the wheels of his wagon sank above their fellows in the cold grease on South Street, which came from the burnt pork. There were three taverns here at the time, and the business they might have done, had they the liquid facilities, would have been immense.

"Dr. Jabez Starr, grandfather of Mr. Fred Starr, kept one of the taverns. His place stood on the corner of Main and Elm Streets, near where is now *The News* building. On the approach of the enemy he moved his goods out of town and harm's way. Mr. Starr was the only doctor in Danbury at the time.

"The house now occupied by Nathaniel Barnum, a few doors south of *The News* office, was a tavern at that time. On a sign swinging from a post it bore a copy of the arms of King George IV., which gave the tavern its name. It was kept by John Trowbridge, who was Mr. Barnum's great-grandfather. Owing to its sign it was saved from destruction, but its furniture was piled up in the street and burned. Mr. Barnum has completely changed the outside appearance of the building, so that to-day it looks but little like it was at that time.

* The sash and sword are now in Yale College.

† Henry C. Deming's oration at the Wooster monument, 1854.

"Mr. Trowbridge was a lieutenant in the rebel army. He was away with his regiment at the time. His people removed themselves and what furniture they could get together to Nathan Cornwall's tavern, in Beaver Brook District, the tavern standing on what is now Henry Starr's place. The royal troops did not interfere with the property, but the furniture that was destroyed was the work of Tory neighbors.

"Maj. N. M. Taylor in 1777 lived in a house which stood at the junction of South Street with Dumpling Hill road. On the news of the coming of the British he hurried home and told his wife to make ready to fly. She was of the genuine Revolutionary material. She had a baking of bread ready for the oven, and she declared she would not leave until it was done. Before it was done the enemy came into town, and Taylor's tavern was inundated by soldiers. She told them that she had a batch of bread in the oven, and if they wanted some she would give it to them. Hot fresh bread is a toothsome bit to a soldier, and when the bread came out they took it all. Fortunately for Taylor's property, his wife was a good baker, and the soldiers, whose stomachs had been delighted by her skill, left the building undisturbed.

"Ten years later Mr. Taylor put up a guide-stone in front of his place, which contained the following information :

"67 miles to Hartford.

66 miles to N. Y.

This stone erected by N. M. Taylor, 1787.'

"Mr. Taylor soon after built the house, now owned by Martin E. Clark, on South Street at the foot of Main, which was used as a tavern. There is not a Revolutionary building in town that shows less change than this building. It is two stories high, with a tremendous garret. His dining-room was then used as the reception-room, with the small bar of those days opening off from it, and now used by him for a milk-room. A part of the second floor was used as a ball-room. Three stone chimneys pierce the roof. One of these at the base is eight by eleven feet and five feet square in the garret. The others are nearly as large. Near to this building stood the house of Comfort Hoyt, Jr., which was burned. John McLean was the most serious sufferer of the lot. His house stood where is now the venerable big double tenement on the south side of Main Street, and which is to-day called by many the McLean place.

"Immediately after the disaster the selectmen were instructed to present a petition to the Legislature for the relief of the sufferers. Hinman, in his 'War of the American Revolution,' says,—

"John McLean, Eli Mygatt, and others, selectmen of Danbury, stated to the General Assembly convened at Hartford on the 8th of May, 1777, that the enemy in their incursion into Danbury burned and destroyed the public records of said town, and they apprehended great damage might arise to the inhabitants unless some timely remedy should be provided. The Assembly appointed Daniel Sherman, Col. Nehemiah Beardsley, Increase Moseley, Lemuel Sanford, Col. S. Canfield, and Caleb Baldwin to repair to Danbury as soon as might be, and notify the inhabitants of said town, and by all lawful ways inquire into and ascertain every man's right, and report to the next General Assembly.

"This committee reported to the Assembly that the British troops had made a hostile invasion into said town, and under a pretense of destroying the public stores had consumed with fire about twenty dwelling-houses, with many stores, barns, and other buildings, and that the enemy on their retreat collected and drove off all the live stock—viz., cattle, horses, and sheep—which they could find, and that the destruction of said property had reduced many of the wealthy inhabitants to poverty. Having notified the inhabitants, they from day to day examined the losses of each sufferer, on oath and by other evidence, and allowed to each his damage at the time said property was destroyed. They found that by reason of the price of articles the inhabitants had been obliged to pay large sums over and above the value in procuring the necessaries for their families, that many of them had their teams forced from them to remove the public stores, etc. They gave the name of each sufferer, with his loss allowed, annexed to his name, which amounted to the sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and eighty-one pounds one shilling and four pence, which report was accepted by the Assembly and ordered to be lodged on file, to perpetuate the evidence of the loss of each person, that, when Congress should order a compensation, to make out the claims of sufferers.

"On the receipt of this communication the pay-table were directed to draw an order on the treasurer for the sum of five hundred pounds in favor of the selectmen of Danbury, as aforesaid, who could not subsist without such relief.

"In 1787 the sufferers in Danbury, having received no further relief, again petitioned the General Assembly of Connecticut, upon which petition Hon. Andrew Adams and others were appointed a committee.

"The chairman of said committee reported that for want of exhibits and documents they were unable methodically and correctly to state the facts or losses and estimate of damages, and also, for the want of proper certificates from the treasurer and secretary of state, to report what had already been done for their relief, but were of opinion that the houses and buildings and necessary household furniture destroyed by the enemy ought to be paid for by the State at their just value, and that the only manner in the power of the State, at that time, was to pay the same in *Western lands*; which report was in October, 1787, accepted by the House, but rejected by the Upper House.'

"In 1792 the General Assembly made the award of land. This territory is in Ohio, and has since been known as the Western Reserve.

"This list of sufferers, with the amounts of losses, we herewith give, as awarded by the first-named committee.

Mr. John McLean.....	\$12,462.64
Capt. Ezra Starr.....	11,480.00
Capt. Daniel Taylor.....	4,932.00
Col. John P. Cook.....	4,767.50
Major Eli Mygatt.....	580.30
Capt. James Clark.....	4,112.62
Major Taylor.....	3,504.00
Comfort Hoyt, Jr.....	3,258.77
Thaddeus Benedict, Esq.....	2,010.00
Benjamin Sperry.....	849.00
David Wood.....	2,165.24
Joseph Wildman.....	2,087.00
Dr. John Wood.....	1,970.80
Matthew Benedict.....	1,672.50
Rev. Ebenezer White.....	1,637.60
Jonah Benedict.....	1,547.50
Matthew Benedict.....	1,026.16
Jabez Rockwell.....	1,189.00
Zadock Benedict.....	849.25

"The total loss as thus determined by the committee amounted to nearly eighty-one thousand dollars.

"There were two Matthew Benedicts, father and son, who figure in the list of losers. The latter, who was great-grandfather of Benedict Brothers, the shoe-dealers, lived where is now the homestead of Mrs. Henry Benedict. It is said that he owned a small hat-shop which was burned by the British, although Francis' 'History of Hatting' says hatting was begun in Danbury in 1780, or three years later than the advent of the British. The senior Matthew lived with

Jonah, another son. The junior's estate included the Concert Hall property, which was given by the family to the First Church society for the use of the society. We have not been able so far to locate the residence of either Jonah or Zadock Benedict, who were brothers of Matthew, junior. The former is said to have lived at the lower end of Main Street.

"Still another brother was Noble Benedict, who raised a company of one hundred men at the beginning of the war. He was captured in November, 1776, at Fort Washington. Nathan was captured in the Danbury fight, and taken to the Sugar-House prison. Jonah was in his brother's company at Fort Washington, and was captured there. He suffered from the imprisonment to such an extent that it was believed he was dying, and then he was released, being brought to Danbury on a litter. In the 'Genealogy of the Benedicts in America' it is said he arrived here about two weeks before the burning of the village. He and his brother were taken out of the house that dark Sunday morning and tied to trees in the garden, while the house was burned.

"Joseph Wildman lived where now resides Hon. F. S. Wildman. In the award of land to the sufferers he received fourteen hundred acres in Ohio. So little did he value it that he sold it in exchange for a horse. A part of the flourishing city of Sandusky is on that land, and is now worth millions of dollars. The singular sale was made with the right of redemption within thirty years. About a year or so after the expiration of that time, and when the property began to be quite valuable, Joseph's heirs unfortunately discovered this clause in the deed.

"Benjamin Knapp, who figured so conspicuously as the entertainer of generals, lived until 1834, when he met his death at the heels of a colt in Beaver Brook District. Mr. Amos Morris, who was then in the prime of life and as now a resident there, gave the wounded man shelter. A doctor was called, who saw that the injury was fatal, and recommended that Mr. Knapp be taken home at once. He was comfortably placed in a cart, and Mr. Morris brought him home, where he died at the age of ninety-four years. He built the house on White Street, now owned by Mr. Joseph Bell, for his son, Noah Knapp. Benjamin Knapp is remembered by our older citizens as a little old man in knee-breeches and gray stockings. He owned a number of cows, besides the shoe-shop and tannery.

"Samuel Morris, father of the venerable Amos Morris, was an army-teamster. He was employed in drawing the army stores from New Haven to Danbury. His brother, Jacquin, was not equally eminent for patriotism. In fact, Jacquin took advantage of the presence of the British army to join its ranks. He went away with them, and served through the war. Shortly after that he returned to Danbury on a visit to his mother, who was living in Beaver Brook District.

"The first intimation of his presence was given to a

little niece, who in crossing the bridge over Still River, near her grandmother's house (and where is now the grist-mill), was startled by the appearance of a man's head from under the bridge. The man, learning who she was, told her to call her father. She did so, and then the stranger revealed that he was Jacquin Morris, the deserting Danburian. He was not immediately recognized by the brother, having changed considerably, but on uncovering his head a bare spot on his scalp, well known to the family, was found, and he was received. He was obliged to keep himself secluded, and during his stay was secreted in the garret of his mother's house. Some years later he made a second visit home, but did not remain long.

"As an offset to this loss Danbury gained three citizens—and, so far as we can learn, they were good citizens—in the persons of three deserters from the British army. One of these was Harry Brockleton, who lived in Dumpling Hole, now Mountainville. The others were privates. Thomas Flynn was the name of one of the latter. He settled in South Street.

"The following anecdote of Brockleton is related by Mr. A. B. Hull. He traded a small piece of land for a horse, and the horse for potatoes. His wife, Hannah, said she would make some poetry on the occurrence. Her poetry was:

"Elixir proprietatis!

Harry Brockleton sold his land for a horse, and his horse for potatoes.'

Harry said he would like to make some poetry, which he did, as follows:

"As the children of Israel were passing through the wilderness, the Lord sent them manna:

When Harry Brockleton wanted a wife, the devil sent him Hannah.'

"Mr. A. B. Hull, mentioned above, enjoys a distinction which can scarcely be claimed by any other citizen of New England or of the country at large. He is about sixty years of age, and yet is *the son of a Revolutionary soldier*. His father was seventeen years old when the British burned Danbury. He joined in the pursuit of Tryon through Ridgefield, and was in all the fighting. In escaping one of the dashes of the enemy he found himself back of a rock, in company with two boys a trifle younger than himself, who were having their first experience in battle. While waiting there he discovered that a Tory was in a brake near by, watching with ready gun for them to reappear. Putting his hat on the end of his gun, he pushed it out beyond the rock. Immediately the Tory fired, the bullet piercing the hat. The next instant he plunged towards the rock, when the three boys fired simultaneously at him. At the discharge he sprang several feet in the air and came down full length upon his face, but turned in a flash upon his back, and lay there motionless in death. After the battle Mr. Hull's father went over the ground to look for the body. He found it where it had fallen, but it

was stark naked. He saw that the three bullets had taken effect in the Tory's body,—one at the navel, and the two others at such angles as to form the letter V.

"During this catastrophe to Danbury there was an army hospital in existence here. It was established the month before, and was not touched by the British. The location was on what is now called Park Avenue, at the junction of Pleasant Street, on the lot now occupied by Mr. Henry N. Scribner, and just west of his house. All that property was then owned by Samuel Wildman, grandfather of Mr. Samuel C. Wildman, who leased to the government the land for the use of the hospital. Mr. Wildman lived then in the modernized house on the avenue which stands on the east corner, opposite Mr. Scribner. There are several pear-trees in this garden which were set out by Samuel Wildman over a hundred years ago, and which now yield abundantly.

"The soldiers who died at the hospital were buried in a plot of ground now forming the grounds on the south side of George Buell's house on Pleasant Street, near to the corner of the avenue. The soldiers who occupied the hospital were principally French. The place where the dead were buried was held sacred by Mr. Wildman, who would not have it plowed. Some years after it was rented, the tenant, being either ignorant of the burial or extremely practical in his views, cultivated the ground. His plowshare turned up many bones. Relics in metal of the occupancy of the hospital have been found under the soil in Mr. Scribner's garden.

"The hospital itself was a one-storied building, with a large garret in the steep roof. The first floor was divided into four rooms; the garret was one room. The building was torn down many years ago by Mr. Samuel C. Wildman.

"A volume entitled 'Connecticut During the War of Revolution' furnishes some incidents of interest to Danbury. In fact, Danbury largely figures in the book, much of the matter, however, being the same that we have already presented. The book was compiled in 1841 by Royal R. Hinman, who was then secretary of state. The matter pertaining to Danbury was furnished to Mr. Hinman by Reuben Booth. We learn from this book that Danbury's grand list in 1775, at the beginning of the Revolution, was \$142,507.66.

"In May, 1777, the month following the burning, Governor Trumbull issued, at the suggestion of the General Assembly, a proclamation. The document is a sorry confession of man's inhumanity to man, especially to his neighbor. It appears from this paper that a lot of shiftless and mercenary wretches took advantage of the appearance of the enemy here to burn the houses and steal the portable property of Danburians and others who escaped the raid of the British. The proclamation calls upon these graceless offenders to immediately restore such property

and make good such losses, or suffer the severe penalties of the law.

"We have mentioned the death of a young man named Barnum in the Singar-House prison, in New York. His father, Col. Joseph Barnum, was seriously affected by the deplorable fate of his boy, and became so full of the spirit of vengeance that on the next day after getting the news he loaded his gun and started out to avenge himself on sympathizers with the British. Seeing a Tory at work in a field the half-crazed father fired at him, wounding him severely. 'He had previously been a professedly pious man, but frequently after the loss of his son concluded his devotions in his family by invoking a curse upon "old King George and his hellish crew."' "

"Several writers say that Nehemiah Dibble, who occupied the old mansion which entertained Gen. Tryon and received the dying breath of Wooster, did not escape punishment for his Tory sympathies. They tell that shortly after the retreat of the British a number of young men took hold upon Dibble, and, carrying him to Still River, near where is now the railroad, immersed him several times in the water, giving him what they called a 'thorough ducking.'

"In the record of the General Assembly, May session, 1777, there are the following interesting entries:

"Thaddeus Benedict, of Danbury, represented to the Assembly that the British troops, when in Danbury, burned his dwelling-house and several other houses kept for public entertainment, and stated that he had provided a convenient house in the centre of said town, and asked for a license to keep a public house, which was granted by said Assembly.

"Mary Hoyt, the wife of Isaac Hoyt, then late of Danbury, showed to the Assembly that she had ever been a good Whig and a true friend to the rights of her country, and that her husband, when the enemy entered said Danbury, being an enemy to his country, went off and joined the British, by which he had justly forfeited all his estate, both real and personal, and that the selectmen had seized upon all the personal estate of her husband, by means of which she was deprived of the necessaries of life, and asked the Assembly to order that one-third part of all the clear movable estate should be given to her, and the use of one-third part of all the real estate, for her natural life, for her support. The Assembly ordered that said Mary Hoyt should have and enjoy one-third part of the personal and real estate during the pleasure of the Assembly."

"At an adjourned session of the same body in February, 1778, occurred the following:

"John Marsh, of Danbury, stated to the Assembly that when the British troops went into Danbury he through surprise joined them and went away with them, but soon made his escape and returned home, and was committed to gaol, and prayed pardon for the offense, which was granted him, by his taking the oath of fidelity, and paying the cost of prosecution."

"It appears from an item in the report of the General Assembly that an attack on Danbury was anticipated several weeks before from the Hudson River direction. Two weeks before the attack the Governor sent a letter to Gen. Silliman instructing him to keep a strict watch upon the enemy, who were preparing in New York to go up the North River, with a view, undoubtedly, to destroy the stores at Danbury. On the night of the 27th the General Assembly received word that there were alarming symptoms from the North River, and almost immediately after that Danbury was burned.

"In the March (1778) session of the Assembly occurs the following:

"Hannah Church, of Danbury, the wife of Asa Church, (then) late of said Danbury, shewed the Governor and council that her husband had joined the British army and was then in New York, and that she had no estate to support her, and prayed for liberty to go to New York to her husband. The Governor and council gave her liberty to go to New York, with such necessary apparel as the committee of inspection of said Danbury shall think proper. And Gen. Silliman was directed to grant a flag, or passport, to the said Hannah accordingly."

"The following-named are the prisoners taken from Danbury at the time of the raid: John Bartram, Nathan Benedict, Benjamin Sperry, John Porter, Jonathan Starr, William Roberts, Jacob Gray, and Aaron Gray Knapp.

"In the May (1777) session is the following record:

"Ruth Peck, the widow of Jesse Peck, (then) late of Danbury, stated to the General Assembly that her husband, with three sons, in the spring of 1776 enlisted in the service of the State, and all went through the fatigue of the campaign. Two of the sons were taken prisoners at Fort Washington and suffered the hardships of captivity in New York; one son had the smallpox in the worst manner possible, in the most scarce time of gold, the (then) last winter at New York, who started for home and froze his feet, so that he became a cripple. Another son was sent home by the British about the 1st of January, 1777, infected with the smallpox, of which he soon died, after his arrival; the husband, who had arrived home a short time previous to his son, took the disease, and also died after a long confinement. One other son also took said disease, who by the goodness of God recovered; whereby said Ruth was grievously afflicted, and the town of Danbury expended the sum of twenty-six pounds twelve shillings and six pence in their sickness, and held a claim upon the small estate her husband had left for the payment of it, and, if paid by her, would leave her with a family of small children, and needy indeed; and prayed the Assembly to pay the sum aforesaid."

"In the January (1778) session were given the following depositions regarding the negro who was killed in Maj. Starr's house, and who, we should judge, was a slave whose owner was seeking remuneration. Here are the entries:

"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, where 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 Reading; and further the deponent saith not.

"DANBURY, Jan. 26, 1778.

"The Rev. Mr. Ebenezer White, the 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 Reading, 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, Jan. 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 Reading, but a short time before the British troops came up to the 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, Jan. 26, 1778.

"Sworn to before Thaddeus Benedict, Justice of the Peace."

ROLL OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

"It will be remembered that in Mr. Robbins' sermon he spoke of a company of one hundred men being raised in Danbury and ordered to the Northern army, at Lake Champlain. He said that they went away leaving their friends to believe that perhaps they might never return, but they came back safely, while during their absence an epidemic raged in the village and carried off many of their friends.

"The company was raised by Noble Benedict, who was made captain. The men were recruited in May, 1775. It is the only organization contributed by Danbury to the war. It joined the Sixteenth Regiment, commanded by Col. David Waterbury. The following is the list of the company:

"Captain, Noble Benedict.

"Lieutenants, James Clark, Ezra Stephens.

"Ensign, Daniel Heacock.

"Sergeants, John Trowbridge, Eliph Barnum, Elijah Hoyt, Nathan Taylor, John Ambler.

"Corporals, Aaron Stone, Jonah Benedict, David Weed, Moses Veal.

"Musicians, Joseph Hamilton, drummer; Russel Bartlett, Nathaniel Peek, fifers.

"Privates, Seth Barnum, Eleaz Benedict, John Barnum, Eli Barnum, James Boughton, Josiah Burchard, Samuel Bennet, Lazarns Barnum, Hez Benedict, Gilbert Benedict, Wm. Benedict, David Bishop, Eben Barnum, Abram Barns, Joseph Boughton, John Comstock, Enoch Crosby, Samuel Cartiss, Wm. Combs, Isaac Collier, Thomas Campbell, James Clements, Samuel Cook, Miles Cauty, Henry Covel, John Chapman, Elnathan Edy, Eliph Ferry, John Guthrie, Wm. Griffin, Drake Hoyt, Thaddeus Hoyt, Joshua Hineckley, Jonathan Hayes, John Holcomb, Wm. Hawkins, Francis Jackson, Thomas Judd, John Johnson, Benjamin Gorham, John Green, Henry Knapp, Elisha Lincoln, John Linly, James Lincoln, Nathan Lee, Thomas Morehouse, Thaddeus Morehouse, Done Merrick, John Morehouse, Sylvanus Nelson, Isaac Northrop, Wilson Northrop, Joshua Porter, Wm. Porter, Elkanah Peek, Farrel Picket, Caleb Spencer, Samuel Spencer, Eli Stephens, Samuel Stardivant, Daniel Segar, Levi Starr, John Stephens, Jabez Starr, James Seovel, Stephen Seovel, Peter Stringham, Isaac Smith, Thomas Starr, Ephraim Smith, Levi Stone, Stephen Townsend, Samuel Townsend, Stephen Trowbridge, Joshua Taylor, Thomas Weed, Samuel C. Warren (or Warden),

Major Warren, Thomas Wheaton, Jonas Weed, David Sturdivant.

"The captain of the above company was father of the late Archibald Benedict, and he lived in the house now occupied by the venerable widow of Archibald, on North Main Street. The captain was a stutterer, and many anecdotes based on this infirmity are related of him. We give one of them. When he was at Lake Champlain with his company the countersign in use one night was the word 'Ticonderoga.' The captain came across a sentry, who, halting him, demanded the countersign. 'T' was a bad letter for the captain to overcome, and in his mad efforts to clutch it he lost all memory of the word itself. In this dilemma he shouted to the sentry: 'S-s-s-say the word, and I c-c-c-c-can tell it.' History does not tell what the sentry did, but, as the captain returned safely to Danbury, it is presumed the matter was compromised satisfactorily.

"James Clark, first lieutenant, lived on South Main Street. His wife, on the coming of the British, sunk her silver-ware and some other articles in the well, and fled with her family to a more congenial latitude.

"Ezra Stevens, the second lieutenant, lived in Pembroke District. He was great-grandfather of Erastus Stevens. His son Eli was in the company as a private.

"First Sergt. John Trowbridge lived at the upper end of Main Street; he was a grandfather of Truman Trowbridge. Second Sergt. Eliph Barnum lived at the south end of the village. Third Sergt. Elijah Hoyt lived where now stands the residence of Charles H. Merritt, on Main Street.

"Corp. Jonah Benedict has already been treated of as far as our information goes. Corp. David Weed lived in King Street District, near to where Aaron Pearce now lives.

"Joseph Hamilton, the drummer, lived in Pembroke District, and a very patriotic portion of this town it appears to have been.

"Private Seth Barnum lived in King Street, opposite the Baptist church. John Barnum and Eli Barnum lived in the same district. Samuel Curtis lived near to where Ezra Mallory & Co.'s hat-factory stands. He was once sexton of the First Church. Drake Hoyt and Thaddeus Hoyt lived in Pembroke District. Thaddeus for a number of years kept the town-poor on contract, as was then the custom. Thomas Judd lived in Great Plain District, his house standing where now Granville Taylor lives. Benjamin Gorham lived in Miry Brook District. John Green lived at the junction of Elm and River Streets. John Lindley lived in King Street District. Thaddeus Morehouse lived on Main Street in a house now owned by George E. Cowperthwait, and standing next north to his residence. Stephen Trowbridge lived, we are told, on the corner of Main and Liberty Streets, where is now Benedict & Nichols' Block.

Levi Stone belonged in the Middle River District. Joshua Porter came home from the Northern campaign all right, but lost his life by Tryon's troops in Maj. Starr's house. John Ambler, the fifth sergeant, was a great-grandfather of Rev. E. C. Ambler, and was at that time a man of advanced age. The grandfather of Rev. Mr. Ambler, Peter Ambler, and two of Peter's brothers, Stephen and Squire Ambler, were in the war, but not in this company. The family lived in Miry Brook District.

"Ensign Daniel Heacock was a grandfather of Col. Samuel Gregory. He lived in Bethel. His home is still standing, being near A. B. Blackman's house. Col. Gregory has in his possession the powder-horn which Henry Knapp, private, carried in the company's campaign. Mr. Knapp lived in the Westville District. Jabez Starr kept the tavern which stood on property adjoining *The News* office. David Weed lived in Westville District, where Mr. Anson Comstock's house now stands. Daniel Segar lived on the Mill Plain road. Stephen Townsend lived near the New York State line.

"Young Lockwood, who went to meet the British on their approach to Danbury to learn their strength, and was captured on Hoyt's Hill, was left there on the flight of the British. It is said that while living in Norwalk, some time before this, he did a favor for Governor Tryon, on the occasion of an accident to the Governor's carriage when he was driving through Norwalk. The Governor was writing a parole for him when the alarm of the approach of the Americans under Wooster came upon him, and the paper was dropped.

"It must not be understood, however, that these men were all that Danbury gave to the war, but the company was the only organization going from here of which there is any record. On a previous page it was stated that two sons of Aaron Gunn, living at the upper end of Main Street, were drafted into the army during the war of 1812-14. Previous to the draft they enlisted and served for several months at New London. When drafted they were assigned to duty at the same place. Uncle Amos Morris and the late Frederick White were drafted at the same time. At New London the command had the choice of messing inside or outside the fort. The Gunn party of Danbury boys chose the outside, and boarded with a widow-woman who gave them a bed and cooked their rations daily for the sum of six cents each. No mess in New London fared so well as the Danbury mess, thanks to the knowledge of the country gained by the two Gunn boys during their previous location in the place.

"One day an officer of the regiment visited their quarters at dinner-time, and was amazed at the sight of their table. One prominent dish thereon was new potatoes, and that before the same were scarcely in the market and totally unknown to the commissary.

"'Why, boys, how's this?' he exclaimed. 'Here

you've got new potatoes! Why, there's not another mess in the command with new potatoes. We can draw nothing but old potatoes. How is it that you draw new ones?"

"I'll tell you, major, how we draw them," spoke up White, in a confidential tone: "we draw them by the tops."

CHAPTER XVIII.

DANBURY (Continued).

VIEW OF DANBURY IN 1815-20.

IN the following chapter, taken from the *Danbury News*, will be found located all the dwellings and stores which, in 1815-20, stood upon the present site of the village.

MAIN STREET.

"It is likely that, with few exceptions, the picture was the same at the beginning of the century. Main Street was then as now the principal thoroughfare. Running from it on the east was North, White, and Liberty Streets; on the west, Franklin, Elm, West, and Wooster Streets; South Street at the foot. The other streets were River and Town Hill. Deer Hill Avenue was then but a lane, chiefly used for the transfer of farm products.

"*East Side.*—The first house, on coming into Main Street at the north, on the east side of the street, was occupied by Aaron Gunn. It was washed away by the Kohanza disaster in 1869. Mr. Gunn had two sons who were drafted in the war of 1812, and entered the army at New London.

"The next house stood on the corner of North Street. It was occupied by Benjamin Barnum, and was a large, roomy building. Some years ago it was moved north on Main Street, and still stands there.

"On the opposite corner, where is now the Porter estate, lived Noah Hubbell, grandfather of Mrs. John Carpenter. Between there and what is now Patch Street there was but one house. It was occupied by William Patch, Jr., father-in-law of its present occupant, Oliver P. Clark.

"Next to him was a small tenement owned by Mary Daniels, an aunt of the late W. A. Daniels, and was then occupied by a family named Barnum.

"John Gregory's house came next. None of his descendants are living here.

"Where Wildman's Lane or Court now is were two houses, since gone. One of these was occupied by Benjamin Cozier and the other by William Patch, father of the William living above, and grandfather of Mrs. A. P. Tweedy and Mrs. G. D. Foote.

"The next premises were those of John Nickerson, a lay preacher in the Methodist church. Nickerson was an active man, and consequently well known to his fellow-citizens.

"Then came another tenant-house, which was occupied by Zar Patch.

"Following the tenement was the home of Archibald Benedict, now occupied by his venerable widow. He was a son of Capt. Noble Benedict, our Revolutionary hero.

"The residence now occupied by Harrison Flint was then the home of the late Enoch Moore. It was built by Amos Stevens.

"Next in order came the home of Abel Gregory, now owned by Mrs. Henry Benedict, and after this a school-house. It stood on the north line of what is now the grounds of E. T. Hoyt's home. Many years ago it was removed to Franklin Street, where it continued to be used as a school until about fifteen years ago, when it was turned into a tenement.

"Deacon Joseph Platt Cook, son of the Revolutionary colonel of the same name who was in command of Danbury when Tryon came, occupied the next house. It stood on nearly the same ground at present occupied by the residence of William Jabine.

"Russel Hoyt lived next to Deacon Cook, in the house now occupied by his son Granville.

"Just south of the house was a store where Daniel B. Cook sold shoes, shirting, sugar, and other groceries. The building was subsequently removed to White Street, and is now occupied by Avery Raymond's market.

"Next came the home of Col. Russel White, which stood on the site of the present residence of his son, William R. White. Col. White was a prominent hat-manufacturer.

"Nirum Wildman lived next, in the house now occupied by his grandson, John W. Wildman.

"Where the residence of Giles M. Hoyt now stands stood the home of Rev. Ebenezer R. White, grandfather of William R. White and Ebenezer R. Whittlesley. Between and partly in front of these two houses stood a small building once the store of Burr & White, but at this time occupied by the worshippers in the Sandemanian Church. Previously dissension had arisen in the body because of the second marriage of an elder, and the congregation divided.

"Next came the hat-manufactory of White Brothers & Co. It stood near the banks of the Still River, its site not at present being occupied.

"Across the river, and on the corner of White Street, stood the giant old home of Benjamin Knapp.

"*West Side.*—Going back to the north end of the street and returning on the west side, the first house was the home of Stephen Ambler, the husband of Miss Munson. He was the grandfather of Mrs. A. A. Heath and O. P. and W. H. Clark. He did active work in the war. It is said that he and five brothers, lying down on a thirty-six foot stick of timber, would just cover its length. His house stood under the hill, next to the graveyard, and was long since torn down.

"The graveyard itself was then there. It was not only opened to relieve the Wooster Street grounds,

but to accommodate the districts of Middle River, King Street, and Pembroke; which then, being sparingly settled, had no burial-place in their district.

"Andrew Akin occupied the house now owned by George Downs.

"Next to it was the home of Mary Daniels, who owned property on the other side of the street. The place is now occupied by V. E. Barnum.

"John Foot, father of Mrs. Ezra Abbott, lived in the next house.

"Where Abijah Knapp's home is stood Capt. Foot's hat-shop.

"Adjoining this was a tenement, now owned by Harmon Knapp.

"Following came the home of Asa Hodge, now occupied by George W. Hoyt.

"Thaddeus Morehouse lived next north of where now stands the home of G. E. Cowperthwait.

"Adjoining was a small tenement, which closed its existence in a summary and tragic manner. We do not know who occupied it at the time. It perished in 1836. It was at the time that a strong anti-slave feeling was exhibited in the North. An Abolitionist address in the Baptist church called forth a mob, who stoned the church, breaking the windows, and threatened the life of the speaker, Rev. Mr. Colver, who was visiting here. Danbury's trade was then largely in the South, and it was natural its people should be in sympathy with that section and averse to anything calculated to disturb its peace. The family occupying the tenement were strong anti-slavery people, and had given shelter to runaway slaves. This coming to the knowledge of our citizens, a number of them made a descent upon the house in the night-time and leveled it to the ground. The family escaped.

"The next house was occupied by Knapp Boughton, who distinguished himself by winning for a wife the young woman Parson Robbins wanted. He was father of L. H. Boughton. His place was removed to make room for the spacious residence of S. H. Rundle.

"Mrs. Boughton, mother of Knapp, occupied a house adjoining his. It was afterwards owned by Nathaniel Bishop, and was removed. On the southeast corner of this lot was a brick building occupied by Knapp Boughton as a store. It was removed a long time ago.

"Mrs. Elias Boughton occupied a place where now stands George C. White's residence.

"The next building stood on the corner of Franklin Street, where Burr Roland now lives. It was occupied as a hat-finishing shop by Russell and Eli T. Hoyt.

"On the opposite corner stood the residence of William Cook, who was a prominent member of the Masonic order. Mrs. William D. Morris' dwelling now occupies its site. Mr. Cook's house was removed to Patch Street.

"Next to Mr. Cook lived Starr Nichols, grand-

father of Mr. John Nichols, of Nichols & Hine. He was a large hat-manufacturer, and an active man in all enterprises.

"Following this was a tenement. It was taken down, and the present residence of Judge Lyman D. Brewster occupies its place.

"Next came the residence of Samuel and William Tweedy, father and son. Samuel was the grandfather of Edgar S. Tweedy. They were cutters off of fur, and their shop stood north and in rear of their home.

"Adjoining their house was the place of Gershom Nichols.

"Where Charles H. Merritt's residence now is stood the house of Capt. Elijah Hoyt, grandfather of William and Albert Hoyt.

"Daniel B. Cook, son of Col. Joseph Platt Cook, the soldier of the Revolution, lived where does now L. P. Hoyt.

"Next to this place was a store occupied by E. M. White. It was removed to White Street.

"Following was a house belonging to Najah Wildman.

"Next south of Najah Wildman stood a house where A. N. Wildman's residence now is.

"On the river-bank stood a mill. It was built in the last century by Daniel Comstock for a grist-mill, and occupied by Samuel C. Dibble. Afterwards for many years it served as a hat-forming factory, and was owned by Nirum Wildman. To-day the spot has again become the location of a grist-mill,—that of G. S. Disbrow. For some years it was used as a mill. There was considerable feeling at one time in the community occasioned by this mill. The occupant wanted to build a waste-weir to empty into the stream at a point just below the opposite side of the street, but Mr. Knapp, who lived on the corner and owned the land, would not give him the right of way. The only alternative was to tap Mad River just above its junction with Still River, near to where is the rear of Nichols & Hine's factory. The plan did not work, however, as the grade did not give sufficient fall to carry off the water. As the grist-mill was a matter of considerable importance to the people; public sentiment took a hand, and Mr. Knapp was induced to consent to the emptying of the weir in Still River in the rear of his house. The mill-building was last occupied by Holly & Wildman, wool-hat manufacturers. It was destroyed by fire in 1868.

"The building on the corner of Elm Street now owned by H. N. Fanton was at that time the home-stead of Samuel Tweedy. It has been made into stores and built on to considerable since then. In its rear stood a hat-factory occupied by Tweedy & Benedict.

"*Between White and Liberty Streets.*—There have been more changes in that portion of Main Street between these points than in any other part of the thoroughfare, and far less in Main Street as a whole

than in any other street, except, perhaps, South Street.

"In 1815 there were but eight buildings on the east side of Main Street between White and Liberty, where is now an almost unbroken bank of business places. The space not immediately occupied by these buildings was used for gardens and fields, principally pasturage, while that portion in the neighborhood of the railroad buildings, up as far as White Street, was swamp. Except in front of the buildings the wall the length of the block was a stone fence. Mullein, dock, milk-weed, and brambles were conspicuous products.

"The first building, passing down the street, was a small brown tenement.

"Close to it was the dwelling of Mrs. Betsey Benedict. It stood where is now Schoppaul's bakery. She owned a store-building, which was next in order, and was then rented by Irel Ambler. Previously, Eli T. Hoyt and his brother Russel occupied it. It stood where is now the station of the Danbury and Northwalk Railway.

"There was no other structure until the dwelling of Lemuel W. Benedict was reached. It stood where is now the house occupied by David Pearce.

"Mr. Benedict's neighbor on the south was Samuel H. Phillips. Near his house was a little store run by Mr. Phillips. The same building now stands. It belongs to the estate of the late Sturges Selleck, and is now occupied by Mrs. M. Harris. Mr. Phillips was a well-known character. He was deputy postmaster of Danbury, and kept the office in his store. Consequently, his place was a resort for the various luminaries, and Mr. Phillips perhaps heard more mendacity than any other citizen of Danbury. He was a quiet man, of a studious turn, and, having a well-balanced mind, was rarely surprised into states of undue feeling. One day a woman apparently very anxious for a letter came in and gave her name. There was nothing for her.

"'I wish you'd look again,' said she, 'for I'm sure there must be a letter here for me.'

"He complied, carefully going over the stock-in-hand.

"'There is no letter here,' he said.

"'Well, that's strange,' she muttered. 'I was sure it must be here. When do you suppose I'll get one?' History does not give his answer.

"Another well-known resident was the next neighbor to Postmaster Phillips. He was Eli Mygatt, a heavy gentleman in knee-breeches. His dwelling stood where is now Baldwin Bros.' drug-store, and just south of it he kept a drug-store himself. There must be something in the locality favorable to the existence of the drug-business, as it has been used for that purpose by different parties since the day Uncle Eli began his enterprise. Both his residence and his store have long since passed away. Uncle Eli had charge of the Franklin Library, as it was kept in his store.

He did not do an extensive business, and made no effort to.

"On the corner of Main and Liberty Streets, where now stands Benedict & Nichols' Block, lived Mathew Curtis. Mr. Curtis was a butcher, and had his slaughter quite convenient, it being on Liberty Street, in the rear of his house, and where now stands the Disciples' church. Mr. Curtis did not have a market: no one did in that day. He followed the course lately revived by Orrin Lessey, of selling his meat entirely from a wagon. The slaughter was a favorite resort for the boys of that day, who are now gray-headed men, and it was also a place frequented by frugal housewives of very limited means, where a sheep's head or pluck could be got for a mere song, and a whole beef's liver for two or three pennies.

"*West Side.*—On the corner of Elm Street, the premises now owned by J. S. Taylor, stood the tavern of Dr. Jabez Starr, a prominent Revolutionist. Dr. Starr's swinging sign bore the simple inscription 'The Inn.' It was the headquarters on training-days of the up-town military companies, which consisted of a cavalry and an infantry organization. The infantry used to parade in the square fronting the tavern. On one of these occasions—in 1812, we believe—a corporal was to be elected. It appears that the ladies, who favored the military, had the privilege of selecting the candidate for this honor. Their suffrage was given in behalf of a blushing youth from Great Plain District, then eighteen years old. On his election being announced, it was incumbent on him to step to the front and pledge himself to faithfully perform the duties of the office. The ladies were assembled in front of the residence of Samuel Tweedy, on the opposite corner, and the youth, in making his acknowledgment, was obliged to face them,—an ordeal that very nearly prostrated him, but he got through with it. The eighteen-year-old boy was Deacon Eli T. Hoyt.

"Peek & Wildman's grocery was then an unpretentious dwelling, little dreaming of the glory it was in time to ripen into, with a gorgeous landscape as a forepiece.

"The dwelling and church in the laue, both the property of the Sandemanian Society, were standing then.

"The St. George Tavern, now the property of Mrs. Urana Barnum, was then occupied by her father, William Dobbs. Long before the period of which we write it had ceased to be a hostelry.

"Next in order was the residence of Moses Hateh,—or Judge Hateh, as he was called. It is now owned by his grandson, Alexander Wildman, and is unoccupied. He had an office built on the street-line, and now moved to rear of the post-office building. Moses Hateh was a prominent member of the bar. He defended Amos Adams, a negro executed in Danbury in 1817 for rape. Mr. Hateh died at the early age of forty-one, at the threshold of what promised to be a brilliant career.

"The residence of the venerable E. Moss White stood where is now the library building reared by the liberality and public spirit of his sons. He was both a successful farmer and merchant of Danbury, a man well known, thoroughly trusted, and sincerely respected by his fellow-townsmen. The old homestead became the residence of the late Col. N. L. White, and after he vacated it it was used by the library association until the present building was started, when it was moved to Library Place, where it now stands.

"Benajah Starr occupied the present residence of Hon. Roger Averill.

"Next to him lived Deacon Thomas Tucker, grandfather of the late Col. White. It is now the residence of Mrs. George W. Ives.

"Next came the residence of Asel Benedict, grandfather of the Benedict Brothers, shoe-dealers. The present residence of Edgar A. Benedict occupies its site.

"Mrs. Huldah Starr's house followed. Her premises took in the corner of West Street. The dwelling and lot were bought in 1864 by J. S. Taylor, who built up the present block of stores and tenements. The old homestead is among these, but its identity is completely lost.

From Liberty Street to the Court-House.—Maj. Seth Comstock lived in a substantial residence on the corner of Liberty Street. He was a merchant, and had a store just south of his dwelling. Maj. Comstock was a man in good circumstances, and once in his life created quite a sensation in the community. He had a son doing business in New York City. The son was to be married, and desired the ceremony to take place in his father's home. He sent word to that effect, directing his father to fix up the place in the best possible style, and he would make good the expense. The major accordingly proceeded to make the homestead into a wedding-bower. Carpenters, painters, and upholsterers were set to work, and for days the transformation went on. Summer-houses, arbors, and grottos were put up in the garden. The entire front of the house was changed by elaborate additions placed thereon, and the premises blossomed into the appearance of a small paradise. The place was daily visited by Danbury people, who were filled with pride and admiration as they viewed it. Even abroad went the fame of the change, and people from neighboring towns came to see the Comstock palace. The transformation was all the talk of the day and supplanted every other subject. The wedding was in keeping with the preparation therefor, and filled the street in the neighborhood with curious people.

"Among those who came from out of town was a young man hailing from the extremely rural district of Wolfpits, below Bethel. He was barefooted and timid. He had heard of the grand house and the beautiful garden, and he wanted so much to see them that he walked to Danbury for that purpose. But when he got here and saw how grand was the place

he dared not step on the premises. More than that, he feared to go on the same side of the street, but kept on the opposite side. Even at that he shrunk from stopping in front of the place, so timid was this rural lad. He walked slowly up the street and then back again, feasting his eyes upon the architectural magnificence and bucking against numerous people in his eagerness to look alone at the house. That was fifty years ago, and the barefooted farm-boy so overcome by the display that he dared not stop in front of it is Mr. Charles Hull and the present owner of the property.

"The transformation of the place into a bridal-bower cost a number of thousand dollars. In the place of the residence and his store stands Mr. Hull's block of business places.

"Rachel Barnum's dwelling came next. It stood where is now Almon Judd's store and home.

"Next came the residence of Friend Starr, father of Charles F. Starr, and now occupied by the latter. Mr. Starr had a shoe-store where the Pahquioque Bank now is. The following anecdote is related of Charles F. Starr when he was a boy: One of his duties was to go to the pasture and bring home the cows. He rode a horse for this purpose, and, being of a social turn, generally came home with several playmates perched on the animal behind him. In fact, the horse was full of boys. Old Mr. Starr got out of patience, finally, with making an omnibus of the steed, and he told Charles one day that if he came home at night with any boys behind him on the horse he would severely punish him. When the cows came in that evening, there was the horse as full of boys as ever. But every mother's son of them was *in front of Charles*. That conscientious youth was poised well back on the animal's rump. His father gave up the point.

"Where Martin H. Griffing's residence now is lived Zalmon Wildman, father of Hon. F. S. Wildman. Just north of his house was a small hat-finishing shop, and on the south was a store. The dwelling was removed to the rear, on East Liberty Street, where it is used as a tenement.

"The Pahquioque Hotel was then a private residence, and was occupied by Elijah Sanford, grandfather of Librarian C. H. Sanford. He had a saddlery at the north end of the building. In company with Friend Starr he conducted a tannery, which stood on Liberty Street, at the junction of Railway Avenue.

"Abel B. Blackman lived in the house now occupied by the family of the late Lyman Keeler. Mr. Blackman was a shoemaker, and had his shop on the north side of his house.

"David Foot's house stood on the site occupied by Dr. W. F. Lacey. Mr. Foot was a tailor. His shop stood in the southwest corner of his door-yard, where is now the doctor's drive-way entrance. Mr. Foot was a prominent man in that day, and was for many years a trying justice of the peace.

"Benjamin Smith lived where is now the residence of Samuel Stebbins.

"His neighbor on the south was Horace Bull. He lived where now stands St. Peter's church. His house was removed to the since-opened Centre Street, and is now the parsonage of St. Peter's church. He was the father of the children's great friend, Miss Mary Bull. Mr. Bull was a tailor. He was also a noted singer, and for over thirty years was the chorister of the First Congregational Church. He was the first milk-peddler Danbury had, peddling on the street from a cart and ringing a bell at the customer's door. This was in 1850, we think. Up to that time people bought their milk from neighbors who owned a cow, sending the children for it; and at this time every fourth family had its cow. A tribute to Mr. Bull's musical talent was a remark Judge Dutton, then of the Superior Court, made when in Danbury. He said, 'I heard Mr. Bull ring his bell this morning, and there was really music in it.' Mr. Bull's sales amounted to about forty quarts a day.

"There was no house between his place and what is now the Turner House, but was then a tavern kept by David Wood. The land lying between, and running clear back to Town Hill Street, was a vacant lot, boggy at the front with meadow at the rear. This piece belonged to the First Congregational Society, and the use of it was given to the pastor.

"Joseph Moss White, father of Col. E. Moss White, lived where is now the G. F. Bailey homestead. Mr. White was a surveyor, and held a county office as such.

"Maj. Comstock's store was an important centre of business aside from its traffic in merchandise. In the day of which we write there was no bank here, and the only means of exchange was through an agency of a distant bank. The Phoenix Bank, of Hartford, had a branch in Litchfield, and Mr. Comstock was its agent here. Twice a week the stage plying between Norwalk and Litchfield passed through Danbury and took up the money and bills collected by agent Comstock and carried them to Litchfield. The major did a business also in iron-ore. This was received from the mines at Brewster and piled up on the ground in rear of his place. Mr. Hull has frequently found pieces of this ore in excavating on the premises.

"Where now stands the store long occupied by the late Samuel Stebbins stood a shoe-shop, which as early as 1805 was occupied by Col. Ebenezer D. Starr.

"Zalmon Wildman, who lived where now stands the residence of M. H. Griffing, was a prominent man in the history of the town. He was appointed postmaster in 1805, and held the office for a period of thirty years, when he resigned the position on being elected to Congress. This election occurred in the spring of 1835. In the winter following he died. Mr. Phillips was Mr. Wildman's deputy, and to him Mr. Wildman gave the income from the office.

"From West to Wooster Streets.—The first building

was a small one, and stood on the corner. Next to it was a store. Both structures stood where is now the garden of Mr. F. S. Wildman. The first was used for various purposes. Early in the century it was used as a comb-shop by Green & Barnum until 1815; after that it was occupied by a party named Leggett for fur-cutting. It also was used as a barber-shop, a school, and a stone-cutting-shop. Subsequently, William Gray used it as a tailor-shop. It now stands on the Danbury and Norwalk Railway line, opposite the freight-depot, where it is occupied as a tenement. The store was built in 1800 by Col. Timothy Taylor, who occupied it. In 1818 it was rented by Amos and Samuel Stebbins, who did business there until 1839, when the building was torn down. Amos died some years before this, and the business was conducted by his brother Samuel. When this place was removed, Mr. Wildman put up the building across the way, where the late Samuel Stebbins did business until his death.

"Next to the store, and where is now the Methodist parsonage, stood the home of Alanson Hamlin. He was a lawyer.

"Between this and where is now Mrs. Amos Stebbins' residence there was no building. It was an open meadow with a pond at the front. In 1830 or thereabout Thomas T. Whittlesey put up two buildings where now stands the Baptist church. One of these was built for a conference-room for the First Congregational Society. In 1838 it was occupied by Benedict & Nichols, who remained there until 1842, when they took the building now occupied by Almon Judd. In 1852 they built on the corner of Liberty Street, which they now own. After they vacated the conference-building it was bought by Judge Homer Peters, who removed it to the foot of Liberty Street, where he now occupies it. The other building was used at one time for the publication of the Danbury Recorder. It stood on part of the ground now occupied by the Baptist church, and when it was built the building was moved south, where it still stands.

"West Side.—Where the house of Mrs. Amos Stebbins stands stood at the beginning of the century a house occupied by Dr. Daniel Comstock. He was the physician of the village then, and a man of considerable mental attainments. There was an addition to the house in which, from 1812 to 1815 or thereabout, was published a paper by Nathaniel Skinner. In the last-named year he removed his office to Bridgeport.

"The next house was the house of Maj. Ezra Starr, who distinguished himself in the Revolution. It was built on the site of the one burned by Tryon's troops. In 1830 the property came into the possession of Starr Nichols, who moved back the major's house and built the one now owned and occupied by Hon. D. P. Nichols. Maj. Starr had a large family, but none of its members have a residence in Danbury now.

"The next house was occupied by Col. Elias Starr,

and is now the residence of Edward Allen. The colonel was a teacher, and his school (private) was in the next building, now a tenement, and twenty years ago occupied by L. H. Boughton as a shoe-store.

"There was no other building until near the corner of Wooster Street, where stood the 'Academy,' a public school of the higher order. It is now a tenement belonging to St. Peter's parish, and adjoins on the north Vaughn & O'Brien's carriage-factory (the old church). For many years the lamented Irwin taught there, and a number of our gray-haired citizens drank in knowledge at that fountain.

"*East Side.*—The present court-house was built in 1823-24. Its predecessor was a box-shaped affair of two stories, with a little chunked cupola on its roof. The first floor was used for some time as a place of worship for the Universalists and until they built the structure across the way that in later years became the church of St. Peter's parish. In front of the old court-house stood the whipping-post and stocks, and both institutions passed away with the building. The stocks fell into disuse a long time before the whipping-post was abolished. Whippings were frequent in the early days of the century. The punishment was inflicted by justices' decisions as well as by court decrees, although much lighter in the former cases. The whipping was generally done by the deputy sheriff. The late Aaron Seeley and Samuel Wildman as deputy sheriffs, and Levi Starr as constable, presided at the post.

