

Early Connecticut Lodges warranted by George Harison, Provincial Grand Master of New York

Grand Lodge of Connecticut

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R.'W.'. George Harison served as Provincial Grand Master of New York from 1753 to 1766 and chartered four Lodges in Connecticut, subject of this present compilation, and Zion Lodge in the Michigan Territory, the subject of separate paper. He was also the father of R.'W.'. Richard Harison, the subject another interesting paper which may be read on the OMDHS website, who served as Deputy Grand Master, 1786 to 1788, under Robert R Livingston. Please note that Harison should be spelled with one 'r' . . . whereas it is most normally spelled with two.

The Grand Lodge of Connecticut was first organization, 8 Jul 1789, which meant the below Lodges chartered by R.'W.'. Harison were under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York from 1762 until 1789, or until such time as they petitioned for a new charter from Connecticut, which in the case of St. John's Lodge of Stratford did not occur until 1792 at which time it was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut as St. John's Lodge No. 8.

These Lodges formed and worked between the tumultuous times between the French and Indians War and the American Revolution, bringing with them many Brothers who fought on both sides of the conflict. They worked in the very path of the war that was raging all around them, serving their Lodges and country in times that were in many cases very trying.

If you have any additions, corrections or comments regarding the below compilation, please feel free to contact the OMDHS via the above website.

<http://gl.ctfreemasons.net/index.php/history-of-the-grand-lodge-of-connecticut.html>

Table of the first 12 Lodges organized in Connecticut

HIRAM LODGE, NEW HAVEN	12 Nov 1750	R. W. Thomas Oxnard, Provincial Grand Master
ST. JOHN'S LODGE, MIDDLETOWN	14 Feb 1754	R. W. Thomas Oxnard, Esq., Provincial Grand Master at Boston
ST. JOHN'S LODGE, FAIRFIELD	1762	R. W. George Harrison , Provincial Grand Master of New York
ST. JOHN'S LODGE, HARTFORD	1763	R.W. Jeremy Gridley, Esq., of Boston, "Provincial Grand Master of Masons in North America"
UNION LODGE, STAMFORD	Nov 1764	R.W. George Harrison , Provincial Grand Master at New York
ST. JOHN'S LODGE, NORWALK	23 May 1765	R. W. George Harrison , Grand Master, Provincial Grand Lodge in New York
ST. JOHN'S LODGE, STRATFORD	22 Apr 1766	R. W. George Harrison , Provincial Grand Master for the Colony of New York
UNION LODGE, DANBURY	23 Mar 1780	R.W. John Rowe, New York , "Grand Master for North America"
ST. PAUL'S LODGE, LITCHFIELD	1 Jun 1781	R.W. Joseph Webb, Esq., "Grand Master of Masons in America"
WOOSTER LODGE, COLCHESTER	1781	Massachusetts Grand Lodge
MONTGOMERY LODGE, SALISBURY	05 Mar 1783	Most Worshipful Joseph Webb, "Grand Master of Ancient Masons for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in America"
FREDERICK LODGE, FARMINGTON	18 Sep 1787	"Massachusetts Grand Lodge," at Boston

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, FAIRFIELD.

This Lodge was **instituted in 1762, under a Warrant from R. W. George Harrison, Provincial Grand Master of New York**, by which "our worshipful and well-beloved Brother Eleazer Hubbell, was nominated, constituted and appointed to be Master of the Saint John's Lodge, in the County of Fairfield, and Colony of Connecticut."

The members of this Lodge, in the year 1763, were Eleazur Hubbell, Isaac Youngs, Woolcott Chauncey, Benjamin Wyncoop, David Wheeler, Ebenezer Bartam, Jr., Joseph Silliman, Joseph Knapp, N. Smith Odell, Gold, Samuel Hull, Jr., Daniel Brown, Timothy Northam, Seth Sherwood, Henry Ketch, Seth Warner, John Whiteo, Aaron Hubbell, John Gregg.

Upon the organization of the Grand Lodge, a new charter was taken out by this Lodge, locating it at Newfield, and giving it rank as "number three" in the list of subordinates. From and after the October session of 1801, **St. John's, No. 3**, was located at Bridgeport, or, at least, their returns to the Grand Lodge were dated at that place, until the May session of 1809, when by vote of the Grand Lodge it was "ordered, that Saint's Lodge, No. 3, be holden in future within one mile of the court-house in the town of Fairfield." This arrangement was continued until the annual communication of 1821, since which, without any action of the Grand Lodge, the permanent location has been at Bridgeport; and in 1826 a new Lodge was constituted in Fairfield.

St. John's, No. 3, has generally been among the most active flourishing Lodges in this jurisdiction; but in the excitement that, which prevailed for a few years after 1826, she bowed before the storm, only to rise when it had passed, and to stand again, more erect and firm than ever.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF
ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 3, OF F. & A. M.

BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1863.

ORIGINAL WARRANT.

To all and every our Worshipful and Loving Brethren, we, GEORGE HARRISON, Esq., Provincial Grand Master of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons in the Province of New York, in America, send Greeting:

KNOW YE, That reposing especial trust and confidence in our Worshipful and well-beloved Brother ELEAZER HUBBELL, we do hereby designate, constitute and appoint him, the said Eleazer Hubbell, to be Master of the St. John's Lodge, in the County of Fairfield, and in the Colony of Connecticut, by virtue of the power and authority vested in at by a deputation, bearing date in London, the ninth day of June, A.D. one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, from the Right Worshipful John Roby, Baron of Carysford, in the County of Wicklow, in the Kingdom of Ireland, the then Grand Master of England appointing us Provincial Grand Master of the Province of New York.

And we do also authorize the said Eleazer Hubbell to make Masons, as also to do and execute all and every such other acts and things appertaining to the said office as usually have and ought to be done and executed by other Masons. He taking especial care that the members of his said Lodge do observe, perform and keep the rules, orders, regulations and instructions contained in our Constitution, and their own particular By-Laws; together with all such other rules, orders, regulations and instructions as shall be given us; and paying out of the first money he shall receive for initiation fees, to the Treasurer of the Society for the time being, at New York, three pounds three shillings sterling, to be by him remitted to the Treasurer of the Grand Lodge at London.

Given under our hand and seal of Masonry in the Provincial Grand Lodge, at the City of New York, the twelfth day of February, Anno Domini 1762, and year of Masonry 5762.

GEORGE HARRISON,
Provincial Grand Master.

PAST MASTERS.

The following are the names of the Brethren who have been elected to the office of Worshipful Master in St. John's Lodge No. 3, from its organization until the present time [1862]:

1762 to 1763 *Eleazer Hubbell.	1823 to 1827 *Samuel Stratton.
1763 " 1764 *David Wheeler.	1827 " 1828, Charles Foote.
1764 " 1769 *Hezekiah Fitch.	1828 " 1830 *Samuel Simons.
1769 " 1771 *John Whitem.	1830 " 1832 Lewis C. Segee.
1771 " 1789 *Jonathan Bulkeley.	1832 " 1833 *Samuel Simons.
1789 " 1791 *William Herron.	1833 " 1834 Thomas Hutchins.
1791 " 1795 *Josiah Lacey.	1834 " *Samuel Simons.
1795 " 1796 *John S. Cannon.	1836 " *Richard Hyde.
1796 " 1897 *Lambert Lockwood.	1839 " 1839 William Lum.
1797 " 1798 *Josiah Lacey.	1839 " 1840 *Joseph C. Nichols.
1798 " 1800 *William Peet.	1840 " 1843 William Lum.
1800 " 1801 *Lambert Lockwood.	1843 " 1844 *Samuel Simons.
1801 " 1803 *Josiah Lacey.	1844 " 1845 John C. Blackman.
1803 " 1804 *William H. Peabody.	1845 " 1847 William Lum.
1804 " 1805 *Josiah Lacey.	1847 " 1849 John C. Blackman.
1805 " 1806 *Enoch Foote.	1849 " 1851 Thomas Hutchins.
1806 " 1808 *Benj'n W. Woolsey.	1851 " 1852 *Alexander Hamilton.
1808 " 1809 *Joseph Backus.	1852 " 1853 *John H. St. John.
1809 " 1811 *Benj'n W. Woolsey.	1853 " 1854 William S. Atkinson.
1811 " 1812 *Josiah Lacey.	1854 " 1855 John M. Wilson.
1812 " 1814 *Thomas Gouge.	1855 " 1856 William Lum.
1814 " 1816 *James W. Allen.	1856 " 1857 Thomas Hutchins.
1816 " 1818 *Enoch Foote.	1757 " 1859 William Boston.
1818 " 1820 Benjamin S. Smith.	1859 " 1860 D. L. Mills, Jr.
1820 " 1822 *Richard Hyde.	1860 " 1861 Amos S. Treat.
1822 " 1823 *Nathaniel L. Skinner.	1861 " William S. Hanford.

"The first charter of St. John's Lodge No. 3, is dated February 12th, 1762, and granted for Fairfield county by the Provincial Grand Master of the State of New York, while these States were but colonies of the mother country. The first lodge was held within the town of Stratford, near the line of the town of Fairfield. Afterwards, Lodges were held at different places within the town of Fairfield and Stratford. The first lodge in Newfield (now Bridgeport), was held June 24th, 1789. In 1792, the brethren in Newfield, still holding the old charter, proposed to unite under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Connecticut, and their charter was registered accordingly in the office of the Grand Secretary. In October of the same year, a new charter was granted, with permission to hold the lodge at Fairfield or Newfield: the lodge voted to meet within the borough of Bridgeport, and did so until 1809, when the Grand Lodge ordered that in future it should be holden within one mile of the court-house in the town of Fairfield. In 1812, the lodge met at the house of Bro. Ephraim Knapp, and from that time it has continued to be held in Bridgeport.

"At the first communication of the lodge five brothers were present, viz.: Arnot Cannon, M. *pro tem.*; Joseph Knapp, S. W.; Isaac Young, J. W.; H. Hubbell, Treasurer; and I. Anderson, Secretary. It seems to have been an extraordinary lodge called to initiate David Wheeler and Woolcot Chauncey. They met at the house of Captain Samuel Wakelee, in Stratfield, on Monday, February 15th, 1762. The second communication was at the house of Richard Hubbell, also a case of emergency, to pass and raise Bro's Wheeler and Chauncey. The first regular (or proper) lodge was held at Mr. Hubbell's house, on Wednesday, February 24th, 1762. Up to July 14th of the same year, eight communications were held, when the first election of officers took place, Eleazer Hubbell being chosen Master.

Thus the work began which has been going on through the past one hundred years until now. The bodies of those who laid the corner-stone of our temple have long since returned to mother [36/37] earth; but the fabric they helped to rear still remains and flourishes, to celebrate this anniversary, with nearly three hundred members. In examining the records of those early days (often beautifully written), one is struck with the uniformity that prevails: generally a simple brief record of such masonic proceeding as were proper to be written, with occasional allusions to matters of discipline, charity, taxes, refreshments, collections, disposition of the lodge funds, etc. Their communications seem to have been kept up with great regularity, though occasional omissions of several months occurred during the war of the Revolution.

It is worthy of note, that no allusion is made in the records to either the Revolutionary war or that of 1812, Masonry having only to do with that which belongs to peace. In December, 1799, it was voted, 'That the members of the lodge wear suitable mourning upon the arm, during the pleasure of the lodge, in token of respect for the memory of the late M. W. Grand Master of the United States, George Washington.' A tender and delicate regard for the proprieties of funeral occasions so becoming in all men, especially Masons, is conspicuous in these early records. All brothers were *required* to walk in procession, *properly clothed*. The widow and needy, also, were not forgotten. The first appropriation made, was, to purchase a cow for a brother's widow; and often sums from ten to thirty dollars were voted to suffering members and to the widows of brethren. In July, 1794, it was voted, 'That a mourning ring be presented to the relict of our late worthy and respected brother, Wakeman Hubbell, deceased, as a token of the unabating friendship we retain for the memory of the deceased.' 'Also voted, That the thanks of the lodge and a pair of silk gloves be presented to the Rev. Mr. Stebbins, for his ingenious and pathetic address, occasioned by the melancholy fate of our respected brother.' (He was lost at sea.) This is one of very many instances where the clergy are kindly spoken of.

They were often the recipients of substantial expressions of masonic regard, as they were often called upon to officiate for the lodge. Celebrations of the 24th June and 27th December, the two St. John's days, were very frequent; and some of the clergy were uniformly invited to preach, a [37/38] sermon--the Rev. Joseph Samson, Rev. Andrew Elliott, Rev. Mr. Sayer, Rev. Ashbel Baldwin, Rev. Mr. Marshall. Rev. Philo Shelton, and many others being named. Most of these men were ordained in the Church of England. Indeed, those sent out here as missionaries, as well as to other foreign countries, before leaving, were uniformly made Masons; it being deemed of too much importance to be neglected. This practice was also followed extensively in our own country, in the earlier days of missionary enterprise. Our ancient craftsmen knew the value of money, and made good use of it. Taxes, regular and special, were often imposed upon the brethren, to prevent a decrease in the funds of the lodge by their ordinary expenses, or by charity. And there is no record of any brother terming this practice *unmasonic*, as we sometimes hear among modern Masons.

The surplus funds were generally loaned to *members of the lodge*, to be used in their business: one party having a sum for six months, when another would take it; and always by a vote of the lodge. The endorsement of a brother was deemed ample security; masonic character in those days receiving the highest confidence among their brethren. Masons were men of character and influence, and filled the first positions of society; and if any among them came short in masonic duty, quick and sure discipline followed--in this particular furnishing good masonic example for our imitation. In March, 1792, a committee appointed to recover certain property belonging to the lodge, mislaid in moving, reported the following as found: 'Fourteen drinking-glasses, one punch-spoon, one silver seal, three large wooden candlesticks (without brasses), and one old great-armchair (still in use in the lodge). Also there was missing, a pair of brass-handled andirons, carried off to Delaware by the son of a brother.' The glasses, spoon, and a punch-bowl, spoken of in another place, together with the duties of the Steward, certainly warrants the presumption that 'refreshments' with them was *bona fide* and substantial. But if we consider that on some occasions, in those days, it took a barrel of rum to raise a meeting-house, certainly a pint of toddy was not much to be used in raising a Mason. Whatever may have been their custom, Masonry has the honor of being the pioneer of temperance, and [38/39] the first to put a ban upon ardent spirits. Forty years ago, Grand Lodge of the State of Connecticut forbade, under heavy penalty, any lodge within its jurisdiction having spirituous liquors within their halls; which law is still enforced. Temperance is the first of the cardinal virtues taught by Masonry. A legend has come down to our day, through tradition, which gives a hitherto unwritten history of the candlesticks, brasses, andirons lost. As neither have ever been found, and the person who took them away has never returned, the legend is appended to this record in a note.

[LEGEND.--Like one who carries buried in his heart the recollection of some great crime which haunts him from place to place, destroying his peace and allowing him no rest, so was it with an erring son of a Brother who removed from St. John's Lodge No. 3, in Connecticut, the brass tops of three large candlesticks, and a pair of brass andirons; taking them with him to the remote regions of Delaware. The memory of a deed so vile tortured him while awake, and haunted him while asleep; so that peace of mind was

impossible. Neither could he take rest, but wandered from place to place, never daring to return to any spot that had known him before. Certain it is, that the land of his early days was never again visited by him, nor his filched property returned to its rightful owners. Many years had rolled by, and his sad crime had come to be but seldom in the minds of those he had wronged, when he was seen for a brief period in the western part of the State of New York, in company with one Morgan, who bargained with him for the old brass and the andirons that so long had been the torments of his life. The bargain made them friends, and they were ever after inseparable companions even to their tragic end, which is thus related by a Chief of the Senecas who witnessed the singular spectacle. In the early mists of morning, when standing upon the banks of the Niagara overlooking the whirlpool below the falls, his attention was arrested by what seemed in the dim distance two human figures struggling with that furious current in a strange-looking craft for such a voyage. Upon nearing him, it proved to be no other than a large iron kettle. One of these individuals was in a sitting posture, with a pair of andirons about his neck, while his companion was sculling the kettle with a crowbar. The Falls reached at last, the attempt was madly made to ascend them, which of course proved a failure, and the kettle, with its precious freight, went down in the terrible gulf that yawned beneath--down, down, how far we cannot tell; but from their own specific gravity, assisted by the old brass about them, and the andirons, it is supposed, nay believed, that they went down to that place where no good Mason will ever go.]

In 1807, December 31st, [39/40] Matthew Curtis, the oldest living member of this lodge, was raised. March 3d, 1808, Benjamin S. Smith, the oldest Past Master was raised. Both were present at the centennial celebration Bro. Smith carrying the great Light of Masonry. During the Anti-masonic crusade, the members of St. John's Lodge No. 3 had their full share of persecution; and many who were participators in those disgraceful transactions live to behold this day of our glory, and probably realize that the innocent object of their former bitter hatred will long survive them. It is proper that those who stood firm and faltered not, in those hours of dark trial, should have a place in the memories of those who come after them; and as we have many of them still with us, it is unnecessary to carry this record farther than to add their names; foremost among whom are:

"*Living*.--P. M., Thomas Hutchins; P. M., G. M. J. C. Blackman; P. M., William Lum; P. M., Charles Foote; P. M., Benj. S. Smith; Matthew Curtis, Eli Thompson, Gideon Thompson, Dr. William B. Nash, Joseph Seeley, and Sylvester May.

"*Deceased*.--Robert Simons, Joseph Backus, Enoch Foote, Ezekiel Hubbell, Thaddeus Hubbell, Samuel Simons, Captain Wm. Hanford, Richard Hyde, Samuel Stratton, Samuel Hodges, James Allen, and Samuel F. Hurd."

3 Oct 1862 - Charles Sherwood Stratton, known as Tom Thumb, the famous midget, was made a Mason in St. John's Lodge No. 3 Bridgeport, Connecticut.

<http://gl.ctfreemasons.net/index.php/history-of-the-grand-lodge-of-connecticut/355-union-lodge-stamford.html>

UNION LODGE, STAMFORD

On the 18th of November, 1764, a **Warrant was issued by R.W. George Harrison, Provincial Grand Master at New York**, authorizing Bro. Sylvanus Waterbury to hold a Lodge at Stamford, Horseneck, and parts adjacent, and appointing the said Waterbury, Master of said Lodge. Of the early workings of this Lodge we have no record, but we find that in May, 1791, it was represented in the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, and subsequently received a charter, by which it was designated as "**Union Lodge, No. 5.**" The communications were held in Greenwich, as appears by their returns, until the year 1821, since which time it has been located at Stamford, and a new Lodge has been erected at Greenwich.

<http://www.unionlodge5.org/index.php/our-lodge-history-mainmenu-27/39-1963-200-year-history-of-union-lodge-5.html>

View the following history at 130% to increase legibility

200 Years of FREE MASONRY in Stamford

THE ORIGINAL CHARTER for Union Lodge #5, F. & A. M., was issued to Sylvanus Waterbury on November 18, 1763, by Most Worshipful Brother George Harrison, Esq., Provincial Grand Master of the Province of New York. This charter marked the coming of Masonry to the southwestern corner of Connecticut, but it is a comparatively recent event in the long history of Masonry.

The principles for which Masonry stands are older than civilization; indeed, if they had a beginning at all it was at the Creation. Our own Order and its structure were devised to support those principles, and the symbols by which we teach them were established in the building of King Solomon's Temple. We even reckon our "modern" era from the patronage of Saint John the Baptist and Saint John the Evangelist.

