

*In the early morning hours of April 12, 1861, in what was to become one of the watershed battles of the Civil War, Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard ordered the batteries he commanded to open fire on Fort Sumter.*

This site was the federal import tariff-collecting station situated on an island at the mouth of Charleston Harbor in South Carolina. When word of Sumter's fall reached Washington, D.C., President Abraham Lincoln declared a national emergency and called on the governors of the states and territories to raise 75,000 volunteers to defend the Union and put down the rebellion. He called for 90-day enlistments, naively believing that the Civil War would not last for more than three months. This call-to-arms was answered with great enthusiasm throughout all of the northern states. By June 1861, Washington, D.C., was a staging ground for the new Union Army of the Potomac, deployed less than 100 miles from the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia.

General Irvin McDowell was given command of

the Army of the Potomac and ordered by President Lincoln to prematurely march on Richmond, before the troops were properly drilled and trained. McDowell complained because, with the exception of some trained militia, the recruits were mostly civilian volunteers from large cities, few of whom had the combat experience of the Confederate soldier. The northern army also lacked the military training necessary to act as a cohesive force.

Lincoln's response to McDowell was that the Confederates were also inexperienced. In reality, Southerners were not ill prepared when it came to armed conflict. They had been fighting Indians, British, French, Spanish, Mexicans, and each other for more than 100 years. The Mexican War in 1846-1848 had been a severe test for much of the Confederate leadership, including President Jefferson Davis, who as a colonel led the 1st Mississippi Rifles to victory against Santa Anna at Buena Vista.

On the other hand, Lincoln had very little military training or experience, and thus he acted politically. He micromanaged the war using a series of high-profile generals for three long years of fighting until finally surrendering control of the Union Army to General Ulysses S. Grant in 1864. A veteran of the

Mexican War and hero of the Battle of Vicksburg, Grant understood the realities of warfare.

The First Confederate Congress was scheduled to convene in Richmond on July 20, 1861, and Lincoln was anxious to advance the Union army, disrupt that gathering, and possibly capture the leaders of the rebellion. Four days prior to that meeting, on July 16, 1861, he ordered McDowell to advance on Richmond with 35,000 of the short-term volunteers and a small number of experienced militia and regulars.

General Beauregard was in command of 18,000 Confederates from Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana. They were deployed at Manassas Station, Virginia, approximately 25 miles south of Washington, D.C., along the south bank of Bull Run Creek. Due to a lack of good military intelligence, General McDowell was unaware that Beauregard's forces were about to be reinforced by 10,000 more troops, coming east by rail from the Shenandoah Valley, under General Joseph E. Johnston.

After a brief skirmish near Vienna, Virginia, the Union Army attacked the Confederate position along the south shore of Bull Run. The 1st Brigade of the 1st Division under General Tyler led the charge.

The 1st Connecticut Infantry fought hand-to-hand with the 7th Georgia Infantry, and initially, the Union prevailed because they had a numerical advantage. They pushed the Confederates back to a position on Henry House Hill, where General Thomas Jackson of Virginia and his troops stood like a stone wall against the Union advance. Halting the resistance earned this leader, perhaps the greatest Confederate field commander, the nickname "Stonewall" that he is still known by today.

During the afternoon of July 21, General Beauregard, now reinforced by General Johnston's soldiers, ordered a counter-attack along the entire line. Confederate reinforcements led by Jubal Early were able to repel the right flank of the Union line, an action that immediately caused a panic among the federal forces.

The retreat turned into a rout, known thereafter as "The Great Skedaddle." Casualties (dead, wounded, and missing) were about 3,000 on the Union side and approximately 1,800 Confederate soldiers.

In the aftermath of the Battle of 1st Manassas (known as 1st Bull Run in the North), the enlistment of the "three-month men" expired, and Lincoln

called for the enrollment of 300,000 additional soldiers. The reality of war had finally hit home.

An important part of the story that is the subject of this article started when the call for these 90-day volunteers was made in April 1861. The State of Connecticut responded immediately and raised three regiments of short-term recruits. The core of these units consisted of local militias that were trained and drilled in military tactics.

One of the most elite of these was the Hartford Light Guard, which mustered into the 1st Connecticut Volunteer Infantry on April 15, 1861. This unit was "the point of the spear" in the Union advance on Manassas Station on July 21.

Firearm manufacturer Samuel Colt, of Hartford, had many personal friends who were soldiers in the Light Guard, including Captain John C. Comstock, leader of Company A, 1st Connecticut Infantry.

Captain Comstock was 40 years old when he retreated with his men from Manassas Station, arriving in Washington, D.C., on July 22, 1861, at which time he mustered out of the service. He, along with many other soldiers, was suffering from the diseases ever present in the area's tidal swamp. Diagnosed with consumption and sent home to Hartford, he died in February 1862.

Samuel Colt gave the Colt New Model 1861 Navy Revolver shown here to Captain Comstock as a token of friendship and respect for the role that the soldier played in defense of the Union.



The revolver, of the finest quality, was engraved by Conrad Ulrich, Jr. It is silver plated and stocked with elephant ivory grips, as is fitting for one of the last presentations made by Colt to a good friend.

*Tom Power, of Utopia, researches and collects historical and antique firearms. Photos from the author.*

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Historical Consultant  
Colt's Manufacturing Co., Hartford  
and to  
'The Art of American Arms'  
and  
'Silk and Steel Women at Arms'  
Museum Loan Exhibitions  
'Son of a Gun' - BBC-TV  
'Colt Firearms Legends' - SONY  
'The Guns That Tamed the West' - A & E  
'The Story of the Gun' - A & E  
'The Gun Industry in America' - BBC-TV/Open University  
'Annie Oakley' - Riva Productions for PBS American Experience  
Chairman, Antique Arms Committee (1990-2005)  
U.S. Society of Arms and Armour/America Remembers  
Fine Colts The Dr. Joseph A. Murphy Collection  
The Arms of Tiffany (with Janet Zapata) (2014)  
The Art of the Gun, Mini-Series, 5 Vols. (with RM Lee)  
The Art of the Gun, Maxi-Series, 5 Vols. (with RM Lee)  
A Life's Tapestry of a Collector - with George F. Gamble  
Great Colt Treasures, with William L. Berg  
Colt Datss of Manufacture, Blue Book Publications

Samuel Colt Presents  
The Arms Collection of Colonel Colt  
L.D. Nimschke Firearms Engraver  
The Evolution of the Colt  
Colt  
Commemorative Firearms  
Theodore Roosevelt Outdoorsman  
The Book of Colt Firearms  
The Book of Winchester Engraving  
Antique Arms Annual  
Colt Pistols (with R.E. Hable)  
Paterson Colt Pistol Variations (with P.R. Phillips)  
The Colt Heritage  
The "Russian" Colts  
Colt Engraving  
Rare and Historic Firearms (Christie's)  
Winchester 1 of 1000  
Colt's Dates of Manufacture  
The Deringer in America, 2 Volumes (with L.D. Eberhart)  
Colt An American Legend  
Rare Firearms - A Benefit Auction (Christie's)  
Winchester An American Legend  
The Peacemakers  
Steel Canvas  
Ruger & His Guns  
The Colt Engraving Book (two volumes)  
The Official Price Guide to Gun Collecting  
The World of Beretta  
The Paterson Colt Book, Dennis LeVett Colln.  
The Guns of Manhattan (2014)  
American Arms Collectors The Al Cali Collection  
Things I Love The William I. Koch Collection  
Theodore Roosevelt Hunter-Conservationist,  
Boone & Crockett Club Publications

**Rare and Historic Engraved and  
Presentation-Inscribed Colt New Model  
Navy  
a.k.a. Model 1861 Navy Revolver,  
Unique Civil War Gift from  
*Colonel Colt to*  
*Captain J.C. Comstock,*  
of the Hartford Light Guard.  
A Military Unit Organized by**

**Selected Volunteers for the Civil War,  
and Funded by Fellow Member  
Colonel Samuel Colt –  
The Armaments Being Colt Firearms.**

**\*\***

**The Backstrap Engraved in Script:  
“Col. Colt to Capt. J.C. Comstock  
*Hartford Light Guard*”  
Serial Number**

**18670**

**I.E.**

**The I.E. Meaning: Ivory Grips and Engraved.**

**Extremely Rare Example of  
The Colt Company**

**Serial Number-by-Year Records Having a  
Significant and Historic Exception,  
The High Serial Number, 18670  
From a Batch of Serial Numbers  
Previously Identified as Only Made  
Following The Death of Colonel Colt,  
on 10 January 1862**

**\*\***

**The “Late Vine Scroll”  
Engraved Decoration Attributed to  
Factory Artisan Conrad F. Ulrich,**

**With Coverage on the  
Barrel, Wedge, Frame, Backstrap,  
Triggerguard and Hammer.  
One-Piece Elephant Ivory Grips.  
Silver-Plated Finish on All Major Parts  
With the Screws Finished in Blue.**

**\*\***

**Captain Comstock a High-Ranking  
Officer  
of the Hartford Light Guard,  
of Which Colonel Colt Was the  
Commanding and Founding Officer.  
The Only Other Hartford Light Guard  
Revolver Known to the Writer is  
Colt Model 1851 Navy No. 19471**

**Inscribed:**

***Col. Colt to the Light Guard*  
Conrad Friedrich Ulrich  
Is Known to Have Engraved  
For the Colt Factory as Early as 1860  
and His Long and Distinguished Career  
Is Featured in Numerous Books,  
Most Notably the Author's  
*The Colt Engraving Book, Volume I***

The history of Samuel Colt's use of presentation revolvers to persons he wished to honor and recognize has been thoroughly studied in various reference works. Among these are the author's *Samuel Colt Presents* (1961), *The Book of Colt Engraving* (1974), *The Colt Heritage* (1979), *Colt Engraving* (1982), *Colt An American Legend* (1985), *Fine Colts The Dr. Joseph A. Murphy Collection* (1999), and *The Colt Engraving Book* (2002; Volume I).