"The principal whipping-day was that which followed the close of the court session. The victims were relieved of their upper clothes in the jail. Then a blanket was placed over their bodies, and they were marched across the street to the post. The prisoner's hands were tied about the post above his head, the blanket removed, and his suspenders let down. Then the sheriff took position with the whip, carefully measuring the distance so the lash would just lay across the back in the stroke and not lap around the side. The number of blows adjudged the culprit, varying from five to twenty-five, were then administered. Blood was rarely drawn by the lash, but the stroke made heavy marks. These were red on the backs of white persons, and white on the persons of negroes. The whipping over, the victim's suspenders were put up, the blanket replaced over his back, and he was taken back to jail. There were cases where the hands were not tied to the post, but simply clasped to it. The whippings were conducted in public, but were not largely attended, there being but few present to witness the performance, and those being mostly young boys and idlers.

"The last known case of whipping in this section was in Brookfield. The victim was a Danbury man. There was a reunion in Brookfield of the veterans of the war of 1812-14, and the attendance from neighboring towns was quite large. The village store, which

sold New England rum as well as other groceries, was doing an immense business. There were two openings in the counter above the money-drawer,—one for silver, and the other for bills. When the money was received it was put through these openings. The Danbury man (whose name it is not necessary to mention) lounged about on the counter, a most innocent-looking party. He had in his possession a bit of stick with tar on the end of it. When the merchant and his assistants ran to the door to look at the doings outside, he would push the stick down into the opening for bills, and by the help of the adhesive tar would draw up one. At night the merchant discovered the loss. The Danbury man who had lounged on the counter was suspected. He was followed to Danbury, arrested, and the money with tar-marks found in his possession. He was taken to Brookfield, confessed his crime, and was publicly and severely whipped.

"*West Side.*—The present handsome jail-building was erected in 1872. Its predecessor was of stone, and was built in 1830. The building before that was a frame structure with barred windows, out of which a modern housebreaker would have made his exit in less than no time.

"There was no building between the jail and the present estate of the late Aaron Seeley. The 'saddle-factory' was not built until 1836. At the time it was put up it was considerable of a building, and its business bade fair to be an extensive industry. It was occupied by Elias S. Sanford and William B. Fry in the manufacture of saddles and harness. The firm had a store in New Orleans. The manufacture was carried on for about four years, when the failure of the firm broke up the business. In 1840, or thereabouts, Stone & Wadhams rented the front of the building for a store, and remained there three or four years. James S. Taylor and his brother Granville did business there after that, and when they left the building became a tenement. Several years ago the greater part of it was destroyed by fire.

"The store on the Seeley estate stood where is now the residence. It was at one time occupied by Amos and Samuel Stebbins.

"Next to that was a tavern built of brick. It is now the residence of Mrs. George Meeker. The tavern was built by Maj. Whiting at the close of the last century. Henry S. Whiting, a son of the builder, kept the tavern until 1816, or thereabouts, when the late Aaron Seeley became its host, and remained in charge some fourteen years. The hotel was a popular resort, and a stopping-place for the stages that ran from New York to Litchfield. In those days its capacious yard and stabling were the scene of much activity. Henry Whiting went to Herkimer, N. Y., from Danbury, engaged there in the tavern business, and died there. There is none of the family in Danbury.

"The house next to the tavern, and now known as

the Bedient place, was, until 1830, occupied by two brothers, Darius and John Starr.

"The next building stood where James Doran now lives. It was occupied by Nathaniel Wood, who was a shoemaker and had a shop in his yard.

"Just north of William H. Clark's residence, and on his property, is a brick dwelling which was built by Fairechild Wildman, who kept a store there for many years, and it was also occupied by Warden Clark and Nelson Crane for this purpose. In 1865 it was converted into a dwelling. On its site stood a building owned by Zachariah Griswold, who occupied it about 1820 for a suspender-manufactory. It was not a successful venture, although Mr. Griswold did quite a business at one time.

"The present residence of Mr. Clark dates back from the last century. At one time in the last decade of the eighteenth century a room in it was used as the office of the village paper, and the building itself was the dwelling of one of the proprietors. Mr. Clark retains a door in which are the nails that held the various prints which it was once customary to tuck on the printing-office door. For many years the place belonged to Hiram Barnes, the famous stage-man, and from its gates his four-in-hands have gallantly trotted, to the great delight of the village youth.

"The house now occupied by Charles H. Hoyt was long the residence of Everett Ames, grandfather of Mrs. Hoyt. At the beginning of the century it was occupied by Joshua Benedict, who was a saddle-manufacturer and made saddles in the building.

"His neighbor on the south, and in the house now occupied by Charles Bigelow, was Dr. Daniel M. Carrington. Mr. Carrington had an addition to his residence in which he dispensed drugs, and which business gave him the title of 'Doctor.' Dr. Carrington was a prominent citizen, and was several times sent to the Legislature.

"In the time of which we write Town Hill Avenue had but three houses. It was not an avenue then, but simply a lane, running around from Liberty Street, as it does now, and connecting with South Street. It was then commonly known as 'Niggers' Lane,' although the hill itself bore its present name. Why it was called *Town Hill* we do not know. Perhaps because there was no town on it, nor any likely to be.

"One of the three houses was owned and occupied by Agur Hoyt, father-in-law of the venerable Amos Morris. He lived on the east side of the street, where I. W. Stillman's house now stands.

"There was a low-browed house which stood across the way. It was occupied by Aunt Liz Henry. Aunt Liz was an aged maiden, of decrepit form, popularly supposed to be a witch, although no more direct evidence of this than mere surmise hatched from the brain of the superstitious was ever laid at her diugy door. Her house stood where Lawrence Smith now

lives, and a part of it is, we believe, incorporated in his building.

"Near to where Turner Street now intersects Town Hill Avenue stood a building occupied by a negro named Peter Stockbridge. It is remarkable what a great matter a little fire kindleth. As near as we can get at it, the disagreeable name of the lane came from this single family of colored people. Peter was a prolific man, and he had a large family of interesting children. He was commonly known among the people of that day as Peter Goathead.

"There were no more buildings until the foot of Liberty Street was reached. There, where is now Railway Avenue, stood the extensive tannery of Starr & Sanford. Of both of these men we have already spoken. The business of the tanner, like that of the fuller, has concentrated at prominent centres since that day. Then tanneries and fulling-shops were distributed throughout the land, Danbury having several of each. The Starr & Sanford tannery, with its vats and bark-buildings, extended almost to where is now the railway-track.

"The only dwelling on Liberty Street then was occupied by Mrs. Betsey Starr, widow of Col. Ebenezer Dibble Starr, who was a shoemaker. He died in 1816. It stood where is now Burr Rockwell's place.

WEST STREET.

"*North Side.*—The first house was the dwelling of Elijah Gregory, where L. S. Benedict now lives. He was a blacksmith, and had his shop in one corner of the yard. Mr. Gregory was a somewhat prominent man, and was sent to the Legislature. The house was a large frame building. It now stands on George Street, where it has become a tenement.

"The next house was that in which John Fry lived, and where now stands Dr. W. H. Rider's residence. He was a hat-manufacturer, and had his shop on the premises. Prior to his occupancy Benedict Gregory owned the premises. This was in 1812. In 1827, Fry, Gregory & Co. occupied the shop. After this Mr. Gregory went to Dayton, Ohio, where he died. Ohio, and especially Dayton, called away a number of people from Danbury in the first years of the present century.

"Next came the place of Ezra Gregory, grandfather of Mr. L. P. Hoyt. He lived where C. H. Reed now does, and had a small tannery in the rear of his house. He was a shoemaker.

"Next to him was the home of Uncle Mathew Gregory, now occupied by the family of the late Ephraim Gregory; he was a farmer. Between the two places is now New Street. This street was opened mainly through the exertions of Thomas T. Whittlesey, and it was named after him, but the name was subsequently changed by a borough-meeting.

"Nathan Gregory lived where is now the large double house owned by Mrs. Charles Benedict. He was a fuller of cloth, and the buildings used for

fulling stood on the premises. The manufacture of cloth in those days was strictly a domestic industry. The wool or flax (linen) was bought of the stores. The housewife spun it into threads on her spinning-wheels. It was then woven into cloth, and after that taken to the fuller, who dressed and colored it. The process was something similar to the making of rag carpets in a later day. There are fine linen sheets preserved in Danbury to-day which were made from the flax seventy years ago.

"Rev. Israel Ward owned the place now occupied by Uncle Ira Dibble. He was the pastor of the First Congregational Church, and lies buried in the Wooster cemetery. He died in 1812. After his death the house passed into the possession of Samuel Dibble, the father of the present occupant. He was a miller, and his first mill was on Main Street. His second and last mill stood where is now White's fur-factory, on Beaver Street. Mr. Dibble was 'always noted for taking honest toll.' In those days people got their flour principally from the mills, buying or raising the grain and giving a portion of it to the miller for grinding. Rye-flour was the staple, although corn-meal was considerably used. Benjamin Knapp, who figured as a caterer to several of Tryon's officers, was remarkably fond of Indian meal, and it was said of him that a pudding of that meal graced his dinner-table every day in the year. Wheat was not a common grain then, and its flour was used principally for pie-crust and the finer grades of pastry.

"The remaining house on that side of the street was occupied by Caleb Starr, grandfather of Charles F. Starr and Mrs. F. S. Wildman. His house stands at the junction of Harmony Street with West. He was a farmer, and owned a great deal of land.

"*South Side.*—Col. Taylor, merchant, lived where now stands the residence of Mr. F. S. Wildman. It was a story-and-a-half house, of double pattern, and had a long sloping roof, although the roof did not run so near the ground as was common in the houses of that day. Subsequently the house passed into the possession of Seymour Wildman, uncle of Frederick. The latter tore it down in 1842, and built his present place. Before this the old house was occupied by several families. Judge Reuben Booth lived there at one time, and Miss Eunice Seeley kept a school there for young women. She subsequently moved to Rochester, where she died. There was no other house until that of Andrew Beers was reached. He lived where Charles Hull does now. Mr. Beers was a delver in astronomy and a prominent cultivator of weather. For several years he prepared an acceptable almanac, which had a circulation throughout the United States. Andrew Beers (Philom) was a familiar address to many families. His almanac was the origin of the 'Middlebrooks.' A remark attributed to him and in general currency seventy years ago was the information that 'grass wouldn't start to grow until thunder shook the earth.'

"Mr. Beers lies buried in the old Episcopal church-yard, in South Street. There is the following inscription on his headstone:

"In Memory of
Andrew Beers, Esq.,
Born in Newtown,
August 10, 1749,
Died in Danbury,
Sept. 20, 1824,
75 years, 1 month.

Life and the grave
Two different lessons give:
Life teaches how to die,
Death how to live.'

"The next house was that of Joseph Benedict, who was a tailor. His house stood where now S. A. Barnum lives. It was moved back on George Street, where it still stands.

"Next came the dwelling of Joseph Hoyt Gregory, where Allen McDonald now lives. Mr. Gregory was a hatter, and had his factory by his house. He moved to Indiana in 1830, and there died.

"Farther on, and where now stands L. Wildman's place, lived Abial Phillips. Samuel Dibble lived there before he bought the Ward place. The house was removed years ago. Division Street was then an open road containing no dwellings.

"The last house on West Street stands there now, close to the pond. Sixty years ago it was occupied by Ezra Boughton; it now belongs to Mr. A. M. White. Mr. Boughton was a dresser of cloth, and had his works by his home.

"The house owned and occupied by William H. Clark was once owned by Stiles Nichols, and the paper printed in the building was the *Republican Farmer*, which at one time was published by Mr. Nichols.

"David Wood owned the house now occupied by George B. Benjamin, Jr. Sixty years ago it was a tavern under his management. He subsequently kept the tavern where now stands the Turner House.

"Next to his place were the dwelling and hat-factory of Ezra Wildman. The house is now occupied by Berlin St. John. The hat-shop is a tenement.

"Next was the dwelling of Miss Ann Bennett.

"Following it came the residence of Eliakim Peck, father of S. S. Peck. It still stands. Mr. Peck was a blacksmith, and his shop stood on the corner where is now the old Episcopal church tenement. He was a strong Episcopalian, a man of marked hospitable traits, and his shop and home were the resort of people fond of entertainment and given to discussion. In those days there were no fires in churches, and the worshipers in the Episcopal church (then on South Street) used to go to Mr. Peck's home Sundays, between service, to get warm."

MAIN STREET.

"*East Side.*—The first building on the south of the court-house was the dwelling of Jesse Skellinger. He had a carriage-shop next to it. The place was

subsequently occupied by John Rider, father of George E. Rider. The carriage-factory is gone. The residence is at present occupied by Dr. S. G. Griffin.

"Next to it was a small building owned and occupied as a silversmith-shop by John S. Blackman, father of F. S. Blackman. The building, in an enlarged form, is still used for this purpose, and is conducted by the son. The senior's wares were of the genuine metal, without doubt, and many of the spoons he sold sixty years ago with his name upon them are now in the possession of the older families. His dwelling is now the property and home of Fred Tweedy.

"Next came the residence of Matthew B. Whittlesey, father of E. B. Whittlesey, and the site is now occupied by him. Mr. Whittlesey was a lawyer.

"The present dwelling of George Bates, which comes next, was the property of E. S. Sanford, the tanner, who had a shoe-shop there.

"Next came a dwelling, whose occupant's name we do not know. It still stands.

"Capt. John Rider lived where now George St. John resides.

"Samuel Wildman and Fairchild, his son, lived in the house occupied by Samuel C. Wildman, son of the latter.

"The store and dwelling of John Dodd came next. It is now the property of Mrs. Edwin Taylor and Mrs. William H. Rider.

"Following this was the house of Epaphras W. Bull, a promising young lawyer, who went to Ohio in 1810, to grow up with the great West, and shortly after died there of a fever. The house was later owned by Curtis Clark, and is now owned by Mr. Murphy.

"Capt. James Clark owned a small dwelling next south, which is at present the property of Patrick Burke.

"Following this was the residence of Philo Calhoun, father of the president of the Fourth National Bank in New York City.

"Next came the McLean place, a Revolutionary house, which still stands.

"On the corner of South Street, in the yard of the house occupied by the late Charles Rider, stood, fifty or more years ago, a store kept by a man named Griswold. It was burned down, and was not rebuilt."

SOUTH STREET.

"*South Side.*—The most prominent house on the street then, because in full view of Main Street, was the residence of Daniel Taylor at the beginning of the century. Mr. Taylor was a hatter. The house was a relic of the Revolution. It is now occupied by Myron Clark, and has changed but little in the past century.

"Going south, the dwelling of Eliakim Benedict, farmer, came next. It still stands.

"Third was a small dwelling, which is at present occupied by Reuben Tompkins.

"Following was another small dwelling, the name of whose occupant we do not know. It belongs to the estate of E. S. Griffin, and adjoining was the home of E. S. Griffin, who recently died at an advanced age.

"West of Samuel Brunker's place was the dwelling of Comfort Hoyt, who was a farmer.

"Beyond that was meadow-land until where is now the home of Mrs. A. N. Sharp. Then stood the residence of Walter Dibble, farmer.

"On the corner of the street leading to Stephen Bates' place and Coalpit Hill road stood a house occupied by Thomas Flynn, which was torn down.

"Next came the home of Harry Taylor, which stood a short distance east of the house occupied by his grandson, Charles Taylor. Mr. Taylor was a farmer.

"His next neighbor was Lemuel Taylor and next to him was Joel Stone, who did not appear to have any particular occupation, but at one time carried the mail between Danbury and New Haven.

"*North Side, going west.*—Capt. Ezra Dibble lived where is now the residence of Stephen Bates. He was grandfather to Miss Mary Bull. He was a large farmer, and owned nearly all the land in that neighborhood. He was noted for his generous help of the needy.

"There was no other house until the place of Amos Hoyt was reached. He was a tanner and shoemaker and a deacon. The widow of his grandson, E. C. Hoyt, now occupies the place.

"The present home of Ira Morse was then occupied by Capt. Peter Starr, grandfather of Mrs. Morse. He was a blacksmith and a prominent citizen of that day.

"East of Capt. Starr's place was the residence (since removed) of Daniel Frost.

"The old Dibble house came next. It was built before the Revolution, and became famous in local history as the house where Wooster died.

"Next came the home of Wm. Chapel. He was a cabinet-maker, and carried on a small business. His place is now the property of Mrs. Roff.

"No other building occupied the interval between his place and the old Episcopal church which stood in the west end of the present graveyard, which was its churchyard. The South Centre District school stood close by, as at present.

"Deer Hill Avenue was a lane then. It was not one-half the width it is now, and the most travel was done by farm-teams and cattle. The only house in its entire length was occupied by Munson Gregory. It stood where E. A. Honsman now lives, and was torn down some years ago. Rev. William Andrews lived here during his pastorate of the First Church.

"Wooster Street was not considered a street, but a road. It had no house until that of Eli Jarvis was reached. It still stands, and is owned by George E. Rider. Nearly opposite lived Eli Wildman, a farmer. The place is now owned by Wilson Small.

"Lovers' Lane contained one house,—a small one. It stood near to where is now Beach Wilson's place. Lovers' Lane was a popular name for this road many years ago, and everybody in Danbury knew of it. As late as twenty years ago a good part of it was shaded by overhanging branches. It is not now a walk for the sentimental, and perhaps not more than half of our citizens know where it is.

"The house now owned by Mrs. B. Crofut, on the Mountainville Road, was in that day occupied by Benj. Griffin.

"There were but three houses on White Street. White Street runs through a section called Barren Plain. It took this title from its sandy soil, which was not fit to cultivate. The bridge over the Still River, although generally known as the White Street Bridge, is yet called by many, especially older citizens, 'Bar'n Plain Bridge.'

"There were no dwellings on the north side of the street, unless we count the place of Mr. Knapp, corner of Main Street. On the south side the first house was a small dwelling, owned by Abel B. Gregory, who was a farmer. It is now occupied by Michael Ziegler, and stands on the corner of Canal Street.

"Next came the large house of Noah Knapp, son of Benjamin Knapp. It is supposed to have been built on the close of the war, if not before it. Noah was a farmer. The place is now the property of Joseph Bell.

"There was no other dwelling on the road until where is now Nursery Avenue. A large dwelling, the property of Zalmon Wildman, father of Frederick S., stood there."

ELM STREET.

"At the east end of this street, on the north side, the first house was the dwelling of Zelotes Robinson. He was a butcher, and began the peddling business with a wheelbarrow. He was among the first peddlers of meat in Danbury. Alvin Hurd also lived there. He was a hat-manufacturer. The house stood where is now Darius Stevens' place. Mr. Hurd's factory stood on the river, where Conductor A. Pulling lives.

"On the corner of River Street was the next house. It was occupied by Dorastus Green, a laborer.

"On the south side there were but two buildings. One of them was the dwelling of Rory Starr, father of George Starr, the present occupant. The other was his shop, and is now Daniel Starr's box-shop. Mr. Starr was a builder, and a very extensive one, too. He did most of the building in those days, when houses with their gable-end to the street began to make their appearance here. Many of our older substantial residences were constructed by Mr. Starr, the most conspicuous being the residence of Mr. F. S. Wildman, which we believe was the last he put up. Mr. Starr was elected to the Legislature, serving in both the House and the Senate. He was a Methodist, and an active member of the local church.

"That portion of Elm Street which runs over Rabbit Hill contained but four houses. These were small, and it is not known who occupied them. Two of them were tenements, belonging to Col. Russel White. One of them is now occupied by John and Charles Meeder. Another stood where F. McCready lives, and the other is G. S. Disbrow's.

"In one of these houses lived a man who was noted in the village as shiftless and improvident. He was a wagoner by profession, but scarcely by practice. His wife was entirely opposite in nature. She was both industrious and frugal, and, like such people, had an ambition. Hers was to have a home of her own, or a homestead, as she termed it. Her want was frequently, if not daily, presented to her husband. Finally, becoming impatient with her demand, he told her one day,—

"My dear, I would get you a homestead in a minute if I had anywhere to put it."

"This covered the subject completely, and the poor woman never again put in her petition for a homestead.

"Rabbit Hill was thus called because its gravel pits and clumps of brush were the home of that animal.

"Gallows Hill is the mass of rock at the head of the street, near the pond."

RIVER STREET.

"The classical name of River Street, in the early days of the town's history, was Pumpkin Ground. The hill which skirts its west side was in spots devoted to the culture of that plain-looking but excellent vegetable.

"River Street was a mere lane, and ran to the east of its present location. Dorastus Green's house, which stood on the corner of Elm, had a well within eight feet of the front door. The present roadway now covers the well. Rabbit Hill was so steep in that day that a half-cord of wood was about all a team could haul up it. Mr. Green's house sat perched upon a high bank. The street was opened by Col. Russel White for the convenience of his factory business. A good part of the hill on the west side belonged to Rory Starr. The house now occupied by the venerable widow of Monmouth Lyon stood there then.

"Richard Lovelace, who was a miller, lived opposite S. C. Holly & Co.'s factory. The house still stands.

"Next to him lived Wm. Earle. His place also remains.

"There were but two more houses, both of them opposite E. S. Davis' factory. One of them was occupied by Jonathan Leggett, a fur-cutter. The other was the dwelling of Sergt. Joseph Moore. Both yet remain.

"At the farther end of the street, near White's factories, lived Anthony Buxton."

BEAVER STREET.

"There were but two houses on this street (which is popularly known as Rose Hill). One of these was occupied by Ephraim Benedict, and is now owned by his granddaughter, Mrs. E. Polley.

"Lower down the hill lived Samuel Curtis. His house has been gone for years. He was for a long time sexton of the First Church, and was known to the young and old of his day as simply 'Sam.'"

NORTH STREET.

"There were but two houses on North Street seventy years ago. One of these stood where now lives Mrs. Patience Stratton. It was the property of Ezra Barnum, a farmer. The second house was a small building, since removed, which stood on Mrs. Benedict's lot.

"At a later day, fifty years ago or thereabouts, there was a hat-factory on the street. It stood near the bridge, on the north side."

FRANKLIN STREET.

"There was but one house on the north side of this now pretty well built-up street. This was the dwelling of Stephen Gregory, and is now occupied by Harris L. Crofut.

"On the south side the first house was that now owned by Mrs. Betsy Rosebaum, on the corner of Rose Street. In the rear stood the Methodist meeting-house of that day.

"George Lovelace lived next, where George W. Wilson now lives.

"The third and last house on that side was occupied by Darius Barnum. It stood nearly opposite Mr. E. S. Davis' place."

CHAPTER XIX.

DANBURY (Continued).

Internal Improvements—Canal from Danbury to Westport—The Fairfield Railroad Company—New York to Albany *via* Danbury—Interesting Figures—The Danbury and Norwalk Railroad—The Ridgefield Branch—Miscellaneous.

"As the town grew and its business grew the demand for a better means of transportation began to make itself felt. There are in every age and in every community, fortunately, progressive spirits who are always restless, because they are always looking for something better than what is already possessed. Danbury was blessed with this element, and those who composed it chafed under the limitations of the stage-coach and the slow-plodding road-wagons.

"In 1825, when the Erie Canal project was being agitated, the public attention throughout the country was directed to the subject of inside water-communication, and the agitation reached Danbury, being drawn here by the progressive spirits of that day. It was proposed to run a canal from Danbury to the tide-

water. The point on the Sound was Westport. A survey was even made, the line following near to that of the present railroad as far down as Redding, where it crossed over to the Saugatuck Valley and thence to Westport. It was proposed to use Neversink Pond as a feeder to the canal. The levels taken showed Main Street at the Wooster House to be three hundred and seventy-five feet above tide-water, and Neversink to be twenty feet above Main Street. Much was said and done about the canal project, but it was finally deemed to be inexpedient because of the heavy locking that would be necessary, and was abandoned.

"The next project under consideration was a railroad. This agitation began in 1835,—the same year of the survey of the Hartford and New Haven road,—and in that year the charter was obtained from the Legislature. The charter was granted to 'Ira Gregory, Russell Hoyt, Eli T. Hoyt, Edgar S. Tweedy, David M. Benedict, Ephraim Gregory, Curtis Clark, Frederick S. Wildman, Elias S. Sanford, George W. Ives, with such other persons as shall associate with them for that purpose.' These were to be incorporated as 'The Fairfield County Railroad Company,' with a capital stock amounting to two hundred thousand dollars, or three hundred thousand dollars if necessary, and the following-named were authorized to receive subscriptions: Russell Hoyt, Jarvis Brush, Aaron Seeley, Ephraim Gregory, Starr Nichols, George Clapp, Starr Ferry, Isaac H. Seeley, Nathaniel H. Wildman, William J. Street, and Henry Sherwood. The road was authorized to run from Danbury by the most direct and feasible route to some suitable point at tide-water in either the town of Fairfield or the town of Norwalk.

"This was all down on paper and looked nice enough, but the trouble had not begun. The charter was got and a survey made, and everything seemed to indicate a speedy completion of the road. But a generation was to pass before the hopeful projectors should see a railroad from Danbury to tide-water, and before that glad consummation a mountain of worry, opposition, and discouragement was to be painfully scaled. As in the case of all enterprises benefiting a community, a few only of its professed friends were left to do the work, while the mass either stood idle or suggested obstacles with a fertility of resource that was as amazing as it was exasperating. Conspicuous among the workers for the project were Eli T. Hoyt and the late Aaron Seeley.

"The road as it was first contemplated and as it finally took shape were two different projects. Most of our readers are not aware that in Danbury's first inception of railway communication with the outer world the somewhat colossal project of a through-line from New York to Albany by way of this place was entertained, and that the Danbury and Norwalk Railway is to-day part of that scheme, and all, in fact, that is left of it. The proposed route was to run from New York by boat to Wilson's Point, on the Sound,

four miles below Norwalk. The harbor there was the best in that section, and would be accessible for the greater part of the most severe winter. From the Point to Danbury the rail was to run, and thence to West Stockbridge, Mass., where the line would connect with what is now the Boston and Albany road, and which was then building from Albany to West Stockbridge. This, of course, was before the day of the Harlem road and in the beginning of railway enterprise in this country,—at a time when railways were mainly opposed on the very substantial grounds that cattle would get on the tracks and be killed.

“We shall speak first of the line from Danbury to tide-water, known in the charter as ‘The Fairfield County Railroad.’ The survey was made by Alexander Twining, of New Haven, in the summer of 1835.

“Two surveys were made,—one along the Saugatuck River to Compo Point below Westport, and the other along the present route to Belden’s Neck (Wilson’s Point). The distance on the Saugatuck route was about twenty-three miles, and on the Norwalk route to Belden’s Neck it was twenty-six miles. In point of distance to New York, however, the latter route had the advantage in that it was seven miles nearer to that city by the channel than the former. It is not necessary to speak further of the Saugatuck route, as it was abandoned.

“The Norwalk survey, as first made by Mr. Twining, was considerably changed before the work on the road commenced. At this end of the route it was first designed to leave Bethel out, running the road through Mountainville along the line of Simpaug Brook, and coming into the borough across South Street and parallel with Main on the east to Turner Street, where it was designed to have the station. Mr. Twining recommended, however, that, instead of following the Simpaug, the road branch to the east and run through Grassy Plain into Bethel, and thus secure an important station with but a little increase in distance. The suggestion was accepted so far as Bethel was concerned, but the route at the south end of the village was not materially changed. Some one did speak of the line which is now occupied, but it was scouted at the time. The great flat between the lower bridge and Bethel was a bog, and some very wise citizen said at the time that two twelve-foot rails could be pushed down into it their full length without touching bottom. The route along the east of Main Street was strongly opposed by the owners of seventeen homesteads, who gloomily anticipated destruction to their cows and pigs by crossing the track. Mr. Twining hinted that the difficulty in building the road at Hubbell’s Hill could be avoided by following the Norwalk valley into its extension Sugar Hollow and thus come into Danbury on the west side; but this was not further considered.

“While these surveys were going on the friends of the project had their heads full of a through New York and Albany line, and, although their charter

provided for a road from Danbury direct to tide-water only, they dreamed of the through-line and worked for it. It was, to speak mildly, a stupendous enterprise for a town of less than six thousand inhabitants to take hold of and attempt to carry through, for as yet there was no organized effort in this direction outside of Danbury. But the progressive ones of that day worked hard for success, and earned it even if they did not receive it.”

FROM NEW YORK TO ALBANY VIA DANBURY.

“As we have said, during the project of a road from Danbury to tide-water the projectors never lost sight of the feasibility of a through winter route from New York to Albany. This was a crying demand in both cities, and the Hudson River for a railway-line was not thought of; neither, in fact, was the route through Putnam County, now known as the Harlem road. And a railway-line between the two cities by way of Danbury was not so much out of the way, after all.

“The distance by the Hudson River, the most direct route, is one hundred and fifty miles; by way of Danbury it is but fourteen miles greater, as the following will show:

	Miles.
From New York by steamboat to Belden’s Neck.....	40
By railway to Danbury	26
From Danbury to West Stockbridge.....	68
From West Stockbridge to Albany.....	30

Whole distance..... 164

“Mr. Twining recommended this through-route, and Messrs. Aaron Seeley, Eli T. Hoyt, and Jarvis Brush, to whom the surveyor made his report, published a card indorsing the same.

“It may not be uninteresting to our readers of this day to know what were some of the grounds on which was based a calculation in favor of a railway-line from Danbury to New York, and we herewith give the views of the gentlemen above named, as well as their estimate of the through-business. It presents most interesting reading, we think, to this generation, and the figures contemplated and those realized make entertaining comparisons. The committee advance these views in favor of direct rail-communication with tide-water:

“The town of Danbury* contains a population of about 6000, and the village of Danbury is the central point of business for a fertile and densely-populated territory of 200 square miles. The present amount of transportation from this and the adjoining towns, as ascertained by inquiry of persons engaged in business, is 7000 tons. This amount has actually been transported during the past year. Much, however, has been necessarily overlooked in the estimate, and the amount has been for the last ten years, and is now, gradually increasing. These considerations alone, without taking into the estimate the impulse which experience has shown will be given by a railroad to all branches of business, enable us to state with confidence that the transportation upon this road, upon its first opening, will be 10,000 tons. The regular price now paid for freight to those exclusively engaged in transportation from Danbury to Saugatuck and Norwalk is \$5 per ton. Assuming the minimum price for transportation upon the railroad to be \$3 per ton, the annual revenue from this source alone will be \$30,000, to which may be added for freight from the towns south of Danbury, which will probably be nearly equal upon either route, \$2000,—making in the whole \$32,000, and the difference between that amount and the price now paid, being \$20,000, will be

* This included Bethel.—EDITOR NEWS.

a clear gain to the public. The present number of passengers from New York to Danbury, as ascertained by a reference to the books of the proprietors of the stage-lines and other sources, is 10,000. The price of passage now paid, and which it is not proposed to diminish, is one dollar. The number of passengers from the intermediate towns we estimate 1000 more, for which there is now paid from fifty to seventy-five cents; estimating the fare at the average price of sixty-two and a half cents, the amount is \$625,—making the amount of revenue to be derived from passengers, \$10,625. These estimates are based upon the facts as they now exist; but when we take into consideration the increased amount of transportation and travel to be created by the increased facilities for communication, it may safely be assumed that the income from all sources of revenue will be greatly increased. For instance, we have stated that the present annual number of passengers from Danbury to New York is 10,000. This includes very few from the towns east of Danbury, and none from the southern portions of Litchfield County and the eastern part of the counties of Dutchess and Putnam, in the State of New York. But the proposed road would undoubtedly draw to itself all the travel from the entire region, which, it is not unreasonable to suppose, would increase the number of passengers to 20,000,—thus yielding from passengers alone an income of \$20,000 per annum. A rapid extension of business along the whole line of the road, and throughout the portion of country within the sphere of its influence, may also be confidently anticipated. In the instance of heavy articles also the increased amount of transportation will, in our judgment, far exceed the estimate here made. We refer especially to the articles of coal and plaster, the former of which is now used in the interior to a very limited extent, but would, upon the opening of the proposed road, be extensively substituted for wood. In relation to the annual expenditures, the experience of other roads enables us to present an estimate upon which we may safely rely. The annual expense of repairs may be put at \$2500. The cost of transporting freight to the amount with which this road will commence will not exceed thirty-five cents per ton. One trip and one return-trip per day will be sufficient to accommodate all the passengers with which the road will open, which, at \$7.50 per trip, for 313 days, makes for the year \$4695. The salaries of the officers in the employ of the company may be set down at \$3000 per annum, the expense for drivers and keeping horses,* for freight-wagons, etc., exclusive of passenger-cars, \$3500, making in the aggregate, for all expenses of the company, \$13,695.

“We present the following recapitulation :

Income from freight	\$32,000
Income from transportation of passengers	20,000
	\$52,000
Deduct annual expenses of repairs, etc.....	13,695
Net annual profit.....	\$38,305

Thus yielding a dividend of nearly ten per cent. to the stockholders.*

“Of the route through to Albany the committee further say :

“There is, however, another and more enlarged view which we take of this subject. The road, according to the original design of its projectors, ends at Danbury, and the company, by their charter, are authorized to construct it to that place only. But in the course of their inquiries, the undersigned have become convinced that *this road is in the line of the very nearest practicable route for a railway between the cities of New York and Albany*, and that by extending it northward through the valley of the Housatonic to West Stockbridge,—a distance of sixty-eight miles only,—and intersecting at that place the railroad from Albany to West Stockbridge, already commenced, the great object, so long desired, of effecting an open winter-communication between the commercial and political capitals of the Empire State will be accomplished. With a view to this object, Mr. Twining, the engineer by whom our road was surveyed, has examined the country between the northern termination of the Fairfield County Railroad and the proposed point of intersection with the Albany and West Stockbridge Railway. The result of his examination will be found in his report.

“Actual surveys have demonstrated that a railroad between the two cities must, for a portion of the distance, pass through the valley of the Housatonic. And it has never been proposed, nor is it indeed possible, to enter the valley with such road at any point farther north than at or near Canaan Falls, forty-four miles north of Danbury. It is immaterial, however, at what point any other practicable route enters that valley, because it being true that it must be brought thus far east proves that

in regard to distance no other route ever can possess any material advantage over the present.

“That the business of this portion of country which the extended road would intersect will afford an ample remuneration to the stockholders there can be no reasonable doubt. Of its value as a channel of intercourse between New York and Albany no estimate has been or can be made. When we look at the immense numbers daily passing between the two cities, and reflect that this number, great as it now is, is daily augmenting by the increase of population and wealth throughout the country and by the opening of new lines of communication to an indefinite extent at the north and west, we are admonished that its value cannot be calculated, and that all attempts to make an estimate must fail.”

“There are some figures in the report of Mr. Twining’s survey from Danbury to tide-water which are of full as much interest to us of to-day as they were to those who watched the progress of the scheme. It must be borne in mind that this was not a steam-railway, but really a horse-railway. In that day locomotives were in but little use in this country, and nothing, comparatively, was known of them in New England. Mr. Twining’s estimate for the grading of the road was \$7869 a mile, or \$203,389 for the entire distance.

“In his estimate for the superstructure—that is, the track—is an item, ‘Horse-path,’ which was to cost \$123 a mile. The horse-path was to be of plank. The following is his estimate for the appointments of the road :

Six carriages for passengers.....	\$4,500
Fifteen wagons for burdens.....	5,250
Thirty horses.....	3,000
Harness	600
Two depots, with carriage-houses and stables.....	8,000
One half-way station, with ditto	2,750
Total.....	\$24,100

“It will be seen by the above that passenger-cars could then be bought for \$750 apiece, and freight-cars were in the market at \$350 each.

“It was proposed to make two trips a day each way. The cars were to be drawn by horses, two to each car. The time required to make the trip was estimated to be three hours. As to how the freight-wagons were to run, or how many to a train, was not determined on, as the road was but then in its inception, and before matters progressed to any degree locomotives came into use.

“While these estimates were being made the ‘through-line’ was worked at. Mr. Twining and the originators of the road were firmly convinced that the line would pay and that it was a necessity. There was no rail-route between New York and Albany, and in the winter, when navigation was closed in the river, there was no communication between the two cities except by stage. The Danbury people sought to stir up enthusiasm at points along the proposed route.

“In December, 1835, a public meeting was held in Kent, the next town above New Milford. It was a large meeting. Delegates were present from all towns along the proposed line from Danbury to West Stockbridge. A proposed charter (granted the following year) had been drafted, giving to the company char-

* It was designed to run the road by horse-power.

tered the right to construct a road to Bridgeport, or to the New York State line in the town of Ridgefield, or to Danbury. The Kent meeting determined on the route to Danbury, and appointed Aaron Seeley, Peter Pierce, and Jay Shears a committee to employ an engineer and have a survey made and an estimate of cost prepared.

"In March following the committee secured the services of E. H. Brodhead, an experienced civil engineer, to make the survey. He entered upon his duties as soon as possible, and was accompanied along the course by Mr. Seeley, of the committee.

"Twenty-one days were employed in this work. Not only the line proposed, but several diverging routes, at the suggestion of citizens living off the line, were looked after. The line was carried, also, south of Danbury to the New York State line in Ridgefield, at the place of E. Bouton, a distance of about eleven miles from here. The line in Danbury began at the Main Street Bridge across Still River, and Mr. Brodhead's survey ran it through Beaver Brook District, thence along the line of the Still River to its confluence with the Ousatonic (Housatonic) at New Milford. From there it followed pretty much the line now occupied by the Housatonic road to West Stockbridge, where was met the railway known as the Boston and Albany.

"The route from Danbury to the New York State line followed the course of the Still River, passed through Miry Brook District and entered the Sugar Hollow. The ascent through the Hollow was, according to Mr. Brodhead, thirty-five feet to the mile. At Sugar Hollow Pond the line diverged to Bennett's Ponds, and thence passed through Titicus to the neighborhood of South Salem. This route was not, however, an important item in the consideration of the road. The main thing was to get the line to Danbury through the Ousatonic Valley, where it would connect with the Fairfield County road, to tide-water. The line from Ridgefield to West Stockbridge was eighty-one miles; from Danbury to West Stockbridge, seventy miles. Mr. Brodhead estimated the entire cost of the road, the longer distance, to be \$1,247,509.

"These figures exceeded the expectation of the committee, but did not dampen their ardor. They made up their report and presented it to the convention, and with it a circular which was to go before capitalists who were looking for investments.

"The circular assumed that, viewed in connection with manufactures, the unusual water-power, and the cheapness of the land thereto, the Ousatonic route was to be preferred to any other route, especially one nearer to the Hudson River (this referred to the Harlem and Albany scheme). But the committee, wishing to make no uncomplimentary comparison, simply say that, feeling confident that while the counties of Putnam and Westchester undoubtedly surpass the Ousatonic Valley as an agricultural country, yet they feel confident it is manufactories that must give busi-

ness to a railway and profit to the stockholders, and so, without comparing this route with the one farther west, they invite capitalists to examine for themselves.

"The committee were very much in earnest, even to the extent of using italics. 'Should the capitalists of the cities of Albany and New York prefer the western route,' say the committee, 'we appeal to the people of the Ousatonic Valley to come forward in all their strength, and, relying upon their own resources, to construct a road to tide-water.'

"The people of the valley eventually came forward in all their strength and constructed a road to tide-water, but not as the committee expected, and certainly not as they desired.

"Messrs. Hoyt and Seeley attended a big railroad meeting in Albany just previous to the Kent meeting. They went there to present the Ousatonic Valley route, and to learn what could be learned of the condition of the railroad pulse. Hi Barnes drove them there in a carriage. While in Albany a heavy snow-storm fell, and made it impossible for them to get back as they went. Mr. Barnes was equal to the emergency, however, and very soon succeeded in trading off his carriage for a sleigh, by which the return-trip was made. At any gathering of railway sympathizers which presented an opportunity to ventilate their favorite scheme these two men might be found.

"While these movements were being made, Bridgeport, which was not thought of by any one as a railroad point, began to realize that there was danger of losing something. The something in question was all the business of the Housatonic Valley.

"When Bridgeport got on high ground where it could look off some other direction than seaward, it saw that by way of Danbury and Norwalk was so much more direct for a line to New York than by way of itself that should the road be built there would never be the ghost of a chance for it to get the business of the upper Housatonic Valley. It would all go the shorter route.

"Danbury as yet had no road to tide-water. If Bridgeport could build a road from New Milford to itself, then it would stand a very good chance to take the business of the Housatonic Valley should a road be put through it. Alfred M. Bishop, father of William D. Bishop, was considerably interested in the proposed road, and came to Danbury to talk over the matter with our people. He offered to carry through the Fairfield County railway if Danbury would raise one hundred thousand dollars for that purpose. There were those in favor of doing it, of course; but there were so many more opposed to it that the scheme fell through. He next tried Bridgeport, and that city, being a trifle more awake than we, or a trifle less honest,* we are not sure which, pledged two hundred

* When the time came for this money to be paid Bridgeport sought to repudiate, and the law was called in to force it to keep its word, which appeared to be equally as good as its bond.

thousand dollars for a road from there to New Milford.

"This practically killed the Danbury route from New York to Albany. In 1840 the railway from Bridgeport to New Milford was completed and opened for use. Two years later it was extended to the State line, and became the winter-route from Albany to New York, *via* the steamer 'Nimrod,' Capt. Brooks, to Bridgeport, and as such was occupied for a number of years. It was ten years later before the Danbury and Norwalk road took form.

"The reader remembers, perhaps, that there were two objective points at tide-water,—one at Westport and the other below South Norwalk. This end of the line was rampant for the road, but there was not so much interest taken below. It was desirable to get one hundred thousand dollars from the other end, and our railway committee made several journeys with that object in view. Westport wanted the road, but its anxiety was not a hundred thousand dollars' worth. Norwalk felt the same. Year after year passed away in this state of affairs, and then Norwalk people awoke up to the full importance of the line, and the money was subscribed.

"Work on the road was begun in the fall of 1850. Beard, Church & Co. were the contractors, Deacon John F. Beard being the senior of the firm. The total cost of constructing and equipping the road was three hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars. The equipment consisted of three locomotives, four first-class and two second-class passenger-cars, eight box-, sixteen platform-, and three hand-cars. On the 1st of March the road was so far completed as to run trains. The station in Danbury was a subject of considerable discussion. The down-town subscribers wanted it in that neighborhood, while the up-town subscribers wanted it where it now is. As the latter's stock was much more than the former's, they carried the day; whereupon the dissatisfaction was so great among the disappointed that the successful ones took their stock off their hands.

"We of this day, enjoying the completed line, little realize what the founders endured and had to contend against to get the road through. There was trouble in securing the right of way, in the construction, and in the payment of the subscriptions. One notable case in the last-named class is worthy of mention. Down at Belden's Neck lived a New York merchant, and in Norwalk village lived another. The former we will call W., and the latter S. S. subscribed five thousand dollars. W. was then seen, and was told what S. had done. He said S. could take twenty thousand dollars' worth of stock just as well as not, and, if he did so, he, W., would guarantee him six per cent. from the earnings of the road, providing S. would let him vote on his stock. W. then took five thousand dollars' worth. S. was seen, and told what W. had said. Upon that he made his sub-

scription twenty thousand dollars. When the money was called for the eager W. refused to pay, and suit was brought by the company to force him to keep his word. W. claimed that the directors had violated the terms of agreement in several particulars, and believed he could annul the subscription; but he failed, and the company recovered.

"The following were the officers of the new road, as recorded in the first printed report of the company:

"Directors, Eli T. Hoyt, Jonathan Camp, Frederick S. Wildman, Charles Isaacs, E. S. Tweedy, Wm. C. Street, L. P. Hoyt, Wm. K. James, Wm. A. White, Ebenezer Hill, Frederick Belden, D. P. Nichols.

"President, E. T. Hoyt; Treasurer, Geo. W. Ives; Secretary, E. S. Tweedy; Superintendent, Harvey Smith.

"The president, treasurer, and secretary were of Danbury; the superintendent was of Ridgefield.

"Mr. Hoyt served as president of the company until Aug. 25, 1864, when he was superseded. He determined his salary, fixing it at two hundred and fifty dollars a year, and refusing any increase. Edwin Lockwood, of Norwalk, was chosen president, and served until June 18, 1873, when R. P. Flower, the present incumbent, was elected.

"Mr. Tweedy continued as secretary until Aug. 25, 1864, when Harvey Williams was elected to the office. Mr. Ives served as treasurer until that period when the two offices were merged in one, Mr. Williams being both secretary and treasurer, and continues as such at this writing.

"Mr. Smith served as superintendent until prostrated by a paralytic stroke in 1859. John W. Bacon was appointed in his place July 14, 1859, and served until Jan. 1, 1876, when L. W. Sandiforth, the present incumbent, was chosen.

"When the road was opened the rails for some distance this side of Redding were laid on the ground, the earth being frozen so hard as to bear the weight of the train. This was done because the completion had been delayed for a considerable time beyond that set for its finish, and people were anxious to see a train go through.

"The first conductor was Henry Banks, who died some years ago. He was a man of marked suavity of manner and speech. Many anecdotes are told of him illustrating this pleasant quality. On leaving Norwalk he would observe, 'Those who are about to proceed on the train will please take their seats.' Now-a-days it's 'All 'board!'

"When coming to Norwalk station it was his custom to notify the passengers of the fact by impressively remarking, as if in the presence of some great mechanism, 'The train will presently reach Norwalk Bridge.' After leaving Bethel he would explain, 'We are now approaching the village of Danbury, which is the terminus of the road.'

"The citizens of Winnipauk were very much

offended by his pronunciation of their station, which he unfortunately called *Winnepazk*.

"In 1844 the New York and Hartford road was projected. It was to pass through Danbury and thence to New York *via* White Plains, N. Y. We can now see what a splendid piece of property it would have become had it lived. But it fell through, and a goodly portion of the contemplated line between here and Hartford is now occupied by the survey of the New York and New England Railway.

"The committee appointed to secure the survey of the road made an estimate of the business in the circular to the public which they issued. Our readers remember it. These figures, made in 1835, are interesting compared with what the road did the first year after it was finished, 1852-53. The circular estimated its first year's business in freight to be \$32,000. The passenger-traffic the circular fixed at \$10,625, making a total of \$42,625. The first report of the business of the road showed that the earnings for the first fifteen months of its existence were \$51,237.70. So the authors of the circular had made a remarkably close estimate. The second report covered a period of eleven months, in which the earnings were \$52,706.68. The through-fare was seventy-five cents.

"It is not often a new road so fully answers the expectation of its projectors as did the Danbury and Norwalk road. The directors, in the report referred to above, say,—

"The result of the experience of the company since the commencement of the operations upon the road has been fully to corroborate the opinion uniformly expressed by the directors, that the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad will prove a successful and profitable enterprise, and the favorable increase of the past year demonstrates that, but for the disastrous floods and the unusual expenditures rendered necessary thereby, the net earnings for the year would have warranted two dividends of three per cent. each, paid interest and taxes, and left a surplus of \$3348."

"The floods referred to were three in number. These occurred in the fall of 1853 and the spring of 1854. They were disastrous in effect, delaying travel for sixteen days, and causing an expense of four thousand dollars for temporary repairs, and nine thousand dollars in addition for a thorough reconstruction of the damaged portions.*

"*Ridgefield Branch*.—In 1870 a branch road from Branchville to Ridgefield Village was built, with a view to accommodating the business of that place. Heretofore the connection had been made by stage. The distance is four miles.

"In 1872 another branch was built, running from Bethel to Hawleyville, to connect with the Shepaug Railway, which runs from Litchfield to Hawleyville. This was done to control the business of the Shepaug valley. The length of the branch is six miles. The cost of both these extensions was at the rate of forty thousand dollars a mile.

"The business of the road increased from year to

year, and the careful management that signalized its course made it one of the soundest corporations in the State."

CHAPTER XX.

DANBURY (Continued).

ECCLIASTICAL HISTORY.†

The First Baptist Church—The Second Baptist Church—Mill Plain Baptist Church—The Methodist Episcopal Church—The First Congregational Church—The West Street Church—St. James' Episcopal Church—The First Universalist Church—The Sandemanian Society—The Catholic Church—The Disciples of Christ Church—The German Methodist Church.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

THE following sketch of this church is taken from the minutes of the first session of the Fairfield County Baptist Association, in October, 1838:

"The First Baptist Church in Danbury was constituted Nov. 16, 1785, with thirteen members,—seven males, six females. There were formerly two branches connected with this church,—one in New Milford, the present New Milford Church; the other in Fredericksburg, N. Y., the present Patterson Church. In 1790 the church had about one hundred and twenty members; from 1815 to 1830 its average number was from fifty to sixty; but after this period a division threatened the destruction of the church. In July, 1837, there were only twenty-two members,—five males, seventeen females. Their present pastor was ordained with them Nov. 15, 1837. Since that time there has been added twenty-six. Their prospects are now very encouraging: whole number, forty-eight. They have licensed three to preach the gospel,—Noah Sherwood, now in Western New York; Nathau Benedict, now in Northern Connecticut; John Mitchell, now in Michigan. They have had five pastors,—Brother Ferris, ordained in 1788; Brother Norton, ordained in May, 1789; Brother Wadhams, ordained in February, 1791; Brother Bulkly, ordained in May, 1800; and their present pastor, Brother Lucius Atwater."

The following additional history of this church was furnished by Rev. S. G. Silliman:

"The following is a list of the members of the church in September, 1798: Matthew Wilkes, David Pearse, Benjamin Bearss, William Rundle, Joseph Hamilton, Jr., Oliver Knapp, Joseph Bearss, Nathaniel Barnum, Israel Stevens, Matthew Wilkes, Jr., Gabriel Barnum, Benjamin Bearss, Jr., Joshua Pearse, John Bebee, James Knapp, Jr. Their first moderator, September, 1798, was Israel Stevens, and clerk James Knapp, Jr. That is the first meeting of which any record can be found.