In this ancient context, the 200 years of an individual Lodge can be no source of vanity or misdirected pride. Rather does the 200th Anniversary of Union Lodge #5 provide all masons within its original jurisdiction an opportunity to celebrate with gratitude that our 18th century brethren brought Masonic Light to this place, and established it so well that we share its glow today.

to sources other than the Lodge for additional information about the first Master of Union Lodge.

His family was one of Stamford's earliest and most prominent. His great-grandfather, John Waterbury, was an Englishman who came from Massachusetts to the Wethersfield Plantation which sponsored the settlement of Stamford, and he arrived here in 1650, shortly after the town's founding. Sylvanus was descended from John through David, his grandfather, and John, his father. Both served significant military roles in Stamford history, David as a leader in 17th century Indian wars and John as a colonel of militia against the French and Indians. An older brother, one of several fourth-generation David Waterburys, later earned a commission as brigadier general in the American army for his services as an officer in the American Revolution, so it appears likely that our first Master's family background would have suited his being in the thick of the events that swirled around his area in these times.

Born September 24, 1735, he was of military age during the French and Indian Wars, and if he returned to Stamford with the militia when the North American campaigns of these wars were concluding several months after the departure of the British troops from Stamford, it would account for his probably being married in 1759. In any event, he and his wife Sarah had a son, Peter, on August 5, 1760.

If he indeed served with the militia, it would be reasonable conjecture to assume that he was raised to Masonic Light during his military travels in New York. This would have allowed him opportunity to observe members of the Craft, derive a favorable opinion of the Order and petition for membership.

Or perhaps he was in Stamford during its use by the Highlanders as winter quarters and was

The charter first granted for the establishment of Union Lodge specified that it serve "the towns of Stamford and Horseneck, and parts adjacent in the Colony of Connecticut." Now, five more Lodges are required to serve the same area. Acacia Lodge #85 in Greenwich, Ivanhoe Lodge #107 in Darien, Commonwealth Lodge #129, Roosevelt Lodge #130 and Harmony Lodge #67 in New Canaan share the 200 years we celebrate every bit as much as Union Lodge #5, regardless of organizational parentage.

Indeed, our colonial brothers drew members from outside the specified area. Members hailed from Rye and Bedford, N.Y., despite the settlement of the Byram River as the border of the Colony of Connecticut long before the establishment of the Lodge.

Grateful as we are to these early brethren, let us examine their task in the light of the times in which it took place. On that foundation we may more properly build through the chronicles of the Lodge assembled by Brothers I. Newton Phelps and C. Harris Scofield and added to over the years by Brothers Alfred G. Walton and Donald G. Hoyt.

Stamford and Horseneck—or Greenwich, as the entire area around Horseneck was already being called—offered fertile ground for the teachings of Brotherly Love in 1763. The last of the French and Indian Wars ended in that year, and while the supreme horrors of those conflicts took place elsewhere, the two towns were not unaffected. Each sent organized militia to fight on the northwestern frontier (northern New York and western Pennsylvania); and during one of the absences of able-bodied men in 1758, it had been deemed prudent to quarter regular British troops in Stamford homes. There is evidence that residents had been glad to have Colonel Fraser's Highland Battalion

raised in a military Lodge, but on home grounds. This would account for the belief that Scotch Masons played a part in the founding of Union Lodge.

In any event, there being no Grand Lodge of Connecticut in 1763, Worshipful Brother Sylvanus Waterbury petitioned the Provincial Grand Lodge of New York for a charter and received it.

The charter of Union Lodge is itself the latest record of any kind we have of Worshipful Brother Sylvanus Waterbury. His death is not mentioned in either standard genealogical references or the records of the Town of Stamford. The surviving minutes of Union Lodge, from 1780 on, mention him not at all. Whether he was a victim of the Revolutionary ferment that engulfed the area as the United States came into being, or whether he took his family elsewhere during the 17 years of darkness, we can only guess blindly.

As our first surviving minutes pick up the activities of Union Lodge, the Revolution was still being fought in its immediate vicinity. British headquarters were in New York City; our Masonic Brother, General Washington, was encamped along the Hudson north of the city—well within a short automobile drive from Stamford or Greenwich today. The French regiments of Rochambeau who were to help make the ultimate victory at Yorktown possible had yet to make their march across Connecticut that won them the admiration and friendship of the Nutmeg towns through which they passed; but it was in this year they landed at Newport, R.I.

A sort of no-man's-land occupied by neither British nor Continentals, the Stamford-Greenwich area was controlled by the new, self-proclaimed United States. As such, frequent alarms were raised by the presence of British and Tory raiding parties. In 1779, indeed, the Redcoats under General Tryon ransacked Greenwich, and this is offered as an ex-

planation for the missing minutes of Union Lodge prior to 1780.

Another explanation may be apocryphal, but certainly is possible. It suggests that a Master of Union Lodge in these times was a Tory; removing his family to the safety of the King's armies, he is said to have taken with him the early minutes of the Lodge. According to this story, it is possible that these minutes still exist somewhere in Nova Scotia, where loyalists from the 13 rebellious colonies were usually resettled. (Arguing against the Master's being a Tory, however, is the likelihood that he would have taken the charter, rather than just the minutes. Slight evidence to back up the general outline of this explanation, if we substitute the Secretary for the Master, would be the action reported in the first surviving minutes of the appointment of a newly initiated Brother to the post of Secretary even before he was raised to Master Mason.)

The very first existing minutes appear to be for an emergency communication in Stamford, January 18, 1780. These include the notation that "By unanimous consent of the brethren, and members within the district of Union Lodge, the place of meeting is removed to Horse Neck."

A separate chronicle of Union Lodge's meeting places by Brother Scofield offers an insight to the men who were our colonial brethren as well as information about the sites of the communications themselves.

Numerous places (for meetings) are mentioned, and agreeable to the custom of our ancient brethren, many of these places were in taverns or inns. Occasionally, the members would meet at the home of some brother, choosing a place or time convenient to the candidate rather than to themselves. One such instance is indicated by the minutes of February 12, 1782, when Dr. Whiting urges

around, so a real threat to the safety of the area is likely to have existed.

These were loyal subjects of the English King who fought his war with the French while they fought their own with the Indians. As such, they expected to be treated as Englishmen. But already in 1763, a stubborn monarchy was preparing to disaffect a strong-willed segment of its people, simply because they were colonists. In that year, Patrick Henry challenged the authority of the Crown to disallow colonial statutes. The next year, the sugar act stirred up protests; the next was the year of the Stamp Act, and a major grievance was added to the colonists' ledger every year up to 1770 when the list was capped by the Boston Massacre.

Stamford and Greenwich were not remote from the stream of these events. They were, in fact, important points on the path of news travelling between New England and the other colonies. Sons of Liberty from New York on their way to confer with Boston Patriots often spent their first night in one of these towns; dispatch riders on their way to Virginia from Boston were frequent visitors.

In this context, our colonial brethren brought Masonry to the Connecticut Panhandle. It is hardly surprising that we have no official records of the Lodge other than the charter itself before the first surviving minutes for meetings in the year 1780; it is more surprising that even these exist today, since the turmoil of civil and then military unrest enveloped the area until some months after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October of 1781.

Some details can be surmised, however, and much can be guessed from the facts which are at our disposal to give us a proper appreciation of the labors of those to whom we owe so much.

Recorded reference to Sylvanus Waterbury, for example, appears only in the charter; we must go

that the situation of the Lodge and his situation being such that he can't attend on regular lodge days and requests that a special lodge be called for the purpose of initiating him as aforesaid, on which this Lodge is called."

While it is apparent that just prior to 1780 meetings were held in Stamford, we know nothing of these years for certain. After that date, however, the minutes are quite specific. On removing to Greenwich after the first meeting of which we have minutes, the Lodge's center of gravity remained in that town for some years. Occasional meetings were held in various places, of course, but it can be seen from the following list of sites in each town where the emphasis lay as time went on:

PERMANENT MEETING PLACES

GREENWICH

1780-84	Israel Knapp's Tavern
1784-96	John Hobby's Tavern
1796	William Knapp's, Cos Cob
1798-1802	Peter Quintard's
1802-03	Hardy Mead's
1803-05	William Peacock's
1811	William Peacock's (once)
1815-16	Hezekiah Tracy's

STAMFORD

1793-06	Isaac Quintard's
1806-08	Abraham Davenport's Inn
1808-10	Andrew Neaman's
1810	James Stevens'
1811-21	Over Hubbard & Close's store
1821-48	Isaac Quintard's Jr., "Union Hall"
1848-73	Over A. N. Hobby's hardware store
1873-1923	Masonic Hall, 125 Atlantic St.
1923-24	Horticultural Hall, Forest Street
1924-35	Masonic Temple, Bedford Street
1935-56	422 Atlantic Street
1956-63	Masonic Temple, 69 Federal Street

way disturb or make void the true intent and meaning of this our unanimous conjunction, We, the Master, Wardens, Treasurer, Secretary and Deacons, with the rest of the members of Union Lodge have thought fit to subscribe the following rules, etc., etc.—

"That every member shall appear in clean, decent apparel, and observe due decorum while the Lodge is engaged in what is serious and solemn.

"That no member chosen to any of the offices shall absent himself from the Lodge on the following penalties, viz: The Master, three shillings, York money, and all subordinate officers, two shillings, York money.

"That every member shall pay into the Lodge for the use thereof, One Dollar a year in the following manner, 4 S York money, at the expiration of three months from St. John the Evangelist, and the other 4 S, York money, at the end of nine months from said St. John.

"That no person is capable of becoming a member of this Lodge but such as are of mature age, upright in body and limbs, free from bondage, has the senses of a man and is endowed with an estate, trade, occupation, or some visible way of acquiring an honest and reputable livelihood, as becomes the members of this most ancient and honorable fraternity.

"That if any member of this Lodge shall curse, swear, lay or offer to lay wagers, or use any reproachful language in derogation of God's name, or corruption of good manners, or interrupt any officer, or member while speaking, he shall be found at the discretion of the Master and majority.

"If any member of this Lodge come into the Lodge disguised with liquor, or shall become so during Lodge hours, he shall be admonished for the first offence, and for the second offence shall

OCCASIONAL MEETING PLACES

GREENWICH

1782	Josiah Utter's, once
1788	Moses Husted, Jr.'s, twice
1792	Elias Newman's, twice
1795	Elias Newman's, once
1798	Jonathan Finch's, three times
1800	Dr. Clark Sanford's, once

STAMFORD

1781	David Webb Tavern, once
1782	David Webb Tavern, once
1796	David Webb Tavern, once
1800	Hoyt's Hall
1804	David Waterbury's(?)

The names of members found in the earliest minutes are names which pepper the colonial history of the area. The grandfather, father and brothers of Sylvanus Waterbury are linked many times with Hollis and Hobbys, Meads and Weeds, Hoyts and Fitches. Many of them, too, must have fought the French and Indians side-by-side with the British, and then turned their military experience on the Redcoats to help achieve the birth of a nation.

Certainly Jabez Fitch was prominent in the affairs of the Revolution. A colonel, Worshipful Brother Fitch was Master of Union Lodge from 1785-88, from 1792-95 and from 1798-1801. An example of the worth of our early brothers as well as of the men in this area during trying times, Colonel Fitch was brother-in-law to Israel Knapp, Jr. The latter, made a Mason in 1780, was Master of Union Lodge from 1781 to 1785. Knapp also fought in the Revolution, was appointed to the Committee of Safety (through which civil control was exercised over local areas by the Americans) in 1776 and was Surveyor of Highways in 1787.

Fitch, a leader of even more prominence, was a delegate from Connecticut to the Constitutional

be fined one shilling, and for the third, shall be excluded from the Lodge.

"That if any member be guilty of lying, swearing, drunkenness, stealing, fornication, adultery or blaspheming the name of God, or shall in any way use such words as bring a reproach on this Lodge, or any member, for the first offence, on his promising reformation, he shall be forgiven, and for the second offence he shall be excluded from the Lodge six months, and for the third offence, shall be excluded and reported to the Grand Lodge."

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the early by-laws is reflected in the last paragraph above. Bearing in mind that the times were stern in their views of morality, and that the spirit of strict puritanism still pervaded the communities' public sense of right and wrong, there is a true spirit of Masonic charity in the provision that a miscreant "for the first offence, on his promising reformation, he shall be forgiven."

Thus we know that Charity had a much broader meaning to our ancient brethren (as to us) than mere alms giving; forgiving a man his faults and weaknesses often takes more real Charity than does atoning for his poor material fortunes.

The second recorded meeting, held January 25, 1780, provides us with the first mention of presiding officers in the minutes. R. W. John Anderson was Master, pro tem; Israel Knapp, Senior Warden; John Willis, Junior Warden. Present were William Bush, Samuel Lockwood and visiting brothers Caleb Lawrence, Matthew Alstine and Ralph Isaacs.

Since Brother Lawrence had been proposed, balloted for, accepted and "passed to the first step in Masonry" at the preceding meeting on January 18, his status as a "visiting brother" is interesting. His home was in Rye, and he may have been thus doomed to be a visitor as long as he

Convention in 1787. Since he was at that time Master of the Lodge, it is possible that he became more than officially acquainted with Brother George Washington, who presided at the Convention.

During the Revolution itself, especially in the early years, General Washington is known to have travelled through Stamford and Greenwich more than once on his way to or from Boston. With his known affection for the Order of which he was a member, it is even possible that he visited Union Lodge or with members during a stopover. This could only have happened before 1780, however, and whether due to a British raid or a Tory Secretary, we shall never know for certain.

The Knapp Tavern where the Lodge met was a favorite of soldiers and officers in the Continental Army and was used by General Israel Putnam as his headquarters part of the time. According to Mead's history of Greenwich, Putnam is supposed to have stopped at the tavern the night before Tryon's raid in 1779. That evening, he is said to have attended a ball at the house of Moses Husted, and this may be the same house where the Lodge met twice in 1788. The next day, Putnam made his famous escape from the British trap.

We thus owe a good share of our national heritage as well as our Masonic heritage to these men. Their principles and mode of conduct is exemplified by the by-laws which they adopted for Union Lodge.

These by-laws were adopted in 1780, but are supposed to be identical with those in effect when the Lodge was originally constituted. The passages quoted by Brothers Phelps and Scofield were well chosen to illustrate the timber of our founding brothers:

"In order to prevent all feuds, controversies, illegal arguments or debates, which might in any

resided outside the chartered jurisdiction of Union Lodge, but this is doubtful. As an entered apprentice and not authorized admittance to a Lodge of Master Masons, he may have been considered a visitor to the vicinity of the Lodge. But other circumstances make it seem that the business of the Lodge was not always conducted while open on the Master Mason's Degree.

On Tuesday, February 15, 1780, for example, Lawrence Bound passed the first step in Masonry to act as Tyler and was installed in that office. On March 1, Brother M. Cox Timpany, who previously had been elected and serving as Secretary, was raised to be a Master Mason.

It is obvious that practices and procedures in use today either could not be or simply were not followed in these years. We do know that Brother Lawrence was not considered a visitor because of dimitting to another Lodge after initiation; along with the Secretary, he and Brother Richard Sackett were also raised March 1, 1780, as members of Union Lodge.

Records attend Caleb Lawrence's relationship with his Lodge tell us a good deal of what we know about the founding brothers and their immediate successors. On March 25, when he paid his initiation fee of one guinea, there is the first mention of fees in the minutes. On April 13, the Tyler, Lawrence Bound, passed to the degree of Fellow Craft; and on May 8, still 1780, he received the third degree, all the while acting as Tyler and receiving his fees each night.

As winter became the spring of 1780 and warmth of climate brought its annual hope for better times, the attendance at the Lodge gradually increased, and many membership applications were received. The Lodge became prosperous. But the wartime climate in the community was hot, rather than warm.

On June 15, 1780, the "worthy brethren of Stamford" requested the attendance of Union Lodge to celebrate St. John's Festival. But after discussion, the members agreed that "In our present critical situation, it would be attended with the greatest inconvenience and perhaps be of bad consequences to our families to be at any distance from this place."

Brothers Phelps and Scofield attribute the brethren's uneasiness to numerous Indian troubles, and since the British found ready allies in even those Indians who had sided with the French (the Red Men recognized the settlers to be more of a threat than an overseas government), so it may have been. But trouble with local Indians had not been a problem in Stamford or Greenwich for many years in 1780; more likely sources of hostile activity were British troops and, to a greater degree, militant Tories. Washington's Continentals were still in the vicinity.

In any event, the Secretary was instructed to write the Stratford brethren an apology, explaining the circumstances of Union Lodge's inability to participate in the St. John's Day activities.

For their own observance in that troubled year, they met on June 20 and unanimously agreed to "celebrate the approaching festival and to meet at ye Lodge room precisely at 10 o'clock A.M., to move from thence to ye meeting house at one-half after 10 where Divine Service will be performed, afterward to dine at the house of Jno. Hobby."

The Lodge met through the summer of 1780, with Samuel Lockwood raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason (the first such specific mention of the full term in the minutes) on July 1, and a Brother Belcher paying his initiation fee of three pounds, four shillings, together with five shillings, four pence, toward his quarterly dues on August 1. In November, Brother John Palmer paid

New Haven in 1783, and was not represented in Grand Lodge until 1791—and then not again until 1796.

But there is evidence of a desire for Union Lodge to unite with the new Grand Lodge of Connecticut in 1788. The records for October of that year show that it was voted "that warrant should be sent by Col. Fitch to the Grand Lodge of the State for a new warrant under the new constitution."

The new charter under which members of Union Lodge labor today was not granted, however, until October 17, 1793, in response to a vote of Union Lodge to join the Grand Lodge and make another application for a warrant.

The discrepancy between 1788 and 1793 is accounted for but not explained by the fact that meetings were interrupted in these years; few were held, and these were poorly attended.

At this point, Masonry in the Stamford-Greenwich area had been established for 30 years. With the Lodge's affiliation with the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, the Blue Lodge organization as we know it was firmly founded. Since this foundation, and the brethren who accomplished it, are the objects of our celebration, it will suffice to chronicle the activities of the Lodge from then until today with less detail.

The brothers and friends of Union Lodge are strongly urged to consult and study the work of Brothers Phelps and Scofield for more light in the history of Union Lodge #5; their compilation represents both a labor and a love for their Lodge which we in this self-styled busy time should well appreciate.

The record of December 27, 1799, shows that the Lodge voted that the funds of the Lodge should be used to defray expenses of draping the Lodge room "in mourning on this day for our deceased

four pounds York money for the same privilege, while Nathaniel Weed was fined for "non-attendance at the house."

Before the year ended, Worshipful Brother John Anderson removed from the limits of the Lodge and could not attend and perform the duties of his office. A resolution in the minutes for December 19 show that the Lodge was informed of the situation, and that "the Lodge thinks proper to choose a new Master."

On December 27, Israel Knapp, in whose Inn the Lodge room was situated, was chosen Worshipful Master. Worshipful Brother Knapp was to preside over the Lodge four years.

Political activity by the brothers or around them found its way into the minutes during 1781, when Secretary Shadrach Mead reported that the meeting of October 1 was not held, the members "being prevented assembly by affairs of a political nature." Of course, the Revolution was not yet won, and British political powers may have prevented the assembly of ardent patriots. But this, too, was the first day of the month of Yorktown. Clinton, the British General in New York, was far more concerned with attempting the relief or evacuation of Lord Cornwallis and his army than with harassment of local Patriots.