The subject was dramatically presented in *Colt An American Legend*, where Chapter VI bears the title "With Compliments of Colonel Colt." To quote from the first page of that chapter:

**No more exotic and appealing Colt firearms were made than those used for presentations by the Colonel himself. Whether a standard model distinguished solely by an inscription or a dazzling, gold-inlaid, engraved, inscribed, and cased special-order masterpiece, the aura of rarity and historical importance is mainly due to the gun's use by Samuel Colt as a personal presentation.**

**Closely allied to the wave of sentimental gifts made to heroes of America's midcentury wars and her westward expansion, the Colt revolver was rivaled only by the deluxe sword in this mini-avalanche of presentation items.**

**And of all the presenters, no one individual or institution would ever surpass, or indeed come close to matching, the largesse of Samuel Colt.**

**So significant is this aspect of Colt's *modus operandi* that it prompted a major museum exhibition and a 313-page book, both entitled *Samuel Colt presentations* (held in 1961; by the Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford) . . . .**

### **CAPTAIN JOHN C. COMSTOCK, Co. A, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteers**

As documented in *The Military and Civil History of Connecticut During The War of 1861-65*, by W.A. Croffut and John M. Morris (published 1868), gunmaker Colonel Samuel Colt was the principal involved in recruiting a regiment for preserving the Union. Pages 73-74 of that title present a detailed history. The basics on what proved to be an unfulfilled endeavor is quoted as follows:

**On the 25<sup>th</sup> of April [1861], Col. Sam. Colt offered to raise a regiment, and arm it with revolving [breech] rifles of his own manufacture. His purpose was to have every man over six feet high, and a good**

shot, - a regiment of accomplished grenadiers; and, on May 16, he was commissioned colonel of the First Connecticut Revolving Rifles. Parts of companies rendezvoused on South Meadows, at Hartford, in accordance with this plan, under Major George D. Chapman. There was soon disagreement concerning arms, the appointment of subalterns, and other important matters; and Col. Colt's commission was revoked June 20, and the regiment, then numbering nearly seven hundred men, was disbanded. . . . More than half the men returned to their homes; but those remaining were organized into skeleton companies, and designated as the Fifth Connecticut. Orris S. Ferry was immediately commissioned as colonel, and abandoned a lucrative law-practice for the field. The camp was transferred to a lot on the New-Haven turnpike, a short distance out of Hartford.

*Memorial History of Hartford County*, by J.H. Trumbull (1886; pages 52 and 53) lists Captain Comstock as an officer of the First

Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. First, to quote from page 52:

**Infantry Co. A, Hartford, Capt. J.C.  
Comstock.**

And on page 53, under the heading "*Field and Staff.*":

**Co. A, J.C. Comstock, Captain, [. . . of  
Hartford]**

Yet another source, *Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the Army and Navy of the United States During the War of the Rebellion* (1889) presents the following documentation on Captain Comstock (page 1):

**The First Regiment of the three months' men was recruited under the proclamation of President Lincoln, issued Monday, April 15, 1861, and the call of Governor Buckingham issued the day following.**

**Anticipating the call of the Governor, recruiting had begun so promptly that by the 16<sup>th</sup> many companies were ready to report with more than the minimum required, and Rifle Company A of Hartford, with George S. Burnham, Captain, Joseph R. Hawley, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant, Albert W. Drake, 2d Lieutenant,**

**had completed its organization with full ranks. This company and Rifle Company A, Captain John C. Comstock, left Hartford for the rendezvous at New Haven, April 26<sup>th</sup>. The regiment was at once organized with Dan. Tyler of Norwich, as Colonel, George S. Burnham, Lieut.-Colonel, and John L. Chatfield, Major.**

The fate of Captain John C. Comstock in service was similar to that of innumerable other Union and Confederate soldiers – death by disease. According to the Captain's service record (dated March 6, 1889), he was in the Connecticut Volunteers from April 22<sup>nd</sup> 1861, signed up for three months service, and was "mustered out with Company July 31, 1861 . . . ."

A record dated June 1, 1888 provides information about the service record of Captain John C. Comstock. Headed "PROOF OF DISABILITY." this document, in a statement by George C. Burnham, Notary Public, indicated he was acquainted with "Capt John C. Comstock" and that:

**After the battle of Bull Run, all under my command were subjected to undue hardship, on account of severe weather and on account of the long march. We had no tents and were held at Falls Church Va in a severe rain storm without protection whatever. Captain**

**Comstock's health was very much impaired by the reason thereof and broke down completely in the same month after his muster out July 31, 1861. He died in Feb 1862 of Consumption, in my mind brought on by the exposure and fatigue. I saw him from time to time during his sickness and he was entirely disabled from doing any duty whatever or labor. I knew Capt. Comstock for at least 14 years performing duty with him in a Military Co. and I always considered him in good health until the time before spoken of.**

**CAPTAIN JOHN C. COMSTOCK'S  
PRESENTATION COLT MODEL 1861  
NAVY REVOLVER, Serial No. 18670/I.E.**

Documentation indicating Conrad F. Ulrich as engraver of **Serial No. 18670/I.E.** appears in the writer's *The Colt Engraving Book*, and more specifically in *Colt Factory Engravers of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century* (H.G. Houze, 2012). With a distinguished career including with the Colt, Winchester, and Marlin factories, and as an artist-engraver of enormous talent, C.F. Ulrich had the advantage of studying with masters the likes of Gustave Young.

The distinctive patterns from his hand on **Colt Model 1861 Navy No. 18670/I.E.** includes the style

known as the “Late Vine,” an elegant presentation without stippled background, and often with a shaded lazy S motif on the barrel lug.

The backstrap inscription is cut in an elegant scroll:

*Col. Colt to Capt. J. C. Comstock  
Hartford Light Guard*

Richly engraved and finished in silver-plating, with blued screws, and fitted with a handsomely mellow-patina set of elephant ivory grips, **Serial No. 18670/I.E.** is a finely rendered example of classic engraving on one of the most beautiful models of all Colt percussion revolvers, the Model 1861 Navy.

The high serial range suggests the importance of this revolver. Colonel Colt himself was in ill health at the time of manufacture. C.F. Ulrich is considered to have begun his career at Colt c. 1860. The use of the I.E. marking designating ivory and engraved was just coming into service. And the push for manufacturing of handguns could well be the reason for the serial numbering at a range higher than estimated from what relatively few factory serial records have survived.

It is possible that as an important presentation, the revolver had such special or rushed attention in the engraving department that a mistaken serial

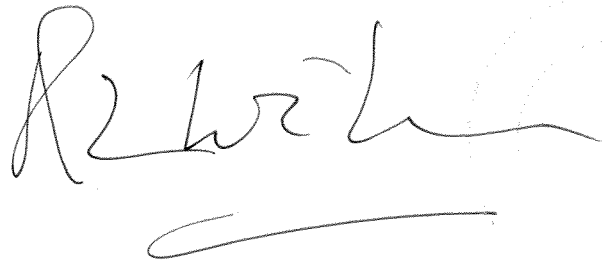
marking was employed. It could also be that Colt wanted the public and the industry to feel that his production numbers were higher than the actual . . . and so one or more revolvers that would be observed by important industry and military persons bore higher serial markings than the period of mid-1861.

Colt's is known, e.g., of skipping numbers to make it appear that more pieces were made than actual fact. A prime example of this is deluxe cased and engraved Model 1851 Navy revolver, Serial No. 69367, on pages 66 and 67 of *Colt An American Legend* and *The Colt Heritage*. To quote from the caption:

**Navy No. 69367 is representative of the very finest in a London Colt, rich in finish, superbly engraved, and cased in a sturdy London box of felt-lined, brassbound oak. Proof stampings on the barrel were framed by the light English scrolls. Since only about 42,000 London Navys were produced, the high serial range of this specimen is hard to explain. Colt fanciers must expect to occasionally come upon unexplainable mysteries of manufacture which spark the imagination.**

The writer is satisfied that the presentation from Colonel Colt to Captain J.C. Comstock of the First

Connecticut Regiment, Hartford Light Guard, is a fine example of an extremely rare Colt firearm, proudly boasting an inscription reflecting the fact that **“No more exotic and appealing Colt firearms were made than those used for presentations by the Colonel himself.”**

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R. L. White", with a long horizontal flourish underneath.

- Lieut. Col. Gustavus Schindler Imp. Royal Engineers - Vienna from the Inventor"
- 3769 "Edwd. N. Dickerson from S.C."
- 5270 "To Genl. Frank Pierce from Col. Colt"
- 5604 "To Col. Lally from Col. Colt"
- 6471 "Ben McCulloch from the Inventor"
- 7960 "Genl. Harney, U.S.A. from Sam Colt"
- 8786 "Purser Slamm-USN From Sam Colt"
- 13718 "Colonel Charles L. Holbrook from the Inventor"
- 18089 "Presented to the Earl of Cardigan by the Inventor"
- 18092 Fig. 62
- "Presented to the Earl of Cardigan by the Inventor"
- 19467 Fig. 62
- "Judge Wayne from the Inventor"
- 19471 "Col. Colt to the Light Guard" ←
- 19474 "Maj. Sherman U.S.A. From the Inventor"
- 23628 "Col. Thos. H. Seymour From the Inventor"
- 32181 "James M. Mason from the Inventor"
- 34600 "Presented to Waldemar de Badisco Attache a la Legation Imperiale de Russie by the Inventor"
- 37697 Fig. 63
- "Presented to the Connecticut Historical Society by Col. Colt"
- 37716 "Col. J. W. Ripley From the Inventor"

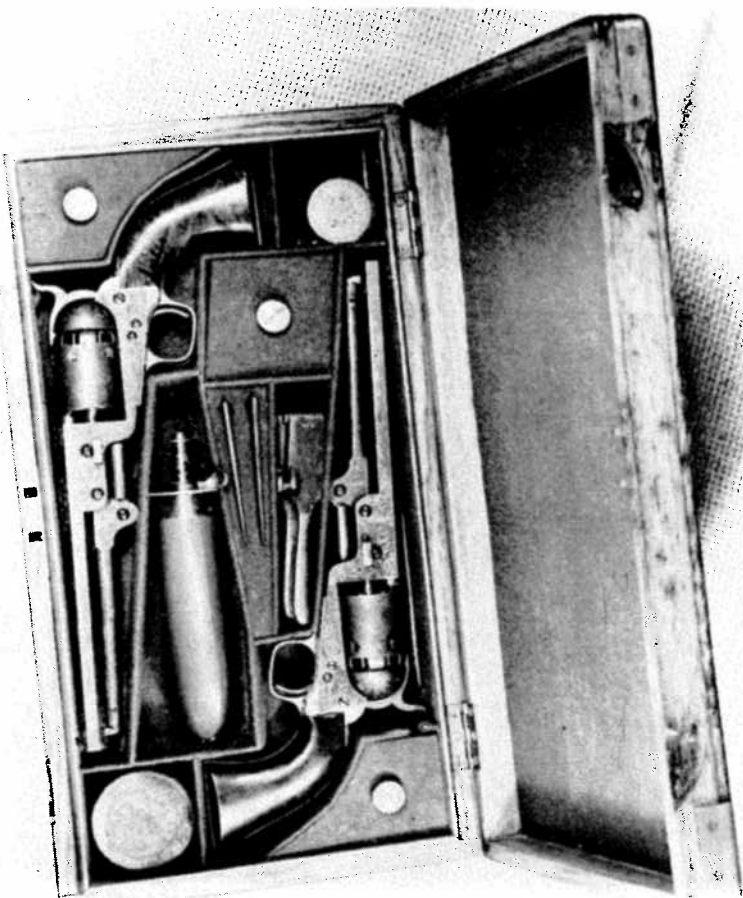


Figure 62

COLT NAVY MODEL of 1851, Serial No. 18089 - Inscribed on backstrap: "Presented to the Earl of Cardigan by the Inventor" (Photograph courtesy John S. duMont)