"June 26, 1842, it was *Voted*, that we pull down the old meeting-house for the purpose of erecting a new meeting-house, and work in as much of the old one as is thought proper."

According to old minutes of Associations, "Brother Ferris was ordained in 1788," and "Elder *Enoch Ferris*" was present from that church in 1791; "Brother Norton was ordained 1789;" "Elder Nathanael Norton" was present at the Danbury Association in 1791. But I judge that neither of them was pastor, for their

* The camp-meeting grounds at Brookside Park, in Redding, are owned by this company.

† This chapter, excepting the history of the First Baptist Church and the German Methodist Church, is taken from the columns of the *Danbury Republican*, through the courtesy of its editor, Mr. F. W. Bartram.

names are preceded in the minutes of the Association that year by the name of "Elder Nathanael Finch." Rev. Nathan Bulkly was ordained in 1800, and was pastor till 1830; Rev. John Mitchel was pastor in 1831; Rev. Lucius Atwater, in 1838, and till 1847; Rev. Fred L. Barlow, in 1851; Rev. Henry M. Barlow, in 1852; Rev. D. F. Chapman, in 1875 and 1876. The remainder of the time since 1847 they have had occasional supplies, or unordained men have occupied the pulpit. Alanson A. Hoyt is church clerk; George W. Wilkes is society's clerk. There are now thirty members,—ten males, twenty females.

In 1790 there were present, as messengers from the First Baptist Church of Danbury, Elder Nathanael Finch, Elder Nathaniel Norton, Elder Enoch Ferris, in the above order, and in 1790 none of them were present, and as "Deacon David Pearse" is the only officer among the delegates of that year, they were doubtless then without a pastor.

In 1790 reported one hundred and twenty-five members, and in 1791 they report only fifty-two members and no pastor.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

Just after the conclusion of the treaty of peace which terminated the war of the Revolution, on Nov. 18, 1785, the first Baptist church within the limits of the town of Danbury was constituted in the district of King Street. For years this church was prosperous, new members from time to time being added. The mother-church still maintains its visibility, and, though reduced in membership, is still struggling to strengthen the things which remain.

There were residing at this time, in the western part of the town—Miry Brook District—a number of persons who were attached to this faith. Among these were Peter Ambler, Bracey Knapp, and Benjamin Shove. Meetings were occasionally held, before a church was organized, in the dwellings of some of the members of the faith. Revival influences converted many who have long since departed this life.

About the year 1788 a church was organized under the name of the Ridgefield and Miry Brook Baptist Church. The Second Baptist Church of Danbury was constituted from this, April 3, 1790. Soon after, it was admitted into the Hartford Baptist Association. The number of constituent members was about twenty.

The first regular pastor was Rev. Thaddeus Bronson, who continued from the organization until 1793, when he removed to Schoharie Co., N. Y. The first deacons were Benjamin Shove and Daniel Wildman, who were appointed Oct. 2, 1790. In March, 1793, Calvin Peck was added to the number.

The first meeting-house was erected in 1794, on a lot presented to the society by Bracey Knapp, and was situated in Miry Brook District, about two miles and a half west of Danbury. The building was twenty-four feet square, with galleries. Its architec-

ture and interior arrangements were of the most primitive style. It had no steeple, and no permanent seats inside. Loose boards made a floor. The gallery had no railing or stairs, and was reached by means of a ladder. The seats below were boards resting on logs and stones. The pulpit was made of oak boards, and was elevated two steps above the main floor. People came to the church on foot or horseback, with the exception of an occasional ox-cart.

Rev. Mr. Bronson relinquished the pastorate of the church in 1793, after which, during five years, they were probably without a pastor. Among those who ministered to the church during this period were Revs. Daniel Wildman, Justus Hull, and Elias Lee. The King Street pastors; Revs. Finch and Bulkly, were also accustomed to visit and encourage the new interest.

The name of Rev. Justus Hull deserves special mention. He was then a young man of unusual mental vigor and ministerial gift. He dispensed the Word with great power, and his service was long kept in fresh remembrance.

When, subsequently, the college-bred preachers came among them, the old people felt, in some instances no doubt without reason, that while the college and seminary had given polish and stronger grasp of truth, their graduates had lost the freshness and convincing energy of their predecessors. When a precise young man read an elaborate discourse to them the remark used to be made, "Brother Hull would take off his coat and beat that."

In the year 1798, Rev. Bennett Pepper, then a licentiate, came to Miry Brook. He preached from that time until November, 1807, without ordination, at which time he was ordained to the gospel ministry, and continued his services to the church. On the occasion of the ordination Rev. Nathan Bulkly was designated to give the charge, Rev. Jacob St. John to make the ordaining prayer, Rev. Daniel Wildman to preach the sermon, and Rev. Ezra Fountain to make the concluding prayer. The churches of Franklin, Carmel, North Salem, Bedford, Milton, First Danbury, Newtown, and Bristol were represented in the council.

About the year 1803 the church was called to pass through a season of trial and darkness, growing out of an attempt to modify the accepted articles of faith. The original articles, bearing date of Jan. 24, 1795, as to their subject-matter and form of statement, are not different in any essential particular from those now received by the church. The records do not show the name of the mover of the proposed change. The new articles proposed were, however, rejected. They asserted that Christians should be unlike the world even in "politeness of behavior," forgetting that the very term "gentleman" owed its origin to Christianity. They contained erroneous doctrines in the statement, "We believe that civil government is by providence and permission, and not of divine origin or appoint-

ment, and that we find neither precept nor example for the disciple voluntarily filling office in earthly states." It reflects credit upon the little church that they recorded their faith in the refining influences of our holy religion, and in the truth that "the powers that be are ordained of God," by rejecting these innovating articles and adhering to their original standards of faith and practice.

In the early part of Mr. Pepper's ministry there were large accessions to the church. This period is the first revival season succeeding the outpouring of the Spirit in which the church had its origin.

Shortly preceding the ordination in 1807 some improvements were made in the meeting-house. The side walls were plastered, a railing and stair made for the gallery, and the floors were nailed down. A better pulpit was also constructed, and new seats were introduced with backs to them.

Mr. Pepper's pastorate closed in 1809. At one period during his connection with the church his conduct was considered unbecoming. But on the whole his ministry was a success. One difficulty arose during this time on account of the course taken by Eli Gregory, who had been made a deacon in 1806. Deacon Gregory was opposed to a distinctive ministerial order, who should appropriate all the time allotted to the service of the sanctuary on the Lord's day. He claimed that God, having called different gifts into the Church, they should have expression, without regard to, or rather ignoring, any other pastor or teacher. He asserted in addition that any male member of the church might with propriety be appointed to administer the ordinances in the absence of a settled minister. He objected to the payment of a salary to a minister, claiming that the support of those who labored in behalf of the church would be contributed by free-will offerings of the members. These opinions were disapproved of by a majority, and, Deacon Gregory still tenaciously adhering to them, a council of churches was called, which council convened June 3, 1807. The council did not coincide with Deacon Gregory's views, and passed resolutions not acceptable to him. They were accepted by the church, and he was excluded.

The resignation of Mr. Pepper was followed by another period of destitution, the church depending on supplies for about four years, until May, 1813, when Rev. Oliver Tuttle, a licentiate from Bristol, Conn., was called to the pastorate. His ordination took place in May, 1814.

Towards the end of the year 1815 "a reformation broke out in the community." It marks the second revival season of the history of the church. Deep seriousness pervaded the hearts of many who were out of Christ, which issued in a transformation of heart and life.

Mr. Tuttle's ministry extended over a period of nine years, from 1813 to 1822. In August of the latter year he resigned his charge and removed to

Meredith, N. Y. During his pastorate Deacon Peter Barnum was baptized into the fellowship of the church. He, with Deacon Benjamin Ambler, was baptized the same date, July 28, 1816.

Timothy Weed and Thomas Wildman were elected deacons Dec. 13, 1816. George Benedict was baptized by Mr. Tuttle, Sept. 21, 1817. Some statistics of the membership of the church at this date may be of interest. From the minutes of the Union Baptist Association, which convened at Danbury in 1817, it appears that the membership of the church was then seventy-eight. In 1818 it was seventy. In 1820 there was a marked decrease, the reported number being fifty-six.

George Benedict was licensed to preach the gospel on the 12th of May, 1822. In August of the following year he was ordained as pastor of the church. His eminent gifts in prayer, exhortation, and Christian conversation are testified to by a cloud of witnesses in this and other churches which enjoyed his ministrations. Mr. Benedict resigned the pastoral charge of the church in May, 1831, to accept a call from the church then worshipping at the corner of North and Forsyth Streets, New York, now known as the Stanton Street Baptist Church.

The labors of Mr. Benedict were very successful in New York. Nearly twelve hundred persons were baptized by him, and nearly as many funerals were attended, during his ministry in the city, extending from 1831 to Oct. 28, 1848, at which time he passed away in the calm triumphs of faith. The scripture employed by Rev. Dr. Cone upon the occasion of his funeral was an epitome of his character and life: "He was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith; and much people were added to the Lord."

Dec. 7, 1823, Peter Barnum was elected deacon of the church. The membership had increased from fifty-six, reported in 1820, to one hundred.

During Mr. Benedict's ministry, Aug. 31, 1823, Edward C. Ambler was baptized. On the same day John Jennings and James St. John received the ordinance. Mr. Ambler subsequently entered the ministry, and was ordained at New Milford, Conn., Oct. 1, 1840. He has since served the following churches as pastor: New Milford, Conn.; Fishkill, Patterson, and Pleasant Valley, N. Y.; Mount Bethel, Millington, Westville, Woodstown, and Columbus, N. J. He was appointed chaplain of the Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers during the first year of the Rebellion, and filled the position with great efficiency until compelled to resign from the effects of imprisonment and exposure. His services on the field during the war, and those of his wife in the hospital, deserve the grateful remembrance of all. Mr. Ambler, after the war, was for a time pastor of the Baptist church at Stanford, N. Y., but afterwards returned to Danbury, and has since supplied the pulpits of the King Street and Mill Plain churches.

Rev. John Jennings, who was received into mem-

bership at the same time with Mr. Ambler, was licensed to preach June 17, 1826, and was ordained at Beverly, Mass., which was his first regular pastorate. He was subsequently settled at Grafton, Worcester, and Fitchburg, Mass. He left the latter place and served the American Tract Society for some years. Afterwards he became pastor of the Baptist church in Westfield, Mass., and there continued until his death, which occurred some five years ago.

During the latter part of Mr. Benedict's ministry the subject of the removal of the location of the meeting-house was discussed, the second generation feeling that a more central location should be chosen, reasoning that the church must follow the people, and the Word of Life be dispensed where the streams of population have their confluence. These ideas prevailed, and in the year 1829 the foundations of a new house were laid on Deer Hill. A lot sixty by forty feet was donated to the society by Peter Ambler. A neat and convenient building, with gallery, steeple, and bell, was erected, and was dedicated Sept. 28, 1831, by Rev. Thomas Lareomb preaching the dedicatory sermon. In July of the following year Mr. Larcomb was called to the pastorate. A general revival was prevailing in the church at the time, and eleven converts were baptized the first Sabbath of the month following his settlement. Mr. Lareomb resigned the pastoral charge in the early part of the year 1833. He removed to Saugerties, N. Y., and from thence to Philadelphia, where for a number of years he continued his usefulness. He has entered upon his rest.

Rev. Robert Turnbull, a native of Scotland, succeeded Mr. Larcomb in Danbury. He was a graduate of the University of Glasgow. He arrived in New York in 1833, and soon after accepted the call of this church. At the end of one year and a half he accepted a call from the Home Mission Society to occupy a field in Detroit, Mich. About thirty members were added under Mr. Turnbull's ministry. Nehemiah Gillett and Benjamin Ambler were appointed deacons Jan. 25, 1834.

The next regular pastor was Rev. Orson Spencer, who entered upon his charge in May, 1835. His resignation followed after a few months' service. After leaving Danbury he became a convert to Mormonism.

After the resignation of Mr. Spencer the church had no pastor until April, 1836, when Rev. Jonathan G. Collom accepted their call. He continued with the church three years. During the second year of his pastorate over seventy persons were converted, among them being Starr Hoyt. Mr. Hoyt died Sept. 18, 1849.

During Mr. Collom's ministry Rev. Nathaniel Colvin visited Danbury for the purpose of pleading in behalf of the brethren of different color who were in bonds. Mr. Colvin was one of those champions of the slave who argued that a peace which rested on injustice to millions of his fellow-creatures ought to be disturbed. Danbury was largely concerned in the

Southern hat trade, and Mr. Colvin's lectures evoked open opposition, and in one instance mob violence was the result. An attack was made upon the church during service, and stones were freely thrown, windows broken, and Mr. Colvin narrowly escaped personal injury. He lived to see slavery overthrown, and to preach to hundreds of freedmen. He gave theological instructions to a large number of colored ministers in a building formerly used as a slave-pen, and which has since been occupied by a theological school named in his honor,—Colvin Institute. Mr. Collom resigned during the fourth year of his pastorate, and entered upon the charge of the Baptist church at Pemberton, N. J. From thence he removed to Wilmington, and again to Mount Holly, N. J., where he died.

The Rev. Addison Parker was Mr. Collom's successor. He accepted the call of the church in August, 1839, and continued three years in the pastoral office. During this time the church enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. The resignation of Mr. Parker was accepted with great reluctance by the church.

The Rev. Daniel H. Gilbert was next called to the pastoral charge, and entered upon it in June, 1842. After a few months' service he was compelled to relinquish it on account of an attack of bleeding at the lungs. He sought a Southern climate, which, however, proved insufficient to arrest the work of death.

Mr. Gilbert was young and gifted, and his brief ministry was not without results.

In the following September the Rev. William R. Webb accepted a call. His ministry covered one year and a half, and was marked by eminent tokens of divine favor.

After the resignation of Mr. Webb, Rev. Rufus K. Bellamy was called to the pastoral charge. He was then ministering at Rondont, N. Y., and signified his acceptance of the call May 9, 1844. His gifts both as pastor and preacher were peculiarly acceptable. During his ministry the question of a removal of the church from Deer Hill was agitated. There seemed a necessity for more room, especially for the accommodation of the Sabbath-school and Conference meetings. Arrangements were at first made to add to the old building. It was, however, decided to purchase the present site and build a larger edifice.

April 19, 1847, negotiations were made with Thos. T. Whittlesey to purchase the present site, being lots south of his dwelling, for \$1800. The Deer Hill property, excepting the burying-ground, was sold for \$2500. The present building was erected at an expense of \$6836. The subscriptions and property of the church amounted to \$4505, leaving at the completion of the building a debt of \$2351. The building committee were Thomas Ambler, William Montgomery, Levi S. Benedict, Charles Hull, Samuel G. Raymond, and Joseph L. Ambler.

The new edifice was dedicated Jan. 5, 1848, with

the following order of exercises: Reading of Scriptures, by the pastor, Rev. Rufus K. Bellamy; Prayer, by Rev. Wm. Reid; Sermon, by Rev. John Dowling, D.D.; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Wm. Dennison. In the following April Mr. Bellamy tendered his resignation and accepted a call from the Baptist Church at Chicopee, Mass., and has remained there since.

The retrospect from this point is in the highest degree encouraging. Times of trial and discouragement followed, but the period, taken as a whole, was one of steady and substantial progress. The Sabbath-school grew to a permanent and vigorous condition.

The Rev. Aaron Perkins accepted the call of the church while ministering at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and entered upon his duties in May, 1848. Many were added to the membership of the church during his connection with it. His resignation was accepted March 7, 1852.

The Mill Plain Baptist Church was constituted during Mr. Perkins' pastorate. A meeting was held in the Danbury church, Sept. 11, 1851, to consider the matter, and it was voted expedient for the brethren residing in Mill Plain and vicinity to call a council for the purpose of organizing a church at that place. At a subsequent meeting nineteen persons were granted letters to form the new interest, which was duly recognized, under the name of the "Baptist Church of Mill Plain," by a council which convened Sept. 24, 1851.

Deacon Thomas Wildman died during Mr. Perkins' pastorate. His death occurred Feb. 28, 1852. Nathan Seeley and Eli Barnum were elected deacons Aug. 4, 1849.

The Rev. W. S. Clapp next received the suffrages of the church in a unanimous call to the pastorate, extended April 11, 1852, and which was accepted on the 16th, he then being ministering to the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, New York City. He occupied, during the more than five years which he stayed in Danbury, a place in the affections of the church and community which it is the lot of but few pastors to obtain. A great revival occurred during his ministrations, and Mr. Clapp gave the right hand of fellowship to the largest number ever received at one time since the church was organized. He resigned Aug. 9, 1857.

The next successor to the pastoral office was the Rev. Henry K. Green, who was called Oct. 3, 1857, and soon afterwards commenced his ministry. He resigned in February, 1850.

G. M. Hoyt was elected deacon Feb. 6, 1850. March 4, 1860, Henry Crofut and L. S. Benedict were elected deacons. The latter, however, never served the church in that capacity.

From the time Mr. Green resigned until August the church was without a settled pastor. During the interval Mrs. Anna Moore died, her death occurring in May, 1859. She was baptized at Suffield, in this

State. For many years she was the only one in the village of Danbury professing this faith. Both the churches in the town—one at King Street and the other at Miry Brook—were remote from her. She frequently walked to King Street church on Sunday. She died highly esteemed.

After Mr. Green's resignation the church was supplied for several weeks by Rev. O. W. Briggs, who afterwards declined a call to the pastorate. Rev. M. S. Riddell also received and declined a similar invitation. In the autumn of 1859, Rev. Geo. M. Stone, then at Madison University, spent four months with the church as a supply. At the expiration of that time he received a unanimous call to assume the duties of the pastorate. It was declined at the time, but in 1860 a renewed invitation was accepted. He entered upon his duties in August, and was ordained on the 19th of September, Rev. Mr. Turnbull, of Hartford, preaching the sermon. He married Miss Abbie B., daughter of Nathan Seeley, in April, 1861. His pastorate embraced a period of unusual interest, including the four years of conflict for the restoration of the Union. The record of the church during this period was one of honor. Elliott Taylor, Charles Osborn, and Col. Henry Stone died in the service of their country while members of the church. Others served honorably and returned. A daily morning prayer-meeting was held for months during the darkest period of the struggle, in the Conference-room of the church. The summer of 1862 was spent by the pastor in Europe. June, 1862, Jabez Amsbury and John Green were elected deacons. The seven years embraced by his pastorate were signalized by displays of divine grace.

In the summer of 1860 extensive repairs and changes were made in the church edifice. The building was lengthened, the side galleries were taken away, and the interior walls frescoed. In July, 1866, through the efforts of a few of the brethren, a beautiful organ was given to the church. The Sabbath-school was sustained with an interest and enthusiasm which increased every year.

The removals by death during Mr. Stone's pastorate included many of the most worthy and efficient members of the church. From August, 1860, to August, 1866, the number of deaths was thirty-six. Deacon Ambler died April 16, 1867. His wife survived him but a few days.

In August, 1866, Mr. Stone was attacked with bleeding of the lungs. He partially resumed his duties after a little rest, but was compelled in the following spring to request a respite for the summer.

While spending the summer in Minnesota he became convinced of the desirableness of spending some time in that climate, and in July, 1867, tendered his final resignation, which was reluctantly accepted. Mr. Stone gained the love of the entire community. His removal to the West was attended with beneficial results to his health. He was settled for two years at

Winona, Minn., three years at Milwaukee, Wis., and seven years at Tarrytown, N. Y. He is now pastor of the Asylum Avenue Church, Hartford. For a period of fifteen months following his resignation the church was without a pastor.

Minor R. Deming became a member in March, 1861, and afterwards became pastor of the Baptist Church in Marlboro', Mass. June 16, 1868, Victor W. Benedict was licensed by the church to preach, and has since preached for the King Street and Mill Plain churches, and is now pastor of the church at Croton Falls, N. Y.

At a covenant-meeting held Oct. 1, 1868, it was unanimously voted to extend a call to Rev. A. C. Hubbard, then pastor of the First Baptist Church of Cincinnati, Ohio. The invitation was accepted, and he entered upon his labors Nov. 15, 1868.

The pastorate of Rev. A. C. Hubbard has been one of great success. From the time he took charge of the church up to the present the membership has steadily increased, the financial affairs have been managed with ability, and all things have, in the main, been prosperous. Mr. Hubbard is a born minister. He has the talent for conducting the work; he has ability, learning, and, above all, that quality which attracts and attaches to him all with whom he comes in contact. He is popular outside of his own church, and all people honor him for his upright carriage, his integrity, and his straightforwardness.

The tenth anniversary of his pastorate was celebrated on the 17th of November, 1878. In his sermon that morning he gave a few statistics which will serve for closing the history of the church. The additions to the church during the ten years were 272, of which 179 were by baptism. These numbers may now be given, up to to-day, as about 300 and 200 respectively. There have been dismissed by letter in that ten years at least one-third more than were received by that agency. The smallest number upon the roll in the past eleven and a half years was 398; the largest, 466. The present number is 460.

Of the financial condition of the church Mr. Hubbard spoke in his sermon on the above occasion as follows: When he assumed the pastorate there was a debt upon the church of \$4000. This was afterwards increased by over \$1000 more. This has been cleared off by the most earnest effort. He estimated that at least \$5000 more had been raised and expended on improvements. The average annual current expenses in the ten years was \$2768; the debt and improvements, \$10,000; benevolent operations, including those of the Sunday-school, \$5700, making a grand total of \$43,390.

The Sunday-school of the church has been equally prosperous. The present superintendent, Mr. J. Amshury, with his able co-workers, have the proud satisfaction of knowing that no school in the village has had a more prosperous time. The records of the school up to 1871 are missing. Since that time they

have been faithfully kept, and they show the largest attendance at one time to have been 327, in 1879; the largest average attendance was, in 1880, 287. The number of scholars on the roll is 475. The collections in the school have aggregated nearly \$3300. The library of the school now numbers six hundred volumes. This has grown from a few books purchased for \$6.35, which money was raised by Rev. E. C. Ambler, who started the first Sunday-school of the church in 1817.

MILL PLAIN BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church at Mill Plain was constituted during Mr. Perkins' pastorate. Members living in that vicinity had long desired a church at Mill Plain. A meeting was held in the church at Danbury, Sept. 11, 1851, with special reference to the subject. It was then voted expedient for the brethren residing in Mill Plain and vicinity to call a council for the purpose of organizing a church at that place. At a subsequent church-meeting nineteen persons were granted letters to form the new interest, which was duly recognized, under the name of the "Baptist Church of Mill Plain," by a council which convened Sept. 24, 1851.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the month of June, 1789, the Rev. Jesse Lee, known as the pioneer of Methodism in New England, visited Danbury. His sojourn was but for a day. He improved his time, however, by preaching two sermons in the court-house. Only a few were willing to hear him, and most of them out of curiosity. He was probably the first Methodist to set foot in Danbury. Subsequently other Methodist itinerants occasionally found their way to the village, usually preaching a sermon in the court-house and then passing on to other fields.

It was not an easy matter for them to find entertainment in Danbury. Dr. Jabez Starr is supposed to have been the first who would allow a Methodist preacher to sit at his table or sleep in his house. Some of the surrounding towns were more willing to open their homes to these men of "strange doctrine," and thither they were obliged to go for food and shelter.

Some time in the year 1808 a society was formed in the centre of the town. Hitherto there had been a "class" in the southwest part of the town, now known as Starr's Plain. This society was organized under the pastoral charge of Rev. Noble W. Thomas and Rev. Jonathan Lyon, whose large circuit embraced this region of country.

During the following year, under the earnest labors of Levi Bronson, a local preacher and class-leader, together with the preachers of the circuit, the little society succeeded in building a small and plain house of worship. The deed of this property locates the church on land bounded as follows: "Northly by Joseph Robertson and Daniel Scofield, including the

lane running from the highway to the meeting-house; easterly by William Tweedy and Justice Barnum; southerly by said Tweedy; and westerly by Joseph P. Cook, Jr." The "highway" spoken of is now called Franklin Street, and the "lane" is the road leading to the Tweedy factories on Rose Street. Among the trustees of the society were Jabez Starr, Peter Hack, Charles Boughton, Levi Bronson, and Caleb Benedict.

For nearly thirty years the little church on the hill was the centre of Methodism. Some are still living who speak with enthusiasm of the good times enjoyed in the humble house of the days gone by. Those were certainly noble men and women who stood as the representatives of Methodism when she was despised by the masses.

Among those who bore the burden and heat of the day may be mentioned Revs. Rory Starr and John Nickerson, local preachers connected with the church from its early history. By their upright living in the community, by prudence and zeal in the church, they gave character to the denomination they represented.

Many are the pastors who came and went during that period of Danbury Methodism; but the rule of the denomination demanding a change every two years made it impossible for any of them to become identified with the general interests of the town. Their names linger in many households as precious memories.

In the year 1835 a new site was purchased on Liberty Street, and soon the church now owned by the Disciples was erected thereon.

At the Conference of 1836 Danbury Methodism ceased to form a circuit and became a station. Hitherto her ministers had given only a part of their service here, but the Rev. Jacob Shaw was appointed to Danbury with the intent that he should live here and work, and he did this with great success. At the beginning of his pastorate the whole membership numbered one hundred and fifty-eight. At the close of his first year he reported over three hundred.

The revival of 1837, just referred to, was probably the most effective and abiding ever experienced by the society. The current of religious thought and feeling ran deeply; men and women were strangely awakened, and were brought out into a positive religious life. Much of the fruit abides to this day, and many more have gone up higher.

At this time the officers of the church were as follows: Local preachers, John Nickerson and Rory Starr; exhorters, Alvin Hurd, Stephen H. Barnum, John Comes; leaders, George Andrews, William Hill, George Starr; stewards, Wm. T. Scofield, Jonathan Couch, Underhill Nelson, Joel Sanford. Among the trustees were John Nickerson, Rory Starr, Jesse Crofut, Philo Wildman, Underhill Nelson, and Thomas Stocker.

Rory Starr departed from the church militant to the church triumphant on Thursday morning, Feb. 27, 1845. John Nickerson ceased his labors on earth and

entered into rest on the 20th of March, 1848. As was fitting, the records of the church make special mention of these two worthies: "Being dead they yet speak."

The pastors who served the society during its stay in Liberty Street were Rev. Jacob Shaw, two years; Rev. H. Wing, who after a few months sickened and was obliged to resign; Rev. J. Crawford, who supplied the pulpit the remainder of the Conference year; 1840-42, Rev. Sylvester H. Clark; 1842-43, Rev. James Floy; 1844-45, Rev. Fitch Reed; 1846-47, Rev. John Crawford; 1848-49, Rev. Robert Jessup; 1850-51, Rev. John B. Merwin; 1852-53, Rev. W. C. Hoyt.

During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Hoyt the building now occupied by the society was erected, and the old building sold to the Disciples.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church held Wednesday, April 27, 1853, to act upon proposals for building the new Methodist Episcopal church of Danbury station, there were present Sturges Selleck, Samuel Stebbins, William T. Scofield, Allen McDonald, William W. Stevens, George Hull, Thomas S. Barnum, and James W. Nichols, Joel B. Sanford being absent.

On motion of W. T. Scofield, it was voted that the board accept the proposals of Barnum & Starr for erecting the new church, seventy-four by fifty feet, for nine thousand three hundred dollars, provided the money can be raised to meet the several payments as they become due in said proposals. It was further voted that Samuel Stebbins and George Hull be a building committee, with power to make the contracts with Barnum & Starr, to superintend the erection of said church, and to do any other business to be done by the trustees in relation thereto. It was also voted that Sturges Selleck and Rev. W. C. Hoyt be a committee to circulate the subscription-paper drawn up this day for five thousand dollars. At a subsequent meeting the size of the church was enlarged to seventy-eight by fifty-six feet.

At the opening of the new church the society numbered about three hundred, including probationers. The Sunday-school was in a prosperous condition, under the superintendence of George Starr, consisting of nearly forty officers and teachers and one hundred and fifty scholars.

The pastor, Rev. W. C. Hoyt, in his report to the Quarterly Conference, says, "The numbers gradually increase. The Bible-classes are interesting. The infant class is well sustained. The teachers are generally in their places, and labor faithfully for the good of their scholars. The friends of the school have much to encourage them."

In the spring of 1855 the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, consisting of nearly two hundred ministers, held its annual session in Danbury. The changed feelings of the people towards the preachers of the denomination was beau-

tifully illustrated by the cheerfulness with which the homes and churches were opened for their entertainment and service. The Conference passed resolutions highly complimentary to the town and the hospitality of its citizens. "What hath God wrought" in behalf of Methodism!

Since the erection of the new building now occupied the following pastors have officiated in the order named: Rev. E. E. Griswold, recently deceased; Rev. George W. Woodruff, a man *sui generis* and successful in his pastorate; Rev. John Miley, now professor in the Drew Theological Seminary; Rev. John Pegg, Jr.; Rev. John Crawford, whose home is with us still; Rev. W. T. Hill, now presiding elder of the New Haven District, who under the extended pastoral term remained three years; Rev. Thomas H. Burch; Rev. W. F. Hatfield, who was removed in the spring of 1873 to White Plains, N. Y. Rev. J. L. Peck succeeded Mr. Hatfield, and remained three years. Rev. P. Pilsbury followed Mr. Peck, and remained one year. The present pastor is the Rev. Spencer H. Bray.

At the last report, rendered in April of this year, the membership numbered six hundred and fifty full members and eighty-five probationers, making a total of seven hundred and thirty-five.

The church was enlarged and improved during the year 1876, and now has very pleasant Sunday-school rooms and a fine auditorium.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

On Sunday, July 9, 1876, Rev. J. J. Hough, then pastor of this church, preached a historical sermon, from which the following is taken:

"The history of this church stretches back over a period of a hundred and eighty years. For more than three-quarters of a century had the First Church of Danbury been in existence at the time of the American Revolution. Two generations had received instruction and guidance from its pastors, while as yet there was no thought among the colonists of a separate nationality. Could the founders of the church now return, they would find no trace of the work of their hands. Not a familiar house, or even a forest-tree, would greet them. The landscape they might recognize, for the everlasting hills, the valleys, and the streams are unchanged, but everything else would be to them new and surprising. The luxurious homes, the busy factories, the stores, the railroads and telegraphs, the schools, the present temples of worship, the altogether new and changed life of their descendants, the different styles of clothing worn, would all be to them subjects of wonder and surprise.

"In the year 1696—the year of the formation of this church—Danbury had been organized as a town but three years, although its earliest settlement was in 1684, when it was known by the Indian name of Pahquioque, or, as I find it in the old colonial records, Paquiage.

"From the records of a General Court held at Hartford, May 14, 1696, I take the following extract: 'Upon the petition of the towne of Danbury this court granted them liberty to embody themselves into church estate in an orderly way, with the consent of neighbour churches.' Previous to this act of the court a meeting-house had been built, probably on the theory that the logical order was the procurement of a cage before catching a bird. The site of the first meeting-house was on 'the Town street' (now Main Street), a little north of where the court-house now stands. Its dimensions were about those of an ordinary farm barn,—thirty by forty feet. It is recorded that 'every person belonging to the town was present at the raising and sat on the sills at once.' It is supposed that Mr. Seth Shove was ordained pastor at the time the church was organized, in 1696. The court grant quoted above is the only record in existence respecting the origin of the church, not even the number of the original members nor their names being known. 'Robbins' Century Sermon,' preached in 1801, characterizes the first pastor, Mr. Shove, as a 'very pious and worthy man, who was very successful in his exertions for the promotion of peace, virtue, and religion.'

"By a council of the colony authorities assembled at Hartford, Feb. 6, 1707, a time when the French were trying to excite the Indians to hostility against the English, it was 'Resolved, That for the preservation of the frontier towns of Symsbury, Waterbury, Woodbury, and Danbury, order be sent to the inhabitants of those towns to provide with all possible speed a sufficient number of well-fortified houses for the saftie of themselves and families in their respective towns.' In obedience to this order the town put in posture of defense the house of Rev. Mr. Shove, which stood on an eminence near the church, and the house of Mr. Samuel Benedict, at the lower end of the street. The colonial records show that the sum of 'five pounds in country pay' was granted the town of Danbury the following year 'in consideration of the charge of said town in fortifying.' In connection with the defenses provided, obedience to the following order by the council, of the same date, may have contributed to the 'safetie' of the people: 'Resolved, That these towns do every of them maintain a good scout out every day of two faithful and trusty men to observe the motions of the enemy.'

"Mr. Shove's pastorate was terminated by his death, Oct. 3, 1735. The inscription upon his tombstone is: 'Here lyes buried ye body of Rev. Mr. Seth Shove, ye pious and faithful pastor of ye church in Danbury 39 years, who died Oct. 3d, Anno Domini, 1735, aetatis sue 68.'

"The church records were consumed when the town was burned by the British in 1777, consequently there are no writings to acquaint us with this early period in the history of the church; but we may infer an increase of population and the growth of the church

under Mr. Shove's ministry from the fact that the first meeting-house gave place to a larger structure in 1719. Its dimensions were thirty-five by fifty feet. It occupied the same site as the building it replaced. The continued growth of the town and of the church is further indicated by the enlargement of this new meeting-house in 1745, during the ministry of Mr. White, fifteen feet being added to the front, making its dimensions thirty-five by sixty-five feet.

"March 10, 1736, five and one-half months after Mr. Shove's death, Mr. Ebenezer White was ordained pastor. In Robbins' sermon this commendatory statement appears: 'Universal harmony prevailed between the people and their minister for twenty-five years. The people of the town were considered by all the neighboring towns as eminent for morality and religion, for regularity of conduct and constant attentions on the institutions of charity.'

"During the pastorate of Mr. White, the Fairfield East Association, in session in Danbury, July, 1745, licensed as a preacher of the gospel David Brainard, who was then under censure of Yale College, having been expelled for saying of Tutor Whittlesey, 'that he had no more of the grace of God in him than that chair.' (As Tutor Whittlesey was afterwards pastor of the Centre Church, New Haven, it is to be hoped that Brainard was mistaken in his harsh utterance.) The Association justified itself for its action in a lengthy document; but if this were needed, a better vindication was the very useful work done by Brainard in his ministry. In a short career of five and one-half years he gained renown as a missionary apostle to the Indians. He died in 1747 at Northampton, in the family of President Edwards, by whom shortly afterwards his biography was written.

"After preaching acceptably to the church for twenty-five years, Mr. White changed his theological views, adopting substantially the Sandemanian belief. He was complained of to the Association in 1763, 'as holding and teaching false doctrine, and presented to the council of the Consociation for trial.' The council met at Danbury Aug. 1, 1763. The church (a majority of whom sustained Mr. White) objected to the authority of the council on the ground that it was a Congregational Church, and not amenable to any outside body. The objection was not allowed; from which we may infer that councils in those days (at least in Connecticut) were something more than 'advisory.' After a five days' session the result reached was 'that Mr. White should have a three months' probation to see if he would not preach to the acceptance of his hearers.' He did not, however, give satisfaction, and on Jan. 3, 1764, a joint council of both the Fairfield Consociations met to consider his case. Mr. White, with a majority of the church, denied the jurisdiction of the council and renounced the platform; but the council went forward and found him guilty of heresy, and put him on probation again until the last Tuesday in March. At that time the

council met again and dismissed him from his pastorate under censure. The majority of the church still adhering to Mr. White, the council recognized the minority as constituting the First Consociated Church in Danbury, and left the seceding majority to themselves. At the solicitation of Mr. White the council convened again the following September to state upon what terms he could be relieved from censure. The terms given were declined by Mr. White, and he was never restored to fellowship.

"The seceding party, declaring themselves independent of Consociation, formed a new church organization, which received the name of the 'New Danbury Church.' Retaining Mr. White as pastor, they built a meeting-house in 1768, which nine years later was burned by the British. The church was greatly weakened by the loss of their meeting-house and by defections to the Sandemanians, among which was that of Rev. Ebenezer Russell White (son of Rev. Ebenezer White), who in 1768 had become colleague pastor with his father. In 1779, Rev. Ebenezer White died, and shortly thereafter the 'New Danbury Church' became extinct.

"The name White has been a prominent and honored name in Danbury for the last century, the line of Rev. Ebenezer White's descendants having been continuous to the present, and finding its representatives in Danbury to-day in the families of Mr. William R. White, Mr. Philo White, and Col. Nelson L. White.

"This church, weakened by the secession of a majority of its members, did not secure another pastor after the dismissal of Mr. White until two years had elapsed. In February, 1765, Mr. Noadiah Warner was ordained pastor, but his pastorate was brief and much interrupted by efforts that were made to secure the return of the seceders, he on two occasions consenting to relinquish his pulpit for several months that candidates might be listened to by both parties, it being understood that if a man was found upon whom all could unite Mr. Warner would resign in his favor. Variances about pecuniary matters and a lack of the spirit of concession thwarted these efforts, but they disturbed the relations of Mr. Warner to the church to the extent that he sought a dismissal at the expiration of the third year of his pastorate.

"From the *society* records, which date back to 1755, it appears that on April 3, 1769, a call to the pastorate was given by the church and society to 'the worthy Jeremiah Day,' who had for a few weeks supplied the pulpit, but, the vote of the society standing twenty-eight opposed to the call to forty-seven in favor, and the vote to give him a yearly salary of seventy-five pounds, with a settlement of one hundred and fifty pounds standing forty-six in favor, opposed forty-three, he did not accept. Doubtless this result seemed disappointing at the time, but Providence was not altogether unkind, as by his brief connection with the church he gained for himself a wife, he being

married the following year to Miss Luey Wood, one of the young-lady members of the church.

"In the summer of 1770, Mr. Ebenezer Baldwin accepted a call to the church. The earliest records of the church in existence begin with the minutes of the council that convened for his settlement, Sept. 19, 1770. The sermon upon the occasion was preached by President Daggett, of Yale College. The brief statement of Robbins' sermon respecting Mr. Baldwin is that 'he officiated with great reputation to the ministry till a sudden death terminated his labors, Oct. 15, 1776,—a man of great talents and learning' (he was the second scholar of his class in college), 'a constant student, grave in his manners, a constant and able supporter of the sound doctrines of the gospel.' (After the defection of Mr. White, *soundness in the faith* would beyond question be the first qualification demanded in a pastor.) During his ministry of six years there were added to the full communion of the church fifty-four. Ten were admitted to the half-way covenant.

"The practice of the churches of that day was to allow baptized persons who did not profess conversion to assent to the church covenant, which act brought them into connection with and under the jurisdiction of the church, although they did not join in communion.

"Mr. Baldwin married sixty-eight couples. He baptized one hundred and thirteen children, and attended one hundred and forty-nine funerals. The summer of 1775 was a period of great mortality in Danbury, and of the one hundred and thirty deaths in town that year eighty-two were within the limits of the First Society, and sixty-two funerals were attended by Mr. Baldwin in the three months of June, July, and August.

"The pastorate of Mr. Baldwin covered those exciting years in the national history that preceded and marked the commencement of the Revolution. At that day no class of citizens was more conspicuous for patriotism, or more powerfully contributed to arouse the spirit of resistance to the despotic acts of the British government and to prepare the minds of the people for the great struggle of the Revolution, than the Congregational clergy of New England, and among them Mr. Baldwin was conspicuous by his zeal and signal ability. Almost all the writing for the public prints at that day was done by the clergy. In 1774 he prepared and published a spirited address to the people of the western part of the colony to arouse them to a sense of the danger in which their liberties were involved. In November, 1776, on the day set apart for Thanksgiving in the colony of Connecticut, at a period which he regarded as the most calamitous the British colonies ever beheld, he preached a sermon designed to wake up the spirits of the people in the important and dangerous struggle in which they were engaged. This sermon had at the time great celebrity. So excellent, encouraging,

and appropriate was it that it was called for and printed at the expense of a leading member of the Episcopal Church. A copy of it is preserved in the archives of the New York Historical Society. Mr. Baldwin, with the other ministers of the Association, arranged a series of circular fasts in the churches of Fairfield County, in the spring of 1776, on 'account of the threatening aspect of the public affairs.'

"A memoir of Mr. Baldwin, prepared by his brother, Hon. Simeon Baldwin, formerly judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, may be found in Sprague's 'Annals of the American Pulpit.' Mr. Baldwin's brother Simeon and James Kent, afterwards Chancellor Kent, of New York, and author of 'Kent's Commentaries,' were members of a class of young men who studied under the direction of Mr. Baldwin while pastor of this church. Chancellor Kent, in a Phi Beta Kappa oration given at Yale in 1831, paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of Mr. Baldwin. Speaking of the tutors in that college, he said, 'And suffer me for a moment to bring to recollection from among this class of men the Rev. Ebenezer Baldwin, of Danbury, for it is to that great, excellent man that the individual who has now the honor to address you stands indebted for the best part of his early classical education. Mr. Baldwin was tutor in this college for the period of four years, and he settled as a minister in the First Congregational Church of Danbury in the year 1770. He was a scholar and a gentleman of the fairest and brightest hopes. He was accustomed to read daily a portion of the Hebrew Scriptures, and he was extensively acquainted with Greek and Roman literature. His style of preaching was simple, earnest, and forcible, with the most commanding and graceful dignity and manner. His zeal for learning was ardent, and his acquisitions and reputation rapidly increasing, when he was doomed to fall prematurely in the flower of his age and while engaged in his country's service. Though his career was painfully short, he had lived long enough to attract general notice and the highest respect by his piety, his learning, his judgment, and his patriotism. He took an enlightened and active interest in the rise and early progress of the American Revolution. In the gloomy campaign of 1776 he was incessant in his efforts to cheer and animate his townsmen to join the militia which were called out for the defense of New York. To give weight to his eloquent exhortations he added that of his heroic example. He went voluntarily as a chaplain to one of the militia regiments, composed mostly of his own parishioners. His office was pacific, but he nevertheless arrayed himself in military armor. I was present when he firmly but affectionately bade adieu to his devoted parishioners and affectionate pupils. This was about the 1st of August, 1776, and what a moment in the annals of this country! There never was a period more awful and portentous. It was the very crisis of our destiny. The defense of New

York had become desperate. An enemy's army of thirty thousand men, well disciplined and well equipped, was in its vicinity, ready to overwhelm it. Gen. Washington had, to oppose them, less than eighteen thousand men, and part of them were extremely sickly. Nothing could have afforded better proof of patriotic zeal than Mr. Baldwin's voluntary enlistment at this critical juncture. The militia, much reduced by sickness, after two months' service were discharged. Mr. Baldwin fell a victim to the sickness that prevailed in the army, having only strength sufficient to reach home, where he died on October 1st, 'honored by the deepest sympathies of his own people, and with the public veneration and sorrow.'"

WEST STREET CHURCH.

This church originated with Mr. Horace Bull. He was impressed by reading a series of letters, published in the *New York Observer*, on the duty of large churches to colonize. They were written by Rev. Dr. Humphrey, of Massachusetts. He claimed "that the activity of a church would be increased by such a lessening of its members, and that new churches would draw in strangers, and thus increase the number of church-goers." Mr. Bull had a little property, and he gave one-third of it to start the enterprise. He had been for many years a member of the First Congregational Church, and contributed to its permanent fund, but was in no way distinguished except as a leader of singing. It was no part of his wish to deprecate other churches, but only to extend more widely the influence of a joyful gospel. Twenty members joined him in leaving the "old live;" one came from the Methodist Church, one by letter from Poughkeepsie, and another from New York City.

"At a meeting of individuals in favor of forming a new organization for religious worship, held in the basement of the First Congregational church in Danbury, May 20, 1851, on motion, Horace Bull was appointed chairman, and a committee of two, consisting of Henry Lobdell and L. C. Hoyt, were appointed to confer with the Universalist Society to engage their house of worship, now St. Peter's Hall, for one year, and were authorized to correspond with Mr. William C. Scofield, of New Haven (Theological Seminary), and, if they deemed it necessary and expedient, to engage his services as pastor for the term of two months from the first day of June."

At a meeting held on the evening of May 23, 1851, the committee reported that they had hired the Universalist church for one year, and that Mr. Scofield would preach eight Sabbaths. Permission having been obtained from the First Church, by a vote of fourteen yeas to seven nays, to attempt the experiment of forming a new church, it was resolved to go forward notwithstanding that the First Church granted its permission only with the condition that it was not to be held responsible "either for its success or support." After voting to hold the first religious services in the

new place of worship, June 1, 1851, the meeting adjourned. In 1851, July 9th, the church was organized by a Congregational Ecclesiastical Council, meeting in First Church. Oct. 15, 1854, the corner-stone of a church edifice was laid. This building is now in the possession of the Catholic Church, west of the park. May 6, 1852, the new church building was dedicated. On June 18th of same year rules of government were adopted and a resolution passed to organize an ecclesiastical society.

Mr. Scofield was ordained to the gospel ministry and installed pastor of the new church on Sept. 15, 1852. Thus it will be seen that within about a year from the preliminary meeting the infant society had attained to a formal and regular ecclesiastical organization, built a house of worship, and obtained a settled pastor. April 26, 1854, the pastoral relations of Mr. Scofield with the church were dissolved by mutual consent. From this time until the spring of 1858 the church was without a settled pastor. During the interim, however, the pulpit was supplied for more than two years by the Rev. E. S. Huntington, a friend of the church and a resident of Danbury.

In 1857, from July 1st until September 17th of the same year, Rev. William Page supplied the pulpit. From November, 1857, until April 1, 1858, Rev. S. H. Howell made the supplies. The Rev. David Peck, of Woodbridge, received a call March 26, 1858. On June 23d, Mr. Peck was regularly installed. Mr. Peck served acceptably until Jan. 2, 1861, when he was dismissed at his own request. Rev. Ezra D. Kenny was invited to supply for three months. Mr. James Robertson, a licentiate of Union Theological Seminary, New York City, also was engaged to supply for a time. On Dec. 20, 1861, the church voted to engage Mr. Robertson for twelve months. His services were so acceptable that the church voted to have Mr. Robertson ordained March 30, 1862. As the congregation grew and their wants increased, the necessity of a larger and more commodious building became apparent. Measures were taken to construct such edifice, and the result was that in May, 1865, the new West Street church was dedicated. July 1, 1865, Mr. Robertson severed his connection with the church. The Rev. Henry Powers was immediately called, and began his duties as acting pastor. He was installed April 15, 1868, and was dismissed at his own request after serving about nine months. May 30, 1869, Mr. D. A. Easton, a licentiate from Andover Theological Seminary, Massachusetts, began to supply the pulpit. On June 3d he received and accepted a call as stated preacher. Mr. Easton was finally called to the pastorate and accepted, and Dec. 29, 1869, he was ordained to the gospel ministry, and installed pastor of the church Oct. 10, 1870. Mr. C. A. G. Thurston, a licentiate of Andover Theological Seminary, Massachusetts, and more recently stated preacher at Bradford, N. H., began his duties as associate pastor and preacher with Mr. Easton, whose health, being im-

paired, rendered him unable to perform the duties of the pastorate without assistance. Sept. 20, 1871, Mr. Easton was dismissed as pastor on account of ill health, but, preserving membership of the church, he often supplied the pulpit and greatly aided in clearing off a funded debt which was burdening the church. The Rev. S. B. Hershey, the present pastor, was installed Oct. 27, 1874.

ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The earliest records of St. James' Church, Danbury, now in possession of the church go back only as far as the year 1812. The second missionary sent to this State by the venerable "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,"—a society still in vigorous existence in the English Church,—the Rev. Henry Canes, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1728, and who went to England for holy orders in 1727 and became missionary to Fairfield late in the autumn of the same year, sought out the churchmen scattered in the contiguous regions. In his first report, made to the society in 1728, he speaks of a "village northward of Fairfield about eighteen miles, containing twenty families; the name of it is Chestnut Ridge (Redding), and where I usually preach and lecture once in three weeks." He also visited Ridgefield and Danbury as often as his duties would permit, and stated that there were in most of these places seven, ten, or fifteen families professing the doctrine of the Church of England.

About 1763 the first Episcopal church was erected in this place, and opened, on its partial completion, by the Rev. Ebenezer Dibble, a native of Danbury, and missionary at Stamford and Greenwich. Occasionally ministrations were held here by the Rev. Mr. Leaming, and by the Rev. Mr. Beach, of Newtown. A charitable layman, Mr. St. George Talbot, residing in the province of New York, who presented the church with a Bible and Prayer-book and had assisted the people here towards the erection of their church, was one of the gratified congregation at the opening services. In 1769 the faithful missionary at Newtown, reporting his occasional services in the newly-erected church at Danbury, speaks of the edifice "with a decent steeple" and large enough to accommodate from "four hundred to five hundred people." In 1777, Gen. Tryon, commanding a detachment of two thousand of His Majesty's troops, penetrated to Danbury, a place which the commissioners of the American army had selected for depositing military stores; and while both church and meeting-house there were used as depositories, his troops are said to have taken the stores out of church and burned them in the streets, saving the sacred edifice, but they devoted the meeting-house to the flames. In 1784 the Rev. Samuel Seabury, D.D., was consecrated Bishop of Connecticut in Aberdeen, Scotland, the first American prelate. In 1794 the Rev. David Perry, of Ridgefield, resigned the pastoral charge of the parishes of Ridgefield, Red-

ding, and Danbury, and in due time the Rev. David Butler succeeded him in the cure, and the Rev. Elijah G. Plum from 1808 to 1812. Bishop Jarvis consecrated the church here Oct. 6, 1802. Bishop Hobart, of New York, officiated in Danbury on a Sunday in August, 1817. In 1809 there were reported 70 families and 22 communicants. In 1816, 41 communicants. In 1822, 44 communicants. In 1824, 49 communicants.