During late 1781, there was a movement to combine the Lodges in Connecticut for "uniformity of work," and the Lodge at Norwalk proposed a meeting of the Lodge officers in the County of Fairfield. A resolution passed Union Lodge for the officers and such other members for whom it was convenient to attend, but no report was ever made, and the attempt is assumed to have been futile. From other sources, however, it is known that a convention was held in Fairfield in 1782. There is no mention of this meeting in our minutes.

Twenty-two brothers celebrated St. John's Day

worthy Brother George Washington." Also that each brother wear a badge on the left arm until a different order be taken.

The same action was taken on July 21, 1852, to mark the passing of and the Lodge's respect to the memory of Henry Clay.

Prudence tempers charity in an 1829 resolution to provide Brother John Seeley with \$10 toward procuring a cow, with the stipulation that the money not be paid until "the said cow should have been purchased." In 1830, the brothers voted permission to Brother Leeds to "paint the pillars according to his own fancy," exemplifying an aesthetic charity as well.

And so the growth of the fraternity was rapid and harmonious up to the second quarter of the 19th century, and Union Lodge worked in peace, love and harmony.

Then came the infamous Morgan affair.

"Exposed" by a convicted criminal named William Morgan who falsely claimed access to the secrets of Freemasonry, together with attacks by a vindictive newspaper hack who had failed to qualify for further light in Masonry after receiving the first degree, Masonry became something evil in the eyes of the uninitiated. For the very reason that Masonry believes moral principles should be lived and not worn on the sleeve like vain ornaments, the obligations of all good Masons prevented them from defending themselves and their order in public.

The anti-Masonic frenzy lasted for many years, and from the close of 1832 to June, 1835, meetings of Union Lodge were intermittent. Between then and May, 1839, no meetings were held. A single meeting on the latter date was the last until almost eight years later, March 10, 1847.

One hundred years after its first charter was given, and just one century ago, the Lodge cele-

brated its centennial elaborately. Union #5 had provided the nucleus for its sister, Acacia Lodge #85 of Greenwich, just five years before, and recovered from its previous hard times to thrive as it never had before.

Time softens and heals, as Brothers Phelps and Scofield noted in telling that where the Morgan affair had turned most churches against Masonry, "On June 6, 1863, the Secretary notified Union Lodge that he had loaned the jewels of the Lodge to the Presbyterian Society for the purpose of laying the cornerstone of their church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Wells of New York, and that Brother Alex. Milne returned personal thanks and also the thanks of the society for the loan."

That Union Lodge felt a special tie of affection to Scotch Freemasonry is shown by its sending a delegate to the Centenary celebration of the death of Robert Burns in Dumfries, Scotland, on July 21, 1896. As Phelps and Scofield described him, the "noble and generous hearted Scotch brother, John M. Brown," represented the Lodge. Made a Mason in St. John's Kilwinning Lodge, Haddington, Scotland, Brother Brown was made one of the Masonic escorts to Lord Roseberry. After a later trip to Scotland in 1911, Brother Brown presented the Lodge with a framed replica and chart of the celebrated painting representing the installation of Brother Burns as Poet Laureate of Canongate Kilwinning Lodge on March 1, 1787.

It had been the desire of Union Lodge brothers to erect their own building to house their Masonic work since they first instructed, in 1821, Brother Isaac Quintard, Jr., to fit up a lodge room in a building located approximately where C. O. Miller's store now stands. The dream grew, even as the Lodge moved to more and more elaborate

Under the same date, the Secretary noted that for certain "raisins" Brother Bailey was exempted from "Raising" fees.

The minutes of December 30, 1783, have been cited as an excellent commentary on how Masons ought to meet, act and part. They state that when "the members and brothers of Union Lodge met at the Lodge room to celebrate the Festival of St. John, after proceeding with harmony and good order to the meeting house and hearing there a most agreeable sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr. Seward, we returned and dined, and finished the day with the greatest regularity, and good order."

Again Union Lodge was invited to attend a convention of Connecticut Lodges in New Haven on January 14, 1784. Brother Jabez Fitch was appointed to represent the Lodge, but we have no information whether he attended. Union had no representative at the preliminary convention in

quarters, to have a building for the express purposes of Masonic activities.

The movement became stronger and more active as the 19th century faded into the past, and the 20th century began. Finally, in 1923, the cornerstone for the Masonic Temple on Bedford Street was laid.

This was not just another one of the places where meetings have been held over the past 200 years. More than one eminently worthy member, fired by the dream, dedicated years of his life to the planning, the financing and the building of this Temple. It was completed and dedicated with "most solemn and impressive ceremonies to the cause of Masonry in Stamford by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut and his associated Grand Officers on June 25, 1924."

Perhaps the supreme irony of Union Lodge's two centuries is that the brethren, together with the members of Commonwealth Lodge #129 and Roosevelt Lodge #130, were able to occupy their Temple for just 11 years. Due to the great depression of the '30's, the financial burden of the Temple was more than the fraternity could cope with, and in October, 1935, the three Lodges moved to quarters at 422 Atlantic Street.

More modest than the Bedford Street Temple, the present Temple which houses the Masonic Bodies of Stamford has assuaged much of the bitter disappointment brought on by the loss of the former. Since moving to Federal Street from Atlantic Street, the fraternity has found material comfort in the facilities and mental comfort in a burden appropriate to its abilities.

In the words of Brothers Phelps and Scofield, "Time and space forbids the detailed account of the charities which this Lodge has dispensed, its cases of individual needs relieved." From the date of the original charter in 1763, when Most Wor-

shipful Brother Harrison stipulated the portion of initiation fees to be applied for the use of the Grand Charity, the Lodge has faithfully observed its trust, and no worthy brother in distress, or any meritorious appeal for charity has been in vain.

Through its history, Union Lodge #5 has seen four of its number called to the Grand East—if we include Most Worshipful Brother Luke A. Lockwood, raised in Union Lodge, but Grand Master while a member of Acacia Lodge. Most Worshipful Brothers Dwight Waugh, James H. Swartwout and James E. Brinckerhoff are the others.

Substituting only the added years to their original statement, a final quotation from the Phelps-Scofield history of Union Lodge best summarizes its existence.

"Into the history of Union Lodge for the past two hundred years there has been woven the manifold and composite character of a majority of Stamford's foremost citizens. The fraternity's high ideals of friendship, morality and brotherly love have attracted men from every walk of life, attesting the value of the Doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Each passing year has brought increasing peace and prosperity. Storm and tempest have hurled their strength at this ancient Lodge but it has endured. Men have come and gone in fleeting generations, seasons have flown like hours, but it has still maintained its beneficent influence and spread it wider and wider over the earth."

So mote it be!

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/babbitt/messages/561.html>

John Waterbury (David, John) b. 25 Jan 1682/83 in Stamford, CT; d. there 20 Jan 1735/36; m. 4 Dec 1710 Susannah Newkirk. Children:

- i. HANNAH WATERBURY, b. 01 Apr 1712.
- ii. JOHN WATERBURY, b. 21 Dec 1718.
- iii. SARAH WATERBURY, b. 02 Feb 1719/20.
- iv. BRIGADIER GENERAL DAVID WATERBURY, b. 22 Feb 1722/23.
- v. PETER WATERBURY, b. 08 Nov 1726.
- vi. ISAAC WATERBURY, b. 1728.
- vii. ELIZABETH WATERBURY, b. 1730.
- viii. SYLVANUS WATERBURY, b. 24 Sep 1735. Sylvanus went to Canada during the Revolutionary War and fought for the British. He may have died 1787 in New Brunswick, Canada, and married Sarah [Cooke?] and two sons, Sylvanus and Peter Cooke Waterbury.

http://www.oldwillow.com/Genealogy/paul_OLD/n_13.htm

On a previous trip to the Stamford Historical Society, I found a book called "Jonathan Waterbury Genealogy," by Grace A. Waterbury and Edwin M. Waterbury. In it I found a reference to Sylvanus Waterbury and his son Peter Cooke Waterbury settling in St. John's in New Brunswick, Canada, and that they took up arms against the patriots. The source cited was "New York Genealogical and Biographical Records Volume 40," at Page 32, which lists the New Brunswick Loyalists of American Revolution. Also cited was "Royalists Regiments of Conn, Volume II pages 827-8: " Sylvanus Waterbury, b. September 24, 1735, was the youngest brother of General David Waterbury. They were sons of John Waterbury and Susannah Newkirk. Peter Cooke Waterbury, s/o Sylvanus and Sarah ____ was born August 5, 1760.

From "Report on American manuscripts in the Royal institution of Great Britain":

Sylvanus Waterbury - 1781, February 28. New York.—Certificate by Col. Bev. Robinson. That he had been in the British lines since the fall of 1777. Was in the Rebel service at Fort Montgomery. Has been our friend. Was employed by the Barrack Master. In bad health and applies for a ration of provisions. Followed by note from Thos. Murray, aid-de-camp, granting the request.

In the "History of the Weed and allied families," by Charles Allison Weed, 1971 It is noted that Sylvanus took the records of Union Lodge with him when he left for Canada. "In the last decade a **descendant of Sylvanus Waterbury**, a well trained Government Researcher, has spent considerable time in Canada trying to find a clue as to what became of Sylvanus and the Union Lodge Records, with no success."

Col. Thomas Fitch, b. 1725; d. 16 Jan 1795; son of Gov. Thomas Fitch and Hannah Hill; m. Sarah St. John Hill.

<http://jackfsanders.tripod.com/names-F.htm>

According to The Birth of Yankee Doodle by Ferenz Fedor of Norwalk (Vantage, 1976), **Colonel [Thomas] Fitch** led a rather tatterdemalion group of volunteers that hiked to upper New York in 1755 to fight the French and Indians. As the men marched into Fort Crailo near Albany with feathers in their caps, "the volunteers from Norwalk inspired Dr. Shockburgh to write the words to the now famous 'Yankee Doodle' song, which became one of the most famous marching songs ever written."

http://tvwiki.tv/wiki/Norwalk,_Connecticut

During the French and Indian War, a regiment of Norwalkers was assembled to report as an attachment to British regulars. The group was commanded by **Col. Thomas Fitch** of Norwalk (son of Connecticut governor Thomas Fitch). Assembling at Fitch's yard in Norwalk, Fitch's younger sister Elizabeth, along with other young local women who had come to bid them farewell, were distraught at the men's lack of uniforms and so they improvised plumes from chicken feathers which they gave to the men for their hats. As they arrived at Fort Crailo, NY, the prim and proper British regulars began to mock and ridicule the rag-tag Connecticut troops who only had chicken feathers for uniform. Dr. Richard Shuckburgh, a British army surgeon, added new words to a popular tune of the time, Lucy Locket (e.g., "stuck a feather in his cap and called it macaroni", macaroni being the London slang at the time for a foppish dandy) and the rest is history. It is the state anthem of Connecticut.

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=brendablack&id=117856>

COLONEL THOMAS FITCH, Jr., born in 1725, was an important person in the colony. He was Lord George's Justice from 1761 to 1772, and was chosen in May, 1768, Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninth Regiment. (He had commanded, in 1758, four regiments encamped at Greenbush, before Albany, and was the instigator, at that time, of the composition of "Yankee Doodle," afterward adopted as one of our National airs). He was called by the Governor of Connecticut and his Council to join with them in the discussion of certain propositions which had been submitted to them, by the Royal Commissioners, for trade in Great Britain. He was Senior Colonel and commanded the sixteen colonial regiments, "four from Connecticut, two from New York, two from New Jersey, and eight from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, the provinces of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont." He had six children, Thomas, Andrew, Richard Hall, Sarah, Mary Esther, and Thaddeus Hill. (The last died in infancy.) After living out his three score and ten years he died, a few days before the death of his wife, and is buried at her side, and a few feet distant from his father, beneath a slab upon which is the record:

THOMAS FITCH, ESQ.,
Died Jan. 16th, 1795,
Age 70.

Mrs. "Colonel" Thomas Fitch was Miss Sarah St. John Hill, daughter of Captain Thomas and Hannah Hill, of Fairfield. But one headstone marks the graves of both husband and wife, and nestled near them is a little innocent (named after its mother's brother), whose life-story is graven thus on the mossy stone:

THADDEUS HILL,
son of
THOMAS AND SARAH FITCH,
died Oct. 21st, 1770,
aged 11 months.

<http://www.ferristree.com/mary.htm>

SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, Jr. (Captain) b. 20 Nov 1737 Greenwich, CT; d. 26 Aug 1807, drowned near Greenwich Point, while fishing. He was a Captain of a Revolutionary War gun boat and also commanded land forces. The firmness of the indefatigable Captain Samuel Lockwood (by whose vigilance both by night and day, with forty men and a twelve pounder, in a gondola, eleven armed vessels with General Prescott, one hundred and thirty officers and soldiers, and one hundred and thirty seaman were taken at Sorel) has not only crowned them with honor as soldiers, but entitles them to the applause of their bleeding country and among those taken prisoners, 31 Dec 1775, and not exchanged on 18 May 1776 is Captain Samuel Lockwood. On 5 Oct 1787, he was one of a committee to see about building a bridge. He married Letitia Davis, b. 1740; d. 9 Jul 1797 age 57y 1m; both buried at the Tomac Avenue Cemetery (Old Sound Beach), Old Greenwich .

Descendants of Robert Lockwood.

http://books.google.com/books?id=sXAbAQAAAMAJ&pg=PA124&lpg=PA124&dq=%22sorel%22+%22samuel+lockwood%22&source=bl&ots=ENF1_dBtl1&sig=YJi6lgkVL62G49E1wia0292Rly0&hl=en&sa=X&ei=rWklIT7iPM4jV0QGQtqyHBA&ved=0CFYQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22sorel%22%20%22samuel%20lockwood%22&f=false

CAPT. SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, JR. (Robert,1 Jonathan,' Robert,' Samuel4), born November 20th, 1737, in Greenwich, Conn. He was drowned near Greenwich Point while out fishing, August 26th, 1807, in his 70th year. Son of Samuel and Mary () Lockwood. He was "Captain" of a revolutionary gunboat, and also commanded land forces. October 5th, 1787, he was one of a committee to see about building a bridge; m. Letitia Davis, born June, 1740, died July 9th, 1797, aged 57.1.0, from her gravestone, in Greenwich, Conn.

CHILDREN VI. GENERATION.

590. OLIVER LOCKWOOD, m. Sally
591. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, died in South America.

592. SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, m. Sally Lockwood.
 593. DAVID LOCKWOOD, resided in Darien.
 594. HANNAH LOCKWOOD, b. 1769, m. Deacon Eliakim Ford.
 595. LETITIA LOCKWOOD, b. 28 Jun 1771; d. 28 Oct 1859.
 596. LUCY LOCKWOOD, b. 06 Dec 1777, m. Eldad Holmes.
 597. DRAKE LOCKWOOD, b. 1763, m. Mary Peck.

Obtained this information from the following named persons: Deacon Oliver Lockwood Ford, in his 91st year, Hon. Joshua Beal Ferris in his 74th year, and Mrs. Esther Ferris, in her 87th year.

P. 409. On the 25th of April, 1775, the General Assembly, of Connecticut, met; and laid an embargo on the exportation of wheat, rye, corn, and a variety of articles; and in consequence of the acts of violence, at Lexington, Mass., passed an act enlisting the militia of six regiments and companies, of 100 men each and appointed officers for the various regiments, with David Woodger as Major-General Commanding, and Israel Putnam, Second Brigadier-General. Samuel Lockwood was appointed Second Lieutenant of the 3d Company of the 5th Regiment, commanded by Col. David Waterbury. (P. 417, and also Conn, in Rev., p. 11.)

Force's Annals, p. 742. From an article No. 3, an account of manoeuvres of the army in Canada, under General Montgomery, September 10th, 1775. "Before the council of war, Lieutenant Lockwood (probably of Col. Waterbury's Regiment which was present) had been ordered down the river to reconnoitre, and just now returned with intelligence that the armed vessel of the enemy was lying at a point about a mile and a half below, completely equipped, etc.

"P. 742. Camp at Isle-Aux-Noix, September 13th, 1775. After General orders, the Schooner will proceed with the Army. 'Captain Douglass and Lieutenant Lockwood will choose out determined volunteer crews, and good rowers for the galleys.'" (Ib, p. 742.)

"Lieutenant Lockwood under orders from General Montgomery, at Isle Aux Noix, selects men to man a vessel." (Ib. vol. iii., 4th series, p. 1132.)

"General Richard Montgomery writes to General Schuyler, from 'Camp before St. John's, October 20th, 1775,' notifying him of the surrender of Chambly, captured by only fifty American troops, against three hundred Canadians, and says:

"The commanding officer at St. John's has been so polite as to let our batteau pass to the head of the rapids, in order to take in the baggage of the Chambly garrison. He behaved very genteely to Lieutenant Lockwood of 'Waterbury's,' who went in with the request from Major Stafford."

"Appointed Assistant Engineer, November 4th, 1775. See Captain Hobby's Company, Waterbury's Regiment." (Taken from Conn, in the Revolution, p. 38.)

Commission as Second Lieutenant, dated May 1st, 1775, in Capt. Thomas Hobby's Company.

CAPT. SAMUEL LOCKWOOD.

In an account of the death of General Montgomery, at the storming of Quebec, December 31st, 1775, published in the New York Gazette, this passage occurs:

"The firmness of the indefatigable Capt. Samuel Lockwood (by whose vigilance both by night and day, with forty men and a twelve pounder, in a gondola, eleven armed vessels with General Prescott, one hundred and thirty officers and soldiers, and one hundred and thirty seamen were taken at Sorel)," etc., "has not only crowned them with honor as soldiers, but entitles them to the applause of their bleeding country," and "among those taken prisoners, December 31st, 1775, and not exchanged on May 18th, 1776, is Capt. Samuel Lockwood." (From Force's Annals, vol. 4, 4th series, p. 708.)

Vol. 13, p. 428. "Samuel Lockwood, appointed Junior Second Lieutenant of the 3d Company, 5th Regiment. SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, JR. SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, SR.

Vol. 13, p. 525. "This assembly do establish Samuel Lockwood, Jr., to be ensign of the first or easternmost company or train band in the town of Greenwich."

"Capt. Samuel Lockwood belonged to Greenwich, Conn. He did excellent service in capturing the fleet of Carleton, at Sorel, and was taken prisoner at the storming of Quebec. He was afterwards a Captain in Colonel Lamb's Regiment of artillery." (Invasion of Canada, 1775, by Rev. E. M. Stone, p. 91.)

TICONDEROGA, November 6th, 1776. Force's Annals (5th series, vol. 3).

DEAR GENERAL: I beg leave to recommend to your particular notice, the following gentlemen who were taken at Quebec, and lately returned on their parole, viz., Major Lamb and Captain Lockwood, of the Artillery, Lieut. Col. Oswald, and Captain Morgan. The two last went with me from Cambridge. They have all distinguished themselves for their bravery, and attachment to the publick cause, and will, I make no doubt, be very useful hereafter and do honour to the commissions they may hold. If it is not inconsistent with your engagements, I beg they may be among the first who are exchanged. On the 3d, the enemy began to embark at Crown Point, etc. I am, with sentiments of perfect esteem and respect, dear General, your affectionate and most obedient humble servant.

B. ARNOLD.

His Excellency, George Washington, Esq., General, and Commander in Chief of the United States of America, Head Quarters, King's Bridge.