Figure 64

COLT NAVY MODEL of 1851, Serial No. 69640, inscribed on backstrap: "H.A.G. Pomeroy from Col. Colt 1858" (Photograph courtesy the late William M. Locke)

COLT NAVY MODEL of 1855, Serial No. 4473, inscribed on backstrap: "H.A.G. Pomeroy from Col. Colt 1858" (Photograph courtesy the late William M. Locke)



Figure 65

He left the Military Academy on July 18, 1861 and reported to General Winfield Scott on July 20th. the day preceding the Battle of Bull Run. General Scott gave him a choice of a position on his staff or joining his company in the field. He chose the latter and rode all night reaching General McDowell's headquarters early

first of many battles that he was to participate in during the Civil War. No one ever doubted his courage, daring and willingness to carry the fight to the enemy. The following were among the long list of battles in which he participated: Williamsburg (where he captured the first battle flag ever cap

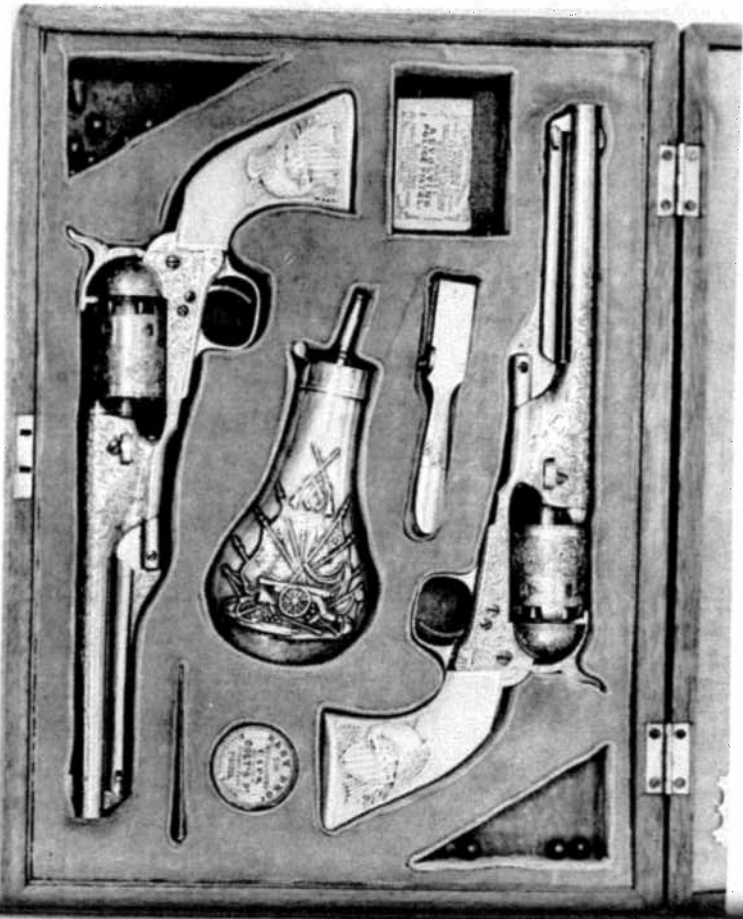


Figure 55  
COLT NAVY MODEL of 1861, Serial No. 13511 and 13514. Pair of pistols presented General George A. Custer during the Civil War (Photograph courtesy Arnold Marcus Chernoff)

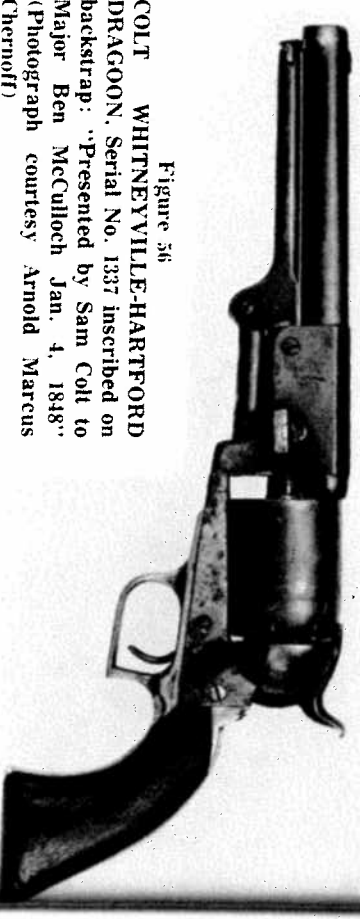


Figure 56  
COLT WHITNEYVILLE-HARTFORD DRAGOON, Serial No. 1337 inscribed on backstrap: "Presented by Sam Colt to Major Ben McCulloch Jan. 4, 1848" (Photograph courtesy Arnold Marcus Chernoff)

presented by the Army of the Potomac), Seven Days Battle, Gaine's Mills, South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Trevillian Station, Fisher's Hill, Five Forks and so the list goes on. He was promoted from First Lieutenant to Brigadier General by General Pleasanton and for his conduct in the closing battles of the war he was promoted to Major General.

The pistols mentioned above are the most important examples of this type of historical pistol to come to light during the course of this study. As previously mentioned this is the most difficult of the three types of historical pistols to authenticate and this probably accounts for the small number included in this study.

## Part V — Presentations by Col. Colt Presentations of The Colt Patent Firearms Mfg. Co.

The following tabulation of Colonel Colt Presentations was compiled by the author during the course of this study. The tabulation contains only those known to

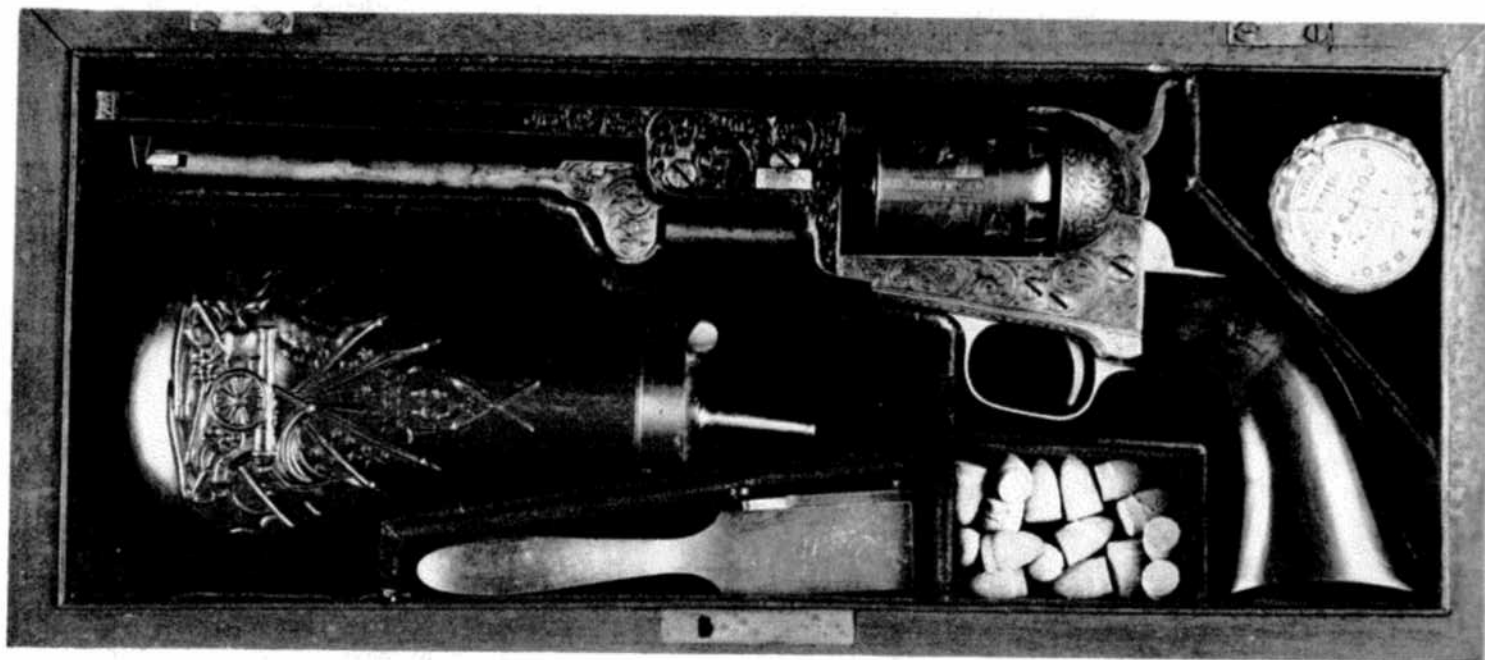
the author, there are undoubtedly others in Museums and Private Collections which are not reported.