The Rev. Reuben Hubbard was instituted rector, Sept. 1, 1812, to 1819; the Rev. Ambrose S. Todd from 1819 to 1823; Rev. Samuel B. Hall from 1823 to 1836. In 1836 only 40 communicants and 5 families of the original churchmen were remaining. Up to this time the parish had had clerical services once in three or four weeks, and from 1808 had always been associated with Christ Church, Redding, and part of the time also with Ridgefield. The Rev. Mr. Hull confined himself to Danbury and Redding, and after the chapel, now St. Thomas' church, Bethel, was built, in 1835, the services were divided between the two alternately once in four weeks. The year 1836 was the first time that the parish of St. James' Church and St. Thomas' Chapel had attempted to have the services of a clergyman the whole time, and this came near failing for the want of means. From Easter, 1838, to Easter, 1839, Dr. Short officiated half the time in Brookfield and the other half here, and the Christian Knowledge Society aided in the payment of his salary. The Rev. David H. Short was rector from 1836 to 1840, and the Rev. Thomas T. Guion from 1840 to 1847. In 1844 the first church built at the lower end of Main Street, a wooden building, the frame of which has been converted into a dwelling-house, was abandoned, and a new church was erected in a central position on West Street near Main. The Rev. Henry Olmstead and the Rev. John Purves were associated with the Rev. Mr. Guion, residing in Bethel and having charge of the chapel there. In 1844 the whole parish, including Bethel, reported 100 families and 130 communicants, with 80 Sunday-school scholars and 20 teachers. In 1846, on the separation of Bethel from this parish, Rev. Guion reported 75 families, 65 communicants, and 45 Sunday-school scholars, with 9 teachers. From 1847 to 1854 the Rev. William White Bronson was rector. In 1853 he reported 70 families and 77 communicants. From 1854 to 1864 the Rev. I. Leander Townsend was rector. In 1855 he reported 70 families and 107 communicants. In 1859 the church was enlarged by the addition of a chancel and new furniture, the latter being used in the new stone church. In 1863 he reported 130 families and 189 communicants. The Rev. Mr. Townsend was also rector of "Deer Hill Institute," a church boarding-school for boys. The Rev. Dr. Hawley entered upon his duties on the 1st of March, 1864. He reported this year 145 families and 278 communicants. In 1867 the present chapel and the chancel and the first bay of the nave of the new

stone church was erected, and in 1872 the nave and the tower were completed all save the stone spire.

An ex-editor of the *Church Review* speaks of this sacred edifice as "one of the most beautiful churches in the country." The memorial and other windows were made by Messrs. Moore, Doremus, Henry E. Sharpe, Morgan & Bros., Slack & Booth, and are among the finest specimens of their best workmanship. The present rector, Rev. Arthur Sloan, assumed charge May, 1875.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

On the 9th day of December, 1822, a little company of men, twelve in number,—as were the earliest disciples,—met at the school-house in Great Plain District, in the town of Danbury, to organize a Universalist society.

These twelve men were Ebenezer Nichols, William Patch, Miles Hoyt, Philo B. White, Stephen Ambler, Zadock Stephens, Ira R. Wildman, Thomas P. White, William Peck, Joel Taylor, Andrew Andrews, Stephen Gregory.

Previous to this time Universalism had taken root in Danbury, in consequence of the preaching of itinerant ministers, or missionaries, who traveled through this part of the country from time to time, holding services in towns where opportunity offered, speaking in public halls, in school-houses, private dwellings, and, when no other place could be found, in barns or in the open air. In 1807, probably in September of that year, the Rev. Hosea Ballou, one of the fathers of the Universalist Church in America, having journeyed into Connecticut for the purpose of attending the annual meeting of the United States Universalist Convention, which was held at Newtown, September 15th, 16th, and 17th, conducted religious services in Danbury, preaching in the court-house. This was the first service ever conducted in Danbury by a Universalist clergyman of which any record has been found. There are traditions to the effect that the Rev. John Murray, a disciple of Wesley, who first planted Universalism on the shores of the New World, preached once in Danbury before the beginning of the present century, but of this service the present pastor can find no written record.

After 1807 occasional services were held in the town by various itinerant ministers, among others the Rev. Solomon Glover, of Newtown. At this time the social ostracism, amounting in some cases to actual persecution, which had been meted out to the Methodists in England, to the Baptists and Quakers in America, and to every religious sect at some period of its history, fell to the lot of the American Universalists. Their testimony was not taken in court; they were pronounced little better than atheists; were charged with being haters of religion and teachers of immoral doctrines. One of the twelve men who organized the society in 1822 attended the meetings for some time in secret, "going across the swamp to the court-house,

in order not to be seen," as he often afterwards confessed. Such a profound impression was, however, produced upon his mind by the new truths which he believed he had heard that he was no more ashamed, but proud, to be seen going to the Universalist meetings. Those were the days when good, pious, Christian souls, not doubting that Universalists were infidels and were doing the work of Satan, prayed that the Lord would "uncover the bottomless pit and shake the Universalist minister over it until he repented of his errors." It was the retort of one of the Universalist pioneers that even in this prayer, seemingly so profane and merciless, there was, after all, a recognition of divine goodness, in the admission that a pit without bottom should yet be provided with a cover.

After the organization of the Universalist Society it was for a year or two without a regular pastor. Visiting clergymen on preaching tours spent the Sunday here on frequent occasions, and preached, sometimes in the court-house, occasionally in other places. Sometimes a clergyman would arrive late Saturday evening, and messengers would be sent out notifying the little band that on the morrow they were to have a minister.

Some time in 1824 the Rev. Thomas F. King, father of Rev. T. Starr King, was engaged to preach a portion of the time in Danbury, preaching also at Norwalk during his engagement, which continued about two years. In 1826 the Rev. Zelotus Fuller preached occasionally at Danbury, and was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel E. Morgan, who preached one sermon every Sunday for six months. Then, for a period of four years, occasional services were rendered by the Revs. Geo. Rogers, Solomon Glover, Menzies Raynor (a convert from the Episcopal Church), T. J. Whitcomb, Theophilus Fiske, Gilman Noyes, and Nehemiah Dodge. Dec. 29, 1830, the Rev. John Boyden was called to become the pastor, and preached in Danbury about six months, when, finding his various duties more than he could longer undertake, and desiring that a pastor should be engaged who should give his entire time and attention to the Danbury congregation, he asked to be released from his engagement, and the request was granted. During the ministry of Mr. Boyden a choir was gathered under the leadership of the late Stephen A. Hurlburt, who served as chorister for many years with zeal and faithfulness.

The subsequent pastors of this congregation have been as follows:

1831.—Rev. G. W. Brooks, for two months only.

1831.—Rev. L. F. W. Andrews, for about the same length of time. Mr. Andrews was subsequently engaged with Hon. P. T. Barnum, as editor of a paper which Mr. Barnum published. Mr. Barnum was for several years the clerk of the Universalist Society.

1831—32.—Rev. G. W. Brooks, re-engaged.

1833.—In August, Rev. L. W. F. Andrews was

called, and declined a re-engagement, Mr. Brooks' engagement having expired.

1834.—Rev. Albert Case.

1835.—The church was without a pastor.

1836–38.—Rev. S. C. Bulkley.

1838–40.—Rev. James Cook.

1841–43.—Rev. S. B. Brittan.

1843–45.—Rev. J. K. Ingalls.

1847.—Rev. Heman Burr.

1846.—In the latter part of this year the pulpit was supplied for a time by Rev. R. P. Ambler.

1847.—No settled pastor.

1848.—Rev. Timothy Elliott.

1849–51.—Rev. Geo. H. Deere.

1852–56.—Rev. S. C. Bulkley.

1856.—Rev. Mr. Bulkley's engagement closed early in the year. Rev. Edward Smiley was engaged early in June, ordained in July, but remained only till November. For two years following the church was weakened by the general prostration of business, and during this time was shepherdless.

1859–60.—Rev. Robert C. Brown.

1861.—No settled pastor.

1862–65.—Rev. J. H. Shepard.

1866–67.—Rev. Abel C. Thomas supplied the pulpit.

1868–70.—Rev. William G. Haskell.

1870–80.—Rev. D. M. Hodge, the present pastor.

A church edifice was erected for this congregation on Main Street, corner of Wooster, in 1833, and dedicated in September of that year by the Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, assisted by other clergymen. This building was afterwards sold to the Catholic Society, and is still owned by them. The edifice on Liberty Street now occupied by this congregation was built in 1851–52, and dedicated in the spring of the latter year.

The first deacons of the church were William Patch and Zadock Stevens.

Nearly all the members of the original church organization are now dead or have removed from town. In fact, the church has been unusually subject to loss by these causes, especially the latter, notwithstanding which it has had a slow but steady growth; during the ministry of the present pastor a goodly number have been added to the membership of the church, and many children have been baptized.

This church observes one Sunday in June of each year as *Rose Sunday*, when the church audience-room is profusely decorated with flowers and children are christened or baptized.

The officers of this church at the present time are: Pastor, Rev. D. M. Hodge; Deacons, Stephen Bates, N. B. Dibble, Timothy H. Foster, Luman L. Hubbell; Clerk and Collector, Foster Jarvis; Treasurer, A. A. Heath; Executive Committee, Joseph T. Bates, T. H. Foster, Andrew J. Williams.

The church at the present time is united and prosperous, and is doing a good work in the community. It strives to work in harmony and peace with all who love the Lord Jesus Christ.

THE SANDEMANIAN SOCIETY.

Barber, in his "Connecticut Historical Collections," published in 1836, says,—

"In 1764, Mr. Robert Sandeman, a native of Perth, in Scotland, a man of learning and superior abilities, who had some correspondence with Mr. White and some other ministers in this country, came from his native land, landed at Boston, and came to Danbury near the close of the year. After tarrying several weeks he returned to Boston, where he soon organized a church. He returned to Danbury and gathered a church, July, 1765. The principal doctrines which he taught were similar to those of the Christian Church. His distinguishing tenet was, 'that faith is a mere intellectual belief;' his favorite expression was, '*A bare belief of bare truth.*' He maintained that his church was the only true church, then arisen from the ruins of Antichrist, his reign being near a close. The use of means for mankind in a natural state he pretty much exploded.

"Mr. Sandeman died in 1771. The next year his church moved to New Haven. Here it appears they were in a flourishing condition for three or four years. The house in which they worshipped is still standing on Grayson Street.

"When the Revolutionary war broke out the Sandemans, who were royalists, became objects of suspicion. They were brought up before the civil authority on several occasions, and at one time were imprisoned. These proceedings had the effect to break up their church in this place; nearly, if not quite, all their people moved away.

"In July, 1774, several persons who had been members of that church, together with a number who belonged to the society at New Danbury, united and formed a new Sandemanian Church. That continued and increased for many years, till March, 1793, when they divided into two churches."

The following is from a more recent account given of the Sandemans:

"They meet on the Sabbath and the Thursday afternoon of each week to exhort and to explain the sacred word. Their church is provided with a large circular table, which occupies nearly half the area of the building, at which the several members seat themselves, each one provided with a copy of the Scriptures, and as they individually feel disposed they read and comment thereon, the females not partaking therein, being but indifferent spectators of the proceedings. They also add to their former exercises prayer and singing; and after which they assemble at one or the other of the brothers' or sisters' houses, where they partake of a feast. . . . There are probably at present about twenty primitive followers, of strict morals and chaste deportment, even to a proverb. It appears that none have joined them latterly.

"This sect, like most others, have divisions among them, one party of which go by the name of 'Osbornites,' from Mr. Levi Osborne, their present teacher. These are very few in number, reduced by deaths, and from the circumstance of none uniting with them. The other party go by the name of 'Baptist Sandemans,' from their belief in, and practice of, baptism. The Osbornites appear to have been the most numerous of the two classes, having had formerly a considerable number of members, consisting of some people of influence."

There are said to be but four hundred persons of this denomination in the world, forty of whom are in the United States. Those of this belief in Great Britain are known by the name of "Glassites."

The following is copied from the monument of Mr. Sandeman, in the burying-ground opposite the court-house:

"Here lies, until the resurrection, the body of ROBERT SANDEMAN, a native of Perth, North Britain, who, in the face of continued opposition from all sorts of men, long boldly contended for the ancient Faith, that the bare work of Jesus Christ, without a deed or thought on the part of man, is sufficient to present the chief of sinners spotless before God. To declare this blessed Truth, as testified in the Holy Scriptures, he left his country, he left his friends, and after much patient suffering finished his labors at Danbury, April 2, 1771, Æ. 53 years.

"Deign'd Christ to come so high to us
As not to count it shame
To call us Brethren, should we blush
At aught that bears His name?"

"Nay, let us boast in His reproach,
And glory in His Cross:
When He appears, one smile from Him,
Will far o'erpay our loss."

Rev. Nathaniel West, in his "Analysis of the Bible," says,—

"SANDEMANIANS.—Followers of Mr. Sandeman, who was himself a disciple of Mr. John Glass. The Sandemanians now usually include the Glassites, or followers of Mr. Glass. Place, chiefly Scotland, there being a few in England, the United States, and British North America. Numbers in all, about 2000."

"GLASSITES.—A body of dissenters from the Scotch Church, named after their founder, Mr. John Glass or Glas. Mostly in Scotland, where they number 2136."

We went to what is now called the Wooster Street Cemetery, and after a long search through the sadly-neglected ground found the grave of Mr. Sandeman in a good state of preservation, located west of the jail and near the fence which incloses it. From the appearance of the stone we should judge that it must have replaced an older one. The inscription thereon is not, in some respects, correctly quoted in Barber's "History." We give it verbatim.

As near as we can ascertain, after the death of Mr. Sandeman, the church was presided over by Elder Nathaniel Bishop, who died in 1857. After the death of Elder Bishop, Mr. William B. Ely, an esteemed citizen of Danbury, filled the position until his death, which occurred in 1869. Mr. Ely was an active member of the church for upwards of fifty years. Since his death the church has had no regularly-appointed elder. Although the members do not number as many as formerly, the services are kept up with the old-time regularity.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first mass said in Danbury was at the house of James Doyle, in Grassy Plain, by the Rev. Father Smith, of New Haven, in the year 1838, and services were held at irregular intervals from that date until the years 1845 and 1846. The next mass said was by the Rev. Father Brady, then in charge of the mission of Norwalk and Stamford, at the house of John Hart, on Franklin Street, in the years 1847 and 1848.

At the next mission, in 1849, mass was said at the house of John Spain, then living in South Street. At the next mission, in 1850, mass was said at the house of James Croal, on Deer Hill. The same year mass was celebrated by Father Ryan in the court-house. The services in the court-house were disturbed by some American people. The academy owned by Rev. John Irwin, Second Congregational Society, was obtained for the use of the Catholics for the rest of the year. The next mission was in 1851. Rev. Father Ryan purchased the Universalist church, corner of Morris and Wooster Streets, at a cost of three thousand dollars. Some improvements were made the same year. The Catholic Cemetery was purchased in 1853, at a cost of two hundred dollars.

In 1857 a lot was purchased at the corner of Main and Centre Streets, and a parsonage erected thereon.

In 1858 or 1859 a piece of land on the west side of Main Street was purchased for two thousand dollars. In 1861 some improvements were made on the old church, now known as St. Peter's Hall. In 1862 the present church was purchased of the Congregationalists for two hundred dollars, and remodeled at a cost of two thousand dollars. In the following year improvements were made on St. Peter's Hall.

During the pastorate of Rev. P. Sheridan he instituted two Catholic schools,—one for boys and one for girls,—and the attendance was about two hundred. He also purchased a piece of land and added it to the cemetery, and also improved it materially.

In the fall of 1864, the debt of the church having reached about six thousand dollars, Father Sheridan resolved to liquidate at least a portion of it, and consequently inaugurated a grand fair at Concert Hall, from which the net proceeds were three thousand dollars. He then commenced collecting funds for building a new church. The church was commenced in 1869, and in September, 1871, the corner-stone was laid by the bishop, Right Rev. F. P. McFarland. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Father Hewitt, of the Paulist Fathers, Fifty-ninth Street, New York. It is a singular fact that the walls were built before the laying of the corner-stone, in consequence of the absence of Bishop McFarland at the Ecumenical Council at Rome. The church is a massive structure, and pleasantly located on Main Street, near the park.

The following is a list of the pastors from 1851, when Father Ryan was here, to the present time: Rev. Father O'Farrell, 1852-53; Rev. John Smith, 1853-57; Rev. Peter Kelly, 1858; Rev. Thomas Drea, 1858-61; Rev. Ambrose Manahan, D.D., 1861-62; Rev. P. Sheridan, 1863-July, 1874; Rev. John Quinn, 1874.

The present officers are the following: Rev. M. P. Lawlor, pastor; Rev. Michael J. Burns, associate pastor; Michael Darragan, Thomas Moran, trustees, elected annually.

The St. Patrick's Library Association was established in 1858.

The St. Peter's Catholic Benevolent Society was organized in July, 1865. Thomas Johnson, President; Thomas McCue, Vice-President.

St. Vincent De Paul Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society was organized August 6, 1866, with twenty charter members. The present membership is seventy-five. Charles Doran is the president, and Michael J. Griffin the vice-president.

The Young Men's Father Mathew Temperance Society was organized in 1878 with about sixty members present.

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

This church dates its origin back to 1817, when Levi Osborne and wife and Uz Wildman and wife left the Sandemanian Society, in consequence of some differ-

ence of religious opinion, of which they had been honored members, and formed the nucleus of the present society.

Mr. Osborne, hearing of a society in New York called the Disciples, visited their church and was baptized by Henry Errett. Returning to Danbury, he baptized his wife and Uz Wildman and wife, and their services were held in Mr. Osborne's house. Mr. Osborne officiated as elder from this time until his death, in 1851. He was the leading spirit of the enterprise, and for many years the members of the church were called "Osbornites."

The society soon began to increase in numbers, and a room over Mr. Osborne's weaver-shop was fitted up for a place of worship. In 1840 a church building was erected on White Street. In 1853 the church belonging to the Methodist Society on Liberty Street was purchased, and occupied in January of the following year.

The following ministers of this faith have preached here: Porter Thomas, A. G. Comings, Matthew S. Clapp, William Tiehenar, Ephraim A. Smith, Francis M. Craig, E. B. Osborne, J. M. Yearshaw, W. W. Belding, N. W. Eaton, Theodore Brooks, Alfred N. Gilbert, Joel A. Headington, W. L. Hayden, W. R. Spindler, W. B. Craig, and J. L. Darsie, present pastor.

The elders have been as follows: Levi Osborne, John Benedict, Edward B. Osborne, Starr Benedict, John Abbott, Abel Foote, E. A. Mallory, Lewis B. Stevens, Edgar S. Morris.

In 1854 a division occurred in the church, and thirty-five members withdrew and met in a hall on Main Street, known as Christian chapel, calling Leslie R. Gault as pastor. The congregations were, however, reunited in 1869. The church is now in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of over two hundred.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.

This church was first established, under the leadership of Henry Stapleburg and Henry Grabert, in the year 1875, in Benedict & Nichols' block, corner of Main and Liberty Streets. The need of a German church society had long been felt by the Protestant Germans of Danbury, that they might hear the gospel expounded in their own tongue, as many of them were unable to understand and fully comprehend the word in the English tongue, and the English church was the only church they were inclined to attend. By the efforts of the above-named leaders, about thirty Protestant Germans were brought together and organized a society at the above place in 1875, and Mr. Grabert was appointed by the pastor of the nearest German church (then located at New Haven) as a local preacher, and filled the pulpit three Sundays in each month, the fourth being the visit of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Hendiges, and who as often as possible sent ministers and tried to supply the pulpit every other Sunday. The society flourished in interest, although not rapidly in numbers, for the first

year, the expenses being paid by the liberal donations of its members. A Sabbath-school was established at the same time of the church opening, and numbered about twenty-five scholars.

The pressure of the times and expense of sustaining the church caused the society to give up their undertaking in the year 1877. Its members then resumed their places again in the English churches, principally the Methodist.

In the spring of 1878, Henry Stapleburg built a small two-story dwelling-house on the rear of his lot and residence, of Rose Hill and Henry Street, the lower part occupied by a German family and the upper story to be used as a church. The dimensions were about twenty by twenty-five feet, and the room was comfortably fitted up for a chapel. This was a new opening for the society, as Mr. Stapleburg gave them the use of the room for the purpose of worship, which expense was quite an item to the little band, who were trying to worship under their own vine and fig-tree in their own tongue.

Early in the fall of 1878 the room was completed, and once more an effort was made to establish a church on a firmer footing. Other Methodist German families were induced to come to Danbury to work at hatting, and so increase the membership of the church society. Mr. Grabert filled the pulpit every other week, and other ministers from abroad were sent by the pastor at New Haven, Conn., to fill it at other times, he coming once a month and administering the sacrament.

Signs were evident that the growth of this church was more rapid than at any period since its formation, in 1875, and the little room was too small to accommodate them longer than through the winter of 1878-79, and on the first Sunday in April, 1879, the society again occupied their old rooms, corner of Main and Liberty Streets.

Mr. Grabert, in the winter of 1879-80, found his labors through the week in the factory and in the pulpit on Sunday were too arduous. He called a meeting of the society in the beginning of the month of March, and submitted to the pastor and people the necessity of a regularly established church with a permanent pastor. Application to the German Conference held at New York in the second week of April was made for a permanent minister and organized society, and the Conference, hearing the reports from this mission and its pastor, appointed to the German Church of Danbury the Rev. Jacob Kindler, then residing in Mount Vernon, N. Y., where his family still resides. Mr. Kindler was a chaplain in a New York regiment during the early part of the war, and is an old cavalry officer. At the battle of Bull Run he sustained injuries through the falling of his horse, breaking the chaplain's hip-bone.

The church is now regularly ordained, and has a membership of about fifty and a Sunday-school of about the same number.

CHAPTER XXI.

DANBURY (Continued).

Organization of this Town—Paquage—Swampfield—Records of 1777—First Town-Meeting after the Revolution—First Officers Elected after the Revolution—The Borough of Danbury—Organization—First Officers—Wardens from Organization to 1880—Extracts from Records, etc.—Ear-Marks.

THE town of Danbury was constituted at a General Court held Oct. 13, 1687. The following is an extract from the records:

"This Court named the new towne at Paquage* Danbury, and granted them a freedom from county rates for fower yeares from this date; and this Court grants that the bownds of the said towne of Danbury shall be six miles square, provided it doe not prejudice any former grant to any particular person made by this Court.

"This Court grants the Danbury brand shall be two eyes as followeth II." (Col. Rec.)

The early town records† were destroyed when the town was burned by the British, hence we are unable to give anything of a documentary character prior to that time.

RECORDS OF 1777.

The following is the first record which appears in the old town-book after the destruction of the town:

"At a town-meeting legally named, held in Danbury, Oct. 1, 1777, Cap. Daniel Taylor chosen moderator. S^d meeting was by vote adjourned to the 6th instant at four of the Clock in the afternoon.

"MAJOR TAYLOR, Clerk."

The next entry is as follows:

"TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF DANBURY:

"GENTLEMEN,—It being represented to the General Assembly of this State at their Sessions in May last that the public Records of your Town were consumed by Fire, and said Assembly appointed us the Subscribers to look into the Matter and Ascertain the right of every individual owning Lands in said Town, to facilitate its matter, beg leave to recommend to you, Gentlemen, to call a Town-meeting and appoint a Com. in the several parts of your Town, who shall as soon as may be collect all the necessary Deeds and Surveys and other Conveyances of Lands in said Town, and where any Deeds or other Conveyances are lost or consumed by fire, so that the title cannot be otherwise ascertained, then the Committee, with the assistance of those whose title is thus lost, do bound out said Lands, mentioning who it adjoins upon; also to notify the persons on whom such lands do adjoin to be present at the Time of bounding out the same, and to adjourn your Town-meeting to the 29th day of December, and when said doings of said committee shall be publicly read in their cases where there is any Dispute, at which time and place we will attend.

"DANIEL SHERMAN,

"I. MOSELY,

"NEHEMIAH BEARDSLEY,

"LEMUEL SANFORD,

"CALEB BALDWIN, JR.,

"Committee.

"DANBURY, NOV. 12, 1777."

* A petition was presented "in behalf of the plantation of Paquage that the same may be constituted to be a towne and to be named Swampfield," their south bounds to be "by the north bounds of Fairfield and Norwalk, the north bounds Halfway to Weantinucke, the east bounds, half way to Stratford river, the west bounds by York line." The petition, dated October 6th, is signed by Thomas Fitch, Jehu Burr, John Burr, and Thomas Bennydict. They state that "there are twentie families inhabiting at Paquage, and more desirable persons a coming." Samuel Hayes, of Norwalk, was deputed to present the petition to the court. The name substituted by the court for that proposed by the petition was probably adopted from Danbury, a village in Essex, five miles from Chelmsford. (C. J. Hoadley.)

† The Probate records were saved.

At a town-meeting "legally named," held Nov. 18, 1777, the following were appointed a committee, as recommended by the General Assembly, to assist persons in collecting the necessary conveyances, etc.: Daniel Taylor, Comfort Hoyt, Benjamin Sperry, Nathan Gregory, David Boughton, Joseph Wildman, Benjamin Boughton, Jr., David Wildman, Samuel Nichols, Alexander Stuart, John Starr, David Hoyt, Jr., John Dunning, Benjamin Stevens, John Gregory, Richard Shute, Noah Hoyt, Ezra Stevens, Jos. Barnum, Matthew Linley, Richard Barnum, Samuel Benedict, David Perce, Samuel Weed, Thomas Stevens, Thomas Starr, Eli Segar, Benjamin Shove, Lemuel Benedict, Daniel Wildman, Daniel Wood, Thaddeus Brownson, Daniel Wood, Jr., Thomas Taylor, John Benedict, Isaac Benedict, Joseph Starr, Ephraim Barnum, Nathaniel Hoyt, Jos. Beebe, Nathaniel Benedict, Thomas Benedict, Benjamin Benedict, James Seely, and Nathan Taylor.

At the same meeting it was also voted "to have one committeeman in each School District to procure clothing for their quota of men in the Continental Army, viz., Major Taylor, Silas Hamilton, Justus Barnum, Elisha Dibble, Nathaniel Starr, Benjamin Dunning, Matthew Dilks, Nathaniel Gregory, Nathaniel Benedict, Thomas Stevens, Theophilus Benedict, Daniel Wood, Andrew Comstock, Ephraim Barnum, and James Seely."

At said meeting it was also voted "that the Selectmen draw money of the Collector to pay for the aforesaid Articles and give him their obligation therefor."

Then "the meeting by vote adjourned to the 29th Day of December next at nine of the Clock in the morning. Test, Major Taylor, Clerk."

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING AFTER THE BRITISH INVASION.

The first town-meeting held after the burning of the town at which town officers were chosen was on Dec. 15, 1777, when the following officers were elected:

Constables.—Comfort Hoyt, Jr., and to collect the county-rate, Thomas Taylor and Justus Barnum.

Grand Jurors.—Zadock Benedict, Eliphalet Barnum, Andrew Comstock.

Selectmen.—Major Taylor, David Hickok, David Boughton, Elijah Hoyt, Ezra Dibble, Jr., Capt. Comfort Hoyt, Joseph Benedict.

Listers.—Benjamin Hickok, Oliver Benedict, David Wood, Daniel Comstock, Jonas Benedict, Nathaniel Starr, Paul Hamilton.

Tythingmen.—Joshua Knapp, Ebenezer Picket, Jr., Nathaniel Gregory, Joseph Elmore, Ezra Dibble, Matthew Starr.

Surveyors of Highways.—Comfort Hoyt, Jr., Joseph Wildman, David Boughton, Jr., Eliakim Starr, Samuel Benedict (4th), Timothy Benedict, Ebenezer Hickok, Joseph Starr, John McLean, Alexander Stuart, Samuel Nichols, Samuel Stevens, Lemuel Linley, Eleazer Benedict, Eli Segar, B. Knapp, Thad-

deus Brownson, Lemuel Wood, Jr., Benjamin Stevens, Jr., Samuel Sturdevant, and David Weed.

Fence-Viewers.—Daniel Hoyt, Thaddeus Barnum, Caleb Church, Josiah Vining, Nathaniel Hoyt, Matthew Barnum.

Scaler of Weights.—Jared Patchen.

Scaler of Leather.—Joseph Benedict.

Scalers of Measures.—Ezra Dibble, Thaddeus Brownson.

Pound-Keeper.—Daniel Church.

THE BOROUGH OF DANBURY.

The charter of the borough of Danbury was granted upon the application of Moss White and others at the May session of the Legislature in 1822. The first borough-meeting was held at the court-house, Wednesday, June 26, 1822, when the following officers were elected: Darius Starr, Clerk; Daniel B. Cook, Warden; Samuel Tweedy, Moss White, Elijah Gregory, David Foot, Samuel Wildman, Willan Patch, Burgesses; Alanson Hamlin, Treasurer; Matthew Curtis, Bailiff.

At a meeting held July 5, 1822, S. P. Clark, Samuel C. Dibble, John Foot were appointed haywards.

At a special borough-meeting held May 8, 1823, Reuben Booth was appointed agent to oppose the petition of Comfort Hoyt and others praying the General Assembly to repeal the whole or in part the resolve incorporating the borough of Danbury.

The following is a list of the wardens and clerks from its incorporation to 1880:

WARDENS.

1822-23, 1826-31, D. B. Cooke; 1824-25, 1838-39, Samuel Wildman; 1832-35, Eli T. Hoyt; 1836-37, Chandler Smith; 1840-41, Samuel Tweedy; 1842-43, Edward Taylor; 1844-45, Elias S. Sanford; 1846-48, 1850, 1852, Samuel W. Jennings; 1849, Oliver Stone; 1851, 1854-55, Stephen A. Hurlburt; 1853, David B. Booth; 1856, Ezra P. Bennett; 1857, Samuel Mallory; 1858-59, Wm. H. Tweedy; 1860, Geo. E. Cowperwait; 1861, Wm. T. Lacey; 1862-65, J. Amsbury; 1866-68, 1874, Edward S. Davis; 1869-73, 1878, Oliver P. Clark; 1875-77, 1879, James Fry; 1880, Levi P. Treadwell.

CLERKS.

Rotation in office does not seem to have been the rule so far as the office of borough clerk is concerned, for there have been but five from the incorporation of the borough, in 1822, to the present time, viz.:

1822-38, Dana Starr; 1839-71, W. P. Comstoek; 1871-74, 1876-77, A. B. Hull; 1875, 1880, A. C. Seeley; 1878-79, W. T. St. John.

EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS, Etc.

DANBURY.

The following is a copy of the title-page of an almanac published here in 1792:

THE
FARMER'S DIARY;
OR, THE
UNITED STATES
ALMANACK

For the Year of our Lord Christ
1792.

Being Bissextile or Leap Year,
And 16th Year of American Independence till Ju'y 4:

Calculated for the Meridian of DANBURY, in the STATE of CONNECTICUT, Lat. 41° 51' north, Lon. 72° 54' west; but will serve indifferently for any of the adjacent States.

CONTAINING, besides all that is usual and necessary, many things which are unusual and not necessary,—things which were never before published and probably never will be again,—which, if not read within a year, will be nowhere to be found but in an old Almanack the last resort of superannuated rubbish.

BY JOSEPH LELAND, PHILOM.

Published in Danbury. By DOUGLASS & ELY; and sold Wholesale and Retail at their Printing-Office.

In the *Farmers' Journal*, Jan. 18, 1791, Timothy Taylor announces the dissolution of the firm of Cooke & Taylor.

In the same issue, an advertisement of a "Scheme of a Lottery for the purpose of extending and improving the Woolen Manufactory in the city of Hartford."

Joseph Clark "informs his customers and others that he continues the business of clock- and watch-making at his shop in Danbury."

Eliakim Peck advertises an "ax-manufactory," and "warrants his axes to be as good as any ever made in this country."

Carrington & Mygatt state that they have "molasses for sale cheap;" John Dodd will give the "highest price for Continental Loan-Office Notes, etc.;" and Eliakim Benedict, Jr., will pay the "highest price for all kinds of hatting-furs at his shop, a few rods from the church in Danbury."

The following advertisement also appears:

To be sold: Twenty years' time of a likely NEGRO Boy, five years old. Inquire of the Printers.
Danbury, Dec. 21, 1790.

The "institution" of slavery was not unknown among the good people of Danbury, for under date March 1, 1791, appears the following notice:

TO BE SOLD.

TWO NEGRO SERVANTS, VIZ.:

A man and woman. The man is an able and willing fellow, well acquainted with farming business, and is exceeding handy with a team. The wench, his wife, is neat, and understands all manner of house work. Any person desirous of purchasing the above-mentioned servants may call on the Printers for further information.

March 1, 1791.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF 1792.

The following advertisements appeared in the *Farmers' Journal* of Dec. 22, 1792:

The SUBSCRIBERS to the
DANBURY LIBRARY,

ARE requested to meet at the house of Mr. Fairchild White, on Tuesday evening, the first of January next, prepared to pay in the amount of their Subscriptions, and transact the necessary business of the Company.

TIMOTHY LANGDON, } Com-
NATHAN DOUGLAS, } mit-
LAZARUS BEACH, } tee.

Danbury, Dec. 1, 1792.

O. BURR, & Co.

Have just received the following articles, which they will sell on the lowest terms for cash or country produce, and all sorts of yarn, rags, thrums, &c. paid in hand, as it is not their wish to sell on credit:

Twill'd and plain Coatings.	St. Croix Rum,
Ladies ditto.	Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Scarlet & other colored Cloths.	Gin, by the cask,
Wildbores, Camblets,	Bohea Tea,
Twill'd & plain Velvets,	Pepper, Alfice,
Linnens,	Ginger, Allum,
Cambricks and Muffins,	Copperas,
Callicoes and Chintzes,	rod. 8d. & 4d. Nails,

Together with a variety of other articles of Dry Goods: Also an assortment of

SADDLERY AND HARD WARE,
and

CAMEL'S HAIR, FOR HATTERS.

The highest price given for

MUSKRAT, CAT, & RABBIT SKINS.

Danbury, Nov. 15, 1792.

41

CARRINGTON and MYGATT,

Have entered into partnership with NAJAH TAYLOR, in the GOLD and SILVER-SMITH BUSINESS,

Under the firm of

Mygatt, Taylor, & Co.

WHERE may be had any work in that line, on the most reasonable terms, and made in the newest and most approved fashions and neatest manner.

CASH paid for Old Silver, Brafs and Copper.

Danbury, December 8, 1792.

44

N. B. A good workman at CLOCKS, will meet with good encouragement at said shop.

NOAH HOYT, jun.

HAS a large and beautiful store of GOODS on hand. Said Hoyt wishes to purchase 1,000 runs of LINEN and TOW YARN, for which nine pence per run will be given for linen yarn, and six pence per run for tow yarn.

All kinds of HATTING FUR will be received in payment for Goods.

Danbury, Nov. 24, 1792.

42

THOSE persons who are indebted to the Subscribers on Note or Book (whose accounts are become due by agreement) will do well to notice this advertisement, and call and settle (or at least make some pay) in order to prevent cost which will positively be made in case of neglect, without the trouble of writing 3 or 4 Dunning Letters upon the occasion. All kinds of country produce received in payment at the full value, if not more.

HOG'S-BRISTLES taken in at said Store, and Twenty Shillings per hundred paid in Cash for COTTON and LINEN RAGS in quantities not less than one hundred weight.

CARRINGTON & MYGATT.

Who have for Sale, as usual,

An assortment of

Goods, Drugs & Medicine, and

Painter's and Dyer's Colours,

On reasonable terms.

Danbury, Dec. 8, 1792.

44

LELAND'S
ALMANACKS,

FOR 1793, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LOST, last Monday night, a red and white silk HANDKERCHIEF. Whoever will return it to the Printers, or to Mr. Major Taylor, will oblige a poor Woman, who has nothing but thanks to offer as a reward.
Danbury, Dec. 15, 1792.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 15.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents,	20/3.
3 per cents,	12/.
Deferred do.	12/6.
Final settlements,	20/.
Shares Bank of United States,	36

ALL persons who owe STATE TAXES to the Subscriber, are hereby notified, that unless they settle with him within a week from this date, either by giving their notes of hand for the same, or otherwise making full payment of the ballances due to him, must depend upon paying him full travelling and levying fees; as he is determined his Rate bills shall be fully clofed in a very short time.

JOSEPH M. WHITE.

Danbury, Dec. 15, 1792.

45 2

A WATCH LOST.

LOST yesterday, between the top of Elwell's-hill, and the hill by Mr. Oliver Stone's, a silver Watch—maker's name George Clark, a steel chain, with links and rings, the seal was lost out of its case—Whoever shall find said Watch, and will deliver it to the Printers hereof, or to Mr. Deforest, at Elwill's hill, shall be generously rewarded for their trouble.

ELIJAH HAWLEY.

Danbury, Dec. 8, 1792.

44 3

TAYLOR & COOKE,

ANXIOUS to make a settlement with their customers, without putting them to cost, they once more take this method to call upon all persons indebted to them, either by note or book, whose accounts have become due by agreement, to make a settlement by the 10th day of January next; and as the present prices of produce cannot with propriety be pleaded as a delay of payment, those who neglect to make a settlement by the time mentioned, must expect to be put to cost, without further notice. All kinds of merchantable produce will be received in payment, at its full value.

N. B. Cash, and the highest price, will be given by them for good WHEAT, PORK, &c. and a generous price for HOG'S BRISTLES.

Danbury, Dec. 15, 1792.

45

FOR SALE,

THE STORE, formerly occupied by NICHOLS and DIBBLE.—It stands in Danbury, in Bethel society, about three miles S. E. from the town, on the public road to Fairfield—is an excellent stand for business, and is built convenient for HATTING and TRADING—will be sold with or without the Hattung Tools. For further particulars enquire of ZAR DIBBLE.

N. B. All those indebted to the late partnership of NICHOLS and DIBBLE, either by note or book, must depend on settling with them by the 1st day of January next, or their accounts will be put into an Attorney's hand to collect, without further notice.

Dec. 10, 1792.

45 3

Eleazer Taylor,

PRESENTS his compliments to those gentlemen whom he has supplied with the Farmer's Journal, and informs them he is now ready to receive the ballance due him to the 5th inst.—and while he returns his thanks to those who have made payment according to agreement, he is under the painful necessity of requiring of others an immediate settlement—otherwise he shall be forced to have recourse to an expensive mode of collecting his arrearages.

Danbury, December 22, 1792.

EAR-MARKS.

The following are specimens of ear-marks used in the early days to distinguish sheep :

"Justus Barnum's ear-mark is a crop in each ear and a nick under the near. Entered August 31, 1778."

"Abijah Barnum's ear-mark is Step under the off ear, and half-penny foreside the same, and half-penny foreside the near ear. Entered Decem^r 5th, 1778."

"John Gregory, his ear-mark is a crop on the near ear and two half-pennys under the same. Dec. 9, 1778."

"Eben^r Gregory's ear-mark is a crop on the near ear, and a half-penny under the same. Dec. 9, 1778."

"Robert Benedict's ear-mark is a step under each ear. Entered Dec. 28, 1778."

"Andrew Comstock's ear-mark is a half-penny foreside the near ear, step under same. Dec. 28, 1778."

"Nathan Starr's ear-mark is a swallow fork on the near ear. Entered January 5, 1779."

"Eleazer Taylor's ear-mark is a half-penny under near ear, a crop on the off, and a nick under the off. Entered May 30, 1778."

"Ebenezer Whitlock's mark is a spade in the end of the right ear. Entered Dec. 23, 1779."

ROADS.

At a regular town-meeting held in 1800 it was "voted that men's labor on the highway should be rated at seventy-five cents per day, and the same for a good and sufficient team, except from the 20th of September to the 20th of December, when it should be but fifty-eight cents per day." This provision was undoubtedly intended to save the towu from being cheated by the short days.

CHAPTER XXII.

DANBURY (Continued).

MISCELLANEOUS—THE PRESS, Etc.

The Danbury Press—The Farmers' Journal—The Republican Journal—The Farmers' Chronicle—The Religious Monitor and Theological Seales—The Sun of Liberty—The Farmers' Journal and Columbian Ark—The New England Republican—The Danbury Recorder—The Herald of Freedom—The Herald of Freedom and Gospel Witness—The Connecticut Repository—The Danbury Gazette—The Danbury Chronicle and Fairfield County Democrat—The Danbury Times—The Hatters' Journal—The Junta—The Jeffersonian—The Danbury News—The Danburian—The Danbury Globe—The People—The Danbury Democrat—The Danbury Republican—The Gas-Light Company—Wooster Council, No. 28, R. and S. M.—Crusade Commandery—Eureka Chapter—Union Lodge—Washington Division, No. 1, S. of T.—Memorial Lodge, No. 191, I. O. G. T.—Samaritan Lodge, No. 7, I. O. of O. F.—Agricultural Society—The National Panquoquo Bank—Danbury National Bank—The Savings Bank of Danbury—The Union Savings-Bank—The Fire Department—The Water-Works—The Kobanza Disaster—Elmwood Park—Wooster Cemetery—Population from 1756 to 1880—The Danbury Library.

THE DANBURY PRESS.

THE *Farmers' Journal* was established in March, 1790. The publishers were Edward Ely and Nathan Douglas. It was published in a building near the court-house. In January of 1793 the firm separated, and Mr. Douglas commenced a paper under the title of the *Republican Journal*. This venture does not seem to have proved altogether a profitable one to either party, for in December of the same year Mr. Douglas disposed of his paper to Mr. Ely, who then

consolidated the two papers and issued the result as *The Farmers' Chronicle*. How long he continued its publication is not known. Mr. Douglas, after disposing of his paper, made a specialty of job-printing.

The Religious Monitor and Theological Seales, a monthly religious magazine, was started in 1797 by Douglas & Nichols, and was continued for several years. The copies extant show it to have been well edited, and it probably reached a large circulation.

The *Sun of Liberty*, a Republican paper, edited by Samuel Morse, Danbury, was established in July, 1800, and continued until October 8th, when it was removed to Norwalk.

The Farmers' Journal and Columbian Ark, an eight-page weekly paper, was started in February, 1803, by Stiles, Nichols & Co. This paper does not seem to have had a long run, as soon after we find that Mr. Nichols went to Bridgeport and published the *Farmer* of that place.

The New England Republican was established by John C. Gray in July, 1804. This paper was exceedingly neat and good-looking, but there is no record of the length of time it was published, although it must have continued for several years, as the copy in the possession of the writer is No. 41 of Vol. III.

The Danbury Recorder was established in 1826 by Orrin Osborn; it was in after-years published by W. & M. Yale in the building just south of the present Baptist church. It was a small paper, but handsomely gotten up and ably edited.

The Herald of Freedom was started in Bethel, then a part of Danbury, in October, 1831, by P. T. Barnum. We may note here that Mr. Barnum, for an alleged libel on a citizen of Bethel, was tried in October, 1832, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for sixty days and fined one hundred dollars. The sentence, so far as imprisonment was concerned, was immediately carried out, Mr. Barnum being confined in the jail, from whence he continued to edit his paper. His release was made the occasion of a grand ovation by his friends. It is but fair to state here that the jury, in finding Mr. Barnum guilty, did so on mere technical grounds, believing that the utmost punishment he would receive would be a small fine, and were as much astounded as was Mr. Barnum at the severity of the sentence. The fine of one hundred dollars was subsequently collected from Mr. Baruum by the State attorney, Mr. Ferris, of Stamford. In 1832 a theological department was added to the paper, under charge of Rev. L. F. W. Andrews, a Universalist clergyman, and the name changed to *Herald of Freedom and Gospel Witness*. In 1833 the paper was moved to Danbury proper, and the religious department of the paper and the latter portion of the name dropped. Its publication was continued here till November, 1834, when the paper was removed to Norwalk and published by other parties under a new name. The office of publication in Danbury was on the east side of Main Street, opposite the park.

The Connecticut Repository was established in 1832 by Alanson Taylor. It lived but a short time.

The Danbury Gazette was started in 1833 by Wilmot & Lobdall. This paper lived only three years.

In May, 1836, *The Danbury Chronicle and Fairfield County Democrat* was started by Edward Layden. In 1837 he disposed of his paper to Mr. E. B. Osborne, who in July of the same year established *The Danbury Times*, its office being the same as that which had been occupied by the *Recorder*. Mr. Osborne continued its editor and proprietor till 1845, when he disposed of the paper to his brothers, Harvey and Levi, and removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he published *The Daily Press* and *Weekly Telegraph*.

The Hatters' Journal was started in 1855 by Granville W. Morris, but it was continued only a few months.

The Junta, a small campaign sheet, was published here for a short time in 1846 by Edward Taylor.

The Jeffersonian was established in 1860 by a number of gentlemen as a Republican paper, with W. A. Croffut as editor. The office was in Hull's brick block, near the Wooster House. In about a year Mr. Newtown obtained an interest in the paper, and the previous owners sold out to Mr. B. F. Ashley, who took the editorial charge. He conducted the paper alone till December, 1865, when Mr. J. H. Swertfaeger purchased an interest. In 1866, Mr. Ashley retired, and Mr. Swertfaeger continued the paper alone till March, 1870, when he sold out to the publishers of *The Times*. *The Jeffersonian* was from the first a seven-column, twenty-four by thirty-eight, paper.

In March, 1870, *The Danbury Jeffersonian* was purchased by James M. Bailey and Timothy Donovan, the proprietors of *The Danbury Times*. The two papers were consolidated and became *The Danbury News*, with Mr. Bailey as editor. The paragraphs which gave the paper its reputation originated in *The Times* a year or two before the consolidation. Mr. Bailey continued this style of writing in *The News*, but not to the extent he subsequently followed it. *The News* started with a circulation of nearly fifteen hundred copies, which on the 1st of January, 1873, had reached nineteen hundred,—all this being strictly of a local class. In the beginning of that year the paper was sought by outside parties, and in February found its way to city news-stands. In August, 1873, the circulation reached its highest figure,—thirty thousand. In October, 1873, the office was moved to a building erected for its uses, and a special edition for outside circulation was then begun, and continued until the close of the year 1879. In February, 1878, Mr. Bailey bought the interest of his partner, and became the proprietor of the business. *The News* is in a highly-prosperous condition, and has attained a national and almost world-wide reputation. As a paragrapher Mr. Bailey stands without a superior, and *The Danbury News* ranks with *The Detroit Free Press*, *The Burlington Hawkeye*, and other journals of its class in the

United States. As a local journal, also, it is unsurpassed.

The Danburian appeared in 1874, but its stay was of short duration.

In October, 1878, *The People*, a Greenback campaign organ, was started by T. Donovan, but was discontinued after the November election.

The Danbury Globe was started by W. Frank Page, May 4, 1874, and was conducted by him until his death, in January, 1879. It is now edited by J. A. Wilcox. It was Republican in politics until July 13, 1880, when it became an independent paper. It is a good local journal, and justly merits its success.

The Danbury Democrat was started June 1, 1877, by Levi K. Wildman, who still conducts it. Mr. Wildman set his first type in the office of *The Herald of Freedom*, a paper published in Bethel—which at that time was a part of Danbury—by P. T. Barnum. *The Democrat* is a local sheet of merit, and an advocate of Democratic principles.

The Danbury Republican was established by W. B. Bartram, March 22, 1879, as an independent Republican journal. Much energy and good judgment must have been used during the first year of its existence, for it at once advanced to a prominent place in provincial journalism, gaining a wide circulation and a large advertising patronage. Although a sheet of large proportions when started, it was a few months later considerably enlarged, and on Aug. 3, 1880, was changed to a semi-weekly. It is an earnest advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and the able editorial management of Mr. Bartram has placed it in the front rank of the provincial press in the State.

GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

The Danbury Gas-Light Company was organized in 1857 with Henry Benedict president, and gas was first used in Danbury in November of the same year.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Wooster Council, No. 28, Royal and Select Masters, was chartered by the Grand Council of Connecticut, June 6, 1865, with the following charter members: Edmund Tweedy, Joseph Treadwell, Wm. F. Barnum, L. K. Mansfield, John M. Hart, Charles W. Skiff, Abijah Abbott, Amos N. Stebbins, Charles Benedict, D. B. Booth. The present officers are as follows: James H. Welch, T. I. M.; C. H. Gunn, R. I. D. M.; F. R. Nash, I. P. C. of W.; E. D. Taylor, C. of G.; E. D. Ritton, Comp. Treas.; W. G. Randall, Comp. Rec.; P. W. Ambler, Comp. Cond.; Milo Dickens, Comp. Sen.

Crusade Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, was chartered by the Grand Commandery of Connecticut in March, 1871. The present officers are as follows: James B. Wildman, E. C.; Charles H. Gunn, Gen.; P. W. Ambler, Capt.-Gen.; F. R. Nash, Prelate; F. S. Blackburn, Rec.; E. S. Davis, Treas.; O. H. Swift, Senior Warden; J. D. Stevens, Junior Warden; E.

D. Ritton, Standard-Bearer; A. F. Clark, Sword-Bearer; E. D. Taylor, Warder; E. Eaton, 3d Guard; D. H. Miller, 2d Guard; James Coles, 1st Guard; Milo Dickens, Sentinel.

Eureka Chapter, No. 23, R. A. M., was dedicated June 14, 1857, with the following charter members: Miles Hoyt, Starr Perry, John Foot, John Gregory, Joel Taylor, George Seeley, D. P. Shepard, Matthew K. Gilbert, Alva Taylor, Frederick S. Wildman, Ebenezer Nichols, Ira R. Wildman, Eleazer Taylor, Daniel Doble, Joseph Hitchcock, John Ferguson, Martin Mead, Charles Dart, James Beebe, Comfort Whitlock, Thomas P. White, Zar Taylor, Oliver Shepard.