In Force's Annals, p. 1570. At a meeting of the Continental Congress, November 15th, 1776, a memorial was read from Samuel Lockwood, and referred to the Board of War (see page 1577). On November 20th, 1776, the Board of War, to whom was referred the memorial from Captain Lockwood and Captain Oswald, brought in a report which was taken into consideration; whereupon it

was "Resolved, That such parts of the said memorials, as relate to their pay, be referred to the Board of Treasury; and on Thursday, November 21st, 1776 (p. 1578)," the Committee of Treasury reported that there is due to Lieut. Samuel Lockwood, for his pay as Assistant Engineer in the Army, in Canada, from the 5th of November, 1775, to the 18th of May, 1776, at 20 dollars per month, 128,60-90 dollars, and from the 19th of May, to the 5th of November, at 30 dollars per month, 167 dollars: the whole 295-69-90th dollars."

"INVASION OF CANADA, BY REV. EDWIN M. STONE."

CAPT. SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, p. 31, 32, 34, 35, 91, 96.

From Capt. Thayer's journal, " taken prisoner at Quebec," p. 31, several times mentioned in this journal.

In Capt. John Lamb's Company. *Prisoner*, this was probably Capt. Samuel Lockwood, Greenwich, Conn. A sea-captain. He was a volunteer in the invasion of Canada. (P. 96.)

"Capt. Samuel Lockwood belonged to Greenwich, Conn. He did excellent service in capturing the fleet of Carleton, at Sorel, and was taken prisoner at the storming of Quebec. He was afterwards a Captain in Colonel Lamb's Regiment of Artillery." (P. 91.)

December 31st, 1775. At 10 o'clock we surrendered.

In the list of "Wounded and taken Prisoners," is CAPTAIN LOCKWOOD. Canadian expedition. Journal of Capt. John Topham. (Cowell's Sp., of '76, p. 349.)

Capt. Samuel Lockwood, of the Second Artillery, afterwards became captain of a whale-boat, in Long Island Sound. Moses Lockwood was a gunner with Capt. Samuel Lockwood, and lost his eye by an accident. He was a farmer from Lower Salem, Westchester County, N. Y.; and granted a pension in 1782.

"Four transports arrived at Elizabethtown from Quebec, October 5th, 1776, with (420) four hundred and twenty Americans who had been prisoners, in Canada, and among the officers from Connecticut, was Capt. Samuel Lockwood." (N. Y. Archives, p. 244. Hollister's *Ily.*, p. 296, vol. 2.)

CAPTAIN SAMUEL LOCKWOOD.

"The Jarvis family were excellent and prominent people here, but their affections were with their king rather than with his rebellious subjects. When therefore it seemed necessary that his family should be sent over the line, CAPT. SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, of Greenwich, was appointed to execute the order. This he did with the ready zeal of a revolutionary patriot; and of course his officiousness alienated the two families. No royal Jarvis could thenceforth endure one of the notoriously *rebellious Lockwood tribe*. But the years roll on and work strange cures as well as aggravate maladies not to be healed. A grandson of the inexorable captain was won to a surrender by the maidenly graces of a granddaughter of the courtly royalist, and so far, at least, the old feud was healed as the family of our worthy citizen, Judge Ferris, will attest." (*Ily.* Stamford, pp. 214 and 215.)

In vol. 6 of the Rhode Island Historical Collections, Captain Thayer, in his journal, says:

"Among the officers that were taken at Quebec, was Capt. Samuel Lockwood;" and the journal of Col. John Topham says, December 31st, 1775, "The names of the officers killed, wounded and taken are—Killed: The brave Gen. Richard Montgomery, and others. Among the wounded and taken prisoners, Captain Samuel Lockwood, remarking, ' and here we spent a solitary New Year's Day.'" And subsequently says:

"January 5th, 1776. Seeing no hopes of relief, we unanimously resolved to make our escape, if possible; accordingly, we curried the favor of one of the sentinels, who we found willing to be of our party, having informed us of the situation of the garrison, the strength of our forces, and the General's name. In consequence, amongst the number of officers, Captain Lockwood and myself were pitched upon to make our escape. Accordingly, we sounded Joe," etc., who furnished them with clubs and countersigns, and they were to pass out of the chamber window, four stories high, " by means of our blankets. Mr. Lockwood, standing in the gangway to notify me of any persons coming, observed the officer on guard advancing towards us " where they were all locked in one room, etc., etc., and on the 30th, "to my surprise, Captains Lockwood and Hanchet were detected in inquiring of Joe some particulars concerning me and where I was, etc. The Captains were sent to accompany me, where we remained in the most lamentable situation until the 6th of May, etc., when they were sent back to their former prison," etc.

"The prisoners sent a petition to the British General, asking to go on Parole on June 7th, 1776, and Captain Samuel Lockwood, of Greenwich, Conn., signed among the others."

"New Haven, November 24th, 1779, Monday, sen' nit (Sunday night), two small privateers of 4 Guns, each commanded by *Captains Lockwood* and Johnson, ran into Oyster Bay under British Colors, where were four wood vessels under protection of a large 8 Gun Brig, who asked the privateers' where from ?' and on being answered 'from New York,' they were permitted to run alongside the Brig unsuspected; and boarding her, the crew were surprised into an immediate surrender without even firing a gun, though manned with 20 stout fellows; on which the other vessels also submitted, and were all brought out of port, destined for Norwalk or Stamford, but on being pursued by some armed vessels from Huntingdon Harbor, the Brig unluckily run on a reef of rocks near Norwalk Harbor, and fell again into the enemy's hands, who got her off and took her away. The other prizes got safe into port." (H. Onderdonk's Documents and Letters of Revolutionary Incidents of Queens Co., New York, p. 218.)

"Before September 14th, 1780, Captain Lockwood took from L. I. Cable and Ludlam." (P. 89.)

"Fishkill, December 9th, 1779. On the evening of November 4th, about 25 volunteers under Captains Hawley, *Lockwood*, and Jones, Lieutenants Jackson and Bishop, crossed the Sound from Newfield (since called Bridgeport) to Stony Brook, near Smithtown, and marched to the house of the Hon. Thomas Jones, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York at Fort Neck (Thomas F. Jones),

where they arrived about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 6th—hiding in the woods by day. The whole distance was 52 miles. There was a ball in the house, and the noise of music and dancing prevented the approach of the adventurers being heard.

"Captain Hawley knocked at the door, and receiving no answer forced it open, and found Judge Jones standing in the entry. He told him he was his prisoner, and immediately conducted him off, and also a young man named Hewlett. A guard of soldiers was posted at a small distance from their road. When they came near the spot, the Judge *hemmed* very loudly, but was forbidden to repeat it. He did, however, but on being further threatened desisted. An alarm arose, which obliged the men to retreat rapidly, travelling thirty miles the same night, and to secrete themselves the next day, by which time the British Light Horse were near. The next evening they reached their boats, having taken two prisoners more, and arrived safely at Black Rock, Fairfield, Connecticut, on the 8th, excepting six men in the rear, who were overtaken and captured by the light horse. Judge Jones was taken to Middletown, and in May, 1780, was exchanged for General Silliman, a prisoner at Flatbush. Mr. Hewlett was exchanged for the General's son, one Washburn being thrown in as a make weight. After the exchange the Judge and the General dined together." (H. Onderdonk's Doc. and Letters of Rev'y Incidents of Queens Co., N. Y., p. 218; also Lossing's Field Book of Revolution, p. 852.)

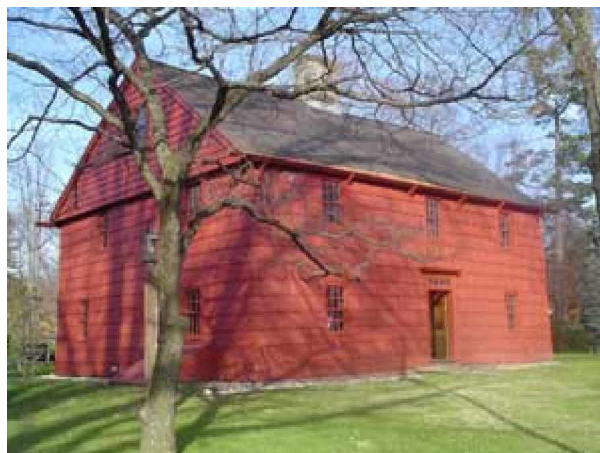
CAPT. SAMUEL LOCKWOOD COMMANDED ONE OF THESE WHALE BOATS.

The village of Stony brook has one of the best harbors on Long Island. Near the village of Corura the British had accumulated a large quantity of forage for the winter of 1780, which was destroyed by Colonel Tallmadge. The plan of this expedition was approved of by a communication from General Washington.

"In pursuance of this communication, Major Tallmadge ordered the detachment to repair to Fairfield. Here being met by other troops, the party embarked, the 21st of November, 1780, at four o'clock P.M., in eight whale boats. The whole number, including the crews of the boats, amounted to eighty men. They crossed the Sound in four hours, and landed at Old Mans at nine o'clock. The troops had marched about five miles, when, it beginning to rain, they returned and took shelter under their boats, and lay concealed in the bushes all that night and the next day. At evening, the rain abating, the troops were again put in motion, and at three o'clock in the morning were within two miles of the fort.

"Here he divided his men into three parties, ordering each to attack the fort at the same time at different points. The order was so well executed that the three divisions arrived nearly at the same moment. It was a triangular enclosure of several acres, strongly stockaded, well barricaded, houses at two of the angles, and at the third a fort, with a deep ditch and wall, encircled by an abatis of sharpened pickets, projecting at an angle of forty-five degrees. The stockade was cut down, the column led through the grand parade, and in ten minutes the main fort was carried by the bayonet. The vessels near the fort, laden with stores, attempted to escape, but the guns of the fort being brought to bear upon them, they were secured and burnt, as were the works and stores. The number of prisoners was fifty-four, of whom seven were wounded. While they were marched to the boats under an escort, Major Tallmadge proceeded with the remainder of his detachment, destroyed about three hundred tons of hay collected at Corum, and returned to the place of debarkation just as the party with the prisoners had arrived, and reached Fairfield by eleven o'clock the same evening; having accomplished the enterprise, including a march of forty miles by land and as much by water, without the loss of a man. Congress passed a resolve complimentary to the commander and troops engaged in this expedition, which was said by them to have been planned and conducted with wisdom and great gallantry by Major Tallmadge, and executed with intrepidity and complete success by the officers and soldiers of his detachment." (Barber and Howe's His. Coll. of New York, p. 535.)

"Peleg Redfield served in the Connecticut Line, from 1780 until 1782, under *Captain Lockwood*, whose company formed part of General Waterbury's Brigade. He assisted in what defense was made to save New Haven from the marauding expedition under Tryon and Garth in July, 1779, and saw the flames arising from the burning of East Haven. While under *Captain Lockwood's* command he was one of a detachment which was sent out in January, 1780, with orders to cut off Delancy's dragoons, and a band of Tories under Colonel Hatfield, who had their headquarters at Morrisania. Delancy and his dragoons were absent, but Colonel Hatfield and eleven Tories were taken after a desperate resistance, with a large amount of booty. In 1781 his regiment lay at White Plains, in full view of the allied armies, and he saw them strike their tents for the purpose of joining Lafayette in the siege of Yorktown, while the brigade to which he belonged was ordered back to Connecticut to guard the coast from invasion and to watch the movements of the Tories."



Knapp Tavern
now known as the Putnam 'Cottage'

The original house was probably built for the family of Timothy Knapp in the late 1600s. He and his wife, Martha Weeks, shared it with their son Isaac Knapp, Sr. and his family, including his first two children. Later in the century it was used as a tavern and the meeting place for the local Freemasons. It is intimately connected to the Revolutionary war, having housed General Putnam and hosted General Washington and his entourage for lunch.

During the Revolutionary War, General Israel Putnam made a daring escape from the British on 23 Feb 1779. Although British forces pillaged the town, Putnam was able to warn Stamford. The general's tricorne hat, with a bullet hole piercing its side, is displayed at "Putnam's cottage," the tavern belonging to Israel Knapp (at 243 East Putnam Avenue), where Putnam stayed the night before his famous ride.

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/knapp/messages/3308.html>

From "The Tavern and the Old Post Road", by Norman Talcott:

"Among the most inveterate Tories was the Innkeeper, Israel Knapp (1705-1783) and it is said that his tavern was for a long time, a secret meeting place for those who sought to defeat the patriot cause. It is certain he was held in ill repute by all good patriots, and his name was on the dangerous list held by the Committee of Safety. The old innkeeper's favorite son, Timothy, though as ardent a Tory as his father, was in love with the beautiful daughter of the patriot, Jonathan Mead, who lived nearby. Tradition says that the girl reciprocated his affections but she was imbued with a spirit of loyalty to the cause of the Revolutionists that made her indignantly refuse when Timothy sought her hand in marriage. The youth, as might be expected was deeply hurt. He called to her reproachfully and angrily as he left the house that evening: "You will speak to me one day, but I shall never answer you." He little knew how true were his words. One evening shortly afterwards when he was approaching the house, perhaps to make another attempt to win the maid, her father, mistaking him for a "cow-boy" (a name for Tory guerillas) marauder shot him through the heart. The girl recognized him, threw herself upon his lifeless body and implored him to speak, but he was dead. The body lies buried on the grounds of the ancient inn."

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/knapp/messages/3309.html>

For the record I will post what I think really happened. There were 3 Isaacs and 2 Timothys at Knapp's Tavern. Before 1777 Timothy Sr the eldest son by maybe 20 years ran the Tavern for his ailing dad Israel Sr. Something real bad happened. As a result, Tim Sr. was disinherited. He lost the Tavern; he lost his farm "West forty" given to him by his dad Israel Sr., part of the original Knapp land in Greenwich. He was left with the farm in the West Forty until he and his wife died and \$5. His sisters each got \$25 and a good deal of valuables. \$5 was basically an insult and possibly to prevent any contestment of the will.

In 1777 Tim Jr was shot by Titus Mead. He was probably a "cowboy" along with his other brothers. It is quite possible it was just that the Knapps were cowboys might have been the terrible secret. The fact that Mary's family would steal from their neighbors might be the too terrible to tell secret. I am still looking for another more terrible scenario. Family legend about the Knapp shooting misnames both parties. The interesting incorrect name was that of Col. Delancy. A Col. James Delancey delivered a reign of terror on Greenwich in the summer and fall of 1777. Only after 6 months James was promoted and left the region. He so impressed the people of Greenwich that when Emmerich Chasseurs attacked Greenwich years after James was hundreds of miles away they still called the cowboys "Delancey's troops". It is likely the bulk of the Emmerich Chasseurs came from the Westchester Chasseurs since both were elite light infantry and Delancey had already picked the best riders from Westchester the later group was larger. Anyway, there is another story about a Col. Delancy lynching a Yankee cowboy named Timothy Knapp. I am trying to get a detailed account of this. Delancy was only active for a few months in the Greenwich area. It is a great coincidence that Delancy's name is linked with the shooting that probably occurred the few months Delancy was on his rampage. If Tim was not caught red-handed some one would have had to be an informant. That could easily have been Tim Sr. the most infamous Tory in Greenwich. The tavern was rumored to have been the meeting place of a Tory spy ring. In retrospect we now know it was a **Masonic meeting place**, but back then it might have been mistaken for a meeting of spies. On the other hand, what if this fool Timothy Knapp boasted that he was a Yankee cowboy after having too much to drink. A day or two later Delancey hunts down the man and lynches him. I believe Timothy is only a family name in the Nick Knapp line. That means the victim would have been kin to Timothy. This would have been a too horrible to tell story. When Titus Mead hears of this he will not let his daughter marry into a family like that which precipitates the shooting. Tim Jr is so disliked by the Knapp family that they will not bury him. We will assume Tim Sr is in prison or is hiding for his life. Titus Mead stated the Knapp sons had to flee from Greenwich and the Mesnard documentation supports this. Timothy spends most of the war in Simsbury mine. When he gets out of prison only "his" farm remains; all the rest had been taken by Yankee cowboys etc. The farm is not destroyed because it is not Timothy's but his father's Col Israel Knapp a well respected Yankee officer. He dies shortly after the war a completely broken man.

Israel gets branded a Tory in some of your excerpts. That is because legally only an Israel Knapp ran the tavern. Israel Sr. never signed papers for the tavern or the farm. This allowed him to take away all Tim's wealth in the blink of an eye! Both Isaacs were Yankee soldiers so they could not have been Tories.

<http://awt.ancestrylibrary.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=REG&db=flakey&id=I567161770&ti=5542>

Timothy KNAPP (Joshua KNAPP⁹, Eleanor Disbrow LOCKWOOD⁸, Edmund LOCKWOOD⁷) b. 1668 in Greenwich, Fairfield, CT; d. there ca 1737; m1. 16 Mar 1699 **Elizabeth SEYMOUR** b. Dec 1673 in Norwalk, Fairfield, CT; d. 17 Jun 1713 in Greenwich, Fairfield, CT; d/o Thomas SEYMOUR and Hannah MARVIN; m2. 16 Feb 1714 **Martha WEEKS**.

Children of Timothy KNAPP and Elizabeth SEYMOUR are:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| i. Rebecca KNAPP | b. 24 Sep 1701 in Greenwich, CT; | m. Abraham BENEDICT ca 1720 in Danbury. |
| ii. Timothy KNAPP | b. 09 Aug 1703 in Greenwich, CT; | d. 22 Apr 1706 in Greenwich, CT. |
| iii. Israel KNAPP | b. 13 Dec 1705 in Greenwich, CT; | d. bef. 28 Aug 1783 in Stamford, CT. |
| iv. Mary KNAPP | b. 16 Apr 1708 in Greenwich, CT; | d. bef. 15 Oct 1733 in Danbury; m. Thomas HOYT ca 1728. |
| v. Elizabeth KNAPP | b. 22 Aug 1710 in Greenwich, CT; | d. bef. 15 Oct 1783 in Danbury; m. Ebenezer PICKETT . |
| vi. Prudence KNAPP | b. 26 Jan 1712 in Greenwich, CT; | d. 20 Jan 1713 in Greenwich, CT. |

Children of Timothy KNAPP and Martha WEEKS are:
i. [Ruth KNAPP](#) b. 24 Feb 1714 in Greenwich, CT.
ii. [Hannah KNAPP](#) b. 17 Jun 1717 in Greenwich, CT

Capt. Israel KNAPP, b. 13 Dec 1705 in Greenwich, CT; d. bef. 28 Aug 1783 in Stamford, CT; son of [Timothy KNAPP](#) b: 1668 in Greenwich, Fairfield, CT; and [Elizabeth SEYMOUR](#) b: Dec 1673 in Norwalk, Fairfield, CT; m1. Ca 1725 [Mary LYON](#) b: ca 1707.