Serial No.	Inscription
1337	"Presented by Sam Colt to Major Ben McCulloch Jan. 4, 1848" Fig. 56
Third Model Colt Dragoon	
14006	"Genl. Jose Rufino Echenique, President of the Republic of Peru Por el Inventor"
12405	"Samuel Colt to Eli Whitney, Jr."
16480	"To His Majesty Alexander 2 <sup>nd</sup> Emperor of All the Russias / From the Inventor Col. Colt"
16481	"To His Imperial Highness / The Grand Duke / Constantine / From the Inventor Col. Colt"
16482	"To His Imperial Highness / The Grand Duke Michel / From the Inventor Col. Colt"
First Pocket Model of 1849	
185	"R. Bayne from the Inventor"
13013	"Presented by Col. Colt to George Claverling Redman Esqre. 1851" Fig. 57
10905	"Edwd. N. Dickerson from S.C."
11103	"Presented to Capt. Bissell, By Col. Sam Colt 1852"
11092	"Anson Chase From the Inventor"
13635	"Thos. Addis Emmel from the Inventor"
71638D	"Honorable Wm. W. Eaton from the Inventor" Fig. 58 and 59
81015	"Col. Thos. Seymour from the Inventor"
102383	"R. W. H. Jarvis from the Inventor"
103038	"Captn. Bragg from the Inventor" Fig. 60 and 61

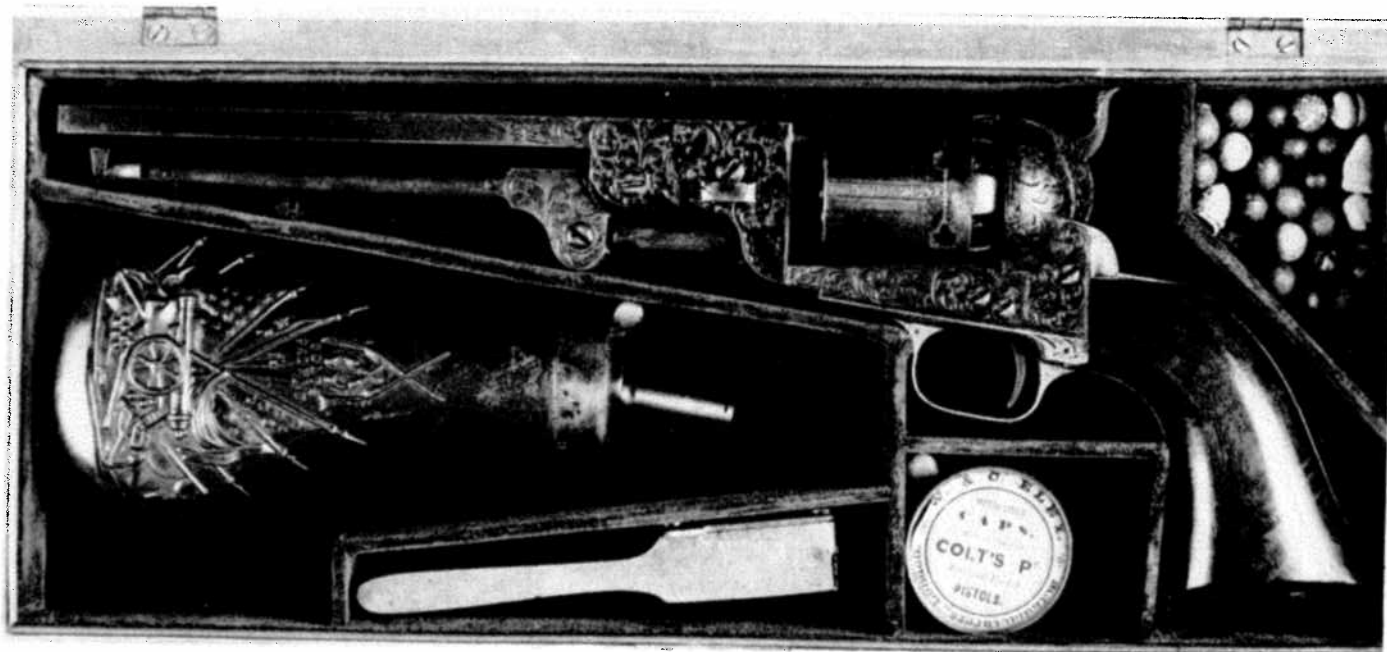
# Colt's *History and Heroes*



**By**  
**John G. Hamilton**



Colt Model 1851 Navy six shot 36 caliber percussion revolver. 7 1/2 inch octagonal barrel marked "ADDRESS SAML COLT NEW YORK CITY." Left side of frame engraved "COLT'S PATENT." Naval engagement cylinder scene. Serial number 5605. Extra engraving on loading lever, frame and barrel. Cased in partition type case with "COLT'S PATENT" slant charger flask, iron bullet mold marked "COLT'S PATENT 36R."



Colt Model 1851 Navy six shot 36 caliber percussion revolver. 7 1/2 inch octagonal barrel marked "ADDRESS SAML COLT NEW YORK CITY." Left side of frame engraved "COLT'S PATENT." Naval engagement cylinder scene. Serial number 19471. Backstrap engraved "COL COLT TO THE LIGHT GUARD." Extra grade engraving with dog head on left barrel flat, wolf head on hammer and bird head in the engraving pattern on the left side of the frame. Snake head on right barrel flat. Back of trigger guard marked "SEPTEMBER 14th, 1853." In a birdseye maple partition type case with "COLT'S PATENT" slant charger powder flask and brass bullet mold marked on the iron sprue cutter "COLT'S PATENT".



# The William M. Locke Collection

Published by: The Antique Armory Inc.

D/B/A Berryman's Sports Center  
2525 Main St.  
East Point, Georgia 30344

("On . . . Rotating Chambered-Breech Fire-Arms"), proved a threat but also an impetus to British gunmaking. And although he had become a subject of controversy, the ICE elected Colt an associate member, an honor so coveted that a portrait painted in later years included the diploma held in the Colonel's right hand.

Colt soon determined to erect a factory in Britain, and in 1852 chose a site on the Thames in London. The frustrations of establishing the first production facility of any American manufacturer outside of his own country were increased by the nature of the product, and no doubt by the flamboyance and outspoken nature of the Connecticut Colonel. Writing his colleague Edward Dickerson in 1852, Colt offered some observations on the enterprise:

they say the wîrd [world] was not mad[e] in a minute. . . . Dam if I believe it would ever had mad it if fel to the lot for Englishmen to take the job, but never mind I started on an round here that must & shall be poot through somehow & I do not intend to turn my face towards home untill I make some kind of a beginning to say the least. If it want for the cople Dozen Yankey Boys & Yankey Tooles I think I might dispare of ever accomplishing anything. . . . Yet they say here when the Lion wags his tale all Europe trembles. . . . it is my humble opinion that he may wag and be damned so far as mecnick arts are conserved his biggest fletish would not scare the youngest of the Yankey Boyes I brought here with me & the old "critter" will soon begin to understand she is yit to receive instruction & Pap from her oldest child in her second childhood. . . .

Thanks partly to the supervision of his Hartford-trained Yankee craftsmen, the workmanship and quality of the Colt London-made arms was excellent. The largest orders Colt ever received up to the Civil War were contracts from the British

government totaling some 23,500 Navy pistols, all of them products of the London factory.

Made at the London plant were the British versions of the 1849 Pocket and 1851 Navy, and a group of about 700 Dragons known to collectors as the Hartford-English Model. All three types were numbered in individual serial series, and except for the Dragons bore barrel rolls of ADDRESS, COL. COLT LONDON. The Dragons, using Hartford-made parts but finished in London, employed New York City barrel markings as standard. All models bore the characteristic British proof house stampings of a crown over GP and a crown over V.

Collectors should not be confused by London pistols with New York address and rolls, or Hartford pistols with London rolls. The reason for these intermixings was the use of obsolete or convenient parts, or the interest of the company in helping a Hartford-made piece sell in Europe by resorting to London barrel stampings. Thus the presence of a London address marking does not prove a weapon to be of London manufacture, and a fair number of Hartford arms are so marked. A few hundred London Navy and most of the London Dragoon pistols bore New York addresses; all are in demand by collectors. Some features pointing to London origin are the blued or silver-plated steel gripstraps (on Pocket and Navy pistols), British proof stampings (on barrels and cylinders), special size number stamps for the serials, and the serials themselves, which were in individual ranges: 1-700 for the Dragons, 1-11000 for the Model 1849 Pocket, and 1-42000 for the 1851 Navy. Colt's influence on British gunmaking and on general manufacture was so significant that in 1854 he was called before a Select Committee on Small Arms appointed by the House of Com-

mons. The testimony of "Lieutenant-Colonel Sam Colt" occupied some seventeen pages of the report. The witness offered comments typically direct and immodest:

1076. *Chairman.* YOU have a manufactory of pistols in this country, have you not? —Yes, at Thames-bank, near Vauxhall-bridge.

1077. Are your pistols made by machinery? —They are.

1078. When did you establish your manufactory?

—I opened my books on the 1st of January 1853.

1079. How many persons do you employ in your manufactory? —I cannot exactly say; but between 200 and 300.

1080. You have likewise a manufactory in the United States, have you not? —I have.

1081. How many persons do you employ there? —Generally about 500.

1082. How many pistols do you estimate that you can produce in your manufactory in the United States? —In the United States, with 500 hands, I can produce between 1,500 and 2,000 a week.

1083. And with the number of hands that you employ in this country, how many can you produce? —I think if I were to *confine myself* to one particular style of arm, and work from one model, I could produce 1,000 a week.

1084. Do you make your pistols chiefly by machinery? —Entirely, except taking the burr off and passing the parts from one machine to another, finishing and assembling the work.

1085. Do you consider that you make your pistols better by machinery than you could by hand labour? —Most certainly.

1086. And cheaper also? —Much cheaper. . . .

Navy No. 69367 is representative of the very finest in a London Colt, rich in finish, superbly engraved, and cased in a sturdy London box of felt-lined, brassbound oak. Proof stampings on the barrel were framed by the tight English scrolls. Since only about 42,000 London Navys were produced, the high serial range of this specimen is hard to explain. Colt fanciers must expect to occasionally come upon unexplainable mysteries of manufacture which spark the imagination.





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# C O L T ★ ★ ★ AN AMERICAN LEGEND

Sesquicentennial Edition

R. L. Wilson

The Official History  
of Colt Firearms from  
1836 to the Present  
With Over 300 Illustrations in Full Color

Photography by  
Sid Latham

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# Chapter VI

## “With Compliments of Colonel Colt”

No more exotic and appealing Colt firearms were made than those used for presentations by the Colonel himself. Whether a standard model distinguished solely by an inscription or a dazzling, gold-inlaid, engraved, inscribed, and cased special-order masterpiece, the aura of rarity and historical importance is mainly due to the gun's use by Samuel Colt as a personal presentation.

Closely allied to the wave of sentimental gifts made to heroes of America's midcentury wars and her westward expansion, the Colt revolver was rivaled only by the deluxe sword in this mini-avalanche of presentation items. And of all the presenters, no one individual or institution would

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Any of these Paterson pistols could have been used as presentations by Colt, since none is inscribed, and his gift arms of that period lacked inscriptions. The Texas Model at top and bottom came from the estate of Lincoln's Secretary of State, William H. Seward, and might well have been given to him. More appropriate for presentation was the Texas pistol at lower left, featuring silver-inlaid bands, a silver backstrap plaque, and the so-called shell-carved ivory grips.

ever surpass, or indeed come close to matching, the largesse of Samuel Colt.