Ebenezer Nichols was the first High Priest; Oliver Shepard, first King; and Ira R. Wildman, first Scribe. The present officers are as follows; C. H. Gunn, M. E. H. P.; F. R. Nash, K.; C. I. Allen, Scribe; E. C. Oakley, Capt. of Host; M. W. Scott, P. S.; E. D. Ritton, Sec.; E. S. Davis, Treas.; J. D. Stevens, R. A. C.; C. A. Crawford, Master 3d Veil; A. M. Steele, Master 2d Veil; S. S. Bedit, Master 1st Veil; P. W. Ambler, Sentinel.

Union Lodge, No. 4, F. and A. M., was organized during the troublous times of the Revolutionary struggle, its charter being issued March 23, 1780, upon application of twelve members, whose names are given in the same. They were Sallu Pell, William Joyce, James Clark, Lamberton Lockwood, John Berrien, F. Wainwright, Christopher A. Babcock, William B. Alger, Joseph Willsea, Christopher Duycknick, Thaddeus Benedict, and James Scougall.

The present officers are M. W. Scott, W. M.; A. B. Holley, S. W.; J. Y. Stetson, J. W.; J. H. Welch, Sec.; S. C. Holley, Treas.; A. O. Knapp, Senior Deacon; J. Noble, Junior Deacon; T. Scofield, Senior Steward; S. M. Versory, Junior Steward; Robert Tappan, Tiler.

James E. Moore Post, No. 18, G. A. R.—The charter of the post was signed Sept. 27, 1867, by Edward Harland, the present Adjutant-General of Connecticut, as Department Commander. It was first known as Post No. 4, District No. 4, Department of Connecticut. The name was afterwards changed to Steadman Post, No. 4, Department of Connecticut, and later to the present name. Seventeen members signed the application for a charter.

The first officers were: Commander, Capt. Samuel G. Bailey; Senior Vice-Commander, Samuel M. Petit; Junior Vice-Commander, Grandison D. Foote; Adjutant, J. Bradley Ridge; Quartermaster, E. K. Carley. The present officers are: Commander, Gen. James Ryder; Senior Vice-Commander, Col. Samuel Gregory; Junior Vice-Commander, William Henry Hitchcock; Adjutant, Charles J. Bennett; Quartermaster, William B. Sharp; Chaplain, George Roff; Surgeon, Albert A. Nash. The membership numbers one hundred and fifteen.

Capt. James E. Moorc, after whom the post was

named, was killed July 1, 1863, at the battle of Gettysburg.

Washington Division, No. 1, S. of T.—April 10, 1843, the Grand Division of the State of New York granted a charter for the first division of this order in the State of Connecticut, and April 25th the officers of the Grand Division of the State of New York instituted, at Danbury, Washington Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance, with the following charter members: Wm. Adams, Elbert Birdsall, Juda P. Crosby, John T. Earl, Ira Hodges, John D. Raymond, John Scribner, Amos Bishop, Robert Browning, Joel Clark, Joseph P. Foote, Charles Meader, Hiram Sturdevant, Thurman Trowbridge. May 11, 1844, the Grand Division of Connecticut was organized, and in 1845, by unanimous vote, Washington Division surrendered to New York and was reorganized under the banner of Connecticut. Until Jan. 1, 1853, it continued in a most flourishing condition, when all traces of her records are missing until Aug. 8, 1864. Some time during this period she surrendered her charter, and on the 8th day of August was reorganized with the following charter members: Juda P. Crosby, Peter M. Holms, Samuel G. Raymond, Amos Purdy, Aaron Morehouse, Charles Burr, Charles Hinman, Rev. W. T. Hill, H. W. Hinman, John Whittlesey, Elias B. Stevens, Joseph Robinson, William S. Crosby, Henry Hinman, Silas Tyrell, Alfred Short, M. D. Smith, Rev. J. H. Shepard, Benj. C. Cables. From this time until the present she has continued harmonious and prosperous. From organization to date she has admitted 1761 members. The first Worthy Patriarch was Juda P. Crosby. The present (July, 1880) Worthy Patriarch is John Clapp.

Memorial Lodge, No. 191, I. O. of G. T., was instituted Friday evening, March 22, 1878, by Mary F. Peck, State Deputy, assisted by W. W. Perkins, J. P. Blackman, C. B. Taylor, E. H. Bennett, and Ella Peck.

There were twenty-four charter members initiated. The charter members were Ira Wildman, James Hyatt, Joseph Brown, Robert Davis, Charles H. Moffet, Frederick A. Brush, Andrew J. Frazer, Vincent King, Henry Polley, Mrs. William Knowls, Mrs. John Smith, William Knowls, Edward Scofield, Frederick Bailey, Charles S. Bray, Frederick Hull, Samuel A. Clark, William Wildman, Charles Cables, Mrs. Ira Wildman, Mrs. James Hyatt, Mrs. Joseph Brown, Mrs. J. W. Corsie, Mrs. A. B. Hull, Miss Emma Squire, Miss Julia Hoag, Miss Nancy Russell. The Worthy Chief Templars since its organization are Ira Wildman, James Kelly, Joseph Brown, William Knowls, Frederick Brush, John Benton, and L. W. Godfrey.

Samaritan Lodge, No. 7, I. O. of O. F.—This lodge was organized April 14, 1842. It surrendered its charter in 1859, but was reorganized Sept. 1, 1873, with the following officers: D. B. Booth, N. G.; S. G. Barley, V. G.; Charles Bennett, Sec.; John P. Abbott, Treas. The present officers are C. T. Anson, N. G.; William C. Hart, V. G.; H. E. Comes, Sec.; John H. Cosier, Treas.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Danbury Agricultural Society was organized in the summer of 1869, and has since held annual fairs for the exhibition of stock and farm-produce as well as articles of useful and ornamental industry. The society has been very prosperous. It is free from debt, and receives annually from admission-fees and disburses for premiums a greater sum than any other similar organization in the State. More than sixteen thousand admission-tickets have been taken at the gates during the continuance of a single fair. The grounds are pleasantly located and supplied with all the necessary buildings. There is also an excellent half-mile track. Much credit is due the enterprising progenitors and those through whose influence it has been sustained and prospered.

BANKS.

NATIONAL PAHQUIOQUE BANK.

This bank was organized as the Pahquioque Bank, May 1, 1854, with the following board of directors: Aaron Seeley, William Montgomery, Charles Hull, Hiram L. Sturdevant, L. H. Boughton, W. F. Taylor, Oliver Stone, Frederiek S. Wildman. Capital, \$100,000. Aaron Seeley was the first president, and his son Augustus was the first cashier. It was voted that subscribers should pay fifty per cent. on subscribing and ten per cent. every sixty days afterwards until paid. Oct. 25, 1854, the capital was increased to \$200,000, and in 1857 to \$250,000. Augustus Seeley resigned as cashier in January, 1857, when his brother, William P. Seeley, succeeded him, and is the present incumbent. Aaron Seeley remained president of the bank until his death, in 1872. Barnabas Allen then became president, and continued in the office until January, 1879, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Barzillai B. Kellogg. It was reorganized as a national bank March 25, 1865, with the following directors: Charles Hull, B. B. Kellogg, A. S. Pearce, James E. Hoyt, Aaron Seeley, W. F. Taylor, Barnabas Allen, W. F. Lacey, Nathaniel Selleck. The present board of directors are as follows: B. B. Kellogg, M. H. Griffing, Henry Crofut, S. C. Holley, B. A. Hough, C. F. Starr, Benjamin Selleck, Charles Hull, and Barnabas Allen.

DANBURY NATIONAL BANK.

The Fairfield County Branch Bank, located at Danbury, was organized for business on the 24th day of August, 1824, by the election of Zalmon Wildman, Esq., as its first president, the several directors being elected by the mother-bank at Norwalk, Conn. The election of cashier was delayed until Sept. 20, 1824, when Curtis Clark, Esq., was chosen and began his duties immediately. The business of the bank was conducted in the house of Dr. Daniel Comstoek, who then lived in the building now occupied by Mrs. Amos N. Stebbins. July 25, 1825, action was taken by the directors in regard to building a banking-house, and

Aug. 29, 1825, David Foot was appointed a committee to procure the necessary stone for the vault, hearth, steps, and underpinning, and on Nov. 17, 1825, he was appointed the agent to superintend the building of the banking-house, which was done, and is now the residence of Mrs. Charles E. Andrews, corner of Bank and Main Streets. May 20, 1826, Zalmon Wildman resigned the office of president, and June 22, 1826, Samuel Tweedy, Esq., was elected president, and was re-elected each year as president till July 7, 1834, when David Foot was elected and served that year, and June 20, 1835, Samuel Tweedy was again elected president, and was re-elected to the office each year until the Branch was merged into the Danbury Bank, July 1, 1844, and was re-elected as president of the Danbury Bank each year until June, 1864, when the infirmities of age required his declination as a director of the bank.

June 12, 1827, the following-named persons were elected directors of the bank (the record of the election of directors previously being at Norwalk): Samuel Tweedy, Elijah Gregory, Elijah Sanford, Thomas T. Whittlesey, Samuel Wildman, Richard Randall, and Henry Beers. The following names appear as directors of the Branch Bank for a year or more: Abel B. Blackman, Reuben Booth, David N. B. Baldwin, Friend Starr, John F. King, Isaae H. Seeley, Abner Gilbert, Starr Ferry, Samuel Stebbins, Starr Nichols, James Brush, William Hawley, Chandler Smith, Russel B. Botsford, Russel Hoyt, Eli T. Hoyt, Edgar S. Tweedy.

Curtis Clark remained as cashier until 1837. June 20, 1835, Geo. W. Ives was appointed assistant cashier, and remained as such until 1837. Aaron Seeley, Esq., was then appointed cashier, and remained such until the Branch Bank was merged into the Danbury Bank, in 1844, and as cashier of that bank until June 1, 1854, when he organized the Pahquioque Bank. He was president of that bank until his death, in 1872.

On Dec. 12, 1842, it was unanimously resolved by the directors of the Branch Bank to appoint Starr Ferry, Esq., a committee and agent to do all the necessary business of obtaining signers to a petition to dissolve the Branch Bank and attend to the appointing of commissioners, and do everything necessary to effect and complete a separation of the Branch from the bank at Norwalk.

The above action was successful in the obtaining of a charter for the Danbury Bank at the session of the State Legislature in 1844, and the appointing of Nelson Brewster bank commissioner, and E. B. Bennett and Harvey Smith committee to divide the stock and assets of the two banks.

The first board of directors of the Danbury Bank was as follows: Samuel Tweedy, President; Russel Hoyt, Isaac H. Seeley, Eli T. Hoyt, Starr Ferry, Samuel Stebbins, Edgar S. Tweedy. Hours of business, 9 to 12 A.M. and 1 to 4 P.M. Discount days, Monday and Thursday.

The following names appear as directors, for one or more years, of the Danbury Bank until its reorganization as a national bank, April 1, 1865: Samuel Tweedy, Isaac H. Seeley, Starr Ferry, Edgar S. Tweedy, Lucius P. Hoyt, Judge Brownson, Daniel N. B. Baldwin, Charles F. Starr, Lyman Keeler, Pierce A. Sutton, Russel Hoyt, Eli T. Hoyt, Samuel Stebbins, Reuben Booth, Abner Gilbert, Niram Wildman, Smith Tweedy, William Wildman, Charles Hull, Henry Benedict, Frederick S. Wildman, Anzi Rogers, Samuel C. Wildman, Levi S. Benedict, George Starr, George Hull, Oliver Stone, Elias S. Sanford, W. R. White, Roger Averill, David P. Nichols.

Lucius P. Hoyt was elected vice-president of the bank Dec. 27, 1862, and continued as such until his election as president, June 18, 1864, and continued as such until the reorganization as a national bank, April, 1865, and has annually been re-elected as president to this date, July, 1880, the bank having had but four presidents since 1824, viz.: Zalmon Wildman, two years; Samuel Tweedy, thirty-seven years; David Foot, one year; Lucius P. Hoyt, sixteen years.

The bank has had but four cashiers in its history since 1824, viz.: Curtis Clark, thirteen years; Aaron Seeley, seventeen years; Ephraim Gregory, one year; Jabez Amsbury, twenty-five years. George W. Ives was assistant cashier, appointed June 20, 1835, and resigned 1837, and Augustus Seeley, Dec. 1, 1852, and continued as such until his appointment as cashier of the Pahquioque Bank, June 1, 1854.

The original capital of the bank was \$75,000, of which amount but seventy per cent. was called in until June 20, 1836, when ten per cent. was called for, payable Aug. 1, 1836, ten per cent. Oct. 1, 1836, and ten per cent. March 1, 1850.

In 1851 it was voted to prosecute a petition for an addition to the capital stock of the bank at the next session of the Legislature of the State, which does not seem to have been granted; but in June, 1854, we find they successfully prosecuted the petition, and the capital stock was made up to \$200,000,—the Wooster Bank having been merged into the Danbury Bank at that time,—and in June, 1857, it was again increased \$100,000, so that its chartered capital paid in at that time (1857) was \$300,000, which, with the funds belonging to ecclesiastical societies, which all became stock in the Danbury National Bank in 1865, was \$327,000, at which figure (July, 1880) it remains. The surplus of the bank is \$73,000, thus making its capital and surplus \$400,000, July, 1880.

The average dividend paid by the branch bank is not known, as all dividends were declared at Norwalk by the mother-bank. The average dividend declared by the Danbury Bank from 1844, when it was chartered, to April, 1865, when it became a national bank, was $8\frac{2}{10}\%$ per cent. per annum and one extra dividend of $11\frac{3}{4}\%$ per cent., or, in all, $8\frac{9}{10}\%$ per year. From 1865, when it became a national bank, until July, 1880,

the average dividend has been $11\frac{9}{10}\%$ per cent. per annum.

The first board of directors of the Danbury National Bank was: Lucius P. Hoyt, President; Oliver Stone, Lyman Keeler, Roger Averill, George Starr, George Hull, Samuel C. Wildman, Frederick S. Wildman, David P. Nichols; Jabez Amsbury, Cashier; Robert Hoyt, Teller. Its present officers are Lucius P. Hoyt, President; Directors, Lucius P. Hoyt, Roger Averill, George Hull, Wm. R. White, George Starr, Samuel A. Rundle, David P. Nichols, Henry T. Hoyt, of Danbury, and Henry S. Peck, of Brookfield, Charles H. Merritt having also been a director for two years since its being a national bank; Jabez Amsbury, Cashier; George H. Williams, Teller.

The present banking-house was erected during the fall of the year 1855, and the business of the bank commenced to be done in the new bank Jan. 10, 1856. The building committee was Edgar S. Tweedy, Lyman Keeler, and George Hull, and the structure was built from plans made by Mr. Austin, of New Haven, who had a short time before planned the building known as the Wooster House.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Savings Bank of Danbury was incorporated June 25, 1849, and the following were the first officers and directors: Frederick S. Wildman, President; Eli T. Hoyt, John Irwin, Vice-Presidents; George W. Ives, David P. Nichols, Lucius P. Hoyt, Aaron Seeley, Mathew Seeley, Jr., Edgar J. Tweedy, Directors; Henry Benedict, George W. Ives, Secretary and Treasurer. William Jabine was elected secretary and treasurer March 30, 1861, and Henry C. Ryder, the present incumbent, Aug. 1, 1873. The first deposit was made by Reuben Booth Pearce, July 14, 1849, of \$25. Present amount of deposits, \$1,796,646.08.

The present officers and directors are as follows: Frederick S. Wildman, President (Mr. Wildman has been president of the bank since its organization); E. S. Tweedy, William R. White, Vice-Presidents; Roger Averill, John W. Bacon, George Raymond, George Starr, William Jabine, Lyman D. Brewster, Henry C. Ryder, Directors; Henry C. Ryder, Secretary and Treasurer; George B. Benjamin, Jr., Teller.

The Union Savings Bank of Danbury was incorporated in June, 1866. The following is the list of the original incorporators: John Shethar, Secretary; Charles Hull, Martin H. Griffing, Samuel C. Holley, Almon Judd, Lucius H. Boughton, Elijah Sturtevant, William H. Clark, Amos N. Stebbins, James Baldwin, William S. Peck, James S. Taylor, George C. White, Norman Hodge, Orrin Benedict, Alfred A. Heath, Francis H. Austin, William F. Taylor, Levi Osborn. James S. Taylor was elected president, and Charles Hull vice-president, but declined, and Martin H. Griffing was elected instead. First trustees: William S. Peck, F. H. Austin, A. N. Stebbins, W. F. Taylor, John Shethar, Samuel C. Holley, Lucius H.

Boughton; W. F. Olmstead, Treasurer and Secretary.

W. F. Olmstead continued as secretary and treasurer until 1873, when L. P. Treadwell was elected, and has been re-elected up to the present time. Samuel Stebbins was also re-elected president, and continued to 1873, when S. C. Holley was elected, and is the present incumbent.

The first deposit was made by Mrs. Margaret Pepper, of Sherman, on July 23, 1866, of \$140. The deposits during the first year amounted to \$32,200, and now aggregate about \$435,000.

The present corporators are M. H. Griffing, F. H. Austin, Henry Crofut, Samuel C. Holley, A. A. Heath, Norman Hodge, William F. Taylor, William H. Clark, Almon Judd, James Baldwin, William G. Street, E. P. Bennett, M.D., William C. Bennett, M.D., William J. Rider, George E. Ryder, F. A. Hull, C. H. Merritt, Luman L. Hubbell, A. T. Clason, M.D., James B. Wildman, D. G. Penfield, Ed. M. Baldwin, L. P. Treadwell.

Present officers: S. C. Holley, President; Henry Crofut, Vice-President; L. P. Treadwell, Secretary and Treasurer; Almon Judd, George E. Ryder, William J. Rider, Luman L. Hubbell, F. H. Austin, Norman Hodge, David G. Penfield, Trustees.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first reference to a fire department in Danbury we find in the *Republican Journal*, under date Nov. 11, 1793, being an advertisement, as follows:

FIRE ENGINE.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been set forward in this town for the purpose of procuring a FIRE ENGINE, and which has met with the warmest approbation of every gentleman to whom it has been presented. The Engine proposed to be purchased will discharge 80 gallons per minute and throw it 100 feet in height.

As soon as three hundred dollars are subscribed for (about sixty of which are now wanting) a meeting of the subscribers will be held, and a committee appointed to purchase said engine, and for such other purposes as may be deemed necessary.

To suggest to the enlightened inhabitants of this town the usefulness of a Fire Engine, and to expatiate on the invention of a machine which under Providence has saved the lives and property of millions, would be justly deemed an insult to their understanding.

The subscription is still to be seen at the store of Messrs. Cunningham & Mygatt, where those who are desirous of subscribing are requested to call.

Danbury, Nov. 11, 1793.

At a borough-meeting at the court-house, Monday, July 14, 1823, a by-law was passed to appoint one or more fire inspectors, to hold the office until the annual borough-meeting, and their duties were defined.

At the annual meeting, May 10, 1824, it was

"Voted, That Samuel Tweedy, Johnson Wildman, and Niram Wildman be a committee to inquire into the probable expense of an engine or engines, and to devise the best method to procure one or more for the benefit of this borough, and report at a future meeting of the borough all the facts with their opinion thereon."

At the annual borough-meeting, May 8, 1826, Nathaniel Bishop, Moss White, and Jesse Crofut were appointed fire inspectors.

At a borough-meeting Oct. 6, 1828, it was

"Voted, That Russel Hoyt and Samuel Tweedy be a committee to correspond with the proprietor of the engines built at Canaan, for the purpose of ascertaining on what terms one or more can be purchased, and report at a future meeting."

The meeting was adjourned to December 1st, when it was

"Voted, That the warden and burgesses be directed to send to Canaan for one or more engines to be tried."

At a borough-meeting, Jan. 20, 1829, it was

"Voted, That a tax of two and a half cents on the dollar be laid on the polls and taxable property within the borough, on an assessment-list lately made out by direction of the borough, payable by the 10th day of February next, to purchase two fire-engines.

"Voted, That Elias S. Sanford be and is hereby appointed collector of the above tax at two per cent. premium, to be paid into the treasury by the 20th of March next.

"Voted, That the warden and burgesses be directed to make such regulations as to the locality of the engines, and also as to forming companies to take care of and manage the engines, and also to lay out the surplus of the tax, if any after paying for the engines.

At the session of the General Assembly held at Hartford in 1829, upon the petition of Daniel B. Cook, and warden, and burgesses, the borough was authorized a second fire company, not to exceed sixteen men, and at a meeting of the warden and burgesses, July 13, 1829,

"Voted, That two fire companies be formed and organized within said borough, to be denominated Fire Company No. 1 and Fire Company No. 2.

"Also voted, That Company No. 2 shall consist of twenty-five men, including officers, and No. 1 of sixteen men, including officers."

At a meeting of the warden and burgesses held July 13, 1829, the following persons were appointed officers of Fire Company No. 2; Moss White, Foreman; William Pateh, Assistant Foreman; Eli T. Hoyt, Secretary. The following persons were appointed firemen and attached to said Company No. 2, and to be deemed members of said company: John Foot, Daniel Anderson, Samuel Barber, Rory Starr, Thomas M. Gregory, Alfred Benedict, John F. Baird, Stan Nichols, Edward Tweedy, Enoch Moore, Sands Perkins, Edward Holmes, Underhill Nelson, Stephen T. Gregory, David P. Abbott, Samuel J. Downing, Henry C. Lobdell.

The following persons were officers of Company No. 1: Elias S. Sanford, Foreman; John Fry, Assistant Foreman; Ephraim Gregory, Secretary. The following persons were appointed Firemen, attached to said Company No. 1, and to be deemed members thereof: Samuel Stebbins, Moses Yale, Lucius H. Boughton, Thomas F. Whittlesey, Timothy B. Hickock, Alfred Gregory, Samuel C. Wildman, Darius Starr, Nathaniel Wood, Gilead G. Taylor, Hubbell Wildman, Frederick S. Wildman, Benjamin Smith.

Aug. 22, 1829, the following persons were added to No. 2: Samuel G. Boughton, Henry Benedict, Darius Dikeman, Zar Stone, Russell Dobbs; and August 27th Charles A. Jump added to No. 1; Sept. 3, 1829, Emery Shadbolt to No. 2.

The present organization is as follows: Matthew

W. Scott, Chief Engineer; George T. Oakley, First Assistant; Jesse W. Day, Second Assistant.

Washington Hook-and-Ladder Co.—Nathan Benedict, Foreman; Frank E. Moore, Assistant; William H. Stott, Secretary; G. Frank Bailey, Treasurer.

Kohanza Hose Co., No. 2.—John Scott, Jr., Foreman; Thomas A. Hull, Assistant; Edward Lobdell, Secretary; Lester Comes, Treasurer.

Humane Hose Co.—Thomas Deakin, Foreman; Augustus Parsons, Assistant; Augustus Hurgin, Secretary; William Small, Treasurer.

DANBURY WATER-WORKS.

The subject of introducing water into the borough for domestic and other uses early engaged the attention of the citizens, and in 1834 the Danbury Water-Works Company was inaugurated. In 1851 a committee was appointed by the borough "to inquire into the expediency of supplying the borough with water for fire and other purposes, and report to a future meeting." This committee made an examination of "Mountain Pond," and reported the "source of supply unreliable, and the project of bringing water therefrom entirely impracticable."

The first movement which accomplished any practical results was begun in the spring of 1860, when a communication from J. W. Bacon was published in the *Jeffersonian*, calling attention to Kohanza Brook as a water-supply, and stating results of experiments made by him as to quantity of water, together with details of plan of proposed reservoir and system of pipes for introducing water from this source. Mainly through the exertions of Mr. Bacon, a charter was obtained from the Legislature early in the season of 1860, which was accepted by the borough on the 17th of May. Contracts for the entire works were signed on the 22d of May, and in the following December water was let into all the pipes, and the utility of the works for fire or other purposes fully shown to the satisfaction of all. Over nine miles of pipe were laid during the first year, and a supply-reservoir of about six acres constructed, the whole at a cost of about thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

In 1866, the storage capacity of the small reservoir being found insufficient, a larger reservoir, flooding over thirty acres, was built farther up the stream at an expense of about seven thousand dollars. Both of these reservoirs were swept away on the evening of Jan. 31, 1869, causing a great destruction of property and loss of life. The reservoirs were rebuilt the same year.

The water-supply of Danbury is one of the best in the country, and to Mr. John W. Bacon is the credit due for its successful introduction.

THE KOHANZA DISASTER.

The following account of this terrible disaster is taken from the *Danbury Times*:

"At a quarter to seven o'clock, on Sunday evening, Jan. 31, 1869, the dam to the upper reservoir of the Kohanza Water gave way, and the vast

body of water was hurled down upon the lower pond, sweeping away the dam and bringing their united strength down into the valley below, carrying with it huge masses of ice and scattering destruction along its course. At Flint's dam the tide obtained fresh impulse. The dam was swept away in an instant; the large body of water there contributed its power to the destruction. The water, ice, and broken timber swept down the line of Mill River through the village, and created the most appalling disaster ever happening in this vicinity. Ten lives were lost and fifty thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed. The Main, North, and White Street bridges were destroyed, and the bridges on Patch Street and Balmforth Avenue were badly damaged, the latter by the water and ice setting up the creek which it spans. The bridge crossing the Still River, opposite Lacey, Hoyt & Co.'s factory, was badly racked and displaced. Five buildings were swept from their foundations or demolished. Of these, two were dwellings, standing on the north side of Main Street, near the stream. The one nearest the stream was owned by Oliver Stone, and was occupied by James Bothwell, wife, and two children, and by Edward Clark, wife, and three children. The other building was owned and occupied by Mrs. Betsey Husted, who rented the upper story to John Chambers and family, who were absent at the time of the disaster. Mrs. Husted and the occupants of Mr. Stone's house were drowned. With the Bothwells boarded two sisters (who were also sisters of Mrs. Clark), Fannie and Betsey Humphrey, who were away from home at the hour of the disaster. One of them, Miss Fanny, in attempting to cross White Street bridge, nearly a mile below her home, was overtaken by the flood, and shared the fate of the rest. The lost were Mrs. Husted, Mrs. Bothwell, Ida Bothwell, aged eight years, Edward Clark, Mary Clark, aged eight years, George Clark, aged two years, — Clark, aged five years, and Fannie Humphrey, aged twenty-eight years, Mrs. Clark and Nettie Bothwell, aged ten years. Starr's slaughter-house, Chase's factory, and Sunderland's carpenter-shop were demolished. Two tenements belonging to Hendrick Barnum, situated on North Street and occupied by the families of Perry Disbrow and Daniel Hoyt, were considerably damaged by the ice. The water-work dams are ruined. The upper dam lost one hundred feet of earth, and the lower dam was entirely carried away. In the valley west of Clapboard Ridge, and northwest of the town, are the receiving and supplying reservoirs of the Kohanza Water. The natural stream at this point is about four feet wide and has an average depth of about four inches. The lower dam is about three miles from the centre of the village, and the upper is about a mile and a quarter beyond. The lower dam was built upon the inauguration of the works in 1860, and the upper in 1866. The lower pond contained about 7½ acres of water, and the upper about 26 acres. The greatest depth of water in both places was about 23 feet, or the average depth about 8 feet. The length of first dam was 40 feet; height, 26 feet; cost, \$1700. Length of second dam, 600 feet; height, 22 feet; cost, \$4500. Each dam was built of earth sloped 1½ to 1 on outside and 2 to 1 on inside, and the whole of inside lined with stones. The thickness of the dams at the lowest point was 90 to 100 feet; at the water-line, 20 to 22 feet."

ELMWOOD PARK.

The beginning of the pleasant trysting-place known as Elmwood Park was made in 1801. At that time the road passed on the east side of the park and formed a bow, and in the year 1801 a petition was presented to straighten the street at this point. Maj. Ezra Starr, of Revolutionary memory, who lived on the premises where now is located the residence of Hon. D. P. Nichols, and who owned the land from here down to Wooster Street, generously donated the land along his premises, on the condition, however, that it should ever after remain a "common." The "park" henceforth became a spot of considerable importance, as here were held the trainings of "ye olden time." There were two military organizations in Danbury at that time,—an artillery company and a company of cavalry, the former of which rendezvoused at the tavern kept by Ebenezer White, which stood on the site of the present Turner House, and the latter on the corner of Elm and Main Streets.

The little park remained with no particular attention being paid to it in matters of improvement or ornamentation until 1851 or 1852, when a movement was started for making it a central park by running a road on the west side. This project was stoutly opposed by the residents in the upper portion of the town, but finally succeeded. Two thousand dollars was subscribed for the purpose, and in 1853 the work begun. Among the leading citizens who manifested a lively interest in the matter are mentioned the names of Augustus Seeley, W. P. Seeley, and Aaron Turner. The trees were given by Mr. James Harvey, and were dug by Noah Atkins and Fred. Bevans.

After a few years interest in the park waned, and, as predicted by those who opposed it in the beginning, it passed back to the borough. It, however, proved to be comparatively inexpensive, as the fence fairly rotted away, and it became "a mere irregular entanglement, uncared for, unsightly to the eye, not useful for any purpose." Finally, however, after about a score of years of inattention and neglect, a movement was started for the improvement of the little spot, principally by A. P. Sturges. The good work inaugurated by Mr. Sturges went on, and on July 19, 1879, the place, beautified and improved, was reopened as Elmwood Park. It is finely shaded, has a band-stand and an immense fountain, and, taken all in all, is one of the finest parks to be found in any village in the county. What Bushnell Park is to Hartford, Seaside to Bridgeport, is Elmwood to the present village of Danbury.

The following anecdote is related by the *Danbury News*:

"When the late Uncle Sam Jennings was warden he got a crop of hay from the ground. He had previously issued a proclamation forbidding the obstruction of the highways of the village. One afternoon he loaded his cart with the hay, but, it being late, he left the load in the street for the night. A number of unknown parties, in the fear of the law and with a most commendable regard for its integrity, drew the cart to the pound in the night, pitched the hay over into the inclosure, then took the cart to pieces and passed that over, and then finished up by reloading the hay and leaving the whole within the pound.

"The feelings of Warden Jennings when he discovered the location of his hay the next morning can easily be imagined. But he issued no manifesto nor offered any reward for the apprehension of the actors. He remembered where he had left his cart the night before, and silently went to work to pitch the hay outside, to take the cart apart and get that over, and then to put the machinery together again and reload the hay.

"That was in the 'good old times.'"

WOOSTER CEMETERY.*

The visitor to Danbury is impressed with two things in its favor,—first, its good care of the living; second, its good care of the dead. The first is demonstrated in its facilities for educating the young and in providing for the helpless; the second is shown in the beautiful appearance of its cemetery.

Perhaps there is no place in Connecticut that can show a burial-place having so many advantages, both natural and artificial. The general contour of the

ground is a ridge running the length of the place in part circle from east to north, inclosing a basin within the circle and a terrace outside. There are several small ridges surrounding the main ridge. The basin is flooded by a neighboring stream and divided into miniature islands covered with trees. From points on the main ridge the lake of islands is in plain sight, and presents a very picturesque view to the observer. There is also a drive around the water.

In laying out the roads and grounds for burial purposes, the taste displayed by the architects is admirable. Advantage has been taken of all the points presented by nature, and art has smoothed the rough places and developed them into beauty. The great bulk of those owning lots have been equally jealous of their appearance, and in many instances these spots have been made very beautiful. The great wealth of foliage in the cemetery strikes the visitor as being remarkable. The most hardy variety of trees and shrubs have been selected, and, while the shade is abundant, it does not entirely hide many of the other attractive features of the place in a distant view. The grounds are within the village, and are consequently visited quite frequently, especially on a pleasant Sabbath, when there is a large number of visitors.

The Danbury Cemetery Association was organized in November, 1850, under a law of the State relating to cemeteries, with sixty shareholders at twenty-five dollars a share. The first purchase of land was made in December of that year, of William K. Clark, the piece containing sixteen acres, for which three hundred dollars was paid; and another piece, five and one-fourth acres, for eighty dollars, of Col. E. Moss White. Additions were made from time to time, and there are now about fifty acres in that part of the cemetery which is improved.

In the spring and summer of 1851 the grounds were laid out, roads made, and trees secured. Most of the evergreens were obtained from William Mann's nursery in Bangor, Me., some of a suitable size to transplant, others, from six to twelve inches in height, set out in a nursery and transferred to the grounds when of a suitable size. Beneath the surface the soil is good and free from stones. Many of the knolls were quite barren and forbidding in exterior, but by the free use of muck, ashes, and manure a thrifty crop of grass appeared thereon. It was predicted by some that trees would not grow on this land, so naturally poor did it appear.

Where the lake now is was a muck-swamp filled with bogs and bushes. These were collected and burned, and the muck removed to cover the barren soil. The water which forms the lake sets back from the North Meadow stream, and, during a freshet, fills the lake. A dam at the outlet keeps the water at a proper height. There is a fine spring, which never fails, on the east border of the lake.

The improved grounds are nearly inclosed by a

* Contributed by Edgar S. Tweedy.

substantial stone wall, which is banked on the inside. Most of the material in the wall was brought from "Tamarack Woods."

On April 27, 1854, the Wooster Monument, whose top is conspicuous from a distance, was finished, and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies to perpetuate the memory of Gen. Wooster, of Revolutionary fame. The occasion was one of uncommon interest in this part of the State. There were fully ten thousand people present as witnesses of the ceremonies. The Masonic lodges of the State and neighboring States were represented. His Excellency, the Governor, with notables from abroad and military organizations from Bridgeport, New Haven, and Hartford, participated in the affair. The Masonic display was the most imposing ever made in the State. Hon. Henry C. Deming, of Hartford, delivered the oration.

In 1862 the reception-vault was built, and four years later the massive stone columns at the entrance to the cemetery were erected.

In November, 1867, the association purchased of the late William Augustus White about twenty-five acres, at thirty-five dollars per acre, lying on the east side of the road leading to North Meadow and opposite the improved grounds. No improvements have been made on this plat, but the setting out of evergreens and other trees in places that will not be accepted for burial purposes.

The grounds were laid out and improvements made by and under the direction of George W. Ives and Edgar S. Tweedy. Mr. Ives died in 1862. His remains rest in the northern point of the main ridge, and are marked by a massive granite cross of simple design, in the base of which is inscribed the following testimony from his fellow-citizens :

"This monument is erected to George W. Ives by his friends as a testimonial of his services in laying out and beautifying this cemetery, and in remembrance of his public and private worth."

Since his death Mr. Tweedy has had the supervision of the grounds.

POPULATION OF DANBURY.

1756.....	1,527
1774.....	2,526
1782.....	2,747
1790.....	3,031
1800.....	3,180
1810.....	3,606
1820.....	3,873
1830.....	4,311
1840.....	4,504
1850.....	5,964
1860.....	7,234
1870.....	8,753
1880.....	11,619

THE DANBURY LIBRARY

as it exists to-day, with its commodious and elegant building on Main Street, the dwelling-house adjoining, its books and other property, including its invested funds, is substantially the gift of one family,—that of the late E. Moss White, of Danbury. The late William Augustus White, of Brooklyn, son of E. Moss White, by his last will and testament bequeathed the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be paid

five years after his decease, for the establishment of a public library in his native borough of Danbury. The Legislature of Connecticut, at its session in 1869, passed an act incorporating the Danbury Library, which act was approved by the Governor, June 5, 1869.

On the 1st of June, 1870, Alexander M. White, of Brooklyn, brother of William Augustus White, and sole executor of his will, placed at the disposal of the trustees of the library the house on Main Street, in which he was born and in which his parents died, to be used for library purposes until a suitable building could be erected upon the premises. At the same time, Mr. White also notified the trustees of his willingness to give a plot of ground fifty feet on Main Street by one hundred and fifty in depth, on which to erect a suitable building, and also the sum of five thousand dollars, besides an equal amount to be given by his brother, George Granville White, towards the erection of such a building, so soon as the citizens of Danbury would join in erecting, free of debt, a suitable building upon this ground. At this time Mr. White directed that repairs be made upon the house so given, and that suitable furniture be purchased at an expense not to exceed five hundred dollars, the cost of such repairs and purchases being paid by him.

In 1871, Alexander M. White made a further donation of five hundred dollars for the purchase of books. A donation of five hundred dollars by the late Charles H. Merritt and of fifty dollars by Miss H. E. Merritt for the purchase of books was made and accepted.

The library continued to occupy the house formerly the residence of E. Moss White till the fall of 1876. In May of that year Mr. Alexander M. White notified the trustees of his desire to see a suitable building erected upon the site for library uses, and of the offer of his brother, George Granville White, to contribute five thousand dollars for this purpose. To this amount Alexander M. White generously offered to add fifteen thousand dollars, making twenty thousand dollars in all. Mr. White subsequently offered to remove the old dwelling-house to the rear of the library lot at his own expense and to fit it up for rental, also to donate additional ground on the south side and rear of the library lot, and directed that plans be obtained for a building costing from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars.

Of all these several gifts and donations the trustees have thankfully availed themselves. Not only the twenty-five thousand dollars placed at their disposal by the Messrs. Alexander White and George Granville White has been, in accordance with their wish, expended upon the building, but in October, 1878, Mr. Alexander M. White, to insure the utmost possible perfection in the completion of the new structure, made a further donation of fifteen hundred dollars. Upon receiving a vote of thanks from the trustees for this amount, he added three thousand five hundred dollars for finishing, furnishing, and purchase of

books. These contributions, Mr. White desires it understood are, like others coming through him, from the family of the late E. Moss White.

The present building was erected from plans furnished by Messrs. Lamb & Wheeler, of Newark, N. J. It was begun in 1877 and completed early in 1879. The first story is rented for offices, leaving the entire second story for library uses. It is heated by steam throughout, and has received the approval and admiration of some of the best architects and authorities upon architecture in the country. It is a monument to the generosity and philanthropy of a single family, and a public benefaction of which all the inhabitants of Danbury have every reason to feel proud.

CHAPTER XXIII.

DANBURY (Continued).

Hatting in Danbury—Other Manufactures—Present Manufactures—The Execution of Anthony—Trial and Execution of Amos Adams.

HATTING IN DANBURY.

THE following history of the hatting business in Danbury is condensed from W. H. Francis' History of Hatting, published in 1860, and continued from that time to the present by Mr. Bailey, in the *Danbury News*:

"It is said to be a sober fact in history that the first building ever erected in this country as a hat-shop was built in Daubury, and the first hat ever made in these United States was made in this town. Be this as it may, certain it is that in the days of the Revolution, when the town was but a hamlet, when provincial's blade was crossed with that of royalists and a little phalanx of stout hearts were contending for the inborn rights of man, when the seeds of future glorious empire were being planted in the furrows plowed by the cannon-ball, harrowed in deeply by the iron war-horse, the tramp of wheeling and charging columns, moistened and enriched by the generous flow of the life-blood of patriots, we find that in 1780 Zadoc Benedict was making hats in a small red shop standing near the grounds now the site of the depot, in Main Street. With limited resources and capital, he kept up the fire under his solitary kettle and employed to work up his 'stock' the services of *one journeyman and two apprentices*, turning off hats at the rate of *three per day, or one and a half dozen per week*, two hats being an average for a good workman in a day.

"This is according to the statement of some of our oldest citizens about the first that was done at hatting in Danbury, and, although hats had undoubtedly been made here long before this, still we shall take this as the starting-point and regard it as the commencement of what has since proved an important and extensive trade.

"1787.—Col. Russell White and Oliver Burr, firm of

Burr & White or O. Burr & Co., carried on what was then considered an extensive trade, employing thirty hands, variously engaged, and turning off hats at the rate of fifteen dozen per week, or seven hundred and fifty dozen per year. The hats of this period were without elegance, being heavy, rough, and unwieldy. They sold at from six to ten dollars each,—enough to buy two or three fine hats now. One man could make about nine hats per week.

"The manufacturer bought the skins in a bundle. The fur then had to be taken from them by hand and assorted. Then it was bowed into 'bats,' with the old 'bow,' 'pins,' and 'catgut,' and these 'bats' were made into hat-bodies. After the hats were made (everything being done by hand), they were distributed to the ladies living in the vicinity in order to have the hair that remained sticking in the nap removed by tweezers.

"Among the men employed by Burr & White were Eli Benedict and William Babcock, who afterwards went to New Haven.

"1791.—In the *Farmers' Journal*, published at Danbury, in this year, we find the following advertisement:

"TO BE SOLD BY
O. BURR & COMPANY,
ONE HUNDRED WEIGHT OF
GOOD HAT WOOL,
AND SEVERAL PAIRS OF WHITE
ENGLISH RABBITS,

Whose increase is amazingly fast and the skins for fur in great demand, and their flesh of the most delicate kind; and to conclude the whole of their excellencies, their keeping requires nothing but vegetables, such as weeds, grass, potatoes, turnips, etc., etc. They need no drink.

"Also, given as usual twenty pence per run for coarse woolen yarn.

"Danbury, May 18th, 1791."

"1800.—In Robbins' century sermon, delivered at Danbury, Jan. 1, 1801, we find these remarks: 'In the manufacture of hats this town (Danbury) much exceeds any one in the United States. More than twenty thousand hats, mostly of fur, are made annually for exportation.' Thus, more than half a century ago, our fathers took the lead in the manufacture of hats, and to-day their sons are not behind.

"1802.—The first hat-store at the South in connection with manufacturing at Danbury was established by two active and well-known men (now deceased), Zalmon and Seymour Wildman. They had one store at Charleston, S. C., firm of Z. & S. Wildman; another at Savannah, Ga., firm of Wildman & Hoags. Zalmon Wildman manufactured in the shop of Zadoc Benedict after the decease of the latter, in 1803. He also some years later carried on quite extensively the finishing of hats for the Southern market, near the grounds now the site of the Pahquioque Hotel, in Main Street.

"1803.—During this and following years, Samuel H. Phillips, George Benedict, David Wood, William Babcock, Ezra Wildman, Ebenezer and John D. Nichols, Boughton & Starr, and others, carried on hatting in different parts of the township. The fash-

ionable hat of this year was six inches deep and two inch brim.

"1805.—Clark & Benediet carried on the hatting business in the red building situated in West Street, and now occupied as a dwelling; Gersham Nichols at the same time, in a building near the residence of Oliver Stone, in Main Street.

"1807.—Noah Rockwell commenced manufacturing with his 'plank' shop in the cellar of the house now occupied by Mrs. Rosaboom, in Franklin Street. Also, Hoyt Gregory had a shop in West Street. All these manufacturers carried on the business on a limited scale, employing, probably, from seven to eight hands each, and turning off hats at the rate of four or five dozen per week, or two hundred and fifty dozen per year. Among the men in the employ of Hoyt Gregory were James Seal and Thomas Peck, who eventually engaged in an extensive business at Boston.

"1808-9.—There were fifty-six hat-shops in operation in the township of Danbury, averaging from three to five men each. Many farmers were interested in the trade, setting up a kettle and hiring journeymen. It is but a few years since the trade was centralized and the bulk of capital concentrated in a few large establishments.

"1812.—We have our venerable citizen, now president of the Danbury Bank (who went into business as early as 1800), and James Benediet, firm of Tweedy & Benediet, carrying on business in a shop situated on the ground where the house of Mrs. Sprague now stands, corner of Main and Elm Streets. Hands employed, 30. During the war the trade between hat-dealers and the Northwest Company was cut off. John Jacob Astor sold at auction, in the city of New York, a large quantity of furs which had been seized. James Benediet, hearing of the sale, attended and bought five bales (one thousand pounds) of 'old coat beaver' at one dollar per pound. The price immediately advanced to five dollars per pound.

"We must remember that at this time hat-finishing was a very small part of the trade here; in fact, hardly any hats were sent to market finished and trimmed, but were sent in the 'rough' to the city, there to be made ready for sale. In this year a machine was invented for blowing fur, and first used in Messrs. Tweedy & Benediet's establishment. It consisted of a wire drum, in which the fur was placed, and the machine moved with a crank by hand. Small, simple, and imperfect, it was thought to be an important invention at that time; now it would be laughed at as a child's plaything.

"1814.—Judson and Russell White, firm of White Brothers, conducted a large business here. Capital invested, \$50,000. Hands employed, about 50, making probably about two hundred dozen hats per month, or two thousand dozen per annum. This firm had a warehouse in the city, where the hats were sent to be sold.

"Among those who learned the trade with the White Brothers was Starr Nichols, Esq., now deceased, who afterwards became a prominent townsman, contributing in a great measure to the advancement and building up of Danbury. Soon after his 'time was out' he commenced business for himself. Doing very little at first, but steadily increasing, he pushed forward with that zeal which ever afterwards formed so prominent a trait in his character, until, when the White Brothers retired from business, he took their place and carried it on with increased energy, employing fifty 'makers.' He met with several reverses of fortune, but at the time of his death (1856) was engaged in a lucrative business in a hat-store in New York City, and to-day he is remembered as one of the most prominent men in the trade. His benevolence and active perseverance are well worth imitating.

"1816.—Two of our citizens, R. & E. T. Hoyt, merchants in the place, receiving, as the custom was, hats in exchange for their goods, taking a few hats, went South and opened a store at Charleston, S. C. The hats were made by Tweedy & Benediet, and finished partly in the old finishing-shop yet standing on the corner of Main and Franklin Streets. The Messrs. Hoyt began on a small scale, the sales at first amounting to but \$15,000 or \$20,000 per year. But as the trade increased in importance throughout the country they took advantage of it, and through their efforts was built up a large establishment, increasing until at one period the yearly sales reached \$100,000. The business continued in the hands of some of the Hoyt family until the death of John R. Hoyt (son of Russell), some twelve years since, and is yet in active operation under F. T. Fanning. David H. Boughton was the first partner taken into the firm, and the following individuals were from time to time connected with the same house: David M. Benediet, Edgar S. Tweedy, F. T. Fanning, Lucius P. Hoyt, and A. E. Tweedy. This hat-store was connected with manufacturing in Danbury up to 1854, and affords an example of prosperity and continued success, with close attention to business as the cause.

"In the fall of the same year, 1816, Zalmon Wildman (who, as before mentioned, was engaged in the Southern trade as early as 1802), with Ezra M. Starr,—the latter still one of our most respected and influential citizens,—started another hat-store in Charleston. This firm also commenced with about \$20,000 as the yearly sales, but an enterprise like this, in the hands of such thorough and active business men, could but succeed; they were soon firmly established, and went on extending their trade and enlarging their operations, until we have as the amount of sales per annum \$60,000. Hats worth here ninety dollars per dozen were taken South and sold at one hundred and twenty dollars per dozen.

"1817.—Capt. John Foot, with one Mr. Hodge, manufactured hats for the firm of Wildman & Starr, em-

ploying six or eight men, and getting up about six hundred dozen per annum. Elias Boughton, Abel Hoyt, and others, carried on hatting in Danbury about this time. The hats were then eight or nine ounces in weight. The price for making them—that is, the Russia hat—was ninety-two cents, or five shillings six pence, Yankee currency.

“1824.—Among the manufacturers of this period were Isaac H. Scelye, White & Keeler, Hatch & Gregory, Joseph Taylor, Hugh Starr, and Taylor & Dibble.

“1825.—Fry, Gregory & Co. conducted at this time an extensive trade, working up \$80,000 worth of stock per annum; capital invested, \$50,000; hands employed at making, 30; trimming, 10. This firm also had a store (now occupied by Mr. Osborn) in West Street, where the hands employed traded, receiving orders instead of cash for their work.

“In 1833, Fry, Gregory & Co. sold out their make-shop to William Montgomery, who had commenced hatting in 1832 with Edward S. Brockett. Mr. Montgomery made the hats for Fry, Gregory & Co., who, having finished and trimmed them, sent them to their store in Charleston for sale. Mr. Montgomery carried on the fur-hat trade until 1853, when, building a large factory in connection with the buildings already on the ground, he entered into the manufacture of wool hats in company with Charles Benedict and Jarvis P. Hull. Mr. Hull soon withdrew from the firm, and it is now that of Benedict & Montgomery.

“From an old bill dated New York, June 5, 1825, we find that Joel Taylor bought of E. & H. Raymond one hundred Spanish wool bodies at thirty-four cents apiece.

“1835.—Mr. Alvin Hurd, having learned the art of making silk hats from two Englishmen in the city of New York, returned here and set up the business in the shop of Starr Nichols, manufacturing for the firm of Swift & Nichols, with five men employed, thus introducing into Danbury the art of making silk hats. This branch of the trade increased so that in fact it became the most popular one of the day, and in the years intervening between 1840 and 1850 was carried on almost exclusively, Messrs. Tweedy & White, William Montgomery, N. H. Wildman, and others being engaged in it. After 1850 it gradually decreased, and now nothing is done here at this branch, the soft hat taking its place.

“During 1835 and several following years Messrs. Fry & Gregory, together with Samuel Sproulls, kept in operation a large wholesale establishment in New York City.

“1840.—Hoyt, Tweedy & Co. had a factory at the north end of Main Street, and were also connected with the hat-store established at Charleston by the Hoyts in 1816. Since 1840, under Edgar S. Tweedy, John R. Hoyt, F. T. Fanning, Lucius Hoyt, A. E. Tweedy, William R. White, and others, the firm has been known successively as that of Hoyt, Tweedy &

Co., Tweedy, Hoyt & Co., Tweedy & Hoyt, A. E. Tweedy & Co., Tweedy & White, and now (since 1857) Tweedy, White & Co.