Children:

[Elizabeth KNAPP](#) b: ca 1731 in Greenwich, Fairfield, Connecticut
[Mary KNAPP](#) b: ca 1732 in Greenwich, Fairfield, Connecticut
[Timothy KNAPP](#) b: ca 1732 in Greenwich, Fairfield, Connecticut
[Hannah KNAPP](#) b: 16 Mar 1740 in Greenwich, Fairfield, Connecticut

m2. Aug 1742 [Anna MARSHALL](#) b: 28 Nov 1718 in Fairfield, CT

Child:

[Israel KNAPP](#) b: 1 May 1743 in Greenwich, Fairfield, Connecticut

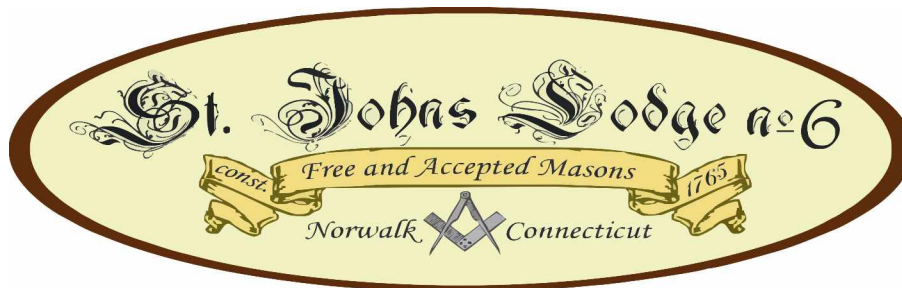
m3. Jan 1762 [Elizabeth HUNGFORD](#) b: ca 1731

Dr. Shadrach Mead, the second son and child of Titus and Rachel (Rundle) Mead, of Greenwich, Connecticut, and grandson of Caleb and Mary (Holmes) Mead, of Greenwich, was born on 15 Jan 1758. He was through his life a practicing physician in Greenwich, and died there on 16 Sep 1844, in his 87th year. He married, first, Tammy Hobby, who died on 21 Apr 1814, aged 50 years; and secondly, Abigail Ingersoll, b. 8 May 1871, who had first married and survived Capt. Horton Reynolds and died on 17 Apr 1875, aged 94 years. He served in the War of 1812.

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/cox/messages/6502.html>

Michael Cox Timpany b. 23 Sep 1755; d. 25 Oct 1811; bur. in the Bible street "Timpany Cemetery" in Greenwich, CT; m. Mary Mead, b. 10 Aug 1757; d. 14 Feb 1815, d/o of Obadiah Mead and Lois Todd.

<http://gl.ctfreemasons.net/index.php/history-of-the-grand-lodge-of-connecticut/347-st-johns-lodge-norwalk.html>



ST. JOHN'S LODGE, NORWALK.

The original charter of this Lodge was obtained from the **Provincial Grand Lodge in New York**, and bears the signature of **R. W. George Harrison, Grand Master, dated May 23, 1765**, appointing Bro. Benjamin Isaacs, Master, Stephen St. John, Senior Warden, and Jehial Ketcham, Junior Warden, of said Lodge, "to be held at Norwalk only, and that until such time as a Grand Master shall be appointed for the Colony of Connecticut."

We have the records of this Lodge as early as September 8, 1779, from which time to the present they have been kept in regular order. The first choice of officers on record took place February 17th, 1780, when the following brethren were elected:—Stephen St. John, W.M.; Ebenezer Whitney, S.W.; Matthew Reed, J.W.; Timothy Whitney, Treas.; Hezekiah Belden, Sec'y. At this meeting a committee was appointed to prepare a code of by-laws for the government of the Lodge; and the following regulation was adopted:

Voted and agreed, that when any one shall be initiated into this Lodge, he shall pay to the funds of the same, Two Hundred Continental Dollars, and Ten Dollars to the Tyler; and also that the Tyler shall receive Ten Dollars per night during the pleasure of the Lodge.

This fee to the Tyler was somewhat reduced in after years, as appears by the following, under date of Jan. 26, 1792:

At this Lodge, John St. John was voted and agreed with to tyle, during the pleasure of the Lodge, at Two Shillings per night, when the Lodge is sitting, and when he attends and the Lodge does not convene, he shall receive One Shilling.

The true work of Masonry shows itself in such a transaction as the following:

June 1st.—This Lodge taking into consideration the captivity of Bro. Ebenezer Whitney, have thereupon voted out of its funds, Four Hundred Dollars, to be used for his release, in case it be needed.

At the Convention preliminary to forming the Grand Lodge, which was held at New Haven, in 1783, this Lodge was represented by Bro. David Lambert; but at the subsequent Convention, when the Constitution was adopted and signed, the name of a delegate from this Lodge does not appear on the minutes. It is presumed they came early into the Grand Lodge, as they appear, in 1796, on the roll of subordinates, as "**St. John's, No. 6,**" and have been very generally represented at the Grand Communications.

<http://www.freemason.com/past-grand-masters/98-1824-charles-r-sherman.html>

Charles Robert Sherman – Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, 1824



Charles R. Sherman was born in Norwalk, CT, 17 Sep 1788, the son of Judge Taylor and Betsey Stoddard Sherman. Coming from a long line of lawyers and jurists, it was natural for him to attend Dartmouth College and following his graduation to study law under his father. He was admitted to the bar of the state of Connecticut in 1810, the same year in which he married Mary Hoyt. Moving shortly thereafter to Lancaster, Ohio, he began the practice of law, moving his family to Ohio the following year.

Sherman's abilities were quickly recognized by the citizenry of Lancaster and in January of 1812, he was appointed County Attorney for Fairfield County. At the outbreak of the War with England in April he received a commission as Major and Chief Recruiting Agent for the 4th Regiment of the Ohio Militia. Following the war he resumed his law practice, becoming one of Ohio's outstanding lawyers of the period.

In 1813 President Madison appointed Charles Sherman, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third Ohio District which embraced six counties in the area of Lancaster. As was the custom of the day, most of the deputies working under Sherman accepted local bank notes in payment of taxes due. In 1817 the Government suddenly announced that such notes were not acceptable as payment of taxes and that payment was to be made only in gold or United States Bank notes. Sherman felt that the resulting obligation to the government was his and no one else's, and he labored most of the rest of his life in an effort to payoff what he regarded as a debt of honor.

In the year 1825 the Ohio legislature elected him to serve as Judge of the Supreme Court and in this capacity he was required to travel the entire state and hold court annually in each county.

M. W. Brother Charles R. Sherman received his Masonic degrees in **St. John's Lodge No. 6 of Norwalk, CT**, in 1810. The Royal Arch Degrees were conferred in Chillicothe Chapter No. 4 on December 1, 1824.

As the year 1819 came to a close, Judge Charles R. Sherman resided within the confines of the Fairfield County prison. He, Dr. James Wilson, Sheriff Sanderson of Fairfield County, and two other Brethren who "were in the custody of the Sheriff of Fairfield County", (over the same questions of taxation and bank notes) proposed the establishment of a Lodge of Master Masons in Lancaster; they were supported in this undertaking by all of the Masons then in the town of Lancaster. In a very short time a Dispensation was obtained and **Lancaster Lodge No. 57** was organized in the north jury room of the old courthouse.

M. W. Brother Charles R. Sherman served as the first Senior Warden and second Worshipful Master of Lancaster Lodge No. 57. He attended Grand Lodge in 1823 and was **elected Grand Master in 1824**.

M. W. Brother Sherman was one of the founders of Lancaster Chapter No. 11 on January 12, 1826 and was privileged to serve as its first High Priest, an office he held until his death. He also served as Grand High Priest in the Grand Chapter in Ohio in 1827 and 1828.

In June of 1829, at Lebanon, Ohio, Judge Sherman was stricken while holding court and died six days later [24 Jun 1829], attended by his friend and future Grand Master, Thomas Corwin. Burial was in Lebanon, but his remains were later moved to Lancaster, Ohio. Interred in Elmwood Cemetery, Section B, Row 13, Lancaster, Ohio.

Among his eleven surviving children were General William Tecumseh Sherman of Civil War fame, John, who was renowned as a statesman, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of the future Grand Master of Ohio, William J. Reese.

<http://genealogyfinds.com/cgi-bin/data.cgi?lockwoodfredericks>

Frederick St. John Lockwood of Norwalk was born in that city 23 Aug 1825, and graduated from Yale College in 1849, his classmates including President Timothy Dwight of the university, ex-Congressman Augustus Brandegee of New London, and ex-President W. D. Bishop of the Consolidated road. **During the [Civil] war** he was on the staffs of Major-Generals King and Russell, and discharged his official duties with marked competency and gallantry. At the close of the war he returned to Norwalk, and represented that city as a republican in the legislatures of 1865 and 1866. In 1872 he was also a member of the house, the legislature of that year containing many of the ablest men in the state. Prominent on the list were ex-Governor James E. English, T. M. Waller, Judge V. B. Chamberlain of New Britain, ex-Speaker William C. Case, Judges Torrance of the Supreme and John M. Hall, of the Superior Courts, Colonel John A. Tibbits, and Railroad Commissioner George M. Woodruff. Mr. Lockwood acquitted himself with decided credit during the session. From 1859 until 1862 he was bank commissioner. He is at present at the head of the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad Company, and is also engaged in banking and manufacturing interests. He has been the president of the Fairfield County National Bank, the office extending from 1868 to January, 1890. He has been the president of the railroad company since 1882. He is a **Past Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 6**, of Norwalk, and is a member of the Norwalk Club. His family consists of a wife and three children, the former being Miss Carrie Ayres at the time of her marriage. The children are Elizabeth, b. 30 Jul 1868; Frederick Ayres, b. 18 Nov 1870; and Julia Belden, b. 30 Jun 1881. Mr. Lockwood is a member of the Congregational church, and is held in high esteem in the city of Norwalk.

<http://gl.ctfreemasons.net/index.php/history-of-the-grand-lodge-of-connecticut/348-st-johns-lodge-stratford.html>

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, STRATFORD.

The original charter of this Lodge was received from **R. W. George Harrison, Provincial Grand Master for the Colony of New York**, dated the 22d of April, 1766, and Bro. Joseph Clark was appointed first Master. Their first meeting was held the 12th of May following, when W. Bro. Clark presided, assisted by Brs. James Dunn, John Harpen and Lemuel Brooks, and the following brethren were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, viz :—Henry Van Dycke, Ephraim Peet, Abijah Beach and William McIntosh.

On the 15th of May, the following subordinate officers were elected:—Henry Van Dycke, S.W.; Ephraim Peet, J.W.; Abijah Beach, Treas.; James Dunn, Secr'y. Four candidates were proposed at this meeting, viz :—George Benjamin, Abraham Tomlinson, Elijah Wilcox, John E. Marshall. By-Laws were adopted by the Lodge and signed by the members on the 4th of September, from which the following extracts are made:

Lodge to be holden the 2d and 4th Thursday of each month; Lodge hours to be between 6 and 9 from Michaelmas to Lady-Day, and between 7 and 10 from Lady-Day to Michaelmas.

The Master and other officers to be elected annually on the Lodge night succeeding the Feast of St. John the Evangelist, as follows:—"Every member shall give in a sealed ticket, with the name of the person he chooseth, (but no tickets to be given for absent brethren,) which tickets shall not be opened till all are given in; and the Secretary shall open every one, and note the names inserted, and whom the majority shall tall to, he shall be Master; but if an equality happen on two or more of the majority, the oldest Master shall take the chair for the ensuing year."

Every newly initiated brother shall pay £3 to the box, and 3s. to the Tyler. If any brother shall swear in Lodge hours, he shall pay 2 shillings lawful money, and for obscene language 1 shilling. No talking to be allowed during ceremony, under penalty of 1 shilling. Any member refusing to obey the Master's gavel, shall immediately pay 2 shillings, and on refusal shall be expelled the Lodge that night. All fines and forfeitures shall be applied to no other use than charity.

In case of a negative ballot, no question shall be asked except by the Master, and that only whether there has been any mistake; and no brother shall reveal his ballot to another. If difficulties or disputes arise between brethren, they shall be dismissed the Lodge until reconciled. No visiting brother shall be present when the Lodge is engaged in settling disputes or in the discipline of members. No brother or brothers shall presume to stay in the Lodge room, after the Lodge hours are over, on any account whatever.

The following extracts are copied from the records:

Oct. 16, 1766.—The Lodge being open in due form and order, did unanimously agree and consent, that Bro. Abijah Beach should see and take care that proper candlesticks be provided for the Lodge; and for our deficiency we had a lecture from our Worshipful Master.

April 30, 1767.—Saint John's day drawing nigh, it was proposed in what dwelling it would be most suitable to be kept; when it was ordered to be held at Mr. John Benjamin's, inn-holder in Stratford.

June 11, 1767.—Voted, That the whole Lodge appear at the Lodge room, at 10 of the clock, forenoon, on the 24th, to celebrate the Festival of St. John.

Jan. 21, 1768.—The Lodge being opened and clothed with all their honors, the R. W. Master gave an Entered Apprentice's Lecture ; after which he proposed that a collection be made by the members present, for Sister McIntosh, which was unanimously consented to, and a collection of £1 8s. 7d. taken up; when Br. David Osborn was appointed to wait on her with it as readily as may be, which was done.

March 7, 1768.—The Lodge proceeded to ballot for J—— P——, which was carried in the negative, 3 against 6; they afterwards proceeded to ballot for the same, when there was 2 against 6; and then the Lodge was closed.

A charter from the Grand Lodge in 1792 gave them the designation of "**St. John's, No. 8.**"

<http://books.google.com/books?id=HH4sb5UqwssC&pg=PA452&lpg=PA452&dq=%22st.+john's+lodge+no.+8%22+%22stratford%22&source=bl&ots=d4prQZXTMy&sig=c3wg-rD2gtgyWfs264u5T9fUqoE&hl=en&sa=X&ei=NKUIT5PWHKfy0gGhp6yaAg&ved=0CDoQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=%22st.%20john's%20lodge%20no.%208%22%20%22stratford%22&f=false>

St. John's Lodge, No. 8, of Free and Accepted Masons.

The following history of St. John's Lodge has been collected and arranged by Mr. Nathan B. Wells, from a historical address by the Rev. C. H. W. Stocking in 1866, and the Manuel of the lodge and other records:

"The original charter of St. John's Lodge, Stratford, was granted by the R. W. George Harrison, Provincial Grand Master of the Colony of New York, dated April 22, 1766. On the 7th of May following, a preliminary meeting to the formal opening of the lodge was held, and Monday, the 12th day of May, designated as the day for organizing.

"On the appointed evening there were present Joseph Clark, W. M.; James Dunn, S. W.; John Harpin, J. W., *Pro tem.*, and 'visitant' Brother Lemuel Brooks. The lodge having been 'opened in due form and clothed with all their honors, after having dedicated the same to the Holy St. John, they proceeded to raise the following Brethren to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason, to wit: Brother Henry Van Dyck, Brother Ephraim Peet, Brother Abijah Beach, Brother William McIntosh.'

"On the 15th of the same month 'the four new brethren were appointed to the subordinate offices. Henry Van Dyck, S. W.; Ephraim Peet, J. W.; Abijah Beach, Treas.; James Dunn, Sec.

"The element of discipline early entered into the workings of the lodge. Refusal to obey the Master's gavel was punished by a fine of two shillings, to be paid immediately, or suffer expulsion. Obscenity paid a fine of one shilling; talking, one shilling; profanity, two shillings. Initiation fees were £\$, to the box, and three shillings to the Tyler.

"Twelve successive times Samuel Benjamin represented the lodge at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, walking the distance with glad though weary feet, that so his candlestick should not be removed. Matthias Nicoll, Benjamin Fairchild and Rev. Ashbel Baldwin appear as frequently representing their lodge at the grand communications in honest discharge of their Masonic obligations.

"This lodge worked under its old colonial charter as St. John's, No. 1, until October 9, 1792. It then came in under another charter from the newly formed Grand Lodge of the State, as St. John's, No. 8. The Nicolls, the Benjamins, the Fairchilds, the Johnsons, and others who might be mentioned, appear among their fellows as zealous craftsmen who knew their work and wrought it well.

"The following are the names of the Past Masters of this lodge, with their terms of office:

1766-68, Joseph Clarke ;	1790-95, J. L. Wooster;	1815-21, William T. Shelton;	1870-72, Walter J. Bristol;
1768-69, Henry Van Dyck;	1795-96, John Thompson;	1821-27, Matthias Nicoll;	1872-73, Melville J. Curtis;
1769-70, Joseph Clarke;	1796-97, Matthias Nicoll;	1827-33, Samuel Benjamin;	1873-75, Henry G. B. Cuzner;
1770-73, Stiles Lewis;	1797-98, Ashbel Baldwin ;	1833-36, Benjamin Fairchild;	1875-77, Lasper K. Whitney;
1773-79, Joseph Clarke;	1798-04, Matthias Nicoll;	1836-40, John Goulding;	1877-79, Samuel A. Patterson;
1779-80, Stiles Lewis;	1804-07, John Thompson;	1860-62, A. B. Judd;	1880-81, Nathan F. Wilcoxson;
1780-84, John Thatcher ;	1807-08, Nathaniel Kennedy;	1862-63, Nathan B. Wells;	1882-83, John W. Beach;
1784-86, Peter Nicoll;	1808-11, Ashbel Baldwin;	1863-66, George Jewell;	1884, Henry F. Mechan.
1786-88, Matthias Nicoll;	1811-12, George Smith;	1867-68, Ezra Whiting;	
1788-90, John Thatcher ;	1812-15, Matthias Nicoll;	1868-70, William A. Lewis;	

The officers for the year 1885 are:

Nelson E. Dorman, W. M.;	Ezra Whiting, Treasurer	Charles E. Lovell, J. S.
George W. Craddock, S. W.;	John W. Beach, George H. Zink and	Lasper K. Whiting, Marshal;
Daniel C. Wood, J. W.	Henry P. Stagg Trustees;	Rev. Thomas J. Watt, Chaplain;
Samuel A. Patterson, Secretary;	Charles F. Judson, S. D.;	George W. Lampson and George H.
	Frederick P. Welles, J. D.;	Spall, Auditors
	Bernard H. Merrick, S. S.;	Joseph W. Dufour, Tyler.

The number of members at present [1885] is about one hundred and thirty.

Reverend Ashbel Baldwin (1757-1846) m. Clarissa Johnson, b. 7 July 1761 in Guilford, CT; died 16 April 1823 in Stratford, Connecticut; oldest d/o Samuel Johnson and Margaret Collins.

Annals of the American Pulpit: Episcopalian. 1859, by William Buell Sprague

<http://books.google.com/books?id=UwJ9aVWh92kC&pg=PA352&dq=%22stratford%22+%22ashbel+baldwin%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=ybcJT93HJqPY0QHKmaWDAg&ved=0CGYQ6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=%22stratford%22%20%22ashbel%20baldwin%22&f=false>

Ashbel Baldwin, son of Isaac Baldwin, Esq. and Anne Collins, was born at Litchfield, 7 Mar 1757, and was graduated at Yale College in 1776. Soon after leaving College, he received an appointment in the Continental army [1777 to 1778 as a **quartermaster of arms in Litchfield**] which he held for some time, and which proved of great importance to him in his latter years in securing to him a pension, when he had little, if any, other means of subsistence. He was married to Clarissa Johnson, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Johnson of Guilford, and grand-niece of the Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Stratford. He was ordained Deacon, 3 Aug, and Priest, 18 Sep 1785, by **Bishop Samuel Seabury***, as the first Episcopal ordination in the U.S., and was immediately called to the Rectorship of St. Michael's Church in Litchfield.

In 1793, he became the Rector of Christ Church, Stratford, and remained there until 1824. On leaving Stratford, he officiated at Wallingford several years, and for a short time at Meriden, North Haven, and Oxford, until 1832, when he became disabled by age for any active duty. He died at Rochester, NY, 8 Feb 1846, in the 89th year of his age.

I remember that his voice was very clear and loud, and it seemed the louder, coming as it did from one who was considerably under size. He walked haltingly, in consequence of one leg being shorter than the other. He abounded in anecdotes, and he evidently had a great relish for them in the conversation of other people. His kind and affable manners and social habits rendered him a welcome guest at the tables of his more wealthy parishioners, and he had the power of accommodating himself with equal facility to those in the opposite extremes of society.