So significant is this aspect of Colt's *modus operandi* that it prompted a major museum exhibition and a 313-page book, both entitled *Samuel Colt Presents* (held in 1961, by the Wadsworth Athenaeum, Hartford).

For Colt the inspiration for these giveaways was basic and simple: a reward for favors, either performed or anticipated. A gift gun might be tied to promotions for government orders, thank-yous to reporters or editors for favorable articles on the product, announcements of new models with samples for Colt jobbers, and show guns for national and international trade fairs. Some pieces were earmarked for dignitaries who might attend these fairs, as when Prince Albert, Consort to Queen Victoria, met Colt at London's Great Exhibition of 1851. And while the inventor was on the road (he was his own best traveling salesman) presentation arms were always at the ready. By

far the most spectacular of these were the Pocket, Navy, and Dragoon revolvers, superbly inlaid with gold, which he presented to Czar Nicholas I, in Russia, in 1854. Obligingly the Czarist government soon contracted for substantial quantities of gunmaking machinery and revolvers, even allowing Colt to patent the basics of his revolver design in Russia, and to license copies of certain models for manufacture at the Czar's Tula arsenal.

So sold was Colt on the rewards to be reaped from presentation arms that he is known to have given away as many as eighty-nine guns at a single clip. Based on original correspondence (including thank-you notes from recipients), factory ledgers, and surviving specimens of gift arms, the estimated total of revolvers, rifles, and shotguns presented by Colt himself is about 2,500. Most were revolvers, and most were given in the period c. 1851 to 1862. It was the inventor's practice to concentrate on individual presents; key exceptions known at this writing total but six, all group

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# CONNECTICUT MILITARY DEPARTMENT

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History & Adventure

History of the First Connecticut Volunteers

Written by COL GEORGE S. BURNHAM

The First Regiment of the three months' men was recruited under the proclamation of President Lincoln, issued Monday, April 15, 1861, and the call of Governor Buckingham issued the day following.



CONNECTICUT.

Anticipating the call of the Governor, recruiting had begun so promptly that by the 16<sup>th</sup> many companies were ready to report with more than the minimum required, and Rifle Company A of Hartford, with George S. Burnham, Captain, Joseph R. Hawley, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant, Albert W. Drake, 2d Lieutenant, had completed its organization with full ranks. This company and Rifle Company A, Captain John C. Comstock, left Hartford for the rendezvous at New Haven, April 20<sup>th</sup>. The regiment was at once organized with Dan. Tyler of Norwich, as Colonel, George S. Burnham, Lieut.-Colonel, and John L. Chatfield, Major.

The regiment was at first quartered in the buildings of Yale College and wherever shelter could be found, but soon went into camp in a vacant lot in the western part of the town, where the different companies were mustered into United States service, and immediately began work in earnest at company and regimental drill. On May 10<sup>th</sup> the regiment embarked for Washington on the steamer "Bienville," and on the same day Colonel Tyler, who was a West Point graduate and had seen regular army service, was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers; Lieut.-Colonel Burnham being promoted to the full Colonelcy of the regiment.



The First arrived at Washington *via* Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac May 13<sup>th</sup> and proceeded at once to camp at "Glenwood," about two miles north of the Capitol. May 31<sup>st</sup> Lieut.-Colonel Chatfield was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Third Regiment, *vice* Arnold resigned. Major Spiedel was made Lieut.-Colonel and Captain Theodore Byxbee of Meriden, was made Major.

These were days of intense excitement in Washington, and false alarms were frequent, but

cool heads were in control of the Connecticut Brigade. On the day of Colonel Ellsworth's funeral, all Washington was subjected to a false alarm, the long roll was sounded, and the First was hastily ordered out and marched to Long Bridge, when the alarm having subsided it was ordered back to camp.

At midnight, June 1<sup>st</sup>, the regiment broke camp at Glenwood and crossing Long Bridge, marched to Roach's Mills on the Alexandria & Leesburg railroad, where it established camp, relieving the 12<sup>th</sup> New York. About June 16<sup>th</sup> a detachment of the First, under Colonel Burnham, was ordered up the railroad as escort to General Tyler in a reconnaissance. The train was made up of miserable rolling stock, and the couplings parted so frequently that the detachment was compelled to return after passing a short distance beyond Vienna. As the train was passing Vienna on its return, it was fired into from an ambuscade, and George H. Bugbee, of Infantry Company A, was severely wounded. If we except Major Theodore Winthrop, who fell at Big Bethel seven days earlier, this was the first blood of a Connecticut soldier in the Civil war.

The next day the First was ordered on the same duty, but was relieved by the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2d Ohio regiments, the 1<sup>st</sup> Connecticut going to the grounds in the vicinity of Long Bridge, where with a large number of other regiments it was reviewed by the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War. As the review closed the First was ordered hurriedly to the relief of the Ohio regiments which had been fired into at Vienna. On the next day the First went into camp at Falls Church, then considerably in advance of the main lines – a position peculiarly exposed to attack, as the rebels could easily reach its rear by way of either Balls' or Bailey's Cross Roads.

The First Regiment was joined by the Second on the next day, and soon after by the Third Connecticut and the Second Maine regiments, all of which were organized as a brigade, under command of Colonel Erasmus D. Keyes. On July 16<sup>th</sup> the entire army under immediate command of General McDowell began its advance toward Manassas, and Keyes Brigade, designated as the 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 1<sup>st</sup> Division, had the advance – the First Regiment covering the left of the head of column as skirmishers and the Second covering the right. They bivouacked the first night at Vienna, and the second at Germantown, arriving at Centerville on the 18<sup>th</sup>.

At midnight of Saturday, July 20<sup>th</sup>, the brigade was advanced *via* Warrentown road toward Bull Run, and was detached to guard the Warrentown road during the detour of the flanking column *via* Sudley Ford. It remained in this position until about 10 A.M., when it was beyond Youngs Branch, farther west.

Colonel Keyes in his official report said:

*"The order to advance was given at about ten o'clock A.M., and from that hour to four P.M. my brigade was in constant activity on the field of battle. The First Regiment Connecticut Volunteers was met by a body of cavalry and infantry, which it repelled, and at several other encounters at different parts of the line the enemy constantly retired before us.*

*"Before recrossing Bull Run, and until my brigade mingled with the retreating mass, it maintained perfect freedom from panic, and at the moment I received the order for retreat, and for some time afterward, it was in as good order as in the morning on the road. Half an hour earlier I supposed the victory to be ours."*

Before night-fall the entire brigade reached its former campground at Centerville in good order, and under orders, bivouacked as was supposed for the night; the men suffering much from fatigue, at once going to sleep on their arms. About 10 o'clock P.M. peremptory orders came to continue the retreat to Falls Church. The road was now comparatively clear, as the disorganized part of the army was already far advanced on its way to Washington. About 9 A.M. the next day the regiment arrived at Falls Church, and, in a drenching rain, struck its tents and dispatched its entire camp and garrison equipage, together with that of the Second Maine, which had left the brigade, to Alexandria. The three Connecticut regiments marched that night to the camp of the First and Second Ohio regiments, which they found deserted. Occupying this standing camp during the night, it spent all day Tuesday, July 23d, in packing and sending to Alexandria the camp and garrison equipage of the First and Second Ohio and the Second New York regiments, leaving not a vestige of anything useful to fall into the hands of the enemy.

General Tyler in his report says:  
"At seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, I saw the three Connecticut regiments, with two thousand bayonets, march under the guns of Fort Corcoran in good order, after having saved us not only a large amount of public property, but the mortification of seeing our standing camps fall into the hands of the enemy."

The First remained in Washington until July 27<sup>th</sup>, when (their term of service having expired on the 22d) it started for New Haven, where, after tedious delays, it arrived and was mustered out on July 31<sup>st</sup>. The regiment was splendidly armed and equipped; eight companies with Springfield rifled muskets, and the two flank companies with Sharps rifles. The clothing was much of it very inferior, though all possible effort was made to remedy the defect.

A few of the companies were old militia organizations which preferred to retain their old regimental letters, thereby occasioning some confusion, but the exigencies of that short term of service did not warrant dallying with trifles. Too much credit can never be accorded the members of the three months' regiments, who from pure patriotism, without promise or hope of bounty or reward, eagerly enlisted to repel the enemies of their country; and who had with still greater alacrity would have enlisted for the war had the call of President Lincoln permitted it.

This early service was an excellent school for the citizen soldiers of the State, and by far the larger part of those who participated were soon again in the service for three years or the war, fully one hundred and eighty from the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment holding commissions. Connecticut can always look back with pride on her three months' volunteers of 1861.

Casualties First Connecticut Volunteers

	Field and Staff	Rifle Co A	Inf Co A	Rifle Co B	Inf Co B	Inf Co C	Inf Co D	Inf Co E	Inf Co F	Inf Co G	Inf Co H	Total
Wounded			2	1		1				2		6
Captured				2				1			3	6
Discharged/ Disability		2	1	6	1	6	1	2	3	1	2	25
Total		2	3	9	1	7	1	3	3	3	5	37

Content Last Modified on 11/29/2003 11:29:28 AM

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Governor William A. O'Neill State Armory 360 Broad Street Hartford, CT 06105-3706 / Phone: (860) 524-4953

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# A Gift to a Friend

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By

Tom Power

On April 12, 1861 at 4:30 a.m. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard ordered his batteries to open fire upon Ft. Sumter which was the Federal import revenue collecting station situated on a manmade island at the mouth of Charleston Harbor South Carolina. When word of Sumter's fall reached Washington Lincoln declared a national emergency and called upon the governors of the States and Territories to raise 75,000 volunteers to defend the Union and put down the rebellion. He called for 90 day enlistments naively believing that the war would be over in three months. The call to arms was answered with great enthusiasm throughout all of the northern States and by June of 1861 Washington D.C. was a staging ground for the new Union Army of the Potomac. They were less than 100 miles from the new Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia.

General Irvin McDowell was given command of the Army of the Potomac and was ordered by Lincoln to prematurely march on Richmond before the army was properly drilled and trained. McDowell complained to Lincoln that his troops were "green" because, with the exception of some trained militia, the northern troops were mostly civilian volunteers from the northeast cities - few of whom had the combat experience of the southern soldier. The army also lacked the military training necessary for them to act as a cohesive force.

Lincoln's response to McDowell was that the Confederates were also "green". This was a classic case of not knowing the enemy.