“1841.—After the napped hats had gone out of fashion, Messrs. Niram Wildman and John Pry went to Roxbury for the purpose of getting information concerning the wool-hatting. They called on Col. Lathrop, in that place, who was then considered the best manufacturer of wool hats in this section of the country. Having obtained the necessary information, Messrs. Wildman & Fry returned and commenced the manufacture of wool hats in the old building some time since removed from the grounds of Mr. Fry, employing five men as makers and two women as trimmers, turning off from eight to ten dozen per day, the bodies being formed in the ‘old factory.’ Wildman & Fry subsequently sold out to Charles Fry and David Wildman (the latter now deceased), who continued the manufacture in a building in Main Street, since removed.

“1846.—Nathaniel H. Wildman was at this time manufacturing fur hats. He kept up the manufacture until a few years since, and is now engaged in a hat-store at Augusta, Ga. Truman Trowbridge employed a number of hands, also Frederick Nichols.

“1849.—Mr. Nathan Benedict came from New York with one of the fur-hat forming machines. When it was rumored that such a machine was to be brought here it created considerable excitement among the mechanics in the trade, and when it actually did arrive a majority of hatters were opposed to it. It was put up by Mr. Benedict in the old Hurlbut factory as an experiment, under the patronage of A. E. Tweedy & Co. But very little was done the first year, and the enterprise progressed slowly; but as the public confidence in it was strengthened the old prejudice died out, and its popularity increased.

“1852.—S. A. Brower & Co. started the business of paper-box making in Danbury. Until the soft hat came into use hats were packed in wooden cases alone. Now one dozen hats are placed in a paper box, and these, to the number of six, are placed in a wooden case. This mode of packing hats for transportation is a little more expensive than the former, but it is at the same time more safe, neat, and convenient.

“Mr. E. S. Davis, who bought out Brower & Co. in 1852, now carries on the business quite extensively. At first the demand was very small, but as the manufacture of soft hats increased so did that of paper boxes. Mr. Davis now occupies the whole of the new building seventy by thirty and three stories high (near Tweedy Brothers). Capital invested, \$7,000; sales per annum, \$25,000; paid out to hands per month, \$200; hands employed, 11. Boards or straw paper used per annum, 125 tons; number of paper boxes of all sizes made per annum, 216,000. The ‘boards’ are manufactured in the neighboring towns of Brookfield, Newtown, and New Milford.

“1853.—James S. Taylor, of this town, patented his

machines for felting or sizing hats, to which their originality and perfect operation has been satisfactorily applied. These machines have been introduced into general use among the best and most extensive wool-hat manufacturers in the United States. It is a fact worthy of notice that these machines have been invented, perfected, and brought into general use in less time than perhaps ever before recorded of any other invention of the same relative value in the mechanic arts in this or any other country, and it is owing to this invention of Mr. Taylor's that our wool-hat manufacturers have been enabled to supply the increasing demand for the finer qualities of that article.

"The Taylor's Patent Hat-Felting Company have about three hundred of these machines in use in various parts of the United States, felting at least six dozen hats per day on each machine, equal to 1800 dozen per day for the three hundred machines, or 540,000 dozen, on an average, per year, being 6,480,000 hats!" They have secured the patent on the machine in various European countries, and now have machines in constant operation in several of the largest establishments in England, where an agency is about being established. 'The largest single day's work performed by these machines was, probably, in the shop of Wildman & Crosby, in 1856, they having sized on two sets of machines fifty-four dozen hats in one day, the machines being operated by four men, working only ten hours.' A Frenchman, J. Baptiste Lacille by name, and many others, have invented machines for sizing hats and sold their patents for large sums, but the machines failed, not having been brought to perfection, and the Taylor machines have taken the place of all.

"1855.—Abijah Abbott commenced the manufacture of band-boxes for Messrs. Benedict & Montgomery. Mr. Abbott now employs four hands, making thirty thousand large paper boxes per year and consuming fifty tons of boards per annum. His sales amount to five thousand dollars per annum.

"The making of wooden cases is a large item, and three firms, George Starr, George Stevens & Co., and Raymond & Ambler, are constantly employed.

"In 1860 there were but eight manufacturers of fur and wool hats in Danbury. We have now twelve, and the largest of these is twice as large as any at that date. There have been many changes in the firms since then,—many new firms started and failed. These we have endeavored to look up and obtain reliable information about them.

"In 1860 there were two firms of the Tweedys,—Tweedy, White & Co., and Tweedy Brothers. In 1864 the first firm was changed to T. E. & E. Tweedy, and the second was changed to William H. Tweedy in 1861. In 1867 both these firms were merged into one under the name of Tweedy & Co., and after four years of business a stock company was formed under the name of the Tweedy Manufacturing Company, which is its present designation.

"Giles M. Hoyt's factory in 1860 was in Grassy Plain, which was then a part of Danbury. In 1874, Mr. Hoyt removed to the shop on White Street now occupied by Nichols & Hine. It had then just been vacated by Lacey & Downs. In 1878 he moved again to his present location, in the old laundry-building near the Danbury and Norwalk Railway.

"A. T. Peck was in the winter of 1863 engaged in hatting with his brother-in-law, Auson Taylor, in the old comb-factory which stood on the site of Beckerle and Co.'s new factories. Mr. Taylor had just received a patent for combining pieces of waste silk with fur, and they were manufacturing hats under this patent. It was said that a hat, after being 'jacked up,' was made to look like a silk hat, and at a much less cost. They were made in all styles. Mr. Taylor died soon after the manufacture began, and Mr. Peck then went out of business.

"In 1864, Shethar & Lacey built a small shop near the Phoenix factory, and ran it for a few years.

"The Union Hat Company, composed of W. H. Youngs, H. C. Ely, Kellogg Nichols, and Cyrus Raymond, started in that building in 1869. In 1872 they discontinued business. It was occupied between this time and 1875 by Casper Zeigler, and in that year William Beckerle took it. He remained here one year, and in 1876, after taking into partnership C. H. Piex, T. F. Fay, and J. H. Shuldice, he removed to the old comb-shop near Palquique Avenue. This shop soon proved too small for the firm, and from time to time they added to its capacity by building on numerous additions and erecting small buildings for make-shops, coloring-shop, etc. In December, 1879, the establishment was totally destroyed by fire. Work was immediately resumed, and now the new factories, exceeded by but one establishment in town, are nearly complete.

"In 1865, J. G. Meeker began business as a hatter in a factory on Canal Street. This building, for a few months previous to this, had been used by journeymen hatters, who took out work from our larger firms for manipulation in one branch only. They were not what might be called manufacturing hatters, and for that reason we have not secured their names. In 1877 this factory was completely destroyed, and the next year the present commodious and enlarged building was completed and occupied by D. W. Meeker, a brother of the first named. He still carries on business there.

"As early as 1844, Ransom Brothwell, father of Theodore Brothwell, had a shop in Mill Plain. He started it earlier than this, but this is the first we can find of him. It was situated on the present farm of Oliver Burchard, and some time after (in 1848) he removed to a factory on the site of the present blacksmith-shop.

"The next we find of hatting in that hamlet is a shop run by P. A. Sutton. This changed hands many times, being owned successively by A. Solomon, now

of Norwalk, Harry Jennings & Son, and Stone & Downs. The latter were burned out in 1867, and Mr. Downs then retired. Benjamin Stone then built the shop now occupied by H. M. Senior & Son, ran it for about nine months, and then went to New Jersey. C. B. Prindle occupied it next for about six months, and Senior bought it in 1871. John Harvey was a partner of Senior for one year. In 1878 the present firm was formed.

"In 1866, C. B. Prindle and Edward Gage took out work to size. The original shop stood just west of the present building. In 1869, Mr. Gage went out, and Mr. Prindle took it. 'Prindle & Co.' soon after became the title of the firm, and they finished hats complete. In December, 1877, the Mill Plain Manufacturing Company, a joint-stock corporation, took the factory now standing, which was built in 1871. In 1879, Mr. Prindle went it alone, and is now doing business there.

"It is related that at the time of Mr. Brothwell they were making what was known as the 'coney' hat. These hats were always worth just a dollar. If no money was forthcoming on pay-day, the men were given as many hats as there were dollars due them. These they spent at the stores the same as cash, and the storekeepers sent them to New York to sell. Mr. Brothwell never used the neat packing-cases of to-day, but used to go out and knock boards off the fences and make cases.

"In 1860 the old firm of Crofut, Bates & Wildman was Henry Crofut. From that time to now there have been four different partners besides Mr. Crofut. First, Rollo Nichols was admitted, under the firm-name of H. Crofut & Co. Then George K. Nichols was admitted, then Joseph H. White, the firm still retaining the old name. The present firm is Crofut, White & Peabody, the Messrs. Nichols being both dead. Mr. Peabody was admitted in 1878.

"The firm once occupied the factory on West Street, which was burned in 1864, in addition to the 'Pah-quoique' shop.

"The firm of E. A. Mallory & Co. in 1860 was formed of Mallory and P. A. Sutton. In 1864, Mr. Mallory associated with him his brother, Samuel Mallory, and this firm continued till 1866. Samuel Mallory then retired, and until 1872 E. A. Mallory was again alone. In that year he took in his son, Charles H. Mallory, and this comprises the present firm.

"In 1862, Mr. S. C. Holley began the manufacture of wool hats in the shop then standing at the Main Street bridge, which had before that been used by Crosby & Wildman. For a short time J. H. Cesner was his partner. In 1865, Mr. A. N. Wildman connected himself publicly with the firm, and the 'Co.' was added to Mr. Holley's name. In 1868 the factory was burned. The same year they built the factory on River Street now occupied by them. Mr. A. B. Holley became a member of the firm in January, 1876, though the firm-name was not changed.

"Shethar & Lacey was the name of a new firm which purchased the Montgomery factory, on White Street, in 1865. For one year they continued business, and then admission to the firm was given to Henry Starr and Thomas Lawrence, under the firm-name of Shethar, Lacey & Co. One more year passed and this firm dissolved, and in its place was the firm of Lacey, Hoyt & Co., composed of W. F. Lacey, Theodore Hoyt, Moses Collier, Ives Bushnell, and George Downs. In 1872 the firm went out of business. Lacey, Dowus & Co., the company being C. H. White, then formed a copartnership and manufactured hats for a time. Lacey & Downs were before this time associated in the fur-cutting business in the Phœnix factory, recently destroyed by fire. Their hatting experience continued but a short time.

"Elijah Sturdevant continued the business at the factory in Beaver Brook District until Aug. 31, 1873. On that date the building was totally destroyed by fire at a loss of sixty thousand dollars. For four years the ruins lay about as the fire left them, and it was in 1877 that the place was rebuilt. James S. Taylor then took the factory, and from that time to this a desultory trade has been carried on there, a young firm running through one trade and then succeeded by another, which was in turn run out by another. None of them seemed to have had much success. In 1879, D. E. Leowe & Co. took it, but in 1880 they dissolved. Mr. Taylor has always occupied part of the factory as a forming-shop.

"Nichols & Hine were burned out in Bethel in the spring of 1878. In the fall of the same year they came to Danbury, and took the old Lacey, Downs & Co. factory on White Street, where they still remain, having been eminently successful.

"We now have given the hat-manufacturers since 1860, so far as we can trace them. Next in order come the fur-cutters. The firm of W. A. & A. M. White, which was the principal one in the trade at that time, is still running. Their factory was totally destroyed by fire in 1874. It was immediately rebuilt with brick, and is probably one of the most conveniently arranged establishments in the country. The firm-name remains the same, though new blood has been added to it in the persons of the sons of the original Whites, who bear the same names.

"W. F. Lacey and George Downs went into partnership with Stephen Hurlbut in 1862 under the name of Hurlbut & Co. In 1864, Mr. Hurlbut left the firm and started in business in Peck's comb-shop, where Beckerle & Co.'s factories now stand. He continued business until 1869, when he was killed by a runaway team.

"Peter Robinson, in 1865, began the fur-cutting business in a shop belonging to the Tweedys. In 1867 he purchased a building at Beaver Brook, and admitted to partnership Mr. John Tweedy. In 1870 the business was so extensive that greater accommodations were made necessary, and the firm purchased the fac-

tory of Benedict & Montgomery, on West Street. This shop was burned down in 1874, and in the same year they went to their present quarters in the Hull & Belden Co.'s factory, on Canal Street. Mr. Tweedy had in the mean time retired from the firm, and John Starr was taken in in 1871. Mr. Starr died in 1876, and O. de Comeau took his place. He remained a member of the firm one year, and, in 1877, Mr. Robinson's oldest son, E. T. Robinson, was taken into the firm and sent to England, where they established a branch office. The manufacture of hat-cases is also an important factor in the business. In 1860, Mr. George Starr was the only person engaged in the business in Danbury. Besides cases, he made blocks, tools, etc. In 1876 his brother, Daniel Starr, purchased the business and still continues it. The Danbury and Bethel Hat-Case Company began to manufacture cases only in 1876, and still continue.

"Through the kindness of one of our oldest residents we have been enabled to trace some of the old hatters.

"1787.—William Babeock, who was employed by Burr & White in this year, died in New Haven.

"1803.—Samuel H. Phillips lived opposite the Danbury Savings Bank, where Meyers' store now stands, and died there. George Benedict was a son of Eliakim, and lived and died in Danbury. David Wood lived and died opposite the Capt. Ryder place, or on the site of the old Church of England, on the corner of Main and South streets. Ezra Wildman, who was a great-uncle of Samuel C. Wildman, moved to Clarksville, Ohio, and died there. Ebenezer and John D. Nichols died in the South. The firm of Boughton & Starr we cannot trace. Mr. Boughton is believed to have been Elias Boughton, who lived on the site of George C. White's residence.

"1805.—The firm of Clark & Benedict should have read Benedict & Clark. Sallue P. Clark lived down town, near the old Carrington place. He was an uncle of Starr Clark, who spends his summers in Danbury. Benedict was the son of Peter Benedict, who lived in Mountainville, on the place now owned by E. S. Benedict. Gersham Nichols was the father of Starr Nichols and the great-grandfather of John Nichols, of the firm of Nichols & Hine.

"1807.—Noah Rockwell died in Danbury. Hoyt Gregory died here, and we believe has no descendants.

"1812.—James Benedict, of Tweedy & Benedict, retired from business to a farm on the Hudson River, and died there.

"1816.—David H. Boughton was a son of Elias Boughton, and died South. His remains were brought home and interred in the burying-ground up-town. David M. Benedict lived later in life in the house now owned by Lucius P. Hoyt, and died there. He was also buried in the up-town burying-ground. Ezra M. Starr lived and died in the house now occupied by Ira Morse, on South Street. Mrs. Morse was his niece.

"1818.—Capt. John Foote lived near the present

residence of Harmon Knapp, Main Street. Abel Hoyt was father of Giles M. Hoyt, and died in Bethel.

"1820.—Ephraim Gregory was a son of Elijah Gregory, a blacksmith, who lived where L. S. Benedict now lives. His shop stood on the site of St. James' Church.

"Mr. John Fry is still living, a hale and hearty old man, in the house where his first shop stood, on New Street.

"Alvin Hurd, who was a partner of Mr. Fry in 1818, died in August, 1869.

"Benedict & Montgomery consisted of Charles Benedict and William Montgomery. The firm closed business in 1861. Mr. Benedict is still living in Danbury, on Deer Hill Avenue. William Montgomery moved to Baltimore some years ago, and is still in business there.

"Joel Taylor lived for many years in Great Plain. He was father of Mr. James S. Taylor. He died in 1870.

"Nathaniel H. Wildman was in the southern trade in Charleston. He closed up his business in 1861. He lived and died in the old house yet standing in rear of Wildman's Block, on Main Street. He was the father of Alexander Wildman. His death occurred in 1877.

"Charles Fry and Truman Trowbridge are still living and working at the trade.

"The firm of R. & E. T. Hoyt doing business in 1816, was Russell and Eli T. Hoyt. The former died in 1868. The latter still lives in the homestead on Main Street, a man ripe in years, still preserving good health, and one looked up to by all men as an example of what an industrious, useful, honest life can do.

"John R. Hoyt, who was one of the sons of Russell Hoyt, succeeded the old firm. He was a brother of Lucius P. and T. Granville Hoyt. He died in 1848. This old firm of Hoyt Brothers eventually consolidated with the Tweedy family. The firm of Hoyt, Tweedy & Co. was the consolidation of the two.

"A. E. Tweedy died in February, 1864. His cousin, Samuel Tweedy, died in 1868. It is told of Mr. A. E. Tweedy that his funeral was the largest ever held in Danbury. Niram Wildman, who was a partner of John Fry, was grandfather of A. N. and John Wildman. He lived where the latter lives now.

"Frederick Nichols is brother-in-law of Giles M. Hoyt. He now lives in New York.

"The White Brothers, mentioned in 1814, were Judson and Russell White. Russell died in 1838, and Judson a few years later. Russell White was the father of Mr. William R. White.

"Edward S. Brockett, who was in business in 1832 with William Montgomery, died in Norwalk in 1872. He was for many years the trying-justice of Danbury, and his reputation extended into the whole country.

"Isaac H. Seeley is mentioned in 1824. Mr. Seeley died in January, 1880, a man full of honor and ripe in years. White & Keeler were Col. E. Moss White,

who was the father of the late Col. N. L. White. He died in 1863. His partner was Timothy B. Keeler. Mr. Keeler died somewhere between 1835 and 1840. Joseph Taylor was a manufacturer in Wildeat, Bethel, now known as Elmwood. He was succeeded in business by his sons, Reuben and Stephen. Reuben Taylor still carries on hatting in a small shop in Elmwood, where he makes the now popular napped hat, which is a revival of the old style when his father was in business. Joseph Taylor died in 1874. The Taylor & Dibble mentioned were Elias Taylor and Scott Dibble. Their shop was where John Johnson's barn now stands. They died many years ago, leaving no direct descendants in Bethel.

"Mr. M. H. Griffing was a prominent hatter in 1846. His factory was in what is now known as Mountainville, on a site just south of where Mrs. Betsey Crofut now lives. He continued in business for ten years, and then sold out to Henry T. Robinson. Mr. Robinson did not succeed, and soon abandoned the enterprise. Mr. Griffing learned his trade in 1843 with Elijah Patch, on Great Plain. Mr. Patch's shop stood near the present residence of Mrs. Fanny Wood.

"George A. Andrews was another hatter, who carried on business in Great Plain a few years ago. He lives now in Bethel.

"Wolfpits, in Bethel, was also for many years—1824 to 1850—the scene of a flourishing hat-trade. Among the manufacturers then we find Eli Morgan, Abel Hoyt, Leazer Taylor & Son, Charles and Roderick Dart, and Hugh Starr. In Elmwood we find David Sherman and Beers Crofut.

"A summary of the amount of work done in 1859 by all the factories is as follows:

Number of hands employed.....	1,294
Hats made (dozens).....	123,870
Pay-roll.....	\$329,000

"Now the statement is as follows:

Number of hands employed.....	1,800
Hats made (dozens).....	400,000
Pay-roll.....	\$1,000,000"

OTHER MANUFACTURES.

Some time before 1800, Ephraim Washburn and brother built a mill for making paper on or near the site of the old Sturdevant factory. This mill afterwards passed into the hands of two brothers named Ward, and they sold it to Daniel and Seth Comstoek. The latter was father of the late Philander Comstoek. They continued business there for some years, when the mill was burned. The exact date of this destruction we cannot learn, but it was some sixty or more years ago. Among the employees of Comstoek was "Uncle" Jerry Wilson, father-in-law of Capt. Edwards, who died two or three years ago. Mr. Wilson enlisted in 1812, and Seth Comstoek, being a major, was allowed a servant. He made Mr. Wilson his servant and kept him in the shop, but he got a pension and bounty. After this shop was burned Deacon Oliver Stone purchased the site and built a hat-shop, which he sold to Elijah Sturdevant.

In 1852, Nelson Flint, Calvin S. Bulkley, and Amzi Wheeler started a mill for air-dried straw-board in Beaver Brook. The firm dissolved after a short time, and Mr. Flint continued alone. In 1867, George McArthur, with his three brothers, Robert, John, and William, purchased the mill and continued the manufacture of straw-board. The original building was a small one, thirty by thirty feet, and was built for a woolen-mill by Samuel Morris. He was not successful, and gave up woolen for hatting and then comb-making. In 1870, McArthur Brothers built an addition to the first building and, gradually giving up straw-board, made straw wrapping-paper. In 1872 a second addition was built, and in 1875 hardware and wrapping-paper were made. Last year more machinery was added, and manilla paper was manufactured.

The first paper-mill, however, was one which stood on the stream back of the homestead of the late E. S. Hull. It was long before the present oldest inhabitant can remember, but we learn from one gentleman who remembers his parents telling of the mill that it was run by a man named Washburn.

The manufacture of boots and shoes was another industry which once occupied a prominent position in Danbury. It was of recent birth. In 1869, C. H. Merritt built and occupied as a boot- and shoe-factory the brick building now standing at the north end of Main Street. The same year he took into partnership Lucius R. Sprague. In 1870, Mr. Sprague retired, and Mr. Richard W. Cone went into the firm. This firm remained in the business until the latter part of March, 1880, when they closed up, sold their machinery, and the factory will soon be occupied in hatting. The firm in its busiest seasons employed nearly two hundred hands.

As far as we can trace back we find an oil-mill on the south side of what is now known as Crofut's Pond, or Oil Mill Pond. In 1812, Friend Starr, father of Mr. C. H. Starr, used to make linseed oil from the flax raised in this section. It was quite a prosperous business at one time. The mill was pulled down many years ago,—so many, in fact, that none of our old citizens remember it. Many of them have indistinct recollections of this building in their early youth, but the date of its destruction is lost.

On the north side of the dam stood a saw-mill owned by Friend Starr and Benjamin and Fairchild Ambler. The former was the father and the latter the uncle of Rev. E. C. Ambler. Mr. Ambler remembers going to the mill to carry his father's dinner, and help about the work at times. He also relates an anecdote of Mr. Starr which we think worth republishing. Mr. Starr was an Episcopalian, but for some reasons he was temporarily offended with the church, and used to go to hear Rev. Mr. Trumbull, the Baptist pastor. One Sunday, after Mr. Starr had come in, Mr. Trumbull arose and gave his text: "Friend, friend, how earnest thou hither not having a wedding-

garment?" Mr. Starr at first thought this rather personal and manifested his disapprobation plainly. But, the minister proceeding, he saw that the text was not intended for him, and he became calm.

The manufacture of sewing-machines was another industry for which Danbury was once well known. It was a machine patented by Walker B. Bartram. The first manufacturers were the Bartram & Fanton Sewing-Machine Company. They started in the old shirt-factory on Ives Street in 1865. The next year they purchased the brick building on Canal Street now occupied by P. Robinson & Son, and moved there. The company continued running with varied success until 1872, when it was reorganized, and many of our people, poor and rich alike, took stock therein. In two years more (1874) the company failed, and the stockholders mourned for the faded dreams of fortune.

In the summer of 1815 (the cold summer) Eli Seger lived in the red house on the Mill Plain road, now owned by the Terry family, which stands on the corner of the old road leading to the fair-ground entrance, across Fish-Weir bridge. The lower part of this house Seger used for manufacturing nails, living in the upper part. Seger was grandfather to Rev. E. C. Ambler. Soon after this date he moved to Ohio, where he died.

Comb-making was another industry which was once extensively carried on here, and which is now extinct. In 1810, Nathaniel Bishop started a comb-factory on the site or just back of Peck & Wildman's store. He kept a large number of hands at work for twenty-five years.

Foote & Barnum began in 1814, in a shop that stood near the corner of Main and Centre Streets. Otis & Whiting had a shop just this side of St. James' Church, West Street. Alfred Gregory, Peck & Gillett, and several others had small shops scattered about town. The comb business—the value of the goods and the number of hands employed—exceeded that of hatting from 1826 to 1831, and continued about equal till about 1837.

In 1847, T. T. Peck occupied the woolen-mill on West Street, near Beaver Street, and was burned out. The shop was rebuilt and the business carried on till 1852, when it was removed to A. T. Peck's old shop, where Beckerle & Co.'s factories now are.

Barnum & Green was another firm who carried on business in 1812, on the corner where Hon. F. S. Wildman's garden now stands.

Daniel Taylor, it is claimed, was the first man to make combs in Danbury. His factory was in the then Wildcat District, Bethel. In the same locality there were at one time seven shops in operation,—Azarael and Charles Smith, Daniel Taylor, E. Hull Barnum, T. T. Dibble, S. B. Peck, and Ammon Taylor; in Bethel Village and Grassy Plain, Daniel Barnum, George Clapp, Ammon Benedict, and several others. In 1820, and from then to 1837, there were many small shops scattered along the road from

Beaver Brook to Newtown, and from Newtown to Danbury by the Bethel road. In 1852 the business died out, mainly because the comb-makers in Massachusetts combined their capital and skilled labor and killed off the small manufacturers in other parts of the country.

The present manufacturing establishments are as follows:

Hat-Manufacturing Companies.—C. H. Merritt, E. A. Mallory & Son, Tweedy Manufacturing Company, D. E. Lowe & Co., S. C. Holly & Co., Rundle & White, Nichols & Hine, G. M. Hoyt & Co., Crofut, White & Peabody, Gardin & Co., Beckerle & Co., D. W. Meeker, H. M. Senior.

Fur-Manufacturing Companies.—N. A. & A. M. White, Lacy & Downs, P. Robinson & Co.

Paper-Box Manufacturing Companies.—E. S. Davis, Theodore Clark, Abijah Abbott.

Planing-Mills and Lumber.—D. Stevens & Co., Foster Brothers.

Hat-Box Manufacturing Companies.—Danbury and Bethel Manufacturing Co., Daniel Starr.

Shirt-Manufacturing Company.—Reed, Stevens & Co.

Machine-Shops.—Danbury Iron-Works, Turner Stevens & Son, Fanton Brothers, R. A. Belden & Co.

Hot-Air Furnaces.—E. S. Morris & Co.

THE EXECUTION OF ANTHONY.

"There have been two executions in Danbury. Both of these occurred within a period of twenty years, and both were of negroes convicted of rape. The first was a man named Anthony, a free negro, living in Greenwich. He perhaps had no other name, as 'Anthony' is alone used in the indictment and the warrant for execution. His crime was committed on the 7th of March, 1798, and he was hung in November following.

"The following is the copy of the indictment from the grand jury, for copy of which and of the warrant that follows we are indebted to Mr. A. B. Hull:

"The Grand Jurors for the body of said County of Fairfield, on their oaths present and say that at Greenwich, in said County, on the night next succeeding the 7th day of March, A.D., 1798, Anthony a Free negro, then residing in said Greenwich with force and arms wilfully wicked and feloniously did make an assault in and upon the body of Mary Knapp of said Greenwich, a maid under the age of nineteen years, then and there in the Peace of God and of this State, . . . being against the Peace and contrary to the form, force and effect of the laws of this State, entitled "An Act for the Punishment of Rape." On this indictment the said Anthony was arranged before the Bar of this Court, and on such his arrangement was put to plead. Plead not guilty and for trial put himself on God and the Country. The issue with the evidence was committed to the Jury, duly impaneled and called upon to pass between the State of Connecticut and the said Anthony the Prisoner at the Bar, which Jurors on their oath do say that said Anthony, the prisoner at the bar, is guilty of the crime charged against him in the said indictment whereupon it is considered by the court and this court do join sentence and against the said Anthony, the Prisoner at the Bar, that he go from hence to the Goal from whence he came and from thence to some open and convenient place for execution then to be hanged between the Heavens and the earth until he shall be dead."

"This was at Danbury, Aug. 10, 1798. Anthony remained in the jail here until November 8th, when

he was called forth for execution. The following is the warrant for the sheriff:

“To the Sheriff of the county of Fairfield in the State of Connecticut, Greeting:

“Whereas one Anthony a free Negro Man residing in Greenwich in said county Before the Supreme Court holden at Danbury within the said County of Fairfield on the second tuesday of August 1798 was legally convicted of the crime of a Rape Committed on the Body of Mary Knapp of Greenwich aforesaid a maid under the age of nineteen years. And thereupon he the said Anthony was by the consideration of said Supreme Court adjudged and sentenced to be Hanged by his neck between the Heaven and the Earth on the Eighth Day of November next between the hours of Ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of said Day until he should be Dead. All of which by the records of said Supreme Court appears. And Execution thereof remains to be done. These are therefore in the name and by the Authority of the State of Connecticut to Will & Command you that on the Eight day of November next ensuing some time between the hours of Ten o'clock in the forenoon & Three o'clock in the afternoon of said Day you have him the said Anthony forth of the Common Goal in said Fairfield County where he now remains in Custody unto some open & convenient place for execution and him said Anthony then & there Cause to be Hanged up by his neck between the Heavens and the Earth until he shall be Dead. For which purpose this shall be your Legal & sufficient warrant hereof you may in no wise fail & make due return with such your doings thereon Eudorsed.

“Dated at Windham the 18th day of September, A.D. 1798 & in the 23d year of the Independence of the United States of America.”

“There is no record of the return from the sheriff called for in the closing paragraph, and there are those who dispute that Anthony was hung here at the time.

“But the execution took place in Danbury on that day. We have the evidence of an eye-witness, and the sermon preached on the occasion.

“At ten o'clock of that morning, November 8th, Anthony was removed from the jail and taken to the Congregational church, late the concert-hall building. The church was crowded to overflowing with spectators, as, despite the tragic character of the event, the town assumed a holiday appearance. Anthony was placed at the front, under the pulpit, during the preaching of the sermon. Rev. Timothy Langdon was the pastor, and delivered the discourse.

“Upon the close of this he personally addressed the prisoner. He said,—

“Anthony, it is by your request that I speak on this occasion, and this is the last address which I shall ever make to you. From the sentence pronounced upon you by the court, and from the preparations with which you are surrounded, you must see that you have but a very, *very* short time to live. Your situation is truly deplorable. Whatever your crimes may have been against God and human society, yet, seeing your present condition, I pity you as a man, I pray for you as a Christian, and am now to address you as a minister of the gospel. I must therefore be faithful, and use great plainness of speech.’

“Then followed a description of the enormity of his sin, committed in the light of knowledge, and after that an earnest exhortation to the sinner to repent, to look to Christ, to die ‘in a Christian temper.’ We judge from these words that Anthony was in an

impenitent frame of mind, and that he was doggedly meeting his wretched fate.

“On the close of the sermon the civil authorities carried the prisoner to the place set apart for his execution. This was at the head of Elm Street, near the pond. The gallows was erected on land belonging to Samuel Dibble, and from the fact of this execution the place took the name of ‘Gallows Hill.’ There was a great crowd present, of course, as it was a public execution, and the first ever had here. People from quite a distance were in attendance, and nearly all the town-folks were present. Sheriff Dimon, of Fairfield, was the county sheriff and he officiated.

“The gallows consisted of two uprights set in the earth, some seven inches square, hewn from our native forests, with a cross-timber on the top, and a platform hinged to one of the uprights at a height to make about six feet fall. Suitable steps were provided to pass on to the platform from the ground. Ropes attached to the platform passed over the cross-piece and were secured at the foot of one of the posts. Benjamin Griffen, the father of the late E. G. Griffen, seemed to have charge of this department.

“The prisoner was asked if he wished to say anything, and shook his head. The usual order from the Governor of the State (required in every case where life is taken), called the death-warrant, was then read. An appropriate prayer was offered by a clergyman of the Methodist Church from the vicinity where the crime was committed, he having been Adams’ spiritual adviser. He was a good out-door speaker, and was plainly heard, *it was said*, on the post-office steps on Main Street, near De Klyn’s bakery.

“Every condition and requirement of the law having been complied with, the prisoner was assisted up the steps and on to the platform by the deputies. His eyes were covered with his cap, and the rope, previously prepared for the prisoner and worn through the day on his neck, was connected with another suspended from the cross-piece.

“The next was a thrilling scene. The hangman had placed a prop under the platform to steady it. It appeared to be a fence rail, or about that size, and his duty now was to remove it. He found some difficulty in doing so, and when he did the victim shuddered and gave a shrug which was felt and involuntarily repeated by a large part of the spectators, even on the other side of the river, on the west. At this instant the voice of the sheriff was heard, ‘Deputies, do your duty!’ whereupon their swords were seen waving over their heads, the ropes were severed, the drop fell, and the victim, suspended in mid-air, died without any apparent struggle.

“Soon the hangman climbed the upright, and, sitting on the plate, so adjusted the ropes that the body was gently lowered into his coffin and buried on the ground near by, a grave being previously prepared. It was only about eighteen inches deep. The next

morning it was found to have been opened, and the body was gone, leaving the box in the ground. A fresh wagon-track on the road was traced out through White Street towards New Haven. It was said our authorities were privy to this arrangement."

TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF AMOS ADAMS.*

An execution of another negro for the same crime as that for which Anthony was executed, took place in Danbury on the 13th day of November, 1817. These two are the only judicial executions that have ever taken place within the limits of Fairfield County, with the exception of that of Hoyt, hanged in Bridgeport in the summer of 1880. There have been three military executions in the county,—two at Redding and one at Newtown.

At a court holden at Danbury within and for the county of Fairfield, on the third Tuesday of September, 1817, before Chief Justice Hon. Zepheniah Swift, and Associate Justices Hon. Calvin Goddard and Hon. James Gould, came on trial Amos Adams, a black man, charged with having committed a rape on the body of Lelea Thorp, of Weston, in said county.

On Wednesday, the second day of the term, the grand jury, consisting of the following persons, was summoned by the sheriff pursuant to an order of court, and the oath administered in the usual form: Thomas Tucker, Foreman, Eliakim Benedict, Russel White, Elijah Gregory, Samuel H. Phillips, Samuel Tweedy, Jr., Moss White, Ezra Wildman, Elias Starr, Darius Starr, Elijah Sanford, David Foote, Comfort Hoyt, Andrew Beers, John Rider, Abel B. Blackman, Horace Bull, Amos Hoyt. His Honor the Chief Justice then charged the jury in a somewhat lengthy address, in which he portrayed in forcible language "the dreadful effects of this detestable crime," and closed with the usual instructions to the grand jury as to the manner in which their proceedings were to be conducted. The grand jury retired, and after a short absence brought into court a bill of indictment.

On Thursday, the 18th day of September, the prisoner was arraigned, and to this indictment plead "Not guilty." He was then informed by the court that if he desired counsel he could have any gentleman of the bar assigned for that purpose. He answered that he wished to have Moses Hatch, Esq. Mr. Hatch then observed to the court that the prisoner was ready for his trial, and requested that Asa Chapman, Esq., be associated with him. The court immediately assigned him. The attorney for the State requested that R. M. Sherman, Esq., might be appointed to assist him on the part of the State, which was accordingly done.

Two of the panel were challenged by the prisoner, when the following jurors were sworn: Seth Sherwood, Foreman, Billy Comstock, Samuel Stebbins, Clark Gregory, Abel Smith, Noah T. Ferry, Ebenezer

Nearing, David Osborne, Thaddeus Abbott, Sherwood Fanton, Isaac Wilson, Robert Platt.

Samuel B. Sherwood, Esq., attorney for the State, then proceeded to the examination of the witnesses in behalf of the State.

The trial was short. There being but little defense for his counsel to offer, they confined themselves to asking a few questions of the witnesses, and the case was submitted to the jury without argument. The jury retired, and after a few minutes brought in a verdict of "Guilty."

On Thursday, the 25th of September, the prisoner was brought into court and sentenced to be hanged on the 13th day of November.

On the day appointed for his execution he was brought from the jail, guarded by the military, and taken to the Congregational church (afterwards Concert Hall), where a sermon was preached for the occasion, by Rev. Mr. Andrews, from the text, "One sinner destroyeth much good." After the services at the church were concluded he was again placed in charge of the military and conducted to the gallows, which had been erected at the junction of what are now called Elm and Beaver Streets, on the slight elevation of ground on the west side of the last-named street.

After the requirements of the law had been fulfilled the body was buried in a shallow grave at the foot of the gallows. The morning after the execution it was noticed that the grave had been disturbed, and investigation showed that the body had been dragged out of the coffin and taken away. But little effort was made to discover the resurrectionists, and the excitement soon abated. It is said that the skeleton is now in the medical college at New Haven. A few years since, as workmen were digging for the cellars of tenement-houses on this ground, small portions of the coffin were found.

In this connection it may be proper to state that, several years after, another negro was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged for the same offense in Danbury, but by an act of the Legislature changing the law he escaped execution.

CHAPTER XXIV.

DANBURY (Continued).

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

Representatives from 1697 to 1880—Danbury in the Rebellion—The Soldiers' Monument—Military Record.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1697 TO 1880.

1697-1701, Thomas Taylor; 1702, Ensign Thomas Taylor, Sergt. Josiah Starre; 1703, Josiah Starr, John Cornell; 1704-6, Sergt. Josiah Starr; 1706-7, Ensign Thomas Taylor, Josiah Starr; 1708, Josiah Starr, James Beebee; 1709, James Beebee, Wakefield Dibble; 1710, James Beebee, Josiah Starr; 1711, Francis Barnum, Josiah Starr, Capt. James Beebee; 1712, Josiah Starr, Abraham Wileman, James Bene-

* Contributed by A. B. Hull.

dick; 1713, Capt. James Beebe, Lieut. Josiah Starr, Francis Barnham; 1714-15, Capt. Josiah Starr, Francis Barnham, Capt. James Beebe; 1716, John Gregory, Samuel Knap, Francis Barnum, Richard Barnum; 1717, Francis Barnum, Abraham Wildman, John Gregory, Richard Barnum; 1718, James Beebe, John Gregory; 1719, John Gregory, Israel Curtice, James Beebe; 1720, John Gregory, Israel Curtice, Abram Wildman; 1721-22, Samuel Knapp, Richard Barnum, John Gregory; 1723, John Gregory, Abram Wildman; 1724, John Gregory, Abram Wildman, James Benedict; 1725, John Gregory, Capt. James Beebe; 1726, John Gregory, Capt. James Beebe, Joseph Gregory; 1727, Capt. James Beebe, John Gregory; 1728, Capt. James Beebe, Eben Z. Hickox, John Gregory; 1729-30, Thomas Benedict, Capt. James Beebe, John Gregory; 1731, John Gregory, Capt. James Beebe, John Starr, Thomas Benedict; 1732, John Gregory, Capt. James Beebe; 1733, John Gregory, John Starr, Thomas Benedict; 1734, James Beebe, John Starr, John Gregory, Thomas Benedict; 1735, John Gregory, John Starr, James Beebe; 1736, James Beebe, Thomas Benedict; 1737, John Gregory, Thomas Benedict, James Beebe; 1738, John Benedict, Thomas Benedict, John Gregory, James Beebe; 1739, Capt. James Beebe, Thomas Benedict, John Benedict; 1740, Capt. James Beebe, Thomas Benedict; 1741, Capt. James Beebe, Thomas Benedict, Nathaniel Stephens; 1742-43, Capt. James Beebe, Thomas Benedict; 1744, Thomas Benedict, Capt. Ebenezer Hickox, Capt. James Beebe, Capt. Thomas Stephens; 1745, Capt. James Beebe, Thomas Benedict; 1746, Thomas Benedict, Capt. Josiah Starr, Capt. James Beebe; 1747, Capt. John Benedict, Daniel Benedict; 1748, Capt. James Beebe, Thomas Benedict; 1749, Capt. James Beebe, Capt. John Benedict, Joseph Peck; 1750, Thomas Benedict, Capt. John Benedict, Benjamin Sperry; 1751, Thomas Benedict, Comfort Starr, Daniel Benedict, Samuel Gregory; 1752, Samuel Gregory, Comfort Starr, Thomas Benedict, Capt. Josiah Starr; 1753, Capt. Daniel Benedict, Comfort Starr, Thomas Benedict; 1754, Thomas Benedict, Ebenezer Hickox, Capt. Daniel Benedict; 1755, Capt. John Benedict, Capt. Daniel Taylor, Capt. Daniel Benedict; 1756, Thomas Benedict, Comfort Starr; 1757, John Starr, Comfort Starr; 1758, Comfort Starr, Thomas Benedict; 1759, Comfort Starr, Capt. Lemuel Beebe; 1760, Comfort Starr, Daniel Benedict; 1761-62, Comfort Starr, Thomas Benedict; 1763, Capt. Daniel Benedict, Joseph Platt Cook, Samuel Dickinson, Samuel Taylor; 1764-65, Samuel Dickinson, Capt. John Benedict, Daniel Taylor, Jr.; 1766, Capt. Daniel Taylor, Samuel Dickman, Thomas Benedict; 1767, Joseph Platt Cook, Capt. Daniel Taylor; 1768, Capt. Daniel Taylor, Joseph Platt Cook; 1769, Capt. Daniel Taylor, Capt. Daniel Benedict, Joseph Platt Cook; 1770, Joseph Platt Cook, Capt. Daniel Taylor, Daniel Starr; 1771, Joseph Platt Cook, Daniel Starr; 1773, Capt. Daniel Starr, Capt. Thomas Stephens, Col. Joseph Platt Cook, Capt. Daniel Taylor; 1774, Col. Joseph Platt Cook, Capt. Daniel Taylor; 1775, Col. Joseph Platt Cook, Thomas Taylor, Jr., Capt. Daniel Starr; 1776, Col. Joseph Platt Cook, Capt. Daniel Taylor; 1777, Richard Slute, Capt. Eli Mygatt, Maj. Eli Mygatt; 1778, Col. Joseph Platt Cook, Capt. Daniel Taylor; 1779, Col. Joseph Platt Cook, Capt. Daniel Taylor, Capt. Noble Benedict, Capt. James Clarke; 1780, Col. Joseph Platt Cook, Capt. Daniel Taylor, Col. Ely Mygatt; 1781, Col. Joseph Platt Cook; 1782, Col. Joseph Platt Cook, Col. Ely Mygatt; 1783, Col. Joseph Platt Cook, Capt. Daniel Taylor, Dr. Sallu Pell; 1784, Col. Joseph Platt Cook, Maj. Ezra Starr, Col. Ely Mygatt; 1785, Col. Ely Mygatt, Maj. Benjamin Hickox, Capt. Daniel Taylor; 1786, Capt. Daniel Taylor, Joseph M. White, Col. Ely Mygatt, Maj. Benjamin Hickox; 1787, Capt. Daniel Taylor, Capt. James Clarke, Col. Eli Mygatt; 1788, Col. Eli Mygatt, Joseph M. White; 1789, Col. Eli Mygatt, Capt. James Clarke; 1790, Col. Ely Mygatt, Zadock Benedict, James Clark; 1791, Ely Mygatt, James Clark; 1792, Eli Mygatt, Elisha Whittlesey; 1793, Elisha Whittlesey, Justus Barnum, Ely Mygatt; 1794, Elisha Whittlesey, Eli Mygatt, Joseph M. White, Benjamin Hickox; 1795, Elisha Whittlesey, Eli Mygatt, Timothy Taylor, Isaac Joes; 1796, Eli Mygatt, Isaac Joes, Thomas P. White; 1797, Thomas P. White, Daniel M. Carrington, Elisha Whittlesey, Benjamin Hickox; 1798, Justus Barnum, Benjamin Hickox, Elisha Whittlesey, Thomas P. White; 1799, Elisha Whittlesey, Thomas P. White; 1800, James Clark, Thomas P. White, Elisha Whittlesey, Comfort S. Mygatt; 1801, Elisha Whittlesey, Epaphras W. Bull, Timothy Taylor, Eli Mygatt; 1802, Elisha Whittlesey, Comfort S. Mygatt; 1803, Thomas P. White, Daniel B. Cook, James Clark; 1804, Samuel W. Phillips, Epaphras W. Bull, Daniel N. Carrington, James Clark; 1805, Epaphras W. Bull, Noah Hoyt, Thomas P. White, Nathan Seelye; 1806, Epaphras W. Bull, Benjamin W. Heacock, Eliakim Benedict, Amos Cook; 1807, Eliakim Benedict, Morse White, Ely

Mygatt; 1808, Ebenezer Nichols, Epaphras W. Bull, Eliakim Benedict, Moss White; 1809, Joseph P. Cook, Friend Starr, Eliakim Benedict, Jonas Benedict; 1810, Friend Starr, Daniel P. Carrington, Daniel B. Cook, Nathan Cornwall; 1811, Daniel B. Cook, Nathan Cornwall, Ephraim M. White, Benjamin Hoyt; 1812, Friend Starr, Elias Starr, Alanson Hamlin; 1813, Samuel Wildman, Elijah Sanford, Samuel H. Phillips, Phineas Taylor; 1814, Friend Starr, Daniel Comstock, Jr., Russell White, Daniel Hoyt; 1815, Elijah Gregory, Friend Starr, Eleazer Benedict, Jr., Eli Taylor; 1816, Elijah Gregory, Eliakim Peck, Peter Ambler, John S. Blackman; 1817, Friend Starr, Elijah Gregory, Phineas Taylor, Nathan Seelye; 1818, Samuel Tweedy, Jr., Zalmon Wildman, Eden Andrews, Mathew Wilkes; 1819, Friend Starr, Zalmon Wildman; 1820, Eden Andrews, Samuel Tweedy, Jr.; 1821, Elijah Gregory, Eden Andrews; 1822, Elijah Gregory, Reuben Booth; 1823, Sturges Sclleck, James Knapp; 1824, Eli Taylor, Samuel Tweedy; 1825, Zadock Stevens, Samuel Taylor; 1826, Elijah Gregory, Oliver Shepard; 1827, Russell Hoyt, Isaac H. Seelye; 1828, Nathaniel Bishop, George Clapp; 1829, William R. Comstock, Starr Ferry; 1830, Rory Starr, Abel Hoyt; 1831, Rory Starr, Ira Benedict; 1832, Peter Barnum, Rory Starr; 1833, Eli T. Hoyt, Russell Lacey; 1834, Eli T. Hoyt, Starr Ferry; 1835, Ephraim M. White, Abram Stow; 1836, Ephraim W. White, Hiram Benjamin; 1837, Peter Barnum, David D. Wildman; 1838, David D. Wildman, Isaac H. Seelye; 1839, Ephraim M. White, Charles S. Smith; 1840, Starr Nichols, Levi Beebe; 1841, Orrin Knapp, Henry O. Judd; 1842, William Peck, Nathan Seelye, Jr.; 1843, Sherman Ferry; 1844, Hiram L. Sturdevant, William C. Shepard; 1845, Edgar S. Tweedy, Starr Hoyt; 1846, Lewis S. Hoyt, Charles W. Couch; 1847, Richard Osborn, William A. Judd; 1848, Benjamin Stone, Horace E. Hickock; 1849, Cyrus S. Andrews, Eli T. Hoyt; 1850, N. H. Wildman, Joseph Taylor; 1851, George Ferry, Henry O. Judd; 1852, Ezra M. Starr, Charles S. Smith; 1853, George Hull, Pierre A. Sutton; 1854, Frederick S. Wildman, John D. Hart; 1855, Nathan Seelye, Orrin Knapp; 1856, S. Tweedy, F. S. Wildman; 1857, Giles M. Hoyt, William B. Hoyt; 1858, George Starr, D. F. Comstock; 1859, Judah P. Crosby, John Armstrong; 1860, David P. Nichols, Thaddeus Bronson; 1861, George Starr, James S. Taylor; 1862, Abijah E. Tweedy, Aaron Pearce; 1863, Alfred N. Gilbert, David B. Booth; 1864, David B. Booth, Orrin Benedict; 1865, David P. Nichols, William H. Tweedy; 1866, Samuel Mallory, J. S. Taylor; 1867, George H. Davis, S. Mallory; 1868, Edward K. Carley, Roger Averill; 1869, Walker B. Bartram, John Tweedy; 1870, Henry N. Fanton, Lyman D. Brewster; 1871, Henry N. Fanton, Edwin R. Hummiston; 1872, David B. Boot, Henry L. Read; 1873, Isaac Smith, Charles H. Reed; 1874, Henry Perry, Thaddeus Rooney; 1875, Levi K. Wildman, Nathan B. Dibble; 1876, Norman Rodge, Charles H. Crosby; 1877, Charles H. Crosby, Nathan B. Dibble; 1878, Lyman D. Brewster, Edward Davis; 1879, Lyman D. Brewster, Charles H. Hoyt; 1880, Benjamin F. Bailey, David P. Nichols.

DANBURY IN THE REBELLION.

The following excellent history of Danbury in the war of the Rebellion is an address which was delivered by J. M. Bailey, of the *Danbury News*, at the unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument, May 27, 1880:

"Danbury was very quiet through the winter that preceded the war. There was a talk of war, to be sure, but four-fifths of those who talked it did not believe in its possibility. It was simply New England eloquence arriving at a burst in the pipe. There was an impression, I remember; that every State would secede excepting those which formed New England, and this would naturally bring the war prospect down to a very narrow compass; and then, again, there were those here who were sure Connecticut alone would remain in the Union, while every other State would go out. This made many of us confident there was to be no war at all, and left us untrammelled in determining the number of the enemy we could slay in battle.

"These matters were thoroughly and ably discussed when the weather was sufficiently mild to permit with safety the occupation of the depot and Concert Hall steps.

"It was a gloomy winter, however,—gloomy because business was interrupted by the uncertainty of the immediate future. The summer and fall preceding had been seasons of prosperity. Our staple industry, hatching, was at full tide. Every shop was crowded with orders. Large prices were paid for help, and large profits were made. I came to Dan-

bury that year, and I remember the surprise I felt in seeing so many people indulging in watermelons and sweet potatoes. It seemed as if a millennium had set in, to which there never was to come an adjournment. Strangers were moving into town, and in every part of the village buildings were going up at a lively rate.

"After the November election all this changed. Progress came to a stand-still as abruptly as if it had been mounted with an air-brake. Hatting went under, and dragged with it, as is its custom, every other branch of industry. Men had little to do but to stand around and talk. And the result was as sure as taxes. Dyspepsia set in, and gloom followed. Danbury's liver was full of gall, and Danbury's blood crawled sluggishly through its veins. Sumter was the blue pill for the occasion, and most thoroughly did it do its work.