Mr. Baldwin was long a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, was delegate to the General Convention, Secretary of the Diocesan Convention for many years, and several times Secretary of the General Convention. His uncommon self-possession and promptness in giving expression to his opinions, gave him great advantage in a deliberative assembly over many of his brethren who were not inferior to him in good judgment or in general ability.

He attended several Grand Lodge communications and served as its first Grand Chaplain. From his official register it appears he performed services and preached about 10 thousand times. Buried about 3,000 person, baptized 3010 person and married 60 couples.

Washington and His Masonic Compeers, by Sidney Hayden, page 368

http://books.google.com/books?id=N2io7dyxGsC&pg=PA374&lpg=PA374&dq=%22rochester%22+%22ashbel+baldwin%22&source=bl&ots=hzxVXBawtf&sig=zc3hoAGIVG_AZUoZ-6qLczMEJ8&hl=en&sa=X&ei=LbsJT_D-I8ra0QH0qsjABQ&ved=0CD4Q6AEwBw#v=onepage&q=%22rochester%22%20%22ashbel%20baldwin%22&f=false

* Bishop Samuel Seabury

THE FIRST EPISCOPAL BISHOP IN AMERICA

REV. SAMUEL SEABURY, D. D., first bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and also the first consecrated bishop in America, was born near New London, Connecticut, in 1728, and graduated at Yale College in 1751. His father had been a Congregational



minister, but changed his ecclesiastical connection and became the rector of the Episcopal church at Hempstead, on Long Island. Here his son SAMUEL was appointed his [369] assistant and catechist as early as 1748, with a salary of ten pounds a year. At this period the contest between Puritanism and Prelacy was so bitter and virulent, in the Anglo American colonies, that it became the key-note to political liberty. A "society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts" had been established in England in 1701, which was believed by the Puritans of New England to be a mere disguise for the introduction into America of lords spiritual, with hated tithes and oppressive hierarchy.

After young SEABURY had graduated at Yale, he was recommended as rector for a vacant church in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and in 1753 he proceeded to England to receive orders from the Episcopal authorities there. He returned to America in the following year, as rector of the church at New Brunswick; but in 1757 he was removed to the church at Jamaica, Long Island, and in December, 1766, was instituted, at his own request, rector of St. Peter's church in Westchester, New York.

As the religious and political controversies of that period were closely interwoven, many of the Episcopal clergy in America, and among them Dr. SEABURY, entered strongly into the field of polemic warfare. He wrote political pamphlets, under the nom de plume of "A Farmer." These were widely circulated, and gave great offence to the liberals, or "Sons of Liberty," as they were called, while they were much applauded by the loyalists. This was at the commencement of the American Revolution, and a party of Whigs, from Connecticut, who were bitterly incensed against Dr. SEABURY and other loyalists, crossed over to Westchester, took them prisoners, and carried them to New Haven; but they were soon reclaimed by the provincial authorities of New York, as they deemed it an unwarrantable action in the then existing state of affairs, more especially the removal and imprisonment of Dr. SEABURY, "Considering his ecclesiastic character," say they, "which, perhaps, is venerated by many friends of liberty, and the severity that has been used towards him may be subject to misconstructions prejudicial to the common cause." Dr. SEABURY was accordingly set at liberty, and returned to his parish; but here he was subject to occasional visits from armed parties, who would offer one hundred dollars for the discovery of that "vilest of miscreants, 'A Farmer.'"

Independence being declared, he considered it more prudent to close his church, as he determined there should be "neither prayers nor sermon until he could pray for the king." This was the period during which WASHINGTON held possession of the city of New York, and nearly all the Episcopal churches in the northern colonies were closed by their rectors, as their customary prayers for the king and royal family gave great offence to the patriots of that day, who could see in them only a stubborn and servile adherence to English tyranny. That King George needed prayers they probably did not doubt, but these they evidently desired should be for his conversion rather than his confirmation.

When WASHINGTON evacuated New York, after the battle of Long Island, in 1776, Dr. SEABURY withdrew within the British lines, and was engaged by General CLINTON, in furnishing plans and maps of the roads and streams in the county of Westchester, to assist the British army in their movements. He also served as a chaplain in a regiment of loyalists, commanded by Colonel FANNING, called the "King's American Regiment."

This regiment was stationed in New York, and Dr. SEABURY continued to reside there until the return of peace. Dr. SEABURY was a Mason, but we have never learned when or where he was made one. Local and Military Lodges existed in New York while the British troops held possession of that city, and records still exist which show that they not only held their stated communications, but that the Masonic festivals of St. John were observed by them. The pre-revolutionary Provincial Grand Lodge of New York, having become extinct during the war, **a new Provincial Grand Lodge was established in the city of New York in 1782, under a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Ancients in London, bearing date, September 5, 1781, and before this Grand Lodge Dr. SEABURY delivered an address, December 27, 1782,** as seen by the following record of that body. "Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this Lodge be given to our Rev. Bro. Dr. SEABURY, for his sermon delivered this day, before this and other Lodges, convened for the celebration of St. John the Evangelist. "That the thanks of this Lodge be presented to Rev. Dr. INGLIS, rector of New York, for the very polite and obliging manner in which he has accommodated this and other Lodges with the use of St. Paul's chapel, for the celebration of Divine services this day." In the following June, the "Loyal American Regiment," of which Dr. SEABURY was chaplain, received a warrant for a new Military Lodge, and of this, it is probable, he was also a member. In 1784, he went to England to obtain consecration as a bishop, but meeting with some difficulties at the hands of the English dignitaries, he proceeded to Scotland, where he was consecrated at Aberdeen, in November, by some non-juring bishops, as the first bishop of America.

He returned to this country and settled in New London, near his native town, as the first bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and continued to discharge his duties as such in an exemplary manner until his death. He died on the 25th of February, 1796. His monument stands in the churchyard at New London, bearing this inscription: "Here lyeth the body of SAMUEL SEABURY, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island, who departed from this transitory scene, February 25th, Anno Domini 1796, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and the twelfth of his Episcopal consecration. " Ingenious without pride, learned without pedantry, good without severity, he was duly qualified to discharge the duties of the Christian and the bishop. In the pulpit he enforced religion; in his conduct he exemplified it. The poor he assisted with his charity; the ignorant he blessed with his instruction. The friend of men, he ever designed their good; the enemy of vice, he ever opposed it. Christian! dost thou aspire to happiness? SEABURY has shown the way that leads to it."

Dr. SEABURY received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from the college of Oxford in England, and he became entitled to a fund of one thousand pounds, which had been left by Archbishop TENNISON in his will, in 1715, towards maintaining the first bishop who should be settled in America. This fund was afterwards increased by an equal amount, left in the same manner, for that purpose, by Archbishop SECKER; but we do not know whether Dr. SEABURY ever received or applied for it. That he continued his support to the Masonic Fraternity, until his death, is seen from a sermon which he preached at the installation of Somerset Lodge at Norwich, Connecticut, on the 24th of June, 1795, before a special session of the Grand Lodge of that State. This he published, with the following dedication to WASHINGTON: "To the Most Worshipful President of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the following discourse is respectfully inscribed, "By his affectionate brother, "And most devoted servant, "SAMUEL SEABURY." From the above dedication, we are induced to believe that in his later years this distinguished bishop and good brother prayed as fervently and heartily for GEORGE WASHINGTON, as in former years for the royal GEORGE of England. Bishop SEABURY was succeeded, in 1797, by the Right Reverend ABRAHAM JARVIS, D. D., who was also a Mason. Dr. JARVIS was a native of Norwalk. He [374] was born May 5, 1739, graduated at Yale, in 1761, and became rector of the Episcopal church in Middletown about 1764. There he remained until after he was consecrated as bishop in the place of Dr. SEABURY. **In 1798 he was appointed Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.** In 1799 he left Middletown, and removed to Cheshire, and from thence to New Haven, in 1803, where he died, May 3, 1813, at the age of seventy-three years.

The first Episcopal ordination by Bishop SEABURY was that of the **Reverend ASHBEL BALDWIN**, in 1785. It was the first Episcopal ordination in the United States. Mr. BALDWIN was also a graduate of Yale College, and a zealous Mason. **He was the first Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut**, and interested himself much in the prosperity of the Craft. He died at Rochester, New York, on the 8th of February, 1846, at the age of eighty-nine years.

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10.000_famous_freemasons/Volume_4_Q_to_Z.htm

Samuel Seabury (1729-1796) First Protestant Episcopal Bishop in America. b. Nov. 30, 1729 in Groton, CT. Graduate of Yale in 1748, and until 1752, was a theology student under his father of the same name. He studied medicine for a year at the U. of Edinburgh. Was ordained deacon and priest in 1753. Returning to America, he served churches in New Brunswick, NJ, and in Jamaica, Flushing, and Newtown, L.I., NY. Was elected first bishop of Connecticut at Woodbury, March 25, 1783, but the English episcopate in London would not confirm his ordination. He was finally consecrated, Nov. 14, 1784, by Scottish bishops at Aberdeen. His lodge is unknown, but on Dec. 27, 1782 he gave an address before the Grand Lodge of New York, for which he was thanked and called "Rev. Bro. Seabury." On June 24, 1795, at the installation of Somerset Lodge No. 34, Norwich, CT, he read a sermon, which he later published and dedicated to "The Most Worshipful President of the United States," signing himself "affectionate brother." He was buried Masonically by Union Lodge (now 31) of New London, CT. d. Feb. 25, 1796.

Dr. Joseph Clarke

<http://www.lib.unb.ca/collections/loyalist/seeOne.php?id=679&string=>

In 1775, Dr. Joseph Clarke (1732-1811) and his family were living in Stratford, CT, where he owned several parcels of land and practiced physic and surgery. He was the son of Isaac Clarke and his second wife Martha Bostwick. Dr. Nehemiah Clarke (c.1739-1825), a Loyalist who was tortured by a rebel mob, was a brother. On 27 Oct 1760, Dr. Joseph Clarke and Isabella Elizabeth Alleyne were married at Braintree, near Boston. Their oldest daughter Sarah Hannah Clarke married Jeremiah Smith Boies of Milton, whose family remained sympathetic to the rebel cause, yet this did not appear to alter the close family ties with the Loyalist family who came to New Brunswick. A younger daughter, Isabella Elizabeth Clarke (1767-1859), and the woman associated with the Clarke and Gamble manuscripts, was her mother's namesake. She was born in Stratford, CT, and married in Maudersville, New Brunswick, to Dr. John Gamble (c.1755-1811) on 18 May 1784 by Rev. John Sayre. Dr. John Gamble was a native of Ireland who had come to New York in 1779 and served as a surgeon in a British military hospital in New York before joining the Queen's Rangers.

Dr. Joseph Clarke, Isabella's father, also served as a doctor during the war. Because of his Loyalist ties, he had been persecuted and his property confiscated and sold, causing him to flee with his family to Lloyd's Neck on Long Island in 1777 and join the British troops. He recruited men for the Prince of Wales Volunteers and served as physician to the refugee Loyalists on Long Island until the end of the war. When the Loyalists were being evacuated from New York, Dr. Clarke was placed in command of Company 9 on the vessel, *Bridgewater*, as part of the June fleet. Eventually, the family settled at Maudersville, New Brunswick, where Dr. Clarke resumed his medical practice.

Isabella Clarke and her husband, John Gamble, settled first in Parr Town (Saint John), then in Prince William, New Brunswick, but in 1796 Dr. Gamble journeyed by canoe and on foot to Niagara, Upper Canada, where he became the assistant surgeon of the reorganized Queen's Rangers. In 1798, Isabella Gamble with her five daughters between six and thirteen years of age, her sister Jane who later married Col. Samuel Smith of the Queen's Rangers, her father, Dr. Clarke, and Indian guides, made an incredibly difficult journey by canoe and batteaux from Maudersville, New Brunswick, to York (Toronto) where her husband, now a full surgeon, was located with the Queen's Rangers. The government of Upper Canada, under Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe, had

relocated to York from Niagara in 1794. With the disbanding of the Queen's Rangers in 1802, the family moved to Kingston, Ontario, and Dr. Gamble practiced medicine in that town. He died on 2 Sep 1811 at the age of 56. Isabella moved to Toronto in 1820 where several of her thirteen children were located. She lived there for many years, and died at the residence of her son-in-law Thomas William Birchall on 9 Mar 1859 at the age of 92.

<http://holmesacourt.org/d0/i0011760.htm>

Isabella Elizabeth Alleyne [d/o Abel Alleyne and Mary Woodbridge] was born in Milton, MA, 4 Nov 1743. Isabella died 8 Dec 1813 in Maugerville, New Brunswick, at 70 years of age. Her body was interred 1813 in Christ Church Cemetery, Maugerville, New Brunswick. She married Doctor Joseph Clarke in Braintree, MA, 27 Oct 1760. Joseph was born in Stratford, CT Colony, 31 Mar 1731. Joseph was the son of Isaac Clarke and Martha Bostwick Sherman. Joseph died 1783 in Maugerville, New Brunswick, at 52 years of age. [d. 14 Nov 1813]

<http://www.newirelandnb.ca/Genealogies-C/Clarke.html>

Children

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1) Sarah Hannah Clarke | b. 01 Jan 1762; d. 26 Nov 1852. Sarah stayed in the US and m. Jeremiah Smith Boies of Boston. |
| 2) Joseph Clarke | b. 21 Jan 1765, lived at Maugerville, Sunbury County, d. unm. 27 Nov 1827 |
| 3) Mary Woodbridge Clarke, | b. 18 Dec 1765; m. in 1786 Lieut. Adam Allan of Dumfries, Scotland |
| 4) Isabella Elizabeth Clarke | b. 24 Oct 1767; d. 27 Nov 1851, m. 18 May 1784 Dr. John Gamble s/o William Gamble of Duross near Inneskillen in Ireland |
| 5) Benjamina Woodbridge Clarke | b. 1769, m. Judge William Hubbard |
| 6) Mehetable Clarke | b. 1771, d. 1855, m. Capt. Smith of Maugerville |
| 7) Abel Dudley Clarke | b. 1773; died 1840 |
| 8) Jane Isabella Clarke | b. 1779; m. 1799 Col. Samuel Smith and went to Ontario |
| 9) Anna Clarke | b. 1781 |
| 10) a boy | b. 1783; died in infancy |
| 11) Lucretia Alleyne Clarke | b. 1786; d. 1855. |

Sessional papers - Legislature of the Province of Ontario, Volume 11, by Ontario. Legislative Assembly

<http://books.google.com/books?id=iV1OAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA252&pg=PA252&dq=%22STRATFORD%22+%22joseph+clarke%22&source=bl&ots=e-Cljchsax&sig=wCYhFop9JlbZDFT8HrTToczp5Xs&hl=en&sa=X&ei=9OEIT57TNlbw0gHS2uTBaw&ved=0CCcQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22STRATFORD%22%20%22joseph%20clarke%22&f=false>

St. John. 5th February 1787.

Evidence on the Claim of JOSEPH CLARKE, late of Stratford Townsmp, Connecticut.

Claimant sworn:

He is a native of Connecticut. In 1775 he lived at Stratford in the practice of Phisic & Surgery.

He had served as surgeon to a Provincial Regt in the war before last.

Says that at the Commencement of the troubles he declared his determination to support the British Govert. No Association or Oath was ever offered him.

He joined the British Troops in Octr 1776. Says that he recruited 33 men for the Prince of Wales Volunteers. He did this under the Capts Warrant from Govr. Brown.

He never received any Commission & received pay as Capt for 3 months, in the Prince of Wales regt.

He afterwards acted as surgeon to the Loyalists in Loyds Neck, without any pay or reward during the war.

He came to the Country at the Peace & now resides in Mangerfield.

Property:

One acre of Land with Dwelling house &c. in Stratford.

Produces deed dated 8th Octr 1768, from Theophelos Nichols of Stratford to Claimt in Considn of £55 Lawful, conveys a certain part of house & Land.

Likewise deed dated 8th Octr 1768 from Saml Beers to Claimt in Considn of £27.2 sh. Lawful, conveys a small piece of Land

Likewise deed dated 8th Octr 1768 from Joseph Tomlinson to Claimt in Considn of £37.6.11 Lawful, conveys 25 feet of Land as before.

After the purchase he new fenced all this & repaired the House. Says he Laid out £300 Y. Cury on it. Thinks that before the War it would have sold for £400 New York Cury.

Three acres of Land in the Township of Stratford. He bought it in 1774 or 1773 from John Burton & paid £12 Lawful pr acre for it.

The deed was left to be recorded & was worth that sum in 1775 £48 Lawful.

One acre & ½ in Newfield purchased in 1770 from E. Barrit. Values this at £5 Lawful pr acre. It was improved Land.

One acre of Land with Dwelling House, Barn & orchard in Stratford. Produces deed dated 28th Feby 1775 from Jos. Brown to Claimt. in Considn of £71, conveys a House & one acre of Land as above. He let the House for £6 pr an. He values this at £100 N. York Cury.

2 acres of Land is comprehended in the same deed. Valued at 5. £40 N. York Cury.

Says that he laid out some money in fencing No. 4 & 5 & claims £140 N. York Cury.

Produces an Inventory of the Estate of Joseph Clarke said to be Confiscated 5th June 1778 & a Certificate that it is a true Copy signed Joseph Darling Clerk, & an appraisement of his Estate by George Benjamin & Thos. Canless at £500 Lawful sworn before Saml Whiting Justice of Peace.

When he left home his House was well furnished & thinks he lost to the value of £162.16.6 Lawful. In this he includes Furniture, Stock &c, & delivers in an acct upon Oath.

States Debts due him £1800.12 Lawful.

Produces Two Writs of seizure, the real & personal estate of Claimt dated in 1777, in which the Estate is described.

Says that while residing at Loyds Neck & at Huntington he was plundered by the rebels to the amt of £57.2 York Cury.

Both these places were liable to be plundered by the rebels.

His Annual practice at Stratford was worth £300 N.Y. Cury. At present it is small.

Witness the REVD JOHN BEARDSLEY sworn:

Knew Claimt in Stratford. He practised Phisick there. He thinks his income from Profession was Considerable. He knows that he was uniformly Loyal.

Claimt owned a House & Lot in Stratford, a good Comfortable House & possessed some Land. He cannot speak to the quantity nor value.

His House was genteely furnished & he lived in good style.

Says that Mr. Clarke did duty as Capt in the Prince of Wales Volunteers.

6th February, 1787.

Further Evidence on the Claim of Dr. JOSEPH CLARKE.

Witness Nehemiah Clarke sworn:

Says he is Br. to Joseph Clarke. In 1775 he lived at Reading 16 miles from Stratford. Says he knows that he was uniformly attached to the Brit. Govnt. Remembers No. 1. Thinks it might be worth £350 Lawful.

He knows Claimt made a purchase of Jos. Browne just before the War. In 1783 Witness was at Stratford & he understood that his Brs. property had been all sold under Confiscation.

7th February

Further Evidence on the Claim of Dr. JOSEPH CLARKE.

Witness J. KETCHUM sworn:

Says he lived at Stratford near Mr. Clarke. He was always Loyal.

He had the best practice in the place.

Remembers No. 1. Thinks it was worth £400 Lawful.

No. 2 was good Land. It should sell for £11 or 12 pr acre.

No. 3 might sell for £3 or 4 Lawful pr acre. The Land of 4 & 5 was worth £15 Lawful pr acre.

His House was very Comfortably furnished & believes that the principal part of it was taken by the Committee.

Claimt begs to add the expense of bringing his family from Stratford to New York £10 Cury.