Southerners were not “green” or inexperienced when it came to armed conflict. They had been fighting Indians, British, Spanish, Mexicans, and each other for over 100 years! The War with Mexico in 1847-48 also was a crucible for much of the Confederate leadership including President Jefferson Davis himself who led The Mississippi Volunteers to victory against Santa Anna at Buena Vista.

Lincoln had no such experience to draw from, he being purely a politician with very little military training, thus he acted politically. He continued to try to micromanage the war using a series of political generals for three long years of fighting until Lincoln finally gave control of the Union Army to General Ulysses S. Grant in 1864. Grant was a seasoned veteran of the Mexican War and was the veteran hero of Vicksburg and not a political general. He understood that war must only have military motivations.

The First Confederate Congress was scheduled to convene in Richmond on July 20<sup>th</sup>, 1861 and Lincoln was anxious to advance his army, disrupt the Congress, and possibly capture the leaders of the rebellion. He ordered McDowell to advance on Richmond on July 16<sup>th</sup>, 1861 with a 35,000 man force of 90 day volunteers along with a relatively few experienced militia and regulars.

General Beauregard was in command of his army of 18,000 Confederates from Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana. They were deployed at Manassas Station, Virginia some 25 miles south of Washington along the south bank of a creek called Bull Run. It is significant that, because of lack of good intelligence, General McDowell was unaware that Beauregard was about to be reinforced by

10,000 more troops under General Joseph E. Johnston - who were coming by rail from the Shenandoah Valley.

After a brief skirmish near Vienna, Virginia the Union army attacked the Confederate position in force along the south shore of Bull Run. The 1<sup>st</sup> Division of the 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade under General Tyler led the charge.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Connecticut Infantry was in the vanguard, fighting hand-to-hand with the 7<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry. At first the Union prevailed because of their numerical advantage and General McDowell even proclaimed an easy victory over the rebels. The Yankees pushed the Confederates back to a position on Henry House hill. This is where General Thomas Jackson of Virginia and his troops stood like a stone wall against the Union advance. "Stonewall Jackson" became his *nome de guerre* and he went on to be the greatest field commander of the War in the Confederate army. When he died the next year at Chancellorsville Lee said that it was an irreplaceable loss. (If Stonewall Jackson was present at Gettysburg, one can only imagine what the results could have been.)

At about 4pm on July 21<sup>st</sup> General Beauregard, now reinforced by General Johnston, ordered a counter-attack along the entire line. Confederate re-enforcements under Jubal Early were able to turn the right flank of the Union line, an action which immediately caused a panic among the Union forces. General Jackson urged his men to "yell like furies". The high pitched "rebel yell", first heard that afternoon, would eventually echo from 1,000 battlefields.

The retreat turned into a route known thereafter as "The Great Skedaddle." Hundreds of civilian onlookers from Washington were also

of 1775, 86 years earlier. The Light Guard, including Co. A was eventually mustered into the 1<sup>st</sup> Connecticut Volunteer Infantry on April 15<sup>th</sup>, 1861.

As was stated previously, the 1<sup>st</sup> Connecticut Volunteer Infantry was "the point of the spear" in the Union advance on Manassas Station on July 21<sup>st</sup>, 1861 and all of the official reports from the battle indicate that the Connecticut Infantry "behaved valiantly and retreated in good order when ordered to do so, giving no shame to their colors, and rendering protection and aid to civilians".

Captain Comstock of Company A - then 40 years of age - retreated with his men in a driving rainstorm to Washington arriving on July 22nd, 1861 where he was mustered out of the service. He along with many others was suffering from the diseases ever present in the tidal swamp of Washington. He was diagnosed with consumption and sent home to Hartford where he died in February of 1862, one month after his friend Sam Colt who died in January of 1862.

The Colt New Model 1861 Navy Revolver shown here was given by Col. Colt to Captain John C. Comstock of The Hartford Light Guard in 1861 as a token of friendship and respect for the role that Comstock played when he stood in the gap and went to the front in defense of the Union in which he truly believed. Regardless of your sentiments regarding the War Between the States, this courage earns respect.

The revolver is of the finest quality. It was engraved by Conrad F. Ulrich Jr., is silver plated, and is stocked with elephant ivory grips as is fitting for one of the last presentations made by Col. Colt before he died.

# THE 1860, '61, '62 SERIES OF HOLSTER, BELT AND POCKET REVOLVERS

*With Round Barrels and Creeping Lever Ramrods*

ABOUT 1860 Colt put on the market a new series of revolvers, the largest of which he called the New Model Holster or Army Pistol.<sup>1</sup> Collectors have since called it the Model of 1860 Army Revolver or the Round-Barreled Army. This arm was a .44 caliber six-shot revolver made on the same frame as the Model of 1851 Navy Revolver, but with the front part of it cut away to take a rebated cylinder large enough to accommodate the .44 caliber bullet of the Dragoons. The grips were larger than the Navy grips to allow a firmer hold for the heavier recoil, but they fitted onto the frame, which was the same size at the back as the Navy frame. The barrel, cut short at the rounded section of the breech to allow for extra length in the cylinder, was round in its entire length and fitted with a creeping lever ramrod which was held in place only by the screw which held the two parts of it together. This was similar to the one first introduced and patented in the Model of 1855 Pocket Pistols.<sup>2</sup> This arm was made in two barrel lengths, seven and a half and eight inches. The regular model was cut for a shoulderstock, but some were made to order without the cut. Special lots were also turned out with half- and full-fluted cylinders and also with squareback triggerguards. This arm weighed, on the average, two

pounds, eleven ounces, and was a much handier gun than the heavy Dragoon which it superseded.

A New Model Navy,<sup>3</sup> since called by collectors the Model of 1861 Navy, was also brought out. (It is called also the Round-Barreled Navy.) This was the same construction as the New Model Army, except that the cylinder and grips of the Old Model Navy were retained as well as the frame. The only difference was in the new-type round barrel, which was slightly smaller in diameter than the '51 Navy, and the new creeping lever ramrod. The new arm was .36 caliber six-shot, the same as the old one. The regulation '61 Navy was not cut for a stock, but could be had so to order, and could also be had in the usual variations of fluted cylinder and squareback triggerguard. The New Navy was never so popular as the Old Navy and comparatively few of them were made. Its variations are especially rare.

Colt called the smallest arm of this series the New Model Police Pistol with Creeping Lever Ramrod.<sup>4</sup> It has since been called by collectors the Model of 1862 Pocket Revolver and also, owing to its issue in the six-and-one-half-inch barrel length in small quantities to unmounted officers during the Civil War, the Officers' Model Pocket Pistol.

<sup>1</sup> See pages 383 and 385.

<sup>2</sup> See page 583.

<sup>3</sup> See pages 383, 385, and 392.

<sup>4</sup> See pages 383, 385, and 392.

This arm was a five-shot .36 caliber revolver with a half-fluted, rebated cylinder. The frame and grips were identical with the Model of 1849 Pocket Revolver, except that the frame was cut to allow for the .36 caliber cylinder, as in the case of the New Model Pocket Pistol of Navy caliber, brought out about the same time. The cylinder, however, was half-fluted, and much more graceful than the New Model Pocket, although it took the same reduced cartridge of Navy caliber that was issued for the New Pocket. The barrel and ramrod were small replicas of the New Army and Navy Pistols instead of being octagonal and hinged as in the New Pocket. This arm was made in barrel lengths of four and one half, five and one half, and six and one half inches and was a very graceful, well-made arm. Its popularity accounts for the small number of New Model Pocket Pistols of Navy Caliber turned out. The New Model Pocket was the same caliber and number of shots as the New Police and it was nowhere near so handy an arm, so, coming out at about the same time, it was never able to compete with the other. This series was the last group of percussion-cap arms put out by the Colt factory. Self-exploding metallic cartridges caused great changes in all types of firearms from this time on.

It is our opinion that these three models were all brought out at the same time, probably late in 1860 or early in 1861. It does not seem reasonable to us that Samuel Colt would spend over two years in applying what he considered improvements to three models of his revolver, especially as the models usually referred to as the '61 and '62 models required less change from the "Old Models" than the New Army, which is usually listed as the first of the New Models. It also seems unlikely that any model changes, especially for a non-military arm, such as the "'62

Pocket," would have been made after the beginning of the Civil War, April, 1861.

The ordnance tests, and newspaper accounts of a new steel, dated in the latter part of May, 1860,<sup>5</sup> indicate that the New Model Holster Pistol was undergoing government tests at that time, and that a new type of metal, allowing lighter construction, was being put into use. It is probable that all three models designed in "streamline" style to take advantage of its properties followed fairly closely its adoption by the Colt Company.

One price list, probably put out in January, 1860,<sup>6</sup> does not list any of the New Models, but they all appear in all the subsequent price lists that we have seen. We have also seen cases containing sets of pistols including the "1862 Pocket Pistols" that were presented to army officers by Colonel Colt himself, and so marked, and Colt died January 10, 1862, after several weeks of severe illness.

The New Model Army Revolver was the principal revolver of the Northern Army during the Civil War. The production records (page 389) show the manufacture of 387,017 revolvers of all models during the Civil War years, and by far the larger part of them were the New Model Army Revolvers. The Ordnance Department records from 1861 to 1866 show the purchase of 129,730 Colt's New Model Army Revolvers, at an average price of \$17.69 each, making a total of \$2,296,112.49, and these figures do not include civilian, state, or private purchase by officers of this popular arm.

Cavalry, officers, and all kinds of special troops carried one or more of these powerful, handy weapons. Guerrilla bodies on both sides prized revolvers highly, and

<sup>5</sup> See page 388.

<sup>6</sup> See page 374.

# RECORD OF SERVICE

OF

## CONNECTICUT MEN

IN THE

# ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES

DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

COMPILED BY AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE

### ADJUTANTS-GENERAL

Brig.-Gen. STEPHEN R. SMITH,  
Adjutant-General, 1885-1886,

Brig.-Gen. FREDERICK E. CAMP,  
Adjutant-General, 1887-1888,

Brig.-Gen. LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,  
Adjutant-General, 1889,

Col. GEORGE M. WHITE,  
Asst. Adjutant-General from 1885.

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HARTFORD, CONN.

Press of The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company.

1889.

AUG 19 1889

# HISTORY

OF THE

## FIRST CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

(Three Months.)

WRITTEN BY COL. GEORGE S. BURNHAM.

THE First Regiment of the three months' men was recruited under the proclamation of President Lincoln, issued Monday, April 15, 1861, and the call of Governor Buckingham issued the day following.