"It was three o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, April 13, 1861, when Danbury received the news of the fall of Sumter and the first victory for the secessionists. All that day anxious men fested the telegraph-office in search of the intelligence they dreamed to meet. When it came there was a shock. It was as if the batteries that played against the doomed fortress had been galvanic, with their wires running through our hearts' very centre.

"The next forty-eight hours were full of compressed life. They were mental yeast-cakes. No excitement equaled it since that April day nearly a century dead when the face of a foreign foe was turned our way and the tramp of an enemy's feet pressed our borders.

"Now we knew there was to be a war. Even the most sanguine of a bloodless ending to the trouble gave up the hope of peace, but not the determination to win it. In that first flush of indignant shame party lines went under, and only the fact of the outrage and the desire to avenge it appeared above the sea of patriotic passion that swept over Danbury.

"You all know how thronged Main Street is on a Saturday evening. We have a sort of national reputation in this particular. But, as compared with that Saturday night nineteen years ago, the one of the present is as barren of life as a law library.

"There was but little sleep in Danbury that Saturday night; there was none whatever the next day, although there were eight churches here. St. Peter gave way to saltpetre in the theology of the hour.

"Danbury showed its colors promptly on the reception of the news from Sumter. The first flag appeared from the residence of Hon. Roger Averill, and others immediately followed,—in such numbers, too, that the village looked like an army with banners. An interesting incident occurred with the unfurling of Governor Averill's flag. Many present distinctly remember the venerable Col. Moss White. Several years before the war he was stricken with paralysis, and never recovered from the shock. He moved about with great difficulty, and lost all control of verbal expression except two words, in the form of an injunction, which were, 'Come all!' On seeing the flag he smote his breast with both hands and cried aloud again and again, 'Come all! Come all!' And the record shows that the able-bodied men of his native town almost literally responded to the cry.

"On the Monday following the eventful Saturday, President Lincoln issued a call for seventy-five thousand troops to march to the defense of the government. On Wednesday, Governor Buckingham's call for Connecticut's quota of this number was received in Danbury, and on Friday—only forty-eight hours later—our dear old mother had a company of her sons, nearly all armed and equipped, on their way to the State rendezvous, ready for action. These were the Wooster Guards, the first company to leave Danbury, and the first in the State to report for duty. Is not this something to be proud of? Glorious as is the name the dead Wooster left us, it received new brightness from the lustre of this act.

"The day the Wooster Guards departed for New Haven was an eventful one in the history of our town. It might have been called both Good and Black Friday,—Good because of the devotion to principle thus manifested, Black because of the gloom in the hearts of those whose trying mission was to stay at home and wait.

"It was only for three months that this devoted company were to be gone, but the eye of affection saw every bitter possibility crowded within that brief space, and hearts stood still at the sight.

"You may rest assured that a hearty godspeed accompanied Danbury's first offering upon the nation's altar. People were suffering under a mighty tension of excitement, and any escape that presented itself was promptly used. And so when this first company went away there was a parade, and the touching off of powder, and the waving of hats, and a shouting and yelling as if every man had a telephone of his own and wanted a doctor.

"The town's military hall was then on the top floor of D. P. Nichols' building, corner of Main and White Streets. There the Guards assembled and received recruits, and prepared for the advance. But it was in

Concert Hall, on the spot where to-day was unveiled the monument, that the brave band were consecrated to the holy cause of national life, and the God of battles was invoked to watch over them. It was a triumphant march to the hall, and a triumphant march from there to the railway-station, and all along the route the way was hedged in with sympathetic and effervescent humanity. At the station itself the currents became an ocean into which the Guards were absorbed as completely as if they had gone down into a real ocean. Every man in that company was a hero in the eyes of the multitude, and every manifestation of approval was showered upon them. It was a wonder to us how the train ever got away from the station with its precious freight without crushing scores of humans in its moving. But it did move away free from all obstacle, and the Guards went out from among us with hearts so full of purpose that grief found no entrance therein.

"Capt. E. E. Wildman was in command; Jesse D. Stevens was first lieutenant; John W. Bussing was second lieutenant. These three men are still with us. I am going to read to you the muster-roll of that band who took their lives in their hands to go out upon an untried enterprise. I would like to repeat from this platform the name of every volunteer from our town, but time will not permit it. The chief interest centres about this company because it was *the first*. This is the list:

"Sergeants, Andrew Knox, Milo Dickens, William Moegling, Samuel M. Petit.

"Corporals, George B. Allen, E. S. Davis, Alexander Kallman, Nathan Couch.

"Musicians, Edward H. Dann, Grandison D. Foote.

"Privates, John Allen, Harris Anderson, C. H. Anderson, John Bogardus, Charles A. Boerum, James Blizzard, William H. Blizzard, Thomas T. Bussing, James Bradley, Theodore B. Benedict, A. H. Byington, George W. Banker, Charles A. Bengor, Niram Blackman, Thomas D. Brown, Henry E. Buckingham, William K. Cowan, Lemuel B. Clark, William R. Doane, Josiah L. Day, Ed. H. Day, Joseph L. Danning, Ezekiel Eaton, C. Fieldstone, Denis Geliven, Christopher Grimm, Charles A. Gordon, H. W. Gibbs, Carl W. Hillbrandt, William O. Hoyt, W. P. Hoyt, David B. Hoyt, Alfred H. Hoddinott, Thomas Hooton, Otto Hagement, James Howath, Jesse L. James, Earnest T. Jennings, Isaac N. Jennings, George D. Keeler, Morris A. Krazynsky, William J. Murphy, Emil C. Margraff, James Martin, Andrew B. Nichols, Horace Purdy, Francis W. Platt, Joseph W. Raymond, James Reed, James R. Ross, Timothy Rose, George L. Smith, Alson J. Smith, Benjamin F. Skinner, David Sloane, Grandison Scott, Louis Shack, Eli D. Seelye, Augustus Staples, George Sears, James H. Taylor, Joseph Tammany, Darius A. Veats, Edgar L. Wildman, Howard W. Wheeler, John Waters.

"The papers of New Haven spoke highly of the appearance of the company, and lauded the promptness with which it responded to the nation's cry for help. It is a great deal to be the first in an enterprise fraught with danger, because the danger itself is untried and all the more formidable. It was a brave thing for the families of these men to give up their own, but both those who went and those who sent them had no lack of the spirit which constitutes heroism.

"There are two incidents recorded in the *New Haven Journal* of that time which vividly show how bright and clear burned the fire of patriotism on the altar set up in Danbury. I quote from the *Journal*:

"The men are in the best of spirits, and are determined to vindicate the untarnished honor of old Connecticut. One of them received a letter from his wife, Saturday evening, saying, 'I do wish, Robert, you could return; but if it is not consistent with honor and duty, go! Good-by, and remember always to be faithful to our country, and to fight manfully for our glorious flag.' Said the brave fellow, trying hard to repress a tear as he perused the precious missive, 'Who couldn't fight when such a wife commanded it?' Another member of the company was met by his father on the green, who said, as he handed him a wallet containing some thirty dollars in gold, 'My son, take your father's blessing and this slim purse. It is all I can give you. Do your duty. It is hard for your aged mother and me to part with you, but God bless you, go! If you fall, give your dying blessing to your comrades. Good-by.'"

"These are specimens of the men who went in that first company from Danbury, and of those who gave them up. Of the material that composed this band the larger part reappeared to credit in subsequent organizations. Some of them reached distinction as officers. Many of them are with us to-day. Many have passed through the Valley of the Shadow. One who marched in the ranks on the departure from Danbury does not appear in this list. He was objected to on account of age, and although he tried in various ways to be mustered in was not successful. This was Nelson L. White, afterwards lieutenant-colonel of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and now gone to his eternal rest.

"Another prominent name is that of William Moegling, who entered

the Eleventh Regiment as captain of one of the companies, became the lieutenant-colonel, was twice wounded, came home disabled, and died here on the 26th of October, 1864.

"The encampment of the First Regiment, to which this company was assigned, was, while in the State, a rather pleasant affair, something in the line of a picnic. This was the experience of all the regiments. The food was good, every man had a plate, knife, and fork, the tents were clean, beds were furnished to sleep upon, passes were frequent, the uniforms were new, and there were plenty of admirers. After leaving the State and getting into the field another and an entirely different order of things developed, and the progress to it was somewhat like falling down stairs. There was but very little apple-sauce in the field, and scarcely any cologne, while the man who had a knife and fork was looked upon with considerable suspicion. Straw ticks gave way to bare ground, and shoe blacking to stone bruises, and if a man had a whole crown to his hat he flattered himself that he was doing very handsomely by the government. When the news reached the Seventeenth Connecticut, reclining in the frozen mud of Chantilly, Va., of the complaint of a newly-organized regiment at home that only one bundle of straw was given to each man, very heavy gloom settled upon Chantilly, and may be there yet. All the misery of war is not confined to the battle-field, although that appears to be the generally received impression outside the army,

"The First Connecticut left New Haven for Washington on the 9th of May. Gen. Scott's comment upon it was brief but to the point. He said, 'Thank God, there is one regiment on hand ready for service!'

"Early in the morning of July 21st the regiment went to the front, and Danbury received its baptism of fire in the war of the Union. All that day the regiment was marched and countermarched in the multitude of changes in position, and much of the time it was subject to a severe fire from the enemy, but came out of that dreadful disaster with scarcely a mark. The only loss the Danbury company sustained was the capture of two of its members, Alfred H. Hoddiuott and Isaac N. Jennings.

"The regiment was mustered out of the service on the 31st of July, and the Wooster Guards were given a picnic reception in James Nichols' woods, in Great Plain District, on Saturday, August 3d, at which there was great rejoicing and an unlimited supply of sandwiches, in connection with music, poetry, and pies.

"Within ten days from the departure of the Wooster Guards for New Haven a second company for three months' service was formed and ready to depart. This was on the 29th of April. The organization was called the Danbury Rifle Company, and was commanded by the gallant and lamented James E. Moore. His first lieutenant was Samuel G. Bailey, and his second lieutenant Charles H. Hoyt. Lieut. Hoyt resigned six weeks later and F. W. Jackson, a sergeant, was promoted to the vacancy. The company was mustered into the United States service as Company C of the Third Regiment, and numbered seventy-seven men. The departure of this body of citizen-soldiers was signalized by a general outpouring of the people of Danbury. The company was escorted through the village by a spirited cavalcade, and at the railway-station there were elaborate preparations for an enthusiastic send-off. A platform was erected, which was mounted by the clergy, who fired the hearts of the volunteers and others with new zeal, and a band of music added to the electricity. The company departed amid a volley of cheers and a burst of music, while the air was white with the waving of handkerchiefs moist with tears.

"Ah, it is something to have lived in those days of delirium!

"The company was mustered into the service on the 14th of May, at Hartford, and on the 25th of that month left the State for Washington.

"The Danbury Rifles took an active part in the tragedy of Bull Run. The regiment was exposed to a severe fire, and acquitted itself most creditably. From its ranks Danbury offered her first living sacrifice. This was John R. Marsh, fourth sergeant of the company, a name that heads Danbury's list of martyrs in the war for the Union. He was struck and killed by a piece of flying shell. Private A. E. Bronson was made a prisoner.

"Of the Rifles several afterwards rendered distinguished service in other commands. Chief was the gallant captain who crowned his unselfish devotion by yielding up his life at the head of his company on the blood-saturated field of Gettysburg. There also Bronson gave up his life, dying by the side of his leader. Corp. Milton Daniels and Private Henry Quien became captains of the Danbury company in the Seventeenth.

"The Rifles returned to Danbury on Wednesday evening, the 14th of August. On Saturday, the 17th, they were entertained by a grove dining at Oil Mill, and by speeches and music in Concert Hall.

"I have said that there was considerable demonstration when the

Rifles went away. In the escort on that day was a company of young men whose very hot blood found some expression in the impulsively suggestive title of Zouaves. The Zouaves numbered sixty members on that day, and they averaged nearly six feet in stature. They were in some respects the most remarkable body of men sent to the war from Danbury. The larger portion of them were the full-blooded and high-spirited boys of the period, full of life and dash, and a credit to the east side of Main Street any afternoon or evening.

The Zouaves became Company A of the Fifth Regiment, and were the first company of three-years' men to go out from Danbury. I think the author of that rather vigorous poem, 'Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching,' must have been a member of the gallant Fifth. Nowhere else could he have got more inspiration. Colt's factory was to have furnished the regiment with revolving arms. Nature gave them their revolving legs, and never before or since was Nature more generous. No body of men from Danbury equaled this company in the extent of service. This is a distinction indeed among a number of bodies no one of whom brought discredit upon our dear old town, and most of whom were subject to severe tests of physical endurance and courage.

"The Zouaves were commanded by Capt. Henry B. Stone, the lieutenants were James A. Betts, first, and William A. Daniels, second. They left Danbury for Hartford on the 16th of May. The demonstration made over their departure exceeded that made on either of the preceding occasions. Nearly all the Zouaves were well known and well liked in this community, and they had a large following of friends. It was the biggest day Danbury witnessed in that volume of big days. Many of you remember it. There were several local organizations in the line of march through the village. One of them was the Home Guards, another was the Union Cadets, a third the Anderson Guards, which was composed of Irish citizens. In addition to these were the fire companies. Most of the Zouaves had 'run with the machine,' and ran with it enthusiastically, too, you may be sure, and so the fire-lads were out in force. Then there were the village brass band and a long line of horsemen. Twenty years ago Danbury didn't think it could parade with any decency whatever unless it was a-straddle of a horse. There were the ringing of the bells, the discharge of cannon, the strains of music, flights of oratory, and cheers that made the cheerers hoarse for a week after. What added a deep significance to the affair was the prospect that the parting was to be for a much longer period than three months, and to the hearts of those left behind, shivering in the very glory of the parade, three months looked long enough, looking forward to it. Well for those poor souls bravely fighting down their pain that they could look no farther into the future than they did!

"The company was originally designed to apply to the three months quota, but before its muster-roll was completed the quota was full, and it was then a choice with them whether they would enroll for three years or stay at home. You will readily comprehend how severe a test to their zeal was this choice. But they were equal to it, as they proved themselves to be equal to every test the military genius of friend or foe subjected them to.

"The Fifth left Hartford on the 29th of June for the seat of war, or rather for the war-path, for it was a regiment that saw but precious few opportunities for sitting down. In the years of its service the regiment marched over fifteen hundred miles, at one time being on the move for nineteen consecutive days, and marching in one day the unusual distance of forty-five miles. It took in more scenery than any other regiment from Connecticut. It began in Virginia and brought up in North Carolina, by way of Tennessee and Georgia. The only reason why it did not see the Yosemite Valley was because there happened to be no fighting there. It fought eleven battles, among them being Cedar Mountain,—where it met its heaviest loss,—Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. Six of the Zouaves were killed outright or were fatally wounded, and nineteen of them otherwise wounded. Of the original company only three died in the service from disease, which shows the superior physical condition of the men. Perhaps no company from Danbury witnessed so many changes in its officers as did the Zouaves.

"Its first commander, Henry B. Stone, was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel. He was wounded at the battle of Cedar Mountain, and died on the 20th of January, 1862, from the effects of that wound. His bravery was without a flaw. First Lieut. Betts was also promoted to be lieutenant-colonel. Second Lieut. Daniels was made first lieutenant, and was mustered out of the service because of disability. First Sergt. Theodore Dibble was made a captain, Second Sergt. Lewis K. Carley, who recently died, became the quartermaster of the regiment, and made a model officer in that difficult and very important department. Third Sergt. George N. Raymond was made a first lieutenant. Fourth Sergt. James Stewart reached a captaincy. Corp. Edgar A. Stratton was promoted to be first

lieutenant, and Corp. A. M. Whitlock, to be second lieutenant. Two privates, W. H. Botsford and E. A. Sage, were promoted to be first lieutenants. The first assistant surgeon of the regiment was Dr. W. C. Bennett, who became a brigade surgeon. The company largely re-enlisted at the close of the three years' term, and so served until the close of the war. It received fifty-nine recruits, making its total strength one hundred and sixty-five men.

"After the departure of the Zouaves from Danbury there came a lull in military operations here. There was no pressing demand for troops, and no organization was forming. We had done our share of the work, and were now waiting to see how things were going to turn out. Perhaps what we had done would be sufficient. At any rate, there was nothing more to do but to wait and look and speculate. An army had gathered in Virginia, the coming battle-ground, and the hosts of friends and foes were on the eve of what the greater portion of us believed would be the decisive battle of the war. Those were days of eager watching, but the feeling was of that intense nature that found little outward expression.

"At last it came. There was an awful crash, and then a shock,—such a dreadful shock! The battle of Bull Run was fought, and—lost. Our splendid army was shamefully beaten and driven back in defeat and dismay.

"The waiting was over, the watching at an end, and the strong, faithful heart of our sturdy town smothered its grief and went bravely to work to build anew.

"Military Hall again blazed with light and sounded with the tramp of volunteer feet, and the drum and fife awakened the echoes of our streets. Benjamin F. Skinner and William Moegling, fresh from the disastrous battle-field, received authority from Governor Buckingham to recruit a company for the then forming Sixth Regiment, and fell to work at once to execute the commission.

"On the night of August 19th a large, enthusiastic public meeting was held in Concert Hall with a view to stimulating enlistments in the new company. Thirty names had already been enrolled, and fourteen more were added that night. Within a week the company was completed, and on the 28th of August it departed for New Haven. Although recruited for the Sixth, it was assigned to the Seventh Regiment, and became Company D in that organization. B. F. Skinner was chosen captain, Joseph Dunning first lieutenant, and Thomas Hooten second lieutenant. These three were members of the first company of three months' men. Three weeks later, September 18th, the regiment left the State for the front.

"The Seventh served the greater part of its time in the far South. It was the first to land on the soil of South Carolina, and its flag was the first national color unfurled in that State since the beginning of the war. Governor Buckingham promulgated the fact in a special order, and it was read to every Connecticut regiment in the field. This alone was glory enough, but the Seventh did grand service throughout the war. It saw more fighting than any other regiment in which Danbury had a company, taking part in nineteen engagements, chief among which were the battles of Morris Island and Fort Wagner, and those about Bermuda Hundred. The Seventh was a 'fighting regiment' in the fullest sense of the term. The Danbury company bore its full share of the work, as the casualties show, its loss in killed and wounded being greater than the average of the companies. The company had none of its commissioned officers on its return, and yet there were but two promotions from the ranks. Capt. Skinner resigned in February, 1864, First Lieut. Dunning left the service in the first year, and Second Lieut. Hooten lost his brave life in battle on the 14th of June, 1862. First Sergt. Theodore C. Wildman was promoted to be first lieutenant, and Private William W. Newman reached the same office. In view of the service of the company, the changes in position were remarkably few. Most of the company re-enlisted on the expiration of its three years' term, and served until the close of the war. Its losses exceeded those of any company Danbury sent to the war. Eleven of its members were killed outright, twenty-seven were wounded, of whom six died from the effects of wounds and twenty-one died with disease, of which number six died in the Andersonville prison. The company entered the army with one hundred and five men and received sixty-three recruits.

"On the 24th of August another company was formed. There has always been much that was mysterious surrounding this organization. It has no record, and not even its officers are fully known. No trace of the company is in the possession of the State authorities. It participated in but one battle, but suffered severely. Like a gourd it grew up and went down in one day. It disbanded with considerable ostentation. In fact, the disbandment covered more ground than all its service. But one dark spot dims its glory. The scars of the wounds received in that battle are deli-

cately concealed from sight, and are only visible to the public when the survivors are discovered in swimming. The battle of Charcoal Run took place on the 24th of August, 1861.

"Immediately following this tragedy came the inception of the fifth company in Danbury's contribution to the army. In spite of the rather inauspicious fact that the organizer was an enterprising undertaker, the formation of the company went rapidly forward, and under almost as great a strain of excitement as signalized the former enrollment.

"On the 26th of September this company left Danbury for Hartford, where it remained until the 16th of December following, when it went to the front as Company A of the Eleventh Regiment. It was commanded by Capt. George A. Southmayd. His first lieutenant was Samuel G. Bailey, and the second lieutenant Charles H. White. The company was called the Averill Rifles, the name being adopted in honor of Hon. Roger Averill. It left Danbury to go to Hartford on a national fast-day, September 26th, and returned here on Thanksgiving Day, November 28th, for the purpose of receiving a stand of colors, a gift from Governor Averill. The exercises took place in Concert Hall, where the monument now stands, and there are those here this evening who vividly remember all its details and will look back upon that November evening with peculiar sensations.

"As a part of the Eleventh Regiment the Averill Rifles participated in ten serious engagements. Chief among these were Antietam, Fredericksburg, Drury's Bluff, and before Petersburg. Its losses were ten killed or died from wounds and twenty-two wounded. Sixteen of the members died with disease, three of them while prisoners of war at Andersonville. The company was the largest from Danbury in the service. It was originally one hundred and one strong, and during its term it received one hundred and six recruits, making the total two hundred and seven. It re-enlisted in 1864, and was mustered out in December, 1865. It met with many changes. Capt. Southmayd resigned in the summer of 1862. First Lieut. Bailey was promoted to the vacancy, and right after resigned. Second Lieut. White was promoted to his place, and resigned. The company lost these three officers within the space of two weeks. First Sergt. Henry J. McDonald became major, Second Sergt. D. B. Mansfield was made a second lieutenant, Fourth Sergt. Nathan Coriwall and Corp. George Cassidy first lieutenants. From the ranks David A. Hoag rose to be captain, John H. Sniffin to be first lieutenant, Peter W. Ambler, Christian Quien, and Sylvester C. Platt second lieutenants. Charles Parker, a recruit, was appointed a quartermaster.

"A company of German citizens in this regiment was commanded by Capt. William Moegling, who was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and was twice wounded. From the effects of these wounds he was obliged to return home, and here he died on the 26th of October, 1864, one of the bravest of Danbury's volunteers. There were seven Danbury citizens in Capt. Moegling's company.

"The Eleventh was one of the crack regiments of Connecticut. It was always to be depended upon, and won the hearty approbation of its brigade commanders. When it appeared in New York city on its way to the front it had quite a reception, and its soldierly bearing won the praise of the city press.

"The five companies whose histories I have briefly sketched comprise the number of organizations that Danbury furnished to maintain the nation's life in that first year of the war.

"In the regiment of cavalry raised that summer there were a score of Danbury men. In fact, our town was represented in every company in the troop. There were also recruits from here in every regiment but the Second that went out of the State that year.

"On the 3d of December, 1861, Andrew Knox, of Danbury, received authority from Governor Buckingham to raise recruits for the service. He immediately began the work, and in a very short time had secured forty-five volunteers. With these he reported at Hartford for duty. They were assigned to company B of the First Heavy Artillery, which had then emerged from the Fourth Infantry. Nelson L. White was the lieutenant-colonel of this admirable regiment. Knox was made second lieutenant of the company, and was promoted shortly after to be first lieutenant. When I have occasion to write his obituary I will speak more particularly of him.

"Danbury is not considered to be specially connected with this regiment, and yet there were fifty-five residents of our town in Lieut. Knox's company, or more than there were in any company organized here with the single exception of Company K, Twenty-third Regiment. I do not include in the count those who belonged to the quota of the town and enlisted here, but simply those who had residence in Danbury.

"I cannot close this record of the year's work without a word for the newspapers of the day. There is a mournful pleasure in looking over them and pondering on their magnificent opportunities for snubbing

truth. They contain full accounts of all the battles, and one in reading the figures in the list of casualties cannot help admiring the resources of the South, whatever he may think of its policy. I dare say there were as many Southerners killed in that first year of the war as we had men fighting in all the years. I recall one case where it stated that a Union man killed *thirty-five* secessionists at one shot. It led me to believe that the rebels fought in bales like you sometimes see codfish in a grocery, and I couldn't help shuddering when I thought how thin their bodies must be. At the same time I wished that I owned that gun. Really, our government did not need one-tenth the troops it raised.

"The second year of the war, 1862, passed half away without witnessing any organizing action in Danbury. That winter will ever be known as having originated the balmy condition of affairs along the course of the Potomac. All that time the announcement of 'All quiet along the Potomac' was new and fresh, and gave quite a charm to current literature.

"Occasionally there was a descent upon the village of some recruiting-agent with his dazzling prospectus. People were getting used to the war and all that followed it possible for them to know, and even the Danbury horse patiently submitted to banners and drums.

"In the summer of 1862 there was a call for three hundred thousand more troops, to serve for three years, and Danbury again bestirred herself to gather her sons and send them forth to the fight. There was a public meeting in Concert Hall one July evening. It was a notable gathering in that it had a live Governor to address it, and a live lieutenant-governor to preside over it. Governor Buckingham, the noble hero, was here that night, and Lieut.-Gov. Averill was called to the chair. Both of them made addresses which were appeals that stirred the ardor of Danbury as it had not been stirred since the Bull Run disaster.

"It was a tremendous meeting,—the biggest yet held. A large number could not gain admittance to the hall. The building was full. It is said there were over a thousand persons in there that night. You who remember the old hall will agree with me that the ushers must have had years of experience in boxing sardines. When the speaking was over there was a call for volunteers. A tall man went forward. He had the typical military figure,—tall, slim, straight. He wrote his name on the paper presented. It was the first name, and was read to the audience. It was that of James E. Moore. The announcement of this name was received with a storm of applause. Little did he who wrote it, or those who cheered it, anticipate the tragedy that a year later was to quench his life. Other names rapidly followed, and the first step for the formation of the Wildman Guards was taken. The name was adopted in honor of our fellow-citizen, Frederick S. Wildman. The command thus started soon became a full company, and took the designation of 'C' in the Seventeenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, then being raised by this county, and the only distinctively Fairfield County regiment recruited. Its headquarters were at Bridgeport. On the 28th of August it was mustered into the United States service, and on the 3d of September it left the State for the front.

"Capt. James E. Moore was the commander of this company. The first lieutenant was Wilton H. Daniels. The second lieutenant was Henry Quien. The company numbered one hundred and two on leaving the State. During its term of service it received seven recruits, making its total number one hundred and nine. Its battles were not many, but its record shows that it made the most of its opportunities. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, where it served until after the battle of Gettysburg, when it was transferred to the Department of the South and did duty before Charleston and in Florida. The Danbury company first came under fire at Chancellorsville, where it had one member fatally wounded and two less seriously. Its second engagement was Gettysburg. Here its experience was most bitter. Its loss in that fight was the most serious sustained by any Danbury company in any one engagement fought. If I recollect aright, the company went into the battle with forty-four members. Of these eleven were killed outright or died shortly from the effects of wounds. Eleven were otherwise wounded and eleven were captured, leaving eleven survivors. On that field the brave captain gave up his life, and three of his sergeants perished with him. The company's casualties during its three years of service were twelve killed outright or fatally wounded, twelve otherwise wounded, and seven died of disease. There were but few promotions. Both lieutenants, Daniels and Quien, became captain of the company, the former resigning in March, 1864. Sergt. William L. Daniels was made first lieutenant.

"The adjutant-general of the State, in his report of the services of the Connecticut troops, speaks in the following distinctive terms of the Seventeenth:

"Thus ended the honorable service of a regiment the superior of

which in intelligence, *morale*, courage, and endurance was not found in the army. The commonwealth of Connecticut will ever cherish the memory of its dead and honor its living."

"The Fifteenth Regiment went into the service at the same time with the Seventeenth. The late Dr. E. F. Hendrick was an assistant surgeon in this regiment, which had fifteen of our citizens. One of these was Charles S. Gray, who entered the service as a sergeant and was promoted to be second lieutenant.

"In September, 1862, Danbury completed her last organizations for the war. These were two companies enlisted for a term of nine months. Both companies were recruited for the Twenty-third Regiment. Each contained eighty-three members. The first was Company B. Its captain was James H. Jenkins. The first lieutenant was the lamented Frederick Starr, who was fatally wounded in the battle of La Fourche, La. The second lieutenant was William B. Betts, who was promoted to be first lieutenant on the death of Starr. Sergt. Henry I. Smith became second lieutenant. The company's loss in the service were two from wounds and three from disease.

"The second company was mustered in as Company K. It was commanded by Capt. Samuel G. Bailey. The first lieutenant was Edwin H. Nearing, and the second George Quien. The Quiens may be called a family of officers. All its available force, three sons, went into the service, and all were officers. The casualties of Company K were the capture of Capt. Bailey and the deaths from disease of four members.

"The regiment served in Louisiana and faithfully discharged the duties assigned to it. Samuel Gregory was the adjutant and Eli Ferry the sergeant-major of the regiment.

"I have here prepared a table which shows the strength and the loss of Danbury in the war for the Union. Although our village had organizations in but seven of the thirty regiments from the State, it had representatives in nearly all of them. In this table is given the strength of the Danbury companies and the number of Danburians in other companies of the same regiments:

Regiment.	Danbury Co.	Other Cos.	Total.	Wounded.	Killed.
1st.....	78	1	79		
3d.....	77	2	79		1
3d I. L. Bat.....	...	2	...	1	
1st Cav.....	...	38	...		
1st H. Artillery.....	...	85	...	2	
2d " ".....	...	12	...	1	2
5th.....	165	8	173	19	6
6th.....	...	47	...	6	4
7th.....	168	36	204	23	19
8th.....	...	18	...		
9th.....	...	12	...		
10th*.....	...	3	...		
11th.....	207	21	228	22	10
12th.....	...	21	...		
13th.....	...	5	...		
14th.....	...	4	...		
15th.....	...	15	...		
17th.....	109	19	128	12	12
20th.....	...	3†	...		
23d.....	166	15	181	...	2
24th‡.....	...	1	...		
29th Colored.....	...	23	...		
30th ".....	...	1	...		
Total.....	970	390	1360	91	56

"This shows that Danbury had six companies in the army whose total membership was 970. In other companies were 390 of her citizens, making a grand total of 1360, or *nearly one-sixth of her population*. Of these 56 were killed, 91 were wounded, and 89 died of disease, the total of casualties being one-sixth of the contribution.

"This is the record over which Danbury exults while it mourns. In all the towns of this suffering, enduring, brave little State there is none that presents a grander record than this. From the hour when the shame put on Sumter thrilled her loyal heart, she never faltered in the way once set before her. There can no one now or in the future yet to come, however distant it may grow, lay the finger of reproach upon our dear old mother, or say that in aught pertaining to the welfare of her own or of the land she so dearly loves her loyalty had lacking.

"From out the tears that fall for those who in the shock of battle went the royal road to death she looks with grateful pride upon the work so bravely, so nobly wrought, and lays thereon her earnest benediction."

* Sergt. S. L. White was made captain of Company D. He died of wounds.

† All deserted.

‡ Dr. Warren of Danbury, surgeon.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following record of those who enlisted in the war of the Rebellion from this town is taken from the "Catalogue of Connecticut Volunteer Organizations," which was prepared from the records in the office of the adjutant-general:

E. E. Wildman, captain Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 J. D. Stevens, first lieutenant Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 J. W. Bussing, second lieutenant Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 Andrew Knox, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 Milo Dickens, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 William Moegling, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 S. L. Pettit, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 G. B. Allen, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 E. S. Davis, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 Alexander Kallman, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 E. H. Dunn, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 G. Foot, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 John Allen, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 Charles H. Anderson, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 John Bogardus, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 C. H. Boerum, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 James Blizard, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. May 9, 1861.
 William Blizard, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. June 10, 1861.
 T. F. Bussing, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 James Bradley, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 Aaron H. Byington, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 George W. Banker, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 Charles A. Benger, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 H. E. Buckingham, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 W. K. Cowan, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 L. B. Clark, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 W. R. Doane, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 J. L. Day, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 E. H. Day, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 J. S. Dunning, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 Ezekiel Eaton, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 T. C. Fieldstone, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 C. Grimm, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 C. A. Gordon, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 W. H. Gibbs, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 C. W. Hilbrandt, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 W. O. Hoyt, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 W. P. Hoyt, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 D. B. Hoyt, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 Alfred H. Hoddinott, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 Otto Hagement, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 James Howath, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 E. P. Jennings, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 James Martin, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.

Horace Purdy, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 F. W. Platt, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 Joseph W. Raymond, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 J. R. Ross, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 T. Ross, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 G. S. Smith, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 Elson J. Smith, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 B. F. Skinner, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 D. Sloan, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 G. Scott, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 Lewis Shack, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 Eli D. Seeley, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 A. Staples, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 G. Sears, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 J. H. Taylor, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 D. A. Yeats, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 E. L. Wildman, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.
 John Waters, Co. E, 1st Regt.; must. April 19, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.

Company C.

Seth J. Crosby, must. April 22, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Company B.

Measner, Herman, must. May 11, 1861; disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Company C.

(*Mustered into service May 14, 1861.*)

James E. Moore, captain; disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Samuel G. Bailey, first lieutenant; disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Charles H. Hoyt, second lieutenant; res. June 10, 1861.
 Frederick W. Jackson, sergeant; pro. to second lieutenant; disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Walter C. Sparks, sergeant; disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Henry C. White, sergeant; disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 John R. Marsh, sergeant; killed in battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861.
 Eben L. Barnum, corporal; disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Seneca Edgett, corporal; disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Milton H. Daniels, corporal; disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Henry O. Leach, corporal; disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Armstrong, Samuel B., disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Dauchy, Robert S., disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Davis, William H., disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Divenny, Owen, disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Ely, John G., disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Foley, Patrick, disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Gray, John, disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Hall, William, disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Hale, Minot, disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Horan, Thomas, disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Hoyt, Edgar H., disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Jackson, William.
 Keeney, John, disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Keeney, Thomas, disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Lee, James E., disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Loudon, George, disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Mansfield, David B., disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Moore, John, disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Monroe, Alsop L., disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Moffatt, Abram, disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 McKey, Thomas, disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 McAvoys, Lawrence, disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 McGowan, Michael, disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Osborne, Lewis W., disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Pratt, David J., disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Quien, Henry, disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Rourke, Philip, disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Raymond, Amos, disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Rogers, Isaac B., disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Rooney, Thaddy, disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Sherman, Beuett, disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Taylor, James B., disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Taylor, William H., disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Warren, Edward S., disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Wilson, Harvey, disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Woodruff, Charles H., disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Young, George B., disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY, CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Keyes, William, must. Dec. 19, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
 Larkin, John, must. Dec. 16, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
 Lee, George, must. Dec. 16, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
 Lynch, John, must. Dec. 29, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
 Mack, James, must. Sept. 10, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
 Malone, James, must. March 7, 1865; not taken up on rolls.
 Stokes, Percival, must. Dec. 22, 1864; not taken up on rolls.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Company B.

Samuel Flight, must. Dec. 2, 1861; disch. Nov. 2, 1864.
 John Dooley, must. Aug. 20, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.

Company C.

D. W. Knowles, must. Dec. 9, 1861; disch. Jan. 23, 1863.
 J. D. Bennett, must. Dec. 16, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
 Wm. Miller, must. Dec. 16, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
 Charles Middleton, must. Dec. 16, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
 W. L. Munson, must. Jan. 8, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.

Company D.

C. Wood, must. Nov. 2, 1861; must. out June 20, 1862.
 Joseph Williman, must. Dec. 5, 1861; must. out Sept. 13, 1862.

Company F.

George McFern, must. Dec. 11, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.

Company G.

Henry Wells, must. Sept. 10, 1864; pro. capt. March 16, 1865.

Company H.

C. H. Jennings, must. Dec. 14, 1865; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.

Company I.

H. B. Perry, must. Dec. 21, 1863; must. out June 23, 1865.
 J. C. Thomson, must. Dec. 21, 1863; must. out July 18, 1865.
 William H. Moore, must. Dec. 18, 1864.
 James Russell, must. Dec. 24, 1863.

Company L.

C. H. Benedict, must. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
 Henry Foster, must. April 7, 1865; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
 William Pendlly, must. Jan. 5, 1864; died Oct. 12, 1864.
 F. Thomson, must. Jan. 3, 1865; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
 Solouou Wheeler, must. Dec. 18, 1863; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.

Company M.

S. Zoppi, must. Aug. 26, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
 William Adams, must. Nov. 27, 1863.
 James Agnew, must. Dec. 21, 1864.
 John P. Boyes, must. Dec. 19, 1864.
 Thomas Feeney, must. Sept. 10, 1864.
 J. Hill, must. Dec. 16, 1864.
 William Johnson, must. Dec. 16, 1864.
 John Larkins, must. Dec. 16, 1864.
 James Mack, must. Sept. 10, 1864.
 John Maloney, must. March 7, 1865.
 John Willoughby, must. Dec. 16, 1864.

THIRD BATTERY.

M. Haviland, must. Sept. 7, 1864; must. out June 23, 1865.

FIRST ARTILLERY.

Nelson L. White, lieutenant-colonel; must. May 23, 1861; must. out Nov. 19, 1864.
 Eli F. Heudrick, second assistant-surgeon; appointed Sept. 3, 1862; trans. to Fifteenth Regt., Jan. 5, 1863.

Company B.

Andrew Knox, second lieutenant; must. May 12, 1862; pro. to first lieutenant, May 23, 1862; must. out March 15, 1865.

Anderson, Charles H., must. Feb. 4, 1862; disch. Feb. 13, 1865, at expiration of term.

Andrews, Daniel N., must. Feb. 11, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 12, 1864; disch. for disability, Sept. 2, 1865.

Beudict, Granville W., must. Jan. 22, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 18, 1862.

Brown, Robert, must. Jan. 22, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 5, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.

Dickens, Milo, must. Feb. 4, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 5, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.

Hefren, Thomas, must. Feb. 11, 1862; disch. for disability, April 1, 1862, at Fort Richardson, Va.

Jenkins, Ichabod E., must. Jan. 22, 1862; disch. Feb. 13, 1865, at expiration of term.

Keeler, George D., must. March 11, 1862; disch. for disability, July 18, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

McDermott, James, must. Feb. 4, 1862; disch. Feb. 13, 1865, at expiration of term.

McDermott, Charles, must. March 4, 1862; disch. March 13, 1865, at expiration of term.

Muldoon, James, must. Jan. 22, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 5, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.

O'Rourke, Philip, must. Feb. 4, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 5, 1864.

Potter, William R., must. March 11, 1862; died March 30, 1862, at Fort Richardson, Va.

Pettit, Samuel M., must. Feb. 4, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 5, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.

Roff, George N., must. Feb. 5, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 5, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.

Rooney, Thaddets, must. Feb. 4, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 5, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.

Scott, Grandison, must. March 11, 1862; disch. March 13, 1865, at expiration of term.

Sherman, Thomas G., must. Feb. 25, 1862; died Aug. 1, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.

Smith, Alson J., must. Feb. 4, 1862; disch. for disability, Sept. 2, 1862, at Hartford, Conn.

Sparks, Walter C., must. Feb. 4, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 5, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.

Sweeney, John, must. Feb. 4, 1862; disch. Feb. 13, 1865, at expiration of term.

Shepard, Charles, must. Jan. 22, 1862; disch. for disability, April 1, 1862, at Fort Richardson, Va.

Tillotson, William, must. Feb. 25, 1862; disch. March 13, 1865, at expiration of term.

Wood, Hiram, must. Feb. 11, 1862; disch. for disability, April 1, 1862, at Fort Richardson, Va.

Wood, George L., must. Jan. 22, 1862; disch. for disability, April 1, 1862, at Fort Richardson, Va.

Allen, John, must. Sept. 5, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Bevans, George, must. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, at Richmond, Va.

Blissard, Francis, must. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, at Richmond, Va.

Costello, Michael, must. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, at Richmond, Va.

Crowfoot, Ebenezer P., must. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Daniels, Henry L., must. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, at Richmond, Va.

Fenning, James, must. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.

Hickock, William F., must. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.

Haviland, Daniel, must. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. Jan. 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, Richmond.

Hoddinott, Alfred H., must. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, Richmond.

Hoyt, Daniel J., must. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, Richmond.

Hefren, Thomas, must. Sept. 8, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, Richmond.

Lowery, Francis, must. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, Richmond.

Lee, Robert G., must. Sept. 12, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, Richmond.

McKay, Daniel, must. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, Richmond.
 McKay, Thomas, must. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, Richmond.
 Mager, Lopold, must. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, Richmond.
 Parsons, David, must. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, Richmond.
 Stoker, Henry, must. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, Richmond.
 Sherman, Bennett, must. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, Richmond.
 Sirrine, Elisha A., must. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, Richmond.
 Wildman, William, must. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, Richmond.
 Waterman, Charles D., must. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, Richmond.
 Waterman, Harrison, must. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, Richmond.
 Wilson, Albert R., must. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865, by order Secretary of War, Richmond.

Company D.

D. B. DeForest, must. Jan. 1, 1864; died Feb. 23, 1864.
 William Harris, must. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.

Company E.

James Kain, must. Jan. 5, 1864; died Jan. 17, 1864.

Company F.

Henry Brown, must. Aug. 17, 1864; must. out Sept. 5, 1865.
 J. Fitzsimmon, must. July 5, 1864.

Company H.

Ira Buckley, must. Dec. 14, 1863; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
 C. Sirrine, must. Dec. 5, 1863; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.

Company I.

Bartram, George C., must. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
 Croal, John, must. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. for disability, June 23, 1865, New Haven, Conn.
 Curry, Jeremiah, must. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865, by order of War Department.
 Ferry, John, must. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
 Hoyt, Amos L., must. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
 McCoy, James, must. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
 Mooney, William, must. Aug. 24, 1864.
 Robinson, Thomas G., must. Oct. 3, 1863; disch. for disability, Feb. 11, 1864, Fort Richardson.
 Scollin, Francis, must. Sept. 7, 1864; wounded April 2, 1865; disch. June 30, 1865, by order of War Department.
 Strail, George, must. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865, by order of War Department.
 Veah, Henry B., must. Jan. 5, 1865; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
 Wilson, Chas. H., must. Jan. 5, 1865; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
 H. Scollin, must. May 23, 1861; disch. May 22, 1864.

Company L.

J. Acker, must. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. Sept. 25, 1865.

SECOND ARTILLERY.

Company D.

F. Hawley, must. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. Oct. 3, 1864.

Company M.

S. T. Wheeler, must. Feb. 8, 1864; wounded and must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
 John Hender, must. Sept. 14, 1864.
 Benedict, John F., must. March 5, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 5, 1864; wounded; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
 Hawley, Miram B., must. Feb. 4, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 5, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.

Comes, George C., must. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.

Comes, Kens, must. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.

Richardson, Frederick, must. Sept. 1, 1864; died June 4, 1864, at Regimental Hospital, Fort Drury, Va.

Ryan, John, must. Jan. 5, 1864; in hospital at New Haven, March 30, 1864.

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Company A.

William C. Bennett, first assistant-surgeon; must. July 23, 1861; pro. to surgeon; disch. June 28, 1863.

Henry Burton Stone, captain; must. July 22, 1861; pro. to lieutenant-colonel; died Jan. 20, 1863, of wounds received at Cedar Mountain.

James A. Betts, Jr., first lieutenant; must. July 22, 1861; pro. to lieutenant-colonel.

William A. Daniels, second lieutenant; must. July 22, 1861; pro. to first lieutenant; wounded July 20, 1864; must. out Oct. 21, 1864.

Theodore H. Dibble, sergeant; must. July 22, 1861; pro. to captain; must. out July 20, 1864, at expiration of term.

Ed. K. Carley, sergeant; must. July 22, 1861; pro. to quartermaster must. out July 19, 1865, Alexandria, Va.

George N. Raymond, sergeant; must. July 22, 1861; pro. to first lieutenant; must. out.

James Stewart, Jr., sergeant; must. July 22, 1861; wounded June 22, 1864; pro. to captain; must. out July 19, 1865.

John O. Shufeldt, sergeant; must. July 22, 1861; wounded Aug. 9, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 29, 1862.

Daniel Odell, corporal; must. July 22, 1861; disch. July 22, 1864, at expiration of term.

Edgar A. Stratton, corporal; must. July 22, 1861; pro. to first lieutenant; must. out Nov. 1, 1864, at expiration of term.

James L. Conklin, musician; must. July 22, 1861; disch. for disability, April 6, 1863, Stafford Court-House, Va.

Martin C. Vancor, wagoner; must. July 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 18, 1862, Washington, D. C.

Anson, Charles H., must. July 22, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 21, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.

Atlakeskey, Theodoro J., must. July 22, 1861; disch. July 22, 1864, at expiration of term.

Bradley, George A., must. July 22, 1861; wounded Aug. 9, 1862; re-enl. Dec. 21, 1863; must. out June 12, 1865.

Byers, James, must. July 22, 1861; killed at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.

Croft, Horace S., must. July 22, 1861.

Drew, Robert N., must. July 22, 1861; re-enl. in Co. F, First Cavalry.

Durant, Charles H., must. July 22, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 21, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.

Johnson, Gilbert N., must. July 22, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 21, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.

James, Thomas A., must. July 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 24, 1863, Washington, D. C.

Loomis, George B., must. July 22, 1861; wounded Aug. 9, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 5, 1862, at Frederick, Md.

Leach, Isaac K., must. July 22, 1861; wounded Aug. 9, 1862; disch. for disability, March 30, 1863, Philadelphia, Pa.

Patch, William H., must. July 22, 1861; disch. July 21, 1864, at expiration of term.

Smith, George C., must. July 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 14, 1862, Frederick, Md.

Sloan, Oliver, must. July 22, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 21, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.

Scott, George, must. July 22, 1861; disch. for disability, June 13, 1862, Winchester, Va.

Sullivan, James, must. July 22, 1861.

Wildman, F. M., must. July 22, 1861; disch. for disability, July 27, 1861, Hartford, Conn.

Wiseman, Daniel, must. Jan. 9, 1865.

Joseph Farrell, must. Dec. 16, 1864.

Henry Russell, must. Dec. 19, 1864.

T. Mooney, must. Dec. 19, 1864.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Company C.

Adams, William, must. Feb. 9, 1865; must. out Aug. 21, 1865.

Belchoner, Christopher, must. Oct. 22, 1863; killed May 20, 1864, Drury's Bluff, Va.

Baron, Charles, must. Feb. 20, 1865; must. out Aug. 21, 1865, New Haven, Conn.

Lauffer, Randolph, must. Oct. 22, 1863; died Jan. 22, 1865, Salisbury, N. C.
Mohr, William, must. Oct. 22, 1863; disch. for disability, May 22, 1865, New Haven, Conn.

Mulle, Augustus, must. Aug. 22, 1863; must. out June 20, 1865, Smithville, N. C.

Muller, Charles, must. Aug. 1, 1863.

Palmer, John, must. June 11, 1865; must. out Aug. 21, 1865.

Vogel, George, must. Oct. 22, 1863; missing May 16, 1864, Drury's Bluff, Va.

Company D.

Berry, Henry C., must. Oct. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 21, 1865, New Haven, Conn.

Bradley, James, must. Oct. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 21, 1865, New Haven, Conn.

Bruce, James, must. Oct. 22, 1863.

Samuel Le Broeg, must. Oct. 22, 1863; died Jan. 3, 1864.

Company E.

James Wagoner, must. Oct. 23, 1863; disch. June 8, 1864.

John Dolson, must. Oct. 27, 1863; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.

Company G.

Patrick McGee, must. Oct. 17, 1863; wounded; must. out Aug. 21, 1865.

Company H.

Charles Borsal, must. Oct. 16, 1863.

Charles Graham, must. Oct. 23, 1863; died Sept. 7, 1864.

Peter Miller, must. Oct. 16, 1863; died at Andersonville, Aug. 24, 1864.

Company I.

Morris, Theodore, corporal; must. Sept. 5, 1861; died July 12, 1862, Beaufort, S. C.

Henge, Frank, must. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Sept. 19, 1864, at expiration of term.

Hoyt, George H., must. Feb. 27, 1864; must. out Aug. 21, 1865, New Haven, Conn.

McCarty, Dennis, must. Oct. 27, 1863; must. out Aug. 21, 1865, New Haven, Conn.

Pawtwise, Jacob, must. Oct. 16, 1863; wounded Aug. 16, 1864; must. out Aug. 21, 1865, New Haven, Conn.

Purdy, William B., must. Feb. 27, 1864; must. out Aug. 21, 1865, New Haven, Conn.

Salar, William, must. Oct. 12, 1863; wounded Aug. 14, 1864; must. out Aug. 21, 1865.

Company K.

N. Weiss, must. Dec. 16, 1863; killed Aug. 16, 1864.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company D.

Benjamin F. Skinner, captain; must. Sept. 5, 1861; res. Feb. 29, 1864.

Theodore C. Wildman, sergeant; must. Sept. 5, 1861; pro. first lieutenant July 4, 1863; disch. Oct. 26, 1864.

Henry J. Broas, sergeant; must. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864, at expiration of term.

Augustus Staples, sergeant; must. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864, at expiration of term.

William Turnbull, corporal; must. Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to Inv. Corps, April 13, 1864.

Eli D. Seeley, corporal; must. Sept. 5, 1861; died March 12, 1864, New Haven, Conn.

Darius A. Veali, corporal; must. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 22, 1863; killed May 14, 1864.

Charles Gordon, corporal; must. Sept. 5, 1861; wounded June 14, 1862; enl. 1st U. S. Art., Dec. 12, 1862.

Lewis A. Wygant, corporal; must. Sept. 5, 1861; died Aug. 4, 1862, Hilton Head, S. C.

Alexander, Thomas T., must. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Dec. 12, 1863, at expiration of term.

Allen, James L., must. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 22, 1863; died of wounds, July 12, 1864.

Armstrong, Samuel P., must. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 22, 1863; died of wounds, Jan. 1, 1865, Annapolis.

Banker, George W., must. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 22, 1863; died of wounds, July 20, 1865.