He left a Horse behind which was rode to death by a rebel, £15 Lawful.

Produces an old deed dated Stratford Octr 1777, from the Constable to the Sheriff of Stratford whereby the said Constable after narrating his having seized the personal property of Joseph Clarke, bind himself to account for the same under penalty of £200 Lawful.

Montreal, 27th November 1787

No. 2. Received Deed 15th April 1771 whereby John Barton Conveys to Joseph Clarke in Considn of £47.12.6 Lawful 17874 acres more or less.

No. 3. Received Deed dated 21st Jany 1765 from Ephraim Barnett to Claimt & Conveying in Considn of £13, 3 acres of Land in Stratford.

Stiles Lewis

http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=bob_1&id=I14084

Stiles Lewis, b. 1742 in Stratford, Fairfield, CT; d. ca 1805 in Stratford, Fairfield, CT; son of [David LEWIS](#) b: 5 Jun 1711 in Stratford, Fairfield, CT, and [Phebe CURTIS](#) b: 31 Aug 1713 in Stratford, Fairfield, CT; m. [Hannah TOMLINSON](#) b: ca 1745 in Stratford, Fairfield, CT

Children:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. David LEWIS | b: ca 1774 in Stratford, Fairfield, CT |
| 2. Hannah Maria LEWIS | b: ca 1787 in Stratford, Fairfield, CT |
| 3. Stiles LEWIS | b: Dec 1791 in Stratford, Fairfield, CT |
| 4. Agur T LEWIS | |
| 5. Phebe LEWIS | |
| 6. Abigail Catherine LEWIS | |
| 7. Catherine LEWIS | |

Henry Van Dyke

<http://books.google.com/books?id=hiDnAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA312&dq=%22stratford%22+%22Henry+Van+Dyke%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=6woJT-j7Dlbn0QHv5uGkAg&ved=0CDcQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22stratford%22%20%22Henry%20Van%20Dyke%22&f=false>

<http://www.ctfreemasons.net/index.php/past-grand-masters/530-mw-stephen-titus-hosmer-1798-1815.html>

M., W., Stephen Titus Hosmer 1798-1815

On the retirement from office of William Judd the delegates saw fit to choose as his successor a man who had never held office in the Grand Lodge before. Stephen Titus Hosmer was born in Middletown 10 Jan 1763, to Titus Hosmer and Lydia Lord. His course at Yale was interrupted by the Revolution but he returned to graduate in 1782. Following the profession of his father he read law in the offices of Hon. Samuel W. Johnson and Hon. Oliver Ellsworth. The latter became his guardian at the death of Titus Hosmer. Returning to Middletown to practice he made it his permanent home and there **married 4 Jan 1785, Lucia Parsons, the daughter of General Samuel H[olden]. Parsons**, an eminent Revolutionary officer and Mason.

We have no record of service in the Revolution but he was repeatedly elected a member of the State Council. After the adoption of the State Constitution in 1818 and the organization of the Supreme Court he was appointed Chief Justice. This office he held from 1819 to 1833 when he retired because of the age limit. He had a remarkable memory and his attainments in theology, history and general literature were very extensive. Many of the decisions of the Court were written by him and are evidences of a vast amount of work. As a recognition of his ability he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale in 1823.

It seemed to be his object to render himself as agreeable as possible to the members of the bar, sometimes furnishing prescriptions for human ailments whether a corn cure or liquid blacking and handing them to those who needed them. He always designated these prescriptions as the very best.

There is a record of his receiving his Masonic degrees in **St. John's Lodge, No. 8**, of Stratford and becoming a Master Mason 23 Dec 1782. Some time after he returned to Middletown he must have affiliated with **St. John's, No. 2**, for he was Master from 23 Dec 1794, to 21 Jun 1798.

He was elected Grand Master 16 May 1798, while still Master of St. John's [No. 2]. Twice during his term as Grand Master, in 1809 and 1815, he was called to serve as Master of his Lodge for yearly terms. During his term of office he was privileged to sign the charters of nine Lodges of which all but two are still active. He died in Middletown 6 Aug 1834.

Through the courtesy of Mr. W. W. Gager, of Waterbury, we have been able to secure a silhouette of this brother, who holds the record of years of service as Grand Master.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_Hosmer

Stephen Titus Hosmer (January 10, 1763 – August 5, 1834) was an lawyer and jurist who was the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court in Connecticut from 1815 to 1833. He was born in Middletown, CT and lived there all his life. He attended Yale College, graduating in 1782. He was a member of the Connecticut Council for ten years. Hosmer was the son of Titus Hosmer, a member of the Continental Congress.



Hosmer married Lucia Parsons, a daughter of [Bro.] General [Samuel Holden Parsons](#); they had 11 children, of which only 3 were alive in 1834 when Hosmer died (and his daughter Sarah Mehetable died of cholera eight days after her father.)

Captain John Thatcher

St. John's Lodge, Stratford, CT
Master 1780-84 and 1788-90, [Prov.] Grand Lodge of the State of New York

A charter from the Grand Lodge of Connecticut in 1792 gave them the designation of "**St. John's, No. 8.**"

The New York Genealogical and Biographical record, Volume 44, by New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. page 245

<http://books.google.com/books?id=wtYUAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA251&lpg=PA251&dq=%22stratford%22+%22john+thatcher%22&source=bl&ots=F2Nr4e8YMa&sig=dHgWfEmVmmlhc1JsvrDitwyX9qg&hl=en&sa=X&ei=ROUJT-uKHILs0gGB7cSFAg&ved=0CCIQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22stratford%22%20%22john%20thatcher%22&f=false>

270. CAPT. JOHN6 THACHER (Capt. Josiah,5 Deacon Josiah,4 Hon. Col. John,3 Antony,2 Rev. Peter1), born at Norwalk, CT, 25 Jul 1742; he lived successively at Norwalk, New Milford and Stratford, CT, possibly awhile in New York City, and finally in Stratford, CT, where he died 26 Jan (or 17th), 1805, and (according to his grandson, the late George William Thatcher of St. Louis, Mo.), was buried there in the Episcopal Burying-ground, a little southeast of the center of the Cemetery; no gravestone. He married, first, at ___, date of marriage ___, to Ann Perry, born at Fairfield, CT, February ___, 1743-4; and baptized there 19 Feb 1743-44 (see Schenck's *History of Fairfield*, Vol. II, p. 493); died at ___, date of death ___, 1777, probably, at or shortly after birth of her last child. She was a daughter of Michael Perry (baptized Fairfield, CT, 29 Oct 1721; renewed covenant Fairfield, CT, 5 Feb 1743-44; died ___; married 8 Dec 1742, at Fairfield, CT), and Grace Sturges, his wife (born ___; baptized Fairfield, CT, 8 Mar 1724; died ___; daughter of Peter and Hannah (Jennings) Sturges, of Fairfield, CT), of Fairfield, CT.

Children: 3 (Thacher), 2 sons and 1 daughter.

845 i. Partridge,7 b. 14 Feb 1767; d. 8 Sep 1845; m. Mary Lockwood.

846 ii. Stephen Greenleaf,7 b. ___ 1774; d. May ___, 1857; m. Boradil Coit.

847 iii. Elizabeth7 (Betsey), b. ___ 1777; d. 10 Apr 1847, at Stratford, CT, aged 70, and was buried there in the Episcopal Burying-ground. She was not married. Orcutt's *History of Stratford* incorrectly states that she died in 1817, but an examination of her gravestone in Febr 1912, by the Rector of the P. E. Church establishes the fact that she died in 1847.

Capt. John⁶ Thacher married a second time at Stratford, CT, probably, date of marriage ____, about or previous to Apr 1778 (see date of birth of first child by this marriage) to Mehitable (Ufford) Thompson (widow of Lieut. Wm. Thompson, who was killed at the battle of Ridgefield, CT, 27 Apr 1777), b. at Stratford, CT, 16 Mar 1745; d. at Litchfield, CT, 6 Sep 1807, and was buried at Litchfield, CT, near the southeast corner of the Talmadge burial-ground, about one foot outside of the iron railing of said ground, where there is a monument to her memory. She was a daughter of Ebenezer Ufford by his wife Jane (Moss) Ufford, who lived at Stratford, CT. Apparently Captain John⁶ Thacher and his second wife were members of the P. E. Church at Stratford and the rector of that church (in 1912) informs me that between 3 Feb 1775, and 3 Apr 1785, there were no records kept of the P. E. Church in Stratford; which fact accounts for the nonexistence of the record of Captain John⁶ Thacher's second marriage, which occurred between those dates. Bailey's *Early Conn. Marriages* gives the records of the Congregational Churches only.

Children: 5 (Thacher), 3 sons and 2 daughters, all born at Stratford, Conn.

848 iv. Anthony, 1st,7 b. 27 Jan 1779; died 3 Feb 1779, aged 7 days, at Stratford, CT, and was buried there in Congregational burying-ground; gravestone, thus inscribed: "In Memory of two children of Mr. John and Mrs. Mehitable Thacher. Anthony died the 3rd of February, 1779, aged 7 days. Mehitable died the 16th of July, 1780, aged 30 hours."

849 v. Mehitable, 1st,7 b. 15 Jul 1780; d. 16 Jul 1780, aged 30 hours, at Stratford, CT, and was buried there in Congregational Burying-ground; gravestone. See inscription under record No. 848.

+850 vi. Anthony, 2nd,7 b. 07 Jan 1782; d. 26 Dec 1844, at New London, CT; m. Lucretia Christophers Mumford.

851 vii. Mehitable, 2nd,7 b. __ Nov 1786; bapt. 23 Nov 1786, at Stratford, CT; d. 29 Jun 1793, aged 7 years, at Stratford, CT, and was probably buried there in the Congregational Burying-ground, although no stone marks her grave. The record of her death is to be found in the record of deaths kept by Rev. Stephen Stebbins of the Congregational Church at Stratford, CT.

+852 viii. Daniel,7 b. 15 May 1789; d. 30 Oct 1867, at Bridgeport, CT; m1. Julia Ann Hubbell; m2. Eunice Sherwood Lyon.

Captain John⁶ Thacher undoubtedly spent his early life in Norwalk, CT. We find in the New Milford, CT, land records that on 28 May 1766, land was deeded to John Thacher, late of Norwalk, CT, and on that date he was described in the deed as "now of New Milford, Conn." Which fact indicates that he had taken up his residence in New Milford. The same land records show that on 20 Mar 1769, John Thacher deeds to another this same piece of land that he acquired in 1766. These records probably fix his residence in New Milford at least between the years 1766-1769; how much longer he stayed there has not been determined by me. It is my impression that his residence in New Milford, CT, was originally caused by the residence there of Partridge Thacher (a distant relative) which belief is made probable by his naming his first child by his first marriage Partridge, after the said Partridge Thacher. In fact, the *Lockwood Genealogy*, pp. 294-5, makes the erroneous statement that Partridge⁷ Thacher (son of Captain John⁶ Thacher) was the grandson of this Partridge Thacher of Milford, CT, where in reality he was the grandson of Captain Josiah⁵ Thacher, of Milford, CT, as we have previously shown.

This Partridge Thacher, of New Milford, was a descendant of Rev. Thomas Thacher, of Old South Church, Boston (a nephew of Antony² Thacher, the first American ancestor of Capt. John⁶ Thacher), and hence the relationship between Partridge Thacher, of New Milford, and Captain John⁶ Thacher was in fact an actual blood connection, yet their common lines of blood had diverged since their remote ancestor, Rev. Peter¹ Thacher, of Queen Camel, County Somerset, England, who died in 1624. Partridge Thacher, of New Milford, was an eccentric man, and was married, but without children; and he may have taken an interest in Capt. John⁶ Thacher, and this interest may have occasioned Captain John⁶ Thacher to have taken up his residence in New Milford for a time and to have named his first born after said Partridge Thacher. Captain John⁶ Thacher was admitted to communion in the New Milford Church in June 1766; and on the list of baptisms there in April ____, 1767, we find the name of Partridge Thacher, son of John Thacher. From 1769 to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, his residence may have been at New Milford, although we have no record of his probable stay there beyond the deeds above referred to, 1766-69. He married, first, Ann Perry, as above stated; this marriage in all likelihood took place in Fairfield or Norwalk, CT; but we have no actual record of either time, or place. The marriage must, however, have taken place previous to 1767, as we have the positive record that his first child, Partridge⁷ Thacher, was born 14 Feb 1767, and was baptized at New Milford in April ____, 1767. He early engaged in active service in the Revolutionary War; and history, as well as family tradition, establishes the fact that he was a Captain in the Navy, in command of the Galley *Washington*, at the battle of Valcour's Island, on Lake Champlain on 11 Oct 1776, where he was wounded and taken prisoner and afterwards paroled and subsequently exchanged. In the action of Valcour's Island he was the Captain in command of the *Washington*, which vessel had on board General Waterbury, who commanded the Connecticut contingent of troops, associated in the general command with General Benedict Arnold.

From the autobiography of Samuel Blakeslee, of Wallingford, CT, we extract the following:—"In the year following (1776) there was a company raised by Captain John Thacher, of New Haven, joining the army under General Waterbury at Lake Champlain. After an engagement, Captain John Thacher and his company were taken prisoners and afterwards released on parole."

From the Connecticut Historical Society's Collections, Vol. VII, p. 283, we have the following extract from the "Journal of Bayze Wells of Farmington, CT, May 1775, to Feb 1777," viz:—

"AT THE NORTHWARD AND IN CANADA.

"Sabbath, 6th October (1776), this day the wind southerly, and this morning I am not well—about twelve o'clock 'Rogally' (i. e., Row Galley) 'Washington,' Captain Thacher, arrived; this vessel carries nine (9) carriage guns, sixteen (16) Swivels; about one P. M. Rogally 'Congress,' Captain Arnold arrived; this galley carries ten (10) carriage guns and sixteen (16) swivels. These vessels saluted the fleet with firing a round. The Commodore saluted each of them with five (5) guns. General Waterbury arrived; came on the 'Washington' and joined the fleet. They brought a barrel of rum for each gondola."

From *Connecticut Men in the Revolutionary War*, p. 594, we have the following extract, viz:—

"A flotilla of gondolas, galleys, etc., was built on Lake Champlain in the summer and fall of 1776 and commanded by Generals Arnold and Waterbury. Among the builders were two companies of ship carpenters sent from Connecticut (by request of General Schuyler) under Captains Job Winslow and John Lester. Most of the vessels were destroyed or captured in the action off Valcour's

Island, October 11th, 1776. Whether the galleys were credited to certain States or belonged to Congress is not clear. The *Lady Washington* was commanded by General Waterbury. Arnold was on the *Congress* and among other Captains was Hawley who commanded the *Royal Savage*, Captain Mansfield the *New Haven*, Captain Grant the *Connecticut* and Captain Warren the *Trumbull*."

From Force's *American Archives*, 5th Series, pp. 1039-40, Vol. II, year 1776, by Peter Force, on file in the New York Public Library, we find as follows, viz.:

LIST OF ARMED VESSELS ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Name of Vessel and Commanders

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Sloop <i>Enterprise</i> , Dickerson | 7. Gondola <i>Boston</i> , Sumner | 13. Galley <i>Lee</i> , Daviss |
| 2. Schooner <i>Royal Savage</i> , Hawley | 8. Gondola <i>Spitfire</i> , Ulmer | 14. Galley <i>Trumbull</i> , Warner |
| 3. Schooner <i>Revenge</i> , Seaman | 9. Gondola <i>Philadelphia</i> , Rice | 15. Galley <i>Congress</i> , Arnold |
| 4. Schooner <i>Liberty</i> , Palmier | 10. Gondola <i>Connecticut</i> , Grant | 16. Galley <i>Washington</i>, Thatcher |
| 5. Gondola <i>New Haven</i> , Mansfield | 11. Gondola <i>Jersey</i> , Grimes | 17. Galley* ____, Chappell |
| 6. Gondola <i>Providence</i> , Simonds | 12. Gondola <i>New York</i> , Reed | |

* This galley was fitting at Ticonderoga on the 12th and will not be ready until next Saturday. The above is a true copy taken from Colonel Trumbull's return of the 12 instant. (sgd) RICHARD VARICK.

From the same authority, Vol. II, 5th Series, p. 1041, we have the following, viz.:

List of Rebel Vessels on Lake Champlain, before their defeat.

		* * * * *
<i>Washington</i> ,	2 18 pdrs. in bow)
	2 12 pdrs. and 2 2 pdrs. in stern)Taken
	6 6 pdrs. on the sides)
		* * * * *

(Letter from Genl Guy Carleton to Lord George Germain)	sgd. G. C. (Guy Carleton)
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From the same authority, Vol. II, 5th series, p. 1038. (Extract from letter from General Benedict Arnold to General Gates):

"Schuyler's Island, October 12th, 1776.

* * * * *

"The *Congress* and *Washington* have suffered greatly; the latter lost her 1st Lieutenant killed, and Captain and Master wounded."

* * * * *

sgd B Arnold

In *Harper's Magazine* for January, 1903, is to be found an article on "Benedict Arnold, Naval Patriot, which article contains a description of the battle of Valcour's Island, with a mention of the Galley *Washington* and the loss of her captain.

Among the Archives of the War Department there was found by General Alexander James Perry, U. S. Army, a receipt for the articles of equipment of the Galley *Washington*, a copy of which was secured by photograph and is here below reproduced:

25

1st child of Captain John⁶ Thacher by Mehitable (Ufford) Thompson was born 27 Jan 1779, it follows in the natural course of nature that he married the widow Thompson previous to 27 Apr 1778 (9 months previous to birth of Anthony 1st⁷ Thacher), and subsequent to 27 Apr 1777 (the date of death of Lieut. William Thompson).

He was initiated a Freemason in Stratford, Conn., November 4th, 1779; and was Master of St. John's Lodge Free and Accepted Masons at Stratford, 1780-84 and 1788-90. Which shows that he had taken up his residence in Stratford as early as 1779. His name first appears on the Stratford Land Records in Feb 1781, and the records there show that he was living in Stratford as late as 1790. On 20 Feb 1781, he received title to one (1) acre of land in Stratford with a good barn located at a place called the "old mill"; and later, 1 Mar 1784, he conveys said land above described as well as a house known as Thacher's Bake House in Stratford to George Smith for £28-15-4; and in said deed he is described as late of the town of Stratford and now of the City of New York." Hence it would seem that he lived in New York City for a time. In 1790 (June 13th), John Thacher and his wife Mehitable deed 30 acres by quit claim both being then described as of Stratford, CT.

The Probate Records of Stratford, CT, covering the date of his death in 1805 are filed in Bridgeport, CT, and the only reference we there find as to the settlement of his estate is as follows, viz.:

"At a Court of Probate held at Stratford, Conn., the 4th day of February, 1805, Victory Wetmore is appointed Administrator on the estate of John Thatcher, late of Stratford, Conn., deceased, and gave bonds according to law: (See Vol. V, Stratford Probate Records.)

Test. Joseph Walker, Clerk."

A search of the records for a period of thirty years thereafter does not disclose any inventory or accounting on the part of the Administrator; and it is made evident that Captain John⁶ Thacher left no will.