Anticipating the call of the Governor, recruiting had begun so promptly that by the 16th many companies were ready to report with more than the minimum required, and Rifle Company A of Hartford, with George S. Burnham, Captain, Joseph R. Hawley, 1st Lieutenant, Albert W. Drake, 2d Lieutenant, had completed its organization with full ranks. This company and Rifle Company A, Captain John C. Comstock, left Hartford for the rendezvous at New Haven, April 20th. The regiment was at once organized with Dan. Tyler of Norwich, as Colonel, George S. Burnham, Lieut.-Colonel, and John L. Chatfield, Major.

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Major Spiedel was made Lieut.-Colonel and Captain Theodore Byxbee of Meriden, was made Major.

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marched to Long Bridge, when the alarm having subsided it was ordered back to camp.

At midnight, June 1st, the regiment broke camp at Glenwood and crossing Long Bridge, marched to Roach's Mills on the Alexandria & Leesburg railroad, where it established camp, relieving the 12th New York.

About June 16th a detachment of the First, under Colonel Burnham, was ordered up the railroad as escort to General Tyler in a reconnoissance. The train was made up of miserable rolling stock, and the couplings parted so frequently that the detachment was compelled to return after passing a short distance beyond Vienna. As the train was passing Vienna on its return, it was fired into from an ambuscade, and George H. Bugbee, of Infantry Company A, was severely wounded. If we except Major Theodore Winthrop, who fell at Big Bethel seven days earlier, this was the first blood of a Connecticut soldier in the Civil war.

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night at Vienna, and the second at Germantown, arriving at Centerville on the 18th.

At midnight of Saturday, July 20th, the brigade was advanced *via* Warrentown road toward Bull Run, and was detached to guard the Warrentown road during the detour of the flanking column *via* Sudley Ford. It remained in this position until about 10 A.M., when it was advanced across Bull Run and formed line of battle beyond Youngs Branch, farther west.

Colonel Keyes in his official report said :

"The order to advance was given at about ten o'clock A.M., and from that hour to four P.M. my brigade was in constant activity on the field of battle. The First Regiment Connecticut Volunteers was met by a body of cavalry and infantry, which it repelled, and at several other encounters at different parts of the line the enemy constantly retired before us.

"Before recrossing Bull Run, and until my brigade mingled with the retreating mass, it maintained perfect freedom from panic, and at the moment I received the order for retreat, and for some time afterward, it was in as good order, as in the morning on the road. Half an hour earlier I supposed the victory to be ours."

Before night-fall the entire brigade reached its former campground at Centerville in good order, and under orders, bivouacked as was supposed for the night; the men suffering much from fatigue, at once going to sleep on their arms.

About 10 o'clock P.M. peremptory orders came to continue the retreat to Falls Church. The road was now comparatively clear, as the disorganized part of the army was already far advanced on its way to Washington. About 9 A.M. the next day the regiment arrived at Falls Church, and, in a drenching rain, struck its tents and despatched its entire camp and garrison equipage, together with that of the Second Maine, which had left the brigade, to Alexandria. The three Connecticut regiments marched that night to the camp of the First and Second Ohio regiments, which they found deserted. Occupying this standing camp during the night, it spent all day Tuesday, July

23d, in packing and sending to Alexandria the camp and garrison equipage of the First and Second Ohio and the Second New York regiments, leaving not a vestige of anything useful to fall into the hands of the enemy.

General Tyler in his report says:

"At seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, I saw the three Connecticut regiments, with two thousand bayonets, march under the guns of Fort Corcoran in good order, after having saved us not only a large amount of public property, but the mortification of seeing our standing camps fall into the hands of the enemy."

The First remained in Washington until July 27th, when (their term of service having expired on the 22d) it started for New Haven, where, after tedious delays, it arrived and was mustered out on July 31st. The regiment was splendidly armed and equipped; eight companies with Springfield rifled muskets, and the two flank companies with Sharps rifles. The clothing was much of it very inferior, though all possible effort was made to remedy the defect.

A few of the companies were old militia organizations which preferred to retain their old regimental letters, thereby occasioning some confusion, but the exigencies of that short term of service did not warrant dallying with trifles.

Too much credit can never be accorded the members of the three months' regiments, who from pure patriotism, without promise or hope of bounty or reward, eagerly enlisted to repel the enemies of their country; and who with still greater alacrity would have enlisted for the war had the call of President Lincoln permitted it.

This early service was an excellent school for the citizen soldiers of the State, and by far the larger part of those who participated were soon again in the service for three years or the war, fully one hundred and eighty from the 1st Regiment holding commissions.

Connecticut can always look back with pride on her three months' volunteers of 1861.

# FIRST CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

## Field and Staff.

NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Enlistment.	Date of Muster in this organization.	Remarks.	Next Subsequent Service.
<i>Colonels.</i> Daniel Tyler,	Norwich,	Apr. 15, '61	Apr. 23, '61	Pro. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols. May 13, '61. Resgt. Apr. 6, '64.	
George S. Burnham,	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 23, '61	Must. Lt.-Col. Pro. May 10, '61. M. o. [July 31, '61.	Col. 22d C. V.
<i>Lt.-Colonels.</i> John L. Chatfield,	Waterbury,	Apr. 22, '61	Apr. 23, '61	Must. Maj. Pro. May 10, '61. Col. 3d Regt. C. V. May 31, '61.	Col. 6th C. V.
John Speidel,	Bridgeport,	Apr. 20, '61	Apr. 23, '61	Pro. from Capt. Rifle Co. B, to Maj. May 10, '61. Lt.-Col. June 1, '61. M. o. July 31, '61.	Lt.-Col. 6th C. V.
<i>Major.</i> Theodore Byxbee,	Meriden,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	Pro. from Capt. Co. F, June 1, '61. M. o. July 31, '61.	Major 27th C. V.
<i>Adjutant.</i> Theodore C. Bacon,	New Haven,	Apr. 24, '61	Apr. 30, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Capt. Co. F, 7th C. V.
<i>Quartermasters.</i> Morton F. Hale,	Norwich,	Apr. 27, '61	Apr. 27, '61	Pro. from Com. Sergt. May 28, '61. M. o. July 31, '61.	1st Lieut. Co. E, 14th C. V.
Justin Hodge,	Barkhamsted,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 23, '61	Disc. May 28, '61. Ap. Capt. and A.-Q.-M. U. S. Vols. Aug. 5, '61. Disc. Oct. 13, '66.	
<i>Commissary.</i> William G. Ely,	Norwich,	Apr. 27, '61	Apr. 27, '61	Ap. Brigade Com. with rank of Capt. May 28, '61. Disc. Aug. 7, '61.	Lt.-Col. 6th C. V.
<i>Surgeon.</i> Henry P. Stearns,	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 23, '61	M. o. July 31, '61. Ap. Maj. and Surgeon U. S. Vols. Sept. 21, '61. Disc. Aug. 25, '65.	
<i>Assistant Surgeon.</i> Frederick L. Dibble,	Middletown,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 23, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Surg. 6th C. V.
<i>Chaplain.</i> George N. Webber,	Hartford,	June 14, '61	June 14, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	

## Non-Commissioned Staff.

NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Enlistment.	Date of Muster in this organization.	Remarks.	Next Subsequent Service.
<i>Sergeant Major.</i> John L. Spalding,	Norwich,	Apr. 17, '61	Apr. 23, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Adj. 29th C. V.
<i>Q.-M. Sergeant.</i> Isaac V. B. Williams,	Preston,	Apr. 17, '61	Apr. 23, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Q.-M. 6th C. V.
<i>Com. Sergeant.</i> Morton F. Hale,	Norwich,	Apr. 27, '61	Apr. 27, '61	Pro. Q.-M. May 28, '61.	
<i>Hospital Steward.</i> Joseph Colton,	Waterbury,	May 28, '61	May 28, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Q.-M. 6th C. V.
<i>Prin. Musicians.</i> William J. Skinner, John P. King,	W. P't, N. Y., Hartford,	Apr. 23, '61 Apr. 24, '61	Apr. 28, '61 Apr. 24, '61	M. o. July 31, '61. M. o. July 31, '61.	Prin. Musc. 15th C. V. Prin. Musc. 6th C. V.