Bevens, Charles H., must. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 22, 1863; died of wounds, July 20, 1865.

Broas, Francis E., must. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 22, 1863; died of wounds, July 20, 1865.

Collomore, Warren, must. Sept. 5, 1861; died Aug. 6, 1862, Hilton Head, S. C.

Crofut, William, must. Sept. 5, 1861; killed at James Island, S. C., June 14, 1866.

Divenny, Owen, must. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 22, 1862; must. out July 20, 1865.

Eaton, Joseph, must. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864, at expiration of term.

Fairchild, Jerome, must. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

Hall, Seeley, must. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

Hall, William H., must. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

Holmes, John T., must. Sept. 5, 1861; wounded; died June 29, 1862, Charleston, S. C.

Jones, Leonard, must. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. and trans. to U. S. Navy, April 28, 1864.

Jackson, Edwin, must. Sept. 5, 1861; died March 21, 1864, Bedloe's Island, N. Y.

Lessey, William H., must. Dec. 22, 1862; died Oct. 19, 1864, Florence, S. C.

Lahey, John, must. Sept. 5, 1861; wounded June 14, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 12, 1862.

Mehan, Charles F., must. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

Mehan, Jas., must. Sept. 5, 1861; must. out July 20, 1865, Goldsboro', N. C.

Martin, James, must. Sept. 5, 1861.

Martin, Lewis, must. Sept. 5, 1861.

Mildem, John, must. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. and killed at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.

Nash, Frank R., must. Sept. 5, 1861; must. out May 22, 1865, Hartford, Conn.

Parke, Henry, must. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864, at expiration of term.

Shelton, Daniel R., must. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. and killed at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.

Veali, Wheeler J., must. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 22, 1863; wounded; must. out July 20, 1865.

Waterman, George B., must. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 22, 1863; wounded; must. out July 20, 1865.

Waterman, Joseph, must. Sept. 5, 1861; died of wounds, July 16, 1862.

Webb, George, must. Sept. 5, 1861; wounded June 14, 1862; re-enlisted; must. out July 20, 1865.

Webb, William F., must. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out June 19, 1865.

Guireppe, T., must. Oct. 10, 1863; wounded June 17, 1864; must. out July 20, 1865.

Boyle, J., must. Oct. 24, 1863; trans. to Navy, April 28, 1864.

Jamson, Charles, must. Oct. 21, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., April 26, 1864.

King, Joseph, must. Feb. 15, 1864; must. out July 28, 1865.

McCarson, J., must. Oct. 28, 1863.

Tecomey, S., must. Oct. 20, 1863; wounded; must. out July 20, 1865.

Company F.

H. Bondois, must. Oct. 24, 1863; wounded; must. out July 20, 1865.

J. Petit, must. Oct. 27, 1863; wounded; must. out July 20, 1865.

S. Rieciardi, must. Oct. 27, 1863; died Oct. 29, 1864.

R. Schlinedhauser, must. Oct. 20, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

Company A.

J. Brown, must. Oct. 24, 1863; trans. to Navy.

William Brien, must. Oct. 28, 1863; trans. to Navy.

John O. Berg, must. out Oct. 28, 1863; disch. July 16, 1865.

E. Fischers, must. Oct. 27, 1863.

R. A. Wanshaff, must. Oct. 23, 1863; killed Oct. 13, 1864.

Company B.

P. Kelley, must. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out June 5, 1865.

Company G.

W. H. Coley, must. Sept. 7, 1861; died June 22, 1864.

H. Boysen, must. Oct. 28, 1863; trans. to Navy, April 22, 1864.

T. Wallest, must. Oct. 24, 1863; trans. to Navy, April 27, 1864.

Company II.

L. Strauss, must. Oct. 24, 1863.
James Sullivan, must. Oct. 24, 1863; trans. to Navy, April 28, 1864.
Thomas Sullivan, must. Oct. 24, 1863; trans. to Navy, April 28, 1864.
J. P. Thompson, must. Oct. 24, 1863; must. out May 31, 1865.

Company I.

George Buyer, must. Oct. 24, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
W. L. Colton, must. Oct. 30, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
Edward Eagan, must. Oct. 30, 1863; wounded May 10, 1864.
William Foley, must. Oct. 24, 1863; disch. Dec. 12, 1864.
M. F. Feely, must. Oct. 23, 1863; died Aug. 6, 1864.
R. W. Patterson, must. Oct. 29, 1863; trans. to Navy, April 28, 1864.
Hugh Ward, must. Oct. 20, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

Company K.

Bethka, Charles, must. Oct. 26, 1863; killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., Jan. 2, 1864.
Brother, Henry, must. Oct. 23, 1863.
Gerold, William, must. Oct. 31, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865, Goldsboro', N. C.
Heyne, Paul, must. Oct. 26, 1863; killed June 2, 1864.
Hulen, George, must. Oct. 26, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865, Goldsboro', N. C.
Letter, Conrad, must. Oct. 27, 1863.
Rest, Theodore, must. Oct. 23, 1863; wounded May 14, 1864; must. out July 20, 1865, Goldsboro', N. C.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Company A.

George Loudon, must. Sept. 27, 1861; must. out Dec. 3, 1865.

Company D.

James Carpenter, must. July 14, 1864.

Company E.

J. R. Semmons, must. Sept. 25, 1861; died Nov. 10, 1862.

Company F.

F. Gurtman, must. July 27, 1864.

Company G.

William McDougal, must. July 20, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.

Company H.

N. E. Hickok, must. Oct. 2, 1861; captured Oct. 29, 1864.
A. Van Warner, must. Aug. 16, 1864; captured Sept. 18, 1864.
Seymore, George W., must. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 18, 1862, N. Y.
Comb, Sylvanus C., must. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 7, 1862.
Millard, John C., must. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Sept. 22, 1864, at expiration of term.
Raymond, Henry, must. Sept. 23, 1861; died March 18, 1862, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Henry, William, must. July 13, 1864; must. out Aug. 27, 1865, Fortress Monroe, Va.
Thomas Connor, must. Sept. 27, 1861; pro. to 2d licent., March 3, 1865.
P. Shaughness, must. Oct. 30, 1861; died Aug. 14, 1862.
E. Murray, must. Oct. 30, 1861; disch. April 8, 1862.
E. Murphy, must. Oct. 30, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1865.
J. I. Cain, must. Nov. 25, 1861; died April 2, 1864.

Company I.

Frederick, W. Jackson, captain; must. Sept. 21, 1861; res. May 5, 1862.
Taylor, Henry H., must. Sept. 21, 1861; died Jan. 12, 1862, Annapolis, Md.
Boemin, Charles A., must. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, at expiration of term.
McKay, John, must. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 6, 1863, Frederick City.
Pratt, Joshua, must. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. June 11, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.

Company K.

Hart, Thomas, must. Dec. 2, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 6, 1864; trans. to Co. D; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
Dikeman, George S., must. March 26, 1862; died Aug. 21, 1862, on board steamer.

Patchen, Charles T., must. April 1, 1862; died Sept. 10, 1862, New Orleans.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company A.

George A. Southmayd, captain; com. Nov. 27, 1861; res. July 18, 1862.
Samuel G. Bailey, first lieutenant; must. Nov. 27, 1861; pro. captain; res. Aug. 2, 1862.
Charles H. White, second lieutenant; com. Nov. 28, 1861; pro. first lieutenant; res. July 27, 1865.
Henry J. McDonald, sergeant; must. Nov. 27, 1861; wounded; pro. major; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
David B. Mansfield, sergeant; must. Nov. 24, 1861; re-enlisted; wounded; pro. second lieutenant; disch. April 25, 1865.
Irving Stevens, sergeant; must. Nov. 24, 1861; wounded; disch. for disability, Dec. 3, 1862, Hartford, Conn.
Ira Taylor, must. Nov. 24, 1861; re-enlisted; wounded May 14, 1862; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
Christian G. Post, must. Nov. 24, 1861.
Franklin Clark, must. Nov. 24, 1861; wounded; disch. Oct. 23, 1864, at expiration of term.
Sylvester C. Platt, must. Nov. 24, 1861; re-enlisted; pro. to second lieutenant; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
Edwin Babbitt, must. Nov. 24, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 13, 1864; must. out Dec. 31, 1865.
Ambler, Peter W., must. Nov. 24, 1861; re-enlisted; pro. to second lieutenant; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
Bassett, Frederick, must. Nov. 24, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
Bassett, Samuel, must. Nov. 24, 1861; wounded May 4, 1863; disch. Nov. 26, 1864, at expiration of term.
Beardslee, John B., must. Nov. 24, 1861; re-enlisted; must. out Dec. 21, 1865, City Point, Va.
Bradley, Philo P., must. Nov. 27, 1861; re-enlisted; must. out Dec. 21, 1865, City Point, Va.
Burns, Edward, must. Nov. 20, 1861; disch. to enl. in U. S. Army, Oct. 24, 1862.
Carley, Lewis, must. Nov. 24, 1861; re-enlisted; must. out Dec. 21, 1865, City Point, Va.
Conbey, James, must. Nov. 24, 1861; re-enlisted; must. out Dec. 21, 1865, City Point, Va.
Confroy, Edward, must. Nov. 14, 1861; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 19, 1862.
Crittenden, Romeo, must. Nov. 20, 1861.
Case, John, must. Nov. 14, 1861.
Curtis, Edward, must. Nov. 27, 1861; trans. to Inv. Corps; disch. Aug. 14, 1865.
Fields, Elijah, must. Nov. 24, 1861; disch. for disability, Aug. 8, 1862.
Foley, Thomas, must. Nov. 14, 1861; re-enlisted; must. out Dec. 21, 1865, City Point, Va.
Foote, Grandison, must. Nov. 20, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. July 6, 1865, Manchester, Va.
Green, Patrick, must. Oct. 24, 1861; re-enl. June 1, 1864; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
Hamilton, William H., must. Oct. 24, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
Hawley, Isaac H., must. Oct. 24, 1861.
Hawkins, John, must. Oct. 24, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 14, 1863; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
Hoyt, Edgar A., must. Nov. 14, 1861; disch. for disability, May 29, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.
Hoyt, William F., must. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 27, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.
Inrd, Henry E., must. Oct. 24, 1861; disch. for disability, March 10, 1863, at Hartford, Conn.
Leach, William, must. Oct. 24, 1861; disch. for disability, Aug. 9, 1862.
Mollory, Prentice A., must. Oct. 24, 1861; disch. for disability, Sept. 28, 1862.
Mollory, Joseph B., must. Oct. 24, 1861; re-enlisted; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
Mantz, William, must. Nov. 20, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; died Feb. 28, 1864.
Melvin, James, must. Oct. 24, 1861; disch. to enl. in U. S. Army, Oct. 24, 1862.
Milson, William, must. Nov. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at expiration of term.

Morgan, Orlando, must. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 4, 1862.
McGunness, P. M. E., must. Oct. 24, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 18, 1862, Washington, D. C.

McJohn, John, must. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. for disability, May 8, 1863, at Old Point, Va.

Quien, Christian, must. Oct. 24, 1861; re-enlisted; wounded; must. out June 10, 1865.

Robertson, Aaron, must. Nov. 27, 1861; re-enlisted; died Feb. 26, 1864.

Rockwell, Lorenzo D., must. Oct. 24, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 5, 1863, Washington, D. C.

Sands, James, must. Oct. 24, 1861; re-enlisted; wounded; must. out June 10, 1865.

Smith, Russell, must. Oct. 24, 1861; trans. to Inv. Corps, July 1, 1863.

Sniffins, John, must. Nov. 23, 1861; pro. to first lieutenant.

Stevens, Asa, must. Oct. 24, 1861.

Stevens, Edward, must. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 10, 1863.

Thompson, John C., must. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. for disability, May 29, 1862.

Walker, Edward, must. Oct. 24, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 13, 1863; died at Andersonville.

Wheeler, Solomon R., must. Oct. 24, 1861; disch. to enl. in U. S. Army, Oct. 24, 1862.

White, Cyrus N., must. Nov. 14, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 27, 1863, at New Haven, Conn.

Michael Coyle, must. Jan. 21, 1864; wounded; must. out Dec. 21, 1861.

Wm. Dikeman, must. Jan. 5, 1864; died Aug. 7, 1864.

P. D. Fagan, must. Jan. 20, 1864; died Nov. 28, 1864.

John Fay, must. Feb. 16, 1864; killed June 3, 1864.

H. Howley, must. Feb. 9, 1864; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.

S. Hamilton, must. Feb. 9, 1864; wounded; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.

Hugh Lynch, must. March 15, 1864; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.

Charles Wooster, must. Feb. 16, 1864; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.

Company C.

A. Bergman, must. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. March 26, 1864.

O. Ermisch, must. Dec. 2, 1861; died March 21, 1862.

John Rooney, must. Dec. 2, 1861; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.

P. Simon, 1st, must. Dec. 2, 1861; disch. June 24, 1862.

P. Simon, 2d, must. Oct. 24, 1861; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.

J. Van Gal, must. Dec. 2, 1861; died Feb. 22, 1864.

John Maghr, must. Dec. 29, 1864; died Dec. 21, 1865.

Company I.

Henry A. Hull, must. Dec. 13, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 13, 1863; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.

John Penly, must. Oct. 24, 1861; disch. for disability, May 30, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.

M. Kruszynskek, must. Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to captain; disch. May 25, 1865; wounded.

E. H. Barnum, must. Dec. 3, 1861; disch. Aug. 8, 1862.

S. S. Germans, must. Oct. 24, 1861; disch. March 30, 1863.

W. Pendleton, must. Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Aug. 8, 1862.

W. Sniffins, must. Dec. 13, 1861.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Company B.

Bevans, Frederick, must. April 5, 1864; died Feb. 4, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C.

Hoyt, William O., must. Nov. 19, 1861; captured October, 1864.

Dikman, George, must. Nov. 25, 1861; disch. Feb. 17, 1862.

Edgett, C. H., must. Nov. 19, 1861.

L. McAvoy, must. Dec. 18, 1861; must. out Aug. 19, 1865.

A. B. Platt, must. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. Feb. 17, 1862.

Peter Riley, must. Jan. 8, 1862; wounded; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

Ezra Woleman, must. Dec. 28, 1862; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

J. H. White, must. Nov. 25, 1862; disch. June 27, 1862.

George Slawson, must. March 15, 1864; disch. Oct. 3, 1864.

Company E.

G. S. Dikeman, must. Nov. 25, 1861; disch. Feb. 17, 1862.

C. H. Edgett, must. Nov. 19, 1861.

Patrick Foley, must. Nov. 28, 1861; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

L. McAvoy, must. Dec. 28, 1861; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

A. B. Platt, must. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. Feb. 17, 1862.

Peter Riley, must. Jan. 8, 1862; wounded; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

E. Waterman, must. Dec. 28, 1861; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

J. H. White, must. Nov. 25, 1861; disch. June 27, 1862.

Company F.

W. H. Waterman, must. April 27, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

Charles Albin, must. March 26, 1864.

R. Davenport, must. Jan. 7, 1865.

George Jacobs, must. Jan. 12, 1865; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.

Peter Mullin, must. Jan. 5, 1865; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.

James Slawson, must. March 24, 1864.

C. Snyder, must. Jan. 3, 1865; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company C.

J. W. Raymond, must. Feb. 10, 1862; must. out June 6, 1863.

B. T. Wilson, must. Dec. 30, 1861; disch. May 31, 1862.

Company D.

Thomas Hart, must. Dec. 16, 1864; must. out April 25, 1866.

C. O'Brien, must. Feb. 20, 1864; transferred.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company B.

John Palmer, must. Dec. 17, 1864.

John Smith, must. Dec. 17, 1864.

Thomas Slocum, must. Dec. 17, 1864.

Thomas Weaver, must. Dec. 17, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company B.

C. S. Gray, must. July 17, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant; must. out June 27, 1865.

J. H. Burwell, must. June 18, 1862; died Oct. 19, 1865.

George Barker, must. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.

S. C. Carpenter, must. July 28, 1862; must. out June 5, 1865.

William Pendly, must. July 25, 1862; disch. Feb. 4, 1863.

George R. Morgan, must. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865.

George W. Higgins, must. July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.

H. D. Burroughs, must. Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

E. E. Sanford, must. July 25, 1862; must. out June 10, 1865.

Company E.

John Clark, must. Dec. 31, 1864.

Company F.

John Brown, must. Aug. 18, 1864; must. out July 20, 1865.

Company K.

E. Bradley, must. Sept. 14, 1864; disch. April 26, 1865.

P. Kiernan, must. Jan. 10, 1865.

T. Sullivan, must. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. Oct. 29, 1864.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company B.

Dow, Charles E., must. Sept. 7, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.

Gray, Abel B., must. Aug. 24, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.

Hull, Henry S., must. Sept. 5, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.

Ives, George W., must. Sept. 5, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.

Kimmer, George A., must. Sept. 5, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.

Searles, John H., must. Sept. 5, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.

Seymour, George W., must. Aug. 15, 1864; disch. for disability, June 23, 1865.

Joshua L. Day, commissary-sergeant; must. July 16, 1862; disch. March 6, 1863.

Company C.

James E. Moore, captain; must. July 18, 1862; killed July 1, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.

Milton H. Daniels, first lieutenant; must. July 18, 1862; pro. to captain; res. March 6, 1864.

Henry Quien, second lieutenant; must. July 22, 1862; pro. to captain; disch. May 15, 1865.

William O. Dauchy, sergeant; must. Aug. 6, 1862; killed July 1, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.

- August E. Bronson, sergeant; must. July 22, 1862; died July 5, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa.
- William L. Daniels, sergeant; must. July 19, 1862; pro. to first lieutenant; must. out July 19, 1865.
- George Scott, corporal; must. July 19, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Benjamin S. White, corporal; must. July 24, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 30, 1863.
- Edward S. Warren, corporal; must. Aug. 8, 1862.
- George Dickens, corporal; must. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.
- William E. Baldwin, corporal; must. July 28, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 22, 1862.
- Lewis A. Ward, corporal; must. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Justin S. Keeler, musician; must. July 19, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Horatio G. Jenkins, musician; must. July 19, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Bailey, James M., must. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Brotherton, Charles, must. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Bronson, Orrin L., must. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out July 5, 1865, New York.
- Bussing, Frederick H., must. July 19, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 5, 1863.
- Benedict, John H., must. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded July, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 1, 1865.
- Bradley, George F., must. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out Jan. 19, 1865, New Haven, Conn.
- Bradley, David, must. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 18, 1863.
- Bradley, Lewis, must. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Bouton, John W., must. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded July, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.
- Barber, George W., must. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded July, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.
- Booth, Henry, must. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps; must. out June 26, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Curtis, William H., must. July 23, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 31, 1862.
- Clark, William A., must. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps; must. out Aug. 19, 1865.
- Clark, Samuel G., must. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. Nov. 19, 1863.
- Day, Amos C., must. July 19, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Downs, Samuel M., must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Delevan, Smith, must. Aug. 6, 1862; died July 15, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg.
- Ferren, Charles Z., must. July 23, 1862; died Jan. 21, 1863, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Fairchild, Alpheus B., must. July 28, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head.
- Feeks, Thaddeus, must. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head.
- Foot, Joseph I., must. July 23, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 15, 1864.
- Fry, Robert W., must. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head.
- Goodale, Frederick W., must. July 26, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head.
- Ganung, John, must. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head.
- Griffin, Louis B., must. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for disability, March 13, 1863.
- Humphries, William, must. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head.
- Jennings, Oscar S., must. July 22, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
- Knapp, Edgar L., must. July 19, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head.
- Kyle, James, must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head.
- Kellogg, Norman, must. July 30, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head.
- Morris, Theodoro L., must. July 31, 1862; must. out July 10, 1865, New York.
- McHugh, John, must. July 26, 1862; wounded July 13, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head.
- Otis, William F., must. July 19, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head.
- Osborn, Lewis P., must. Aug. 25, 1862; died Oct. 31, 1864, Florida.
- Purdy, George S., must. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head.
- Purdy, Daniel H., must. Aug. 14, 1862; died July 15, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg.
- Rice, Rufus S., must. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 17, 1863.
- Ryan, Patrick, must. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps, Aug. 1, 1863; must. out June 28, 1865.
- Small, Charles S., must. Aug. 14, 1862; died Oct. 1, 1862, Fort Trumbull, Conn.
- Sears, George, must. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. for disability, June 16, 1865, Jacksonville, Fla.
- Stilson, David F., must. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps, Dec. 15, 1863.
- Taylor, Richard D., must. Aug. 14, 1862; killed July 2, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.
- Warren, William H., must. July 26, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head.
- Wilcox, Charles H., must. July 23, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, Hartford, Conn.
- Wood, George L., must. July 22, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head.
- Wood, George W., must. July 19, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head.
- Wheeler, Moses A., must. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head.
- Hawley, Henry P., must. Jan. 11, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Wilcox, Arthur B., must. Jan. 11, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Company D.*
- Dikeman, George, must. March 1, 1865; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Van Amburg, M., must. Jan. 24, 1865; must. out July 19, 1865.
- Company G.*
- Obov, Bryan, must. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out June 28, 1865.
- Collins, Stephen, must. Sept. 12, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Kinney, Richard, must. Sept. 3, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Company H.*
- Moore, William, must. Sept. 2, 1864.
- Company I.*
- Confroy, Edward, must. Feb. 28, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Magill, Bernard, must. Dec. 21, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Medbury, John, must. Feb. 3, 1865; must. out July 19, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Kiernan, Patrick, must. Jan. 10, 1865; forwarded March 4, 1865; not taken up on rolls.
- Sullivan, Thomas, must. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. Oct. 22, 1864, New Haven, Conn.
- TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.
- Company B.*
- Samuel Gregory, adjutant; must. Aug. 22, 1862; res. Feb. 28, 1863.
- Eli Ferry, sergeant-major; must. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
- James H. Jenkins, captain; must. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
- Frederick Starr, first lieutenant; must. Aug. 16, 1862; died June 24, 1863, of wounds received at La Fourche, La.
- William H. Betts, second lieutenant; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to first lieutenant; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
- Henry L. Smith, sergeant; must. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
- Oliver R. Jenkins, sergeant; must. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
- Harry L. Read, sergeant; must. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
- Charles B. Pickering, sergeant; must. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
- Azariel C. Fuller, sergeant; must. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
- John S. Thompson, must. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
- John W. Hodges, must. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
- Abel B. Gray, must. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.

Elias N. Osborn, must. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Horace Bourne, must. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 David B. Hoyt, must. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Edwin Barnum, must. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Robert L. Stratton, must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Joseph D. Bishop, must. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 George L. Smith, must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 John R. Smith, must. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Armstrong, Edward, must. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Ambler, Oscar W., must. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Bell, John D., must. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Ball, Andrew, must. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Barry, Henry, must. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Bailey, William E., must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Baler, Joseph T., must. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Bradley, George C., must. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Ball, George, must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Barlow, William E., must. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Crofut, Charles W., must. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Aug. 16, 1863.
 Conklin, Eugene, must. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Comstock, William E., Aug. 19, 1862; died March 28, 1863, LaFourche, La.
 Clark, Theodore, must. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Clark, Francis F., must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Carlson, William A., must. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Cowan, Edward, must. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Downs, William W., must. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Duham, Frederick M., must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Deforest, George W., must. Aug. 18, 1862; died June 19, 1863, La Fourche, La.
 Gilbert, Egbert W., must. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Griffith, Edwin M., must. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Green, Charles, must. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Hodge, Reuben C., must. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Hodge, Hiram H., must. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Hoyt, Charles H., must. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Hoyt, Daniel E., must. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Hoyt, William P., must. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Hull, Graham E., must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Hine, Edward A., must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Hawley, Henry, must. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Hawley, Clark, must. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Hadden, Hiram H., must. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Hoyt, George W., must. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Hagan, James G., must. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Kinner, Augustus, must. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Knapp, Michael F., must. Aug. 16, 1862; died Aug. 14, 1863, on board transportation steamer "Chancellor."
 Knapp, John, Jr., must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Knapp, Ira S., must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Lehwald, Jacob, must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Lockwood, Hiram, must. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Mallony, William P., must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Murry, Richard M., must. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Maynard, James L., must. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. May 8, 1863.
 Manley, Ira B., must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Northrop, Lewis H., must. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Noble, John F., must. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Roseboom, Burton L., must. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Raymond, John M., must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Sturgis, Henry B., must. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Smith, William, must. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Sanford, Theodore, must. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Scott, Sylvester J., must. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Trowbridge, Oliver E., must. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Tompkins, Reuben, must. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Veats, Henry B., must. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Wood, Frederick F., must. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Wheeler, Abel M., must. Aug. 29, 1862; died of wounds, June 24, 1863.
 Wheeler, Theodore, must. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Wygant, Edgar, must. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Wildman, Ezra G., must. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Waterman, Charles B., must. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.

Company E.

Charles H. Downs, must. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.

Company F.

David K. Leach, must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.

Company G.

Baruum, George W., must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Dikeman, William H., must. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Dikeman, Edgar H., must. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Goodale, Ennis, must. Sept. 7, 1862; died June 8, 1863, La Fourche, La.
 Hamilton, Starr, must. Sept. 24, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Hostan, James G., must. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. about June 10, 1863.
 Stone, Russel W., must. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Wheeler, George W., must. Sept. 7, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Waterman, Harrison, must. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Woodruff, Albert, must. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 White, Joshua J., must. Oct. 31, 1862.

Company K.

Samuel G. Bailey, captain; must. Aug. 26, 1862; captured June 23, 1863.
 George Quin, second lieutenant; must. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Thomas McKay, sergeant; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 John Allen, sergeant; must. Sept. 10, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Charles H. Frank, corporal; must. Sept. 9, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Henry A. Buckingham, musician; must. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Bayer, Henry, must. Sept. 9, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Barsley, Elbert, must. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Bush, Peter, must. Sept. 10, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Bartram, George, must. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Croal, James C., must. Sept. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Crane, John W., must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Croal, John A., must. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Carmody, Michael, must. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Davis, Martin, must. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Dec. 3, 1863.
 Desbrow, David, must. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Desbrow, Charles E., must. Sept. 10, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Dunlavy, Patrick, must. Sept. 10, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Daniels, Henry, must. Sept. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Everts, Joseph E., must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Gaffney, John, must. Sept. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Haviland, Michael, must. Sept. 10, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Hulslander, Frank A., must. Sept. 10, 1862.
 Hoyt, Henry A., must. Sept. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Haberman, John, must. Sept. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Husk, Jacob H., must. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Jackson, George A., must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Miller, Mathew S., must. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Monroe, Stephen, must. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1862.
 McKay, Francis, must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. April 4, 1863.
 Mable, Elnathan N., must. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Mansfield, Philo F., must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Morrison, Richard, must. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 McAuley, Francis, must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 McNabb, Robert, must. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Perry, Philander L., must. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Robison, Thomas G., must. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Rogers, George W., must. Aug. 29, 1862.
 Stevenson, Samuel, must. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Sproal, Charles, must. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Selleck, George R., must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Smith, Francis B., must. Sept. 9, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Stevens, Frederick W., must. Sept. 10, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Smith, Heman C., must. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Serrine, Orrin, must. Sept. 1, 1862; died Aug. 29, 1862, New Haven, Conn.
 Taylor, James H., must. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Wood, Cyrus, must. Sept. 10, 1862; died.
 Wheeler, Selah T., must. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Willmann, Joseph, must. Sept. 10, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Wheeler, Moses, must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company K.

Edwin Bradley, must. April 22, 1861; disch. April 26, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Company F.

C. B. Array, must. Dec. 22, 1863; disch. March 20, 1865.
 A. Prince, must. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.

Company H.

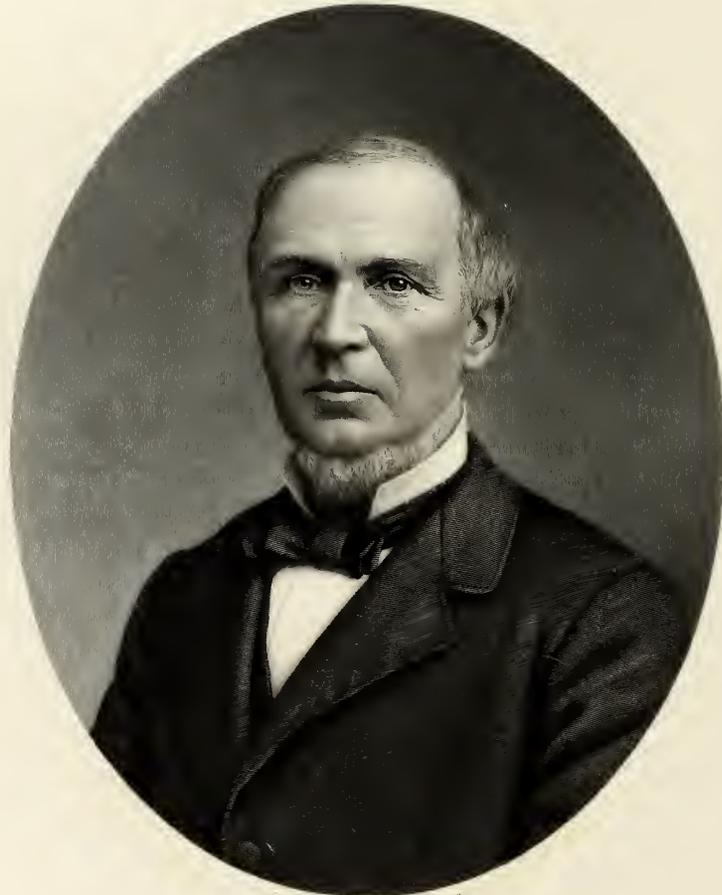
J. Barker, must. January, 1865; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.

La

1901
1902

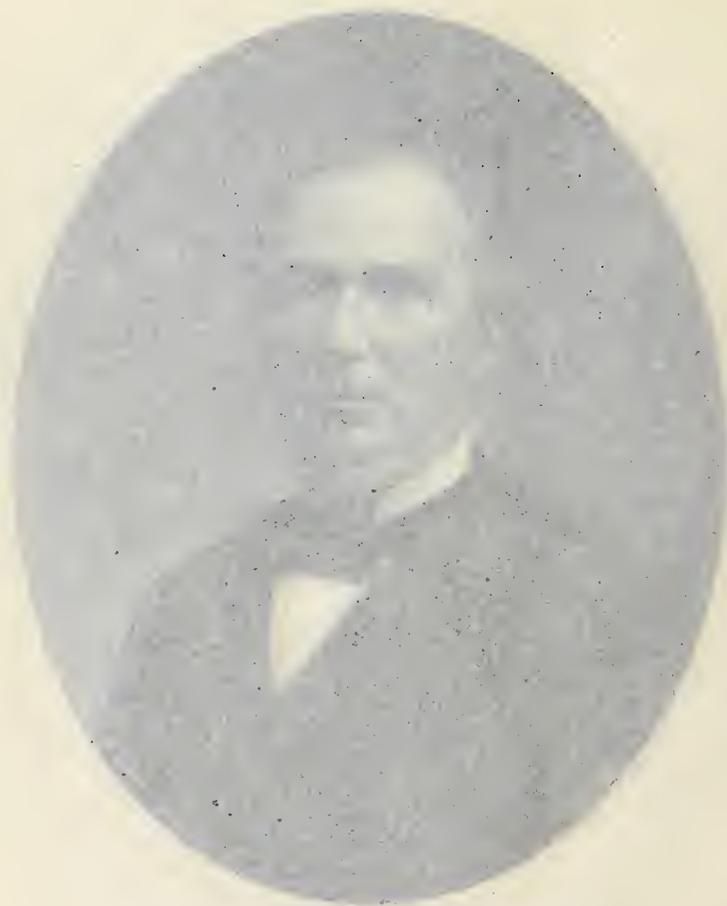
1903
1904
1905

1906



Engraved by J. W. Bacon 1840

John W. Bacon



Wm. H. ...

Company I.

Charles Smith, must. Dec. 27, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
William Johnson, must. March 27, 1863.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Company A.

Joseph W. Edwards, must. Oct. 13, 1863; dishc. May 27, 1865.

The following deceased soldiers are buried in Danbury:

WOOSTER CEMETERY.

Capt. Macy Deming, Capt. S. L. White, Thomas G. Robinson, Orrine Sirine, Abel B. Gray, Abel M. Wheeler, Henry H. Taylor, Aaron L. Robertson, Graham E. Hull, Christopher Grim, George Beebe, William B. Davis, John R. Smith, Joseph W. Raymond, Capt. Samuel H. Starr, Thomas B. Reed, James Howarth, Col. A. Chichester, Theodore Morris, Amos Morris, Capt. William K. Comstock, Samuel T. Scribner, William E. Doane, William Leach, William Dikeman, Michael H. Knapp, William E. Comstock, Prince A. Halstead, E. B. Chase, John S. Morris, Abram Cambell, Col. Nelson L. White, George B. Gray, Dr. Williman, William A. Daniels, John Sniffin, Gardiner E. Greene, Dr. E. F. Hendrick, Amos T. Purdy, Charles A. Fields, Amos Hoyt, William Mantz, Henry Taylor, Charles A. Small, George Sears, William Patch, William F. Page, Stephen Monroe, Chauncey L. Rowland, Thomas S. Weed, William L. Hyatt, Lieut. S. S. Stevens, Capt. S. G. Bailey, Keros Comes, Sidney H. Thompson, Capt. G. M. Godfrey, Capt. B. F. Skinner, Edgar Knapp, George Haviland, William A. Clark, Homer B. Wildman, Theodore Barnum, Fred C. Barnum, William A. Carlson, E. W. Judson, George F. Bailey, James Blissard, Capt. H. C. Hall, Augustus S. Trowbridge, William H. Garrett, Ed. Hoyt, Charles Crofut, Moses Wheeler, Joseph Bishop, Capt. James E. Moore, Col. W. E. Moegling, Robert S. Stratton, War of the Rebellion, George W. Stratton, War of 1812, Richard W. Stratton, War of Revolution (all of one family), Samuel Downs, John B. Byerley, Lieut. Fred Starr, Henry Dikeman, Edgar K. Carley.

CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

Edward Cowan, M. Carmody, Joseph McMahon, Michael McMahon, Thomas Kinney, Patrick Barrett, Patrick Lilley, John McCauley, Thomas Pelley, James Ryan, Frank McCauley, Henry Scollins, J. Ward, — Meyers, John McGuire, Patrick Daniels, N. McGuire.

WOOSTER STREET BURYING-GROUND.

Henry B. Crofut, Henry Hawley, Charles Wilson, David F. Stilson, Charles Dikeman, Lieut. Thomas T. Urnston.

NORTH MAIN STREET.

William Pendley, Grandison D. Foote.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

This granite shaft, commemorative of the patriot dead of Danbury, stands on the plot of ground made vacant by the removal of the First Congregational church, at the intersection of West with Main Street, and was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies June 27, 1880. It is of Westerly granite, and stands, completed, thirty-two feet high. It is a circular column resting upon six pieces consisting of lower base, plinth, mould, die, cap, and column mould. These several parts make a combined height of ten feet. The column is twelve feet high, with a diameter of twenty-six inches; the cap surmounting the column is two feet, and upon this rests the figure of a soldier bearing a flag in his right hand, while against his left side rests a cavalry sword. The figure is five feet eight inches high, and the staff of the flag is two feet higher. On the die on the side facing Main Street is the inscription:

TO OUR BROTHERS,
BELOVED, HONORED, REVERED,
WHO DIED THAT
OUR COUNTRY MIGHT LIVE.

On the West Street face is

THE DEFENDERS
OF
THE UNION.

The other two sides are blank.

The shaft or column is encircled with a band, on which are engraved the names of prominent battles, as follows: Bull Run, Wilderness, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Appomattox, Petersburg, Port Hudson.

The whole, except the figure, is of granite. The figure is of Italian marble and was carved in Italy. The price of the whole was four thousand dollars, but the committee secured it for three thousand five hundred dollars, the builders donating five hundred dollars towards the cost. In a western town is a monument nearly like it, which cost seven thousand dollars, and engravings of it show it to be not half so handsome. The people of Danbury are to be congratulated on securing this handsome work of art as a memorial to her noble dead.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN W. BACON.

John W. Bacon, born in Hartford, June 9, 1827; graduated at Trinity College in 1846, taking the first appointment in his class. Soon after his graduation he became principal of an academy in Essex, Conn., which position he resigned to commence the study of law in the office of Hon. Isaac Toucey, in Hartford, remaining with him till the spring of 1848, when he adopted the profession of civil engineering. In this capacity he was employed on the first surveys of the present New York and New England Railroad from Hartford to Willimantie, remaining during the building of that part of the road, taking charge, among other important work, of the present Union Depot and Connecticut River Bridge, at Hartford, and of the heavy rock-cut at Bolton Notch.

After the completion of this work he spent two years on the surveys and construction of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and was then recalled to Hartford to assume the position of superintendent of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, between Providence and Waterbury, also a part of the present New York and New England road. Five years were spent in this capacity, when he went to Western Virginia to take charge of the operation and development of extensive coal-mines and salt-works at West Columbia, on the Ohio River. Here he remained about two years, when he returned to Danbury to become in July, 1859, superintendent and chief engi-

neer of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, continuing in the position until Jan. 1, 1877. In the fall of that year he was appointed by Governor Hubbard one of the board of railroad commissioners, which office he still holds.

During his residence in Danbury, Mr. Baeon has been active in the promotion of desirable public improvements. The present water-works were originated and engineered by him in 1860, as is testified to by the inscription on the stone slab at the lower reservoir. At the completion of the works he became one of the board of water commissioners, continuing as such till 1876, since which time he has been secretary of the board. Until quite recent years the borough was without a public hall, and, to supply this long-felt and growing necessity, Mr. Baeon, in 1860, organized a joint-stock company called the "Danbury Public Hall Company," which purchased the old Congregational church, standing where the soldiers' monument now stands, and fitted it up with a pleasant and commodious hall, which well served the public demands until the building of the present opera-house, in 1873.

In 1871 the agricultural society of the town seemed likely to cease to exist, and the organization of the company composing the present Danbury Agricultural Society is due to the efforts of John W. Bacon. Under his direction a stock company was formed, of which he is now president, which has so conducted the affairs of the society as to lead to most conspicuous prosperity and success. Its annual fairs are attended by crowds so immense as to totally eclipse in point of number the attendance at all similar exhibitions, not excepting even that of the State Fair. This unprecedented prosperity, it is believed, is mainly attributable to the inflexible enforcement of the rules excluding the sale of intoxicants, to the exclusion of wheel pools or other gambling devices too often permitted at such exhibitions to absorb the money of the unwary, and to the faithful performance of all that is advertised.

Mr. Bacon has been a director of the savings bank of Danbury since 1863, and for many years a member of the Board of Education.

Dec. 20, 1852, he was married to Miss Caroline E., daughter of Dr. Russel B. Botsford, for many years a leading physician in Danbury. Miss Botsford was granddaughter of Matthew B. Whittlesey, formerly a leading lawyer of the place. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Baeon are Sarah W., Eliza W.,—married May 14, 1879, to G. Mortimer Rundle, son of Samuel H. Rundle, of the firm of Rundle & White,—and John Russel Bacon.

Mr. Bacon is still in vigorous health and in the full possession of matured faculties trained and disciplined by a most varied experience. In him is exemplified the aphorism, "The shallows murmur while the depths are dumb." Quiet and unassuming, one receives the impression that beneath that quiet exterior there is force, energy, and a resolute determination

which overcomes all obstacles, and on his countenance is stamped the impress of truthfulness and fidelity. With urbanity of manner is combined great force of character and unyielding determination in the face of difficulties, and a gentleness of manner which shows that great force of will is not inconsistent with kindness and consideration for the feelings of others. Long may he be spared to Danbury to the enjoyment of the love and respect he has so deservedly won!

CHARLES HULL.

Charles Hull, one of Danbury's most successful merchants and business men, traces his descent through a long line of ancestry from George Hull, a settler in Dorchester, Mass., in 1630.

His paternal grandfather, Chapman Hull, was a farmer in Redding; married Esther Buckley, and had three children,—Morris, Henry C., and George.

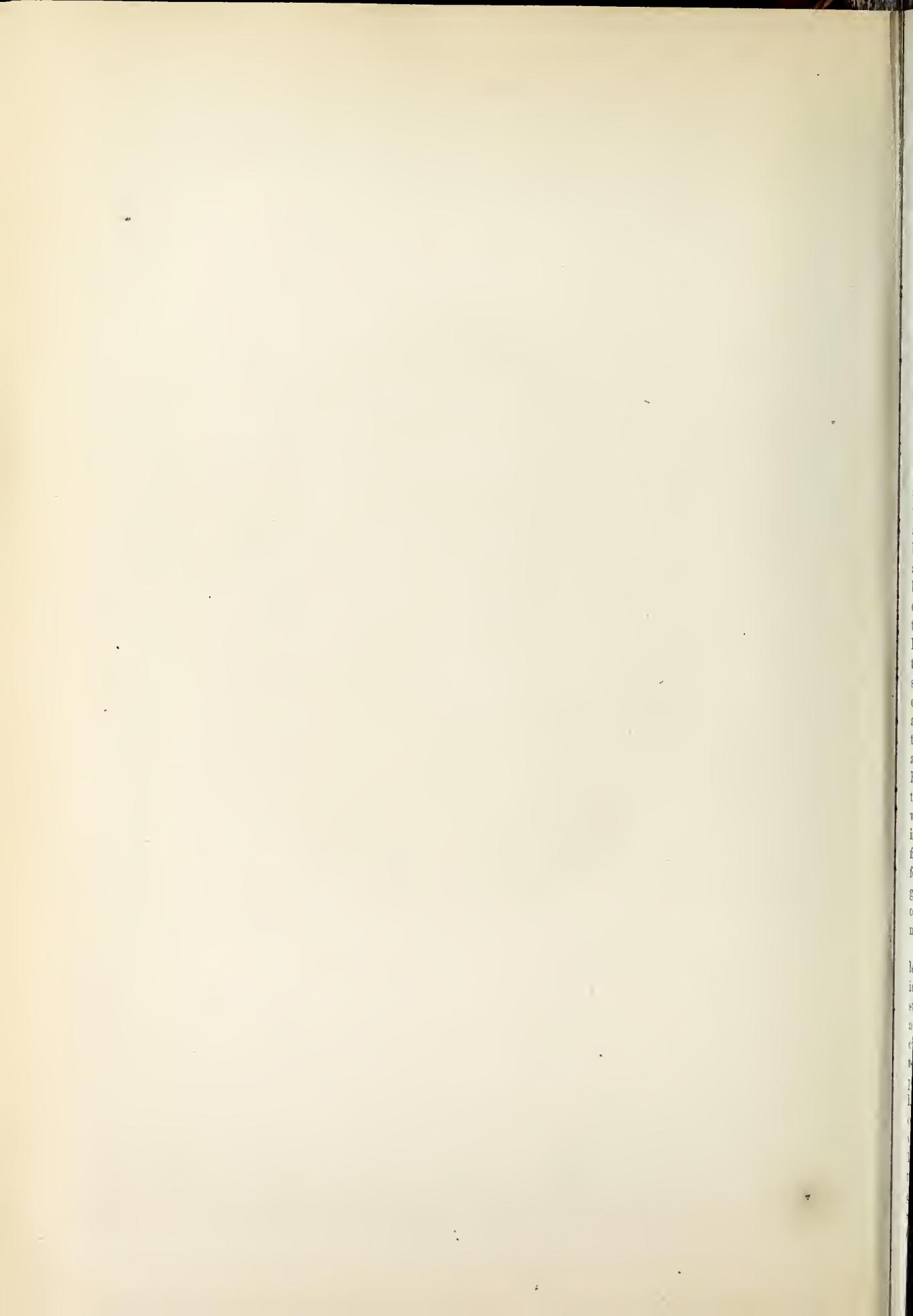
The father of the subject of this sketch, Morris Hull, was a man of more than ordinary ability, and at the time of his death, on the threshold of manhood, had already laid the foundation of a prosperous career. His advantages for an early education were limited to the common schools of the vicinity of his boyhood home, but his eager desire for intellectual improvement induced him to devote many of his evenings and much of his intervals of leisure to the acquirement of knowledge, and when yet a very young man was found qualified and engaged to teach school in Danbury.

He began his career as a merchant in Redding, removing thence to Huntington, where he remained two years, and then removed to Manlius Square, in the central part of the State of New York, and was the pioneer merchant of that place. Near this place he built a warehouse on the Erie Canal, and the place was called Hull's Landing after him, which name it still retains. He saw opening before him a bright career as a merchant in the rapidly-growing country, but was permitted to enjoy the prospect but a short time. Going to New York City to replenish his stock of goods, on his way home he visited his grandmother, in Redding, at whose house lay his eldest son stricken with fever. Watching at the bedside of his prostrate son he contracted the malady, malignant typhoid, of which he died, at the age of thirty-two, leaving a widow and six small children dependent almost entirely upon their own exertions for their support. The business and effects of the father and husband in the new country were disposed of, and the following spring the family returned to Redding.

At the age of seven Charles was "put out to work" with a farmer, remaining four years, and as evidence that they were not years of unmixed pleasure or of pampered, nurturing ease, and as indicative of the character of the man whose *protégé* he was, one incident will suffice: Charles was very fond of the Sunday-



Chauncey



school. The one most accessible to him was held at the church, three miles away by road, and more than two miles across lots through the woods. This school he was desirous of attending, and was permitted to do so on condition that he would carry his shoes in his hand until he came to a certain stone wall close by the church, when he might put them on, wear them through school hours and to the stone wall on his return, taking them off at this point and carrying them in his hand home. Charles accepted, performed the conditions, and attended Sunday-school. Four years later, at the age of eleven, he left this home, going to Redding Ridge. Here he found employment with the builder of the Episcopal church (yet standing), placing the stones in the trenches upon which the foundation of that edifice rests, and to receive as compensation the munificent sum of twenty-five cents per day. This Charles supposed was inclusive of board, but upon this point he was anything but agreeably enlightened, while at supper on the day his task was finished, by a conversation between his employer and wife, during which it transpired that he was to be charged for board. By a simple and not unreasonable computation it was estimated that a fine healthy boy would eat twenty-five cents' worth per day, especially as he worked hard, and as his wages amounted to just that amount the account was easily balanced. But the wife—a mother mayhap—the woman always tenderer than man, thought “the boy ought to have something,” and “the boy” was given twenty-five cents. Twenty-five cents for performing all the labor attendant upon the laying of the entire sub-foundation of a church, together with what coarse food he ate while doing the work, was his entire compensation. But we doubt if Napoleon ever received with prouder triumph the crown from conquered potentate than was experienced by Charles when these his first earnings were placed in his hand. This was young Hull's first experience, and the lesson taught was not lost, for in his next engagement, in which his services were given for his board, clothes, and schooling, each item of compensation was fully stipulated in the agreement.

At the age of sixteen Charles went to Norwalk to learn the trade of tinsmith, which he spent four years in acquiring. During these years his evenings, instead of being devoted to recreation and pleasure, as were the evenings of most of the apprentices associated with him, were spent in hard work, attending to customers and in mastering the business, and so proficient did he become that during the last years of his apprenticeship he was given almost entire charge of his employer's business. The concern in which he was employed failed during the great depression of 1836-37, and with but twelve cents in his pocket he turned his steps from New Haven, whither he had gone in pursuit of employment, to Danbury, thirty-six miles distant, which he reached by the way of Redding, the home of his grandmother, having walked

the entire distance, forty-three miles. In Danbury he found work at his trade, as foreman in the shop of Mr. A. Rogers.

In the spring of 1843, with a thorough knowledge of his trade, with little capital, but with invincible courage and untiring industry and energy, he began, in a small way, business for himself. For thirty-seven years he has conducted the business of tin-, iron-, and copper-ware manufacturer in Danbury, and kept in connection therewith one of the largest general furnishing stores in the State, and in his career as a business man presents a useful lesson to the poor, struggling but ambitious boy, starting as he did with nothing but willing hands, a stout heart, and a determination to succeed, and by industry, foresight, and economy accumulating a fortune and independent position among men.

While Mr. Hull's business interests have always been large, varied, and engrossing, he has yet found much time to devote to the public. During the war a portion of the time he was selected as agent to look after the interests of his town; he was a director in the Danbury Bank when it was a State institution, and one of the originators of the Palquique Bank, of which he has always been a director. He is also director in several of the large manufacturing corporations of Danbury; has been selectman, and for several years past has been town agent.

We relate an incident in Mr. Hull's life which, if it neither “points a moral” nor “adorns a tale,” is at least illustrative of the vicissitudes, the ups and downs, of life. While the subject of this memoir was yet a young barefooted boy working among the farmers of his native town, he one afternoon strolled into Danbury. He had often heard of the palatial residence and aristocratic family of the late Seth Comstock, Esq., and as he sauntered up the main street his attention was attracted by an imposing array of carriages before the mansion. The occasion was the marriage of Mr. Comstock's son, a broker in New York, and was being conducted with much pomp and ceremony. One of the features was a carpet laid from the door to the carriages for the guests to walk on. Charles had never seen anything of the kind before, and it made an impression upon his young mind, and led to indulgence in mental speculations. What those speculations were does not transpire; visionary enough they seemed to him, no doubt, but how they appear viewed retrospectively we leave to be inferred, affording to the reader these data: To-day Mr. Hull owns the ground whereon that mansion stood, together with the fine block of buildings covering it, built by himself.

Mr. Hull was married Nov. 18, 1840, to Miss Hannah E., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Ambler, of Danbury. Their children are Harriet E., now Mrs. Alexander McNie, of Winona, Minn., Mary E., now Mrs. Granville W. Hoyt, of Danbury, Frederick A., Thomas A., and Sarah M.