ANCESTRY OF ANN PERRY, 1st wife of Captain John⁶ Thacher:

1. Richard Perry, a settler in Fairfield, CT, in 1649, and who died in 1657 or 1658, had a son
2. Nathaniel Perry of Fairfield, CT, born ____; died ____ 1681; married Hester Lyon (daughter of Richard Lyon of Fairfield, CT, as early as 1649, and whose will is dated 12 Apr 1678, whose home in Fairfield was on Barlow's Plain), born ____; died ____; and had a son
3. Joseph Perry, of Fairfield, CT, born ____, about 1676; renewed covenant at Fairfield Church, 11 Feb 1711; died Fairfield, CT, 9 Aug 1753, in the 77th year of his age, and was buried there in Old Burying Ground; he married 1st Sarah Bulkley, d/o John Bulkley; 2nd Deborah (Burr) Whelpley, widow of Joseph Whelpley, and d/o Daniel Burr of Fairfield; 3rd Mary Cluckstone (d/o Michael Cluckstone and granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Wakeman), who after the death of Joseph Perry married 2nd to Thomas Edmunds. Mary Cluckstone was born ____, 1697-8; and died 8 Nov 1773, aged 75. Joseph Perry's house in which he lived in Fairfield was in 1882 the oldest house in Fairfield. By his 3rd wife he had amongst others, 2 children.
 1. Esther Perry bapt. Fairfield, CT, 15 Jun 1712, who married Commodore John Cannon of Norfolk, CT, at whose home in Norwalk, Selleck, in his *History of Norwalk*, suggests that Captain John⁶ Thacher met her niece Ann Perry who became the 1st wife of said John⁶ Thacher.
 2. Michael Perry bapt. Fairfield, CT., 29 Oct 1721.
4. Michael (Mich or Micha) Perry, bapt. Fairfield, 29 Oct 1721; d. ____; md. at Fairfield, CT, 8 Dec 1742, to Grace Sturges (d/o Peter and Hannah (Jennings) Sturges of Fairfield, CT), bapt. Fairfield, CT, 8 Mar 1723-4; d-; had a daughter
5. Ann Perry, baptized Fairfield, CT, 19 Feb 1743-4. [who m. Capt. John⁶ Thatcher]

ANCESTRY OF MEHITABLE UFFORD, 2nd wife of Captain John⁶ Thacher.

1. Thomas Ufford (or Uffoot) came from England to America in 1632, with his wife Isabel, on the ship "*Lion*," with three children. They landed in Boston where he was made a freeman that same year. He was in Milford, Conn., as early as Jan 1645-46, where he and his wife joined the church. He died in Stratford, CT, in 1660, leaving an estate of £289-12-7. They had 2 sons and 1 daughter, born in England, viz.:

1. Thomas; 2. John; 3. A daughter who married Roger Terrell of Milford.
2. John Ufford, b. ____, in England; died ____; he lived in Stratford, CT. He married 1st ____, about 1655, to Hannah Hawley, who secured a divorce from him in or before 1657, when on the 25th of the 3rd month, 1657, she married 2nd to John Beard. He married 2nd to Martha Nettleton (d/o Samuel Nettleton of Branford, CT), and after living sometime in Milford, CT, he removed to Stratford. He had by his 2nd wife a son
3. Lieut Samuel Ufford, b. Stratford, CT, 21 Jan 1670; d. 30 Dec 1746, at Stratford, CT, and was buried there in the Congregational Burying-ground gravestone; he married 5 Dec 1694, to Elizabeth Curtis (d/o Joseph and Bethiah (Booth) Curtis of Stratford, CT), b. 17 Jan 1677, at Stratford, CT; died ____; he had a son
4. Ebenezer Ufford, b. 1719; died ____; m. 17 Nov 1743 to Jane Moss (d/o John and Jane (____) Moss of Stratford, CT). They had a daughter
5. Mehitable Ufford, b. 16 Mar 1745; d. 6 Sep 1807, at Litchfield, CT; m1. 14 Oct 1762 to Lieut William Thompson (son of John and Mehitable (Webb) Thompson of Stratford, CT), b. 29 Oct 1742, at Stratford, CT; d. 27 Apr 1777, killed at battle of Ridgefield, CT, on that date, and was buried in Stratford, CT, in the Congregational Burying-ground; and by him she had 7 children. She married 2nd as given above to Captain John⁶ Thacher.

Moss ANCESTRY OF MEHITABLE (UFFORD) THOMPSON-THACHER:

1. John Moss, born ____; at ____; d. 8 Feb 1721-22, at Stratford, CT; m. ___, at ___, to Jane ___, who d. 28 Sep 1742. He came to Stratford, CT, from Jamaica, Long Island, NY; but he is supposed to have been born in New Haven, CT, and to have been the son of Joseph Moss and grandson of John Moss an original settler of New Haven. They had a daughter
2. Jane Moss, b. 22 May 1722 (posthumous); who m. 17 Nov 1743, to Ebenezer Ufford and had a daughter
3. Mehitabel Ufford, b. 16 Mar 1745; d. 6 Sep 1807, who married 1st Lieut.

Norwalk: v. 1 and supplement, Volume 1, by Charles Melbourne Selleck

<http://books.google.com/books?id=FuEAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA455&dq=%22captain+john+thatcher%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=ZS4KT-SMord0QHboMmnAg&ved=0CDcQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22captain%20john%20thatcher%22&f=false>

"CAPTAIN JOHN THACHER."

John Thacher¹ (page 453) was an old Norwalk "Down Town" boy whose career it is gratifying to recall. The Thachers and Fitches (Governor) were near neighbors and evidently intimate. John's older brother Josiah asked and gained the hand in wedlock of the Governor's daughter Mary, and how far Mary's brother, the dashing Colonel Thomas Fitch, may have been an example, military wise, to his susceptible seventeen years younger neighbor, John Thacher, it is impossible to say. Young Thacher took up young Fitch's profession, and although the former was only a lad of eighteen when the latter figured at Crown Point, yet we find Thacher following Fitch, geographically, and distinguishing himself in 1776 at the north. Neither of the boys, however, brought any discredit upon Norwalk, and their valor is a matter of Norwalk comment and commendation.

Of the record of its son, Captain John Thacher, Norwalk may boast. Under date of Washington, DC, 1 Nov 1896, General Alexander J. Perry, himself of Norwalk ancestors, states, "You will find in Force's American Archives, Fifth Series, the report of the Inspector General Varrick, in which Captain John Thatcher is reported as the Captain Commanding the galley *Washington* at the battle of Valcour's Island October 11, 1778." The Pension Office in Washington also furnishes evidence to the same effect. George W. Thacher of St. Louis, Mo., adds further that the gallant Norwalker "raised a company of soldiers and uniformed them at his own expense;" that he covered the Lake Champlain fleet after an all day fight, and was captured by the British, who so respected him for his bravery that they commissioned one of their own surgeons to attend his wounds, and returned him his sword. The hero sleeps in Stratford, but his deeds merit cenotaphic attestation in his native town.



Contemporary artwork by C. Randle, depicting the Continental squadron, under Brigadier General Benedict Arnold, just before the Battle of Valcour Island.

The vessels shown include schooner *Royal Savage* (center) and (from left to right around *Royal Savage*): schooner *Revenge*, galley *Washington*, gondola *Philadelphia*, galley *Congress*, gondola *Jersey*, galley *Lee*, gondola *Boston* (in the middle, largely hidden behind *Royal Savage's* sails), gondola *Spitfire*, gondola *New Haven*, gondola *Providence*, gondola *Connecticut*, gondola *New York*, sloop *Enterprise* and galley *Trumbull*.

<http://www.historiclakes.org/darley/valcour-darley-1e.htm>

JOHN THATCHER, WASHINGTON GALLEY

John Thatcher was born in Norwalk, Connecticut on July 25, 1742. By 1766, he was living in New Milford, Connecticut, and he seems to have been living in New Haven prior to the outbreak of the war as he was listed as one of the original members of 2nd Governor's Footguard of New Haven, along with Benedict Arnold and Eleazer Oswald, in a document dated December 28, 1774. He was also listed as being from New Haven in the autobiography of Samuel Blakeslee of Wallingford, Connecticut. In the summer of 1776, he was captain of a company in Colonel Heman Swift's Connecticut Regiment and marched with them to Fort Ticonderoga. In August of 1776, he was appointed as captain of the Galley *Washington* at the request of Benedict Arnold and by August 25, he was with General David Waterbury and was delivering messages from Waterbury to Gates.

In the Valcour battle, Thatcher and Waterbury surrendered *Washington* on October 13 due to its condition and inability to fight. General Waterbury, who was on the *Washington* during the action, described her condition as "so torn to pieces that it was almost impossible to keep her above water." As a result of the surrender, all survivors, including Waterbury and Thatcher, were taken prisoner and all of the *Washington's* crew were quickly released on parole and Thatcher's sword was returned to him.

In the battle, Thatcher was wounded in the leg prior to the surrender and some time thereafter he lost the leg. Arnold described the *Washington's* role in the action in a letter to Gates on October 12, where he says "the *Congress* and *Washington* have suffer'd greatly, the latter lost first lieut. Killed, & Capt & master wounded." According to his son David's statement, his leg wound was so severe that he was "disabled for life to do business, having lost his property & leg, and being unable to support his family." As a result of his injury, he was awarded a pension in 1789 under the Act of June 7, 1785. Obviously, he had no subsequent service in the Revolutionary War. He married Ann Perry in 1767 and she had three children. He married Mehetable Ufford in 1778 and she had five children, including David. John Thatcher died on January 16, 1805 at the age of sixty-two and was buried in Litchfield, Connecticut. His pension file provides the evidence for his command of the *Washington*.

<http://gl.ctfreemasons.net/index.php/history-of-the-grand-lodge-of-connecticut/351-union-lodge-danbury.html>

UNION LODGE, DANBURY

The original charter of this Lodge was dated at Boston, March 23d, 1780. It has the signatures of R.W. John Rowe, G.M.; Richard Gridley, D.G.M.; Jolin Cutler, S.G.W.; Job Prince, J.G.W.; Nathaniel Barber, Jun'r, G. Secretary. The applicants for tills Charter were recommended to the officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge by letters from the Lodges at Fairfield and Norwalk, and from Bro. Jonathan Heart, Master of "**American Union Lodge**, attached to the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army," which was at that time encamped at Morristown. The following is a copy of Bro. Heart's letter:

Camp Morristown, January 5th, 1780.

Joseph webb, esq.,—On application from a number of gentlemen belonging to the town of Danbury, in the State of Connecticut, requesting a recommendation from the American Union Lodge in their behalf, to the M. W. Grand Master for their obtaining a dispensation to hold a regular Lodge in said town, I have taken the freedom to address you on the subject.

The **American Union Lodge** is a traveling Lodge, confined to the army and unconnected with the State; many of its members, entirely unacquainted with the gentlemen, and therefore entirely unqualified to determine the propriety of having a Lodge so established. The gentlemen requesting the benefits of a regular Lodge are generally inhabitants; there are a number of Lodges in the State who are acquainted with the gentlemen, and much better able to judge of the necessity and propriety of having a Lodge in the town. The recommendation of those Lodges I am satisfied is sufficient without ours, and the recommendation of a traveling Lodge will, I presume, be insufficient to procure a dispensation for the inhabitants of a State to hold a Lodge in a town adjacent to which there are regular Lodges, without their approbation. I can, however, assure you that I am acquainted with many of the gentlemen, know them to be Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, men of respectable character, well skilled in the Craft, and think that I may answer for them, that they will support the honor of the Craft and conduct the Lodge with harmony and decorum, becoming the dignity of the most ancient and honorable institution. In the enjoyment of which, shall be happy to give every necessary assistance to establish them, so far as shall be judged for the advancement of the Craft.

I am, dear sir, with esteem, your most obedient and humble servant,

JONATHAN HART, Master American, Union Lodge

Accompanying this letter of recommendation was the following petition:

State of Connecticut, Danbury, January 6th, 1780.

To Joseph Webb, Esq., Boston

Sir,—From a consciousness of integrity in our own hearts, a well founded confidence in each other, and a reliance on that candor which has ever done honor to the Craft; though personally unknown, we presume to address you with the unreservedness of brethren on the following subject;

Chance, the fortune of war, or the tutelar duty of Masons has thrown together in this place a number of brethren, who, though members of different Lodges, feel themselves equally animated by a desire to improve their own minds, to edify each other, and to pursue the grand work of their institution. Their wish is by an attention to the precepts and examples they have received, and a sedulous application to duty, to erect a fabric glorious in itself and pleasing to every beholder; that their minds may be improved in charity, benevolence and honor towards mankind in general, and that those of the same family and the same profession may receive benefits therefrom.

Not only are we desirous for ourselves, but many brethren of the army lying near this place, and frequently passing through might receive benefit from it. The distance from this to any place where a regular Lodge is held is so great that necessary business often prevents our attending; finding the inconveniency of going so far, the brethren here have made a practice of convening together, after duly examining each other, for the purpose of informing and improving their minds, of calling forth those sparks which lie concealed in their once unenlightened minds, and bringing them forth in sociality and love. At these meetings the want of a regular Lodge has been felt and lamented, till at length, a determination was formed to represent our situation and pray that a constitution may be given us.

We now, therefore, sir, ask your attention on the occasion. From your known candor, we doubt not that you will consider it tenderly, and if from the inclosed recommendations we are found worthy, and there is no impropriety in the institution, we beg a deputation or constitution may be granted us, whereby a just and regular Lodge may be established and held in this place by the name of the Union Lodge, or with any other name or title you may please to think proper.

And by the unanimous choice of us, we recommend our worthy Brother Sallu Pell, whose knowledge and experience in Masonry, as well as his conduct and behavior in all other matters, to be mentioned in the deputation or constitution as our first Master, in whom we can and do repose our confidence for good regularity. We are sir, your affectionate brethren and humble servants,

William Joyce, William B. Alger, Joseph Willsea, James Clark, Christopher Duyckenck, Thaddeus Benedict, Lamberton Lockwood, John Berrien, Francis Wainwright, Christopher A. Babcock, James Scougall,

The petition was afterwards transferred to the R.W. John Rowe, he being at that time "Grand Master for North America," by whom the charter was granted.

The first officers of Union Lodge were Sallu Pell, "W. M.; William Joyce, S. W.; James Dark, J. W.; Christopher A. Babcock, Treas.; Lamberton Lockwood, Secr'y. The following are extracts from the record of the first two meetings:

After consultation, it was unanimously agreed, that the day of instalment of the new Worshipful Master should be on the 19th instant, at 9 o'clock, forenoon; that the officers of Fairfield, Norwalk and Woodbury Lodges be invited to join us on said day; that an invitation be given to our Rev. Bro. Evans, who is now Chaplain for Gen. Poor's Regiment, to preach a sermon on said day; that a suitable entertainment be provided and a procession formed on said day; that a number of the most respectable inhabitants of Danbury be invited to dine with the Masons on said day; that Brs. Babcock and Lockwood see that all the necessary preparations be made for the entertainment on said day.

At a special Lodge of Free Masons, held at the house of Mrs. Mary White, in Danbury, April 13th, 1780, the officers and members were all present. The Lodge being met together at this time was entirely on a request of Doct. Josiah Bartlett, whose inclination to be a Free Mason was so great that he was determined if possible to be initiated so as to join the Lodge on the day appointed for the instalment of the Worshipful Master. Therefore, this Lodge taking the matter into serious consideration, and being well acquainted with the merits of the candidate, proceeded to ballot for the said Doct. Josiah Bartlett, when he was found worthy of acceptance, and admitted to the First degree in Masonry.

At the preliminary Convention of 1783, this Lodge was represented by Bro. Sallu Pell, and at the formation "of the Grand Lodge, in 1789, by Bro. Joshua King. It was represented also at the Grand Communication, in May, 1791; but it appears by the record that it did not formally acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, and receive a charter as one of her subordinates, until the October session, 1797, when it was registered as "Union Lodge, No. 40," and few Lodges in the State have since been more prompt and faithful in their returns and representations.

First Numbered Lodges of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut – 18 May 1796

The Records of Freemasonry in the State of Connecticut (Volume 1)

<http://www.ebooksread.com/authors-eng/freemasons-grand-lodge-of-connecticut-grand-lodg/the-records-of-freemasonry-in-the-state-of-connecticut-volume-1-eer/page-7-the-records-of-freemasonry-in-the-state-of-connecticut-volume-1-eer.shtml> page 78.

At the Grand Lodge Session of 18 May 1796 Lodge Numbers were assigned to the particular Lodge of Connecticut as follows.

Question: Under what authority was the Grand Lodge of Connecticut chartered and by whom were its first Grand Officers installed?

List of Lodges in the State of Connecticut, with the numbers to them respectively belonging, agreeably to the dates of their charters:

No.	Name	Village	No.	Name	Village	No.	Name	Village
1	Hiram	New Haven	14	Frederick	Farmington	27	Rising Sun	Washington
2	St. John's	Middletown	15	Moriah	Windham Co.	28	Morning Star	East Windsor
3	St. John's	Fairfield	16	Temple	Cheshire	29	Village	West Simsbury
4	St. John's	Hartford	17	Federal	Watertown	30	Day Spring	Hamden
5	Union	Greenwich	18	Hiram	Newtown	31	Union	New London
6	St. John's	Norwalk	19	Washington	Huntington	32	Meridian Sun	Warren
7	King Solomon's	Woodbury	20	Berlin	Berlin	33	Friendship	Southington
8	St. John's	Stratford	21	St. Peter's	New Milford	34	Somerset	Norwich
9	Compass	Wallingford	22	Hart's	Woodbridge	35	Aurora	Harwinton
10	Wooster	Colchester	23	St. James'	Preston	36	St. Mark's	Turkey Hills
11	St. Paul's	Litchfield	24	Uriel	Tolland	37	Western Star	Norfolk
12	King Hiram	Derby	25	Columbia	Stepney			
13	Montgomery	Salisbury	26	Columbia	East Haddam			

By 1800 they had about 45 Lodges chartered in Connecticut.

The Grand Lodge of Connecticut was founded on July 8, 1789 with [Pierpont Edwards](#) as its first Grand Master. At the founding of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, it had 14 lodges with five more being chartered in the following two years.



The first lodge chartered by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut was Moriah Lodge No. 15 in Brooklyn, Connecticut constituted on October 15, 1790.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierpont_Edwards

Pier[re]pont Edwards (April 8, 1750 – April 5, 1826) was a delegate to the Continental Congress, and later a federal judge. He has been described as "a brilliant but erratic member of the Connecticut bar, tolerant in religious matters and bitterly hated by stern Calvinists, a man whose personal morality resembled greatly that of Aaron Burr". Pierpont Edwards was the founder of the Toleration Party in Connecticut.

He was born in Northampton, MA as the 11th and youngest child of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards. Pierpont Edwards graduated from Princeton College in 1768, at the age of 18, and entered private practice of law in New Haven, CT in 1771. He served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, and thereafter was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1777, a Delegate from Connecticut to the Continental Congress from 1787 to 1788, and a member of the Connecticut Convention held in January 1788, a convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States. After the treason of Benedict Arnold, he became administrator of that officer's estate. Edwards was again in the Connecticut House of Representatives from 1784 to 1785 and from 1787 to 1790. He was in private practice of law in New Haven, CT from 1790 to 1806, also serving in that time as the United States Attorney for Connecticut.

On February 21, 1806, Edwards was nominated by President Thomas Jefferson to a seat on the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut vacated by Richard Law. Edwards was confirmed by the United States Senate on 24 Feb 1806, and received his commission the same day, serving thereafter for twenty years, until his death.

He died in Bridgeport, CT, and was interred at Grove Street Cemetery. He was the uncle of Aaron Burr, Theodore Dwight, and Timothy Dwight IV, and father of Henry W. Edwards and John Stark Edwards.