## Rifle Company A.

NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Enlistment.	Date of Muster in this organization.	Remarks.	Next Subsequent Service.
<i>Captain.</i> Joseph R. Hawley,	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Col. 7th C. V.
<i>1st Lieutenant.</i> Albert W. Drake,	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Col. 10th C. V.
<i>2d Lieutenant.</i> Daniel G. Francis,	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Capt. Co. A, 7th C. V.
<i>1st Sergeant.</i> Henry A. Wells,	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Capt. Co. E, 10th C. V.
<i>Sergeants.</i> Chipman, Edward H.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	2d Lt. Co. B, 1st C. V. H. A. Sergt. Co. H, 12th C. V. [C] 1st Sergt. Co. B, 1st Squad. C.
Crane, John W.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Whittaker, Daniel	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
<i>Corporals.</i> Babcock, Augustus W.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	Must. Priv. Pro. June 21, '61. [July 31, '61.	Priv. Co. B, 1st C. V. Cav.
Coit, George M.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	Pro. 2d Lt. Co. B, May 24, '61. M. o.	
Kinsman, Henry E.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	1st Sergt. Co. A, 7th C. V. 2d Lt. Co. A, 1st Squad. C. V. Ca
Riley, Chester H.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Whittaker, Edw. W.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
<i>Musicians.</i> Hurlbut, Wallace	New Haven,	May 7, '61	May 9, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Musc. Co. A, 23d C. V.
Kennedy, Thomas H.	Wethersfield,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
<i>Privates.</i> Abbott, Edward K.	Norwich,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Capt. Co. K, 12th C. V.
Allyn, Arthur W.	Hartford,	Apr. 25, '61	Apr. 25, '61	Pro. 1st Lt. 16th Regt. U.S.I. May 14, '61.	
Bacon, Phillip	Simsbury,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Corp. Co. C, 12th C. V.
Baker, William Jr.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Berry, William	Manchester,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	1st Lt. Co. C, 12th C. V. Capt. Co. D, 20th C. V.
Billings, Henry R.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Bissell, Hezekiah 2d	E. Windsor,	Apr. 25, '61	Apr. 25, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	1st Lt. Co. G, 25th C. V. Capt. Co. G, 12th C. V.
Braley, Lester E.	Windham,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Bulkeley, Charles E.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	1st Lt. Co. L, 1st C. V. H. A.
Carrington, David T.	Wash'n, D. C.,	May 26, '61	May 26, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Case, George R.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Sergt. Co. F, 13th C. V.
Cheney, George W.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Colegrove, Charles H.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Corp. Co. E, 13th C. V.
Fellows, Frank	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Foster, Charles E.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Sergt. Co. B, 8th C. V.
Fowler, Edward P.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Fraser, John R.	Enfield,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	Disc. dis. May 9, '61.	1st Lt. Co. B, 13th C. V. 2d Lt. Co. D, 5th N. Y. Cav.
Fuller, Alfred R.	Manchester,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Gardner, C. William	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Priv. Co. C, 13th C. V.
Greenleaf, Charles H.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Hall, Leonidas R.	New Britain,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Sergt. Co. A, 12th C. V.
Hamilton, James P.	Rocky Hill,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Hills, Charles M.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	[June 5, '61. Pro. 2d Lieut. U. S. Marine Corps
Huntington, Rob't W.	Hartford,	Apr. 22, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Johnson, Christ'r C.	Hartford,	Apr. 25, '61	Apr. 25, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Wag. Co. E, 16th C. V.
Johnson, Edward F.	Torrington,	Apr. 25, '61	Apr. 25, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Jones, Charles C.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Priv. unasgd. 1st C. V. Cav.
Kimball, William A.	New Haven,	May 9, '61	May 9, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Lakoppidan, Adolph	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Sergt. Co. A, 12th C. V.
Lathrop, Edward S.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Leathe, Rufus A.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Disc. dis. May 23, '61.
Lyon, Edward L.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Marsh, Wolcott P.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Capt. Co. F, 8th C. V. 1st Lt. Co. H, 22d C. V.
McAuliff, Frank	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
McAuliff, Samuel	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	1st Sergt. Co. G, 12th C. V. 1st Lt. Co. C, 18th C. V.
McGladin, Charles E.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Merwin, Sam'l T. C.	Norwich,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Capt. Co. G, 7th C. V. Priv. Co. C, 12th C. V.
Mills, Charles C.	New Haven,	Apr. 25, '61	Apr. 25, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Moore, William	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	1st Lt. Co. K, 6th C. V.
Nichols, John C.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Pellett, Henry H.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Capt. Co. L, 1st C. V. H. A.
Perkins, Joseph	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Perkins, Benj. R.	New London,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Priv. Co. F, 8th C. V. Q.-M. 1st C. V. Cav.
Pierce, Normand S.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	Pro. 1st Lt. 12th Regt. U.S.I. May 14, '61.	
Reed, Daniel H.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Capt. Co. C, 25th C. V.
Robertson, Henry W.	Manchester,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Roberts, Richard W.	E. Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	

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NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Enlistment.	Date of Muster in this organization.	Remarks.	Next Subsequent Service.
Rogers, Robert B.	Hartford.	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Sergt. Co. C, 12th C. V.
Root, E. Buell	W. Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Rosenthal, Charles	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Rumrell, Edgar E.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Saundbaum, John F.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Corp. Co. A, 8th C. V.
Schottlander, Adolph's	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Sellew, Oliver	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Sergt. Co. A, 7th C. V.
Starbird, George B.	New York,	Apr. 25, '61	Apr. 25, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Sternberg, John C.	W. Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Summerman, Edward	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Turnbull, George R.	Hartford,	Apr. 25, '61	Apr. 25, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	1st Lt. Co. F, 10th C. V.
Wales, Richard P.	† Falls Ch., Va.,	July 6, '61	July 6, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Priv. Co. A, 7th C. V.
Waterman, Henry S.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Watson, William	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Watrous, William H.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	2d Lt. Co. B, 24th C. V.
Weld, Charles T.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	Pro. 1st Lt. 17th Regt. U.S.I. May 14, '61.	
Westover, Edwin E.	New Britain,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	1st Sergt. Co. A, 8th C. V.
Wetherell, Joseph A.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Priv. Co. A, 8th C. V.
Wetherell, William F.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Williams, James M.	Hartford,	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Priv. Co. A, 1st C. V. Cav.
Woods, Edward P.	Chic. Falls, Ms.	Apr. 18, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	

## Infantry Company A.

NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Enlistment.	Date of Muster in this organization.	Remarks.	Next Subsequent Service.
<b>Captain.</b>					
John C. Comstock,	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
<b>1st Lieutenant.</b>					
William H. Hoffman,	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
<b>2d Lieutenant.</b>					
George S. Gouge,	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	1st Lt. Co. C, 16th C. V.
<b>1st Sergeant.</b>					
Benjamin F. Prouty,	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Capt. Co. B, 6th C. V.
<b>Sergeants.</b>					
Ashmead, Austin T.	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Capt. Co. H, 12th C. V.
Barker, James L.	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Pond, David H.	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
<b>Corporals.</b>					
Carpenter, Henry	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Marshall, Andrew	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	1st Lt. Co. B, 6th C. V.
Stone, Charles B.	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Webster, George	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
<b>Musicians.</b>					
Fox, Andrew W.	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	[Rolls. M. o. July 31, '61. En. for Regt'l Band. Trans. to Co.	Band, 6th C. V.
King, Frederick A.	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	En. for Regt'l Band. Trans. to Co. [Rolls. M. o. July 31, '61.	Band, 6th C. V.
Nield, Samuel S.	Holyoke, Mass.	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Philips, John H.	Griswold,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
<b>Privates</b>					
Angerbower, Fred'k	Plainville,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	1st Sergt. Co. E, 10th C. V.
Annis, William	Manchester,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Avery, Charles	Manchester,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	2d Lt. Co. G, 25th C. V.
Babcock, Emerson D.	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Sergt. Co. A, 12th C. V.
Barnum, Joseph H.	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	1st Lt. Co. B, 16th C. V.
Bill, J. Oscar	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Bradley, Lewis P.	Wallingford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Musc. Co. D, 7th C. V.
Branch, George H.	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Brewster, Charles C.	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Bugbee, George H.	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	Wd. June 16, '61, Vienna, Va. [July 31, '61. M. o.	1st Lt. Co. E, 10th C. V.
Burgess, Jesse W.	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	Wd. July 21, '61, Bull Run, Va. [July 31, '61. M. o.	
Cane, Michael	New Haven,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Carney, Patrick	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Priv. Co. A, 1st Squad. C.V. Cav.
Carey, Edward	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Priv. Co. L, 1st C. V. H. A.
Catlin, Frederick	Hartford,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	
Chadwick, George C.	Manchester,	Apr. 16, '61	Apr. 22, '61	M. o. July 31, '61.	Sergt. Co. I, 12th C. V.

† Place of muster in.

*For the Connecticut War Record.*

### The Three Months' Volunteers.

The three months troops were raised in an emergency. A crisis had occurred which, though not entirely unforeseen, was startling in its suddenness and importance. No nation had ever been so rudely awakened from a long dream of peace. For a period of more than eighty years the people had been devoted to the development of the resources of the country, to commerce, agriculture, and the arts. No preparation had been made by the loyal States for war, either foreign or domestic. Of the Eastern States probably none was so illy prepared as Connecticut. Adjoining States possessed a militia well drilled and efficient, while a system of organization, merely, without men sufficient for a respectable regimental parade, comprised all that Connecticut could boast as a nucleus for an army.

But the patriotism of the people proved superior to these disadvantages. Adjutant General J. D. Williams, in his report for 1861, says:

"Under these circumstances a call for volunteers was promptly made, appealing to the patriotism of the people, and it was as promptly responded to by the immediate tender of a sufficient number of companies to organize a regiment, and within three days from the date of the orders they were at the rendezvous at New Haven."

The Governor issuing another proclamation, stating that more troops would be needed, the report just referred to, says:

"Within twenty-two days fifty-four companies tendered their services for three months and were accepted. The President of the United States, having declined to accept the services of but three regiments, the others were disbanded. Two of the regiments disbanded immediately volunteered for three years or during the war, and were accepted.

"Within six days from the issue of the Governor's proclamation, two entire regiments were raised, armed, equipped, and clothed. Connecticut has the honor of having been the first State which sent a regiment, composed wholly of volunteers, completely armed, to Washington."

The services of those brave men who so promptly responded to the call of their country from motives of the purest patriotism, however much appreciated at the time they were rendered, have been so eclipsed by the glory of subsequent organizations which have had the fortune

to participate in engagements and to share in victories affecting vitally the interests of the country and tending directly to the suppression of the rebellion, that to have been one of those who first sprang to arms, has almost ceased to be a matter for pride. When, however, this atrocious rebellion shall have been crushed, and peace shall have allayed excitement and enabled us to take a comprehensive view of the great struggle, they will be awarded no inferior place among the soldiers of the Republic.

During the winter of 1860-1, the excitement among the people in consequence of the threats and menaces of those who afterwards became the avowed leaders and directors of the rebellion, was most intense. Enhanced by the successive secession of the Southern States, it reached its climax when the news of the firing upon the flag of the Republic, borne by an unarmed steamer in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., followed by the attack and surrender of Fort Sumter, was received. Party prejudices were renounced, social distinctions swept aside, and personal animosities forgotten in the overwhelming rush of aroused patriotism. Men, whose interests, tastes, and business engagements apparently forbade any change in their pursuits, forgot interest, laid aside preferences of taste, left business engagements to fulfill themselves, and with an earnestness and abandon, witnessed but once in a life-time, devoted their time, influence and money to the enlistment of volunteers. No sooner was the permission to assist in the overthrow of the rebellion given by the call of the President and the proclamation of the Governor, than the minister left parish and pulpit, the editor his chair, the merchant his store, the clerk his desk, the mechanic his bench, the farmer his plow, and the laborer his spade. None looked for office, none calculated on promotion, none regarded personal interest or pecuniary benefit, but with enthusiastic love for country and veneration for the flag, threw themselves, with all they possessed, into "the imminent, deadly breach," determined to sustain at all hazards the government which had protected and defended them. The Nation's flag was thrown to the breeze from every public and mercantile building. Private citizens evinced their patriotism by a similar display, and, what was more useful and convincing, by proffers of assistance and personal effort. Meetings, advertised in the daily journals, or simply by word of mouth, were

held, at which whole companies were enlisted, no reservations being made by the volunteers, and no conditions looking to position imposed. Young men freely gave up the golden promises and alluring prospects of a successful career; middle aged men left wife and children confident in the good faith of their fellow-citizens, who unconditionally pledged themselves to support or aid their families during their absence. A galaxy of names, whose self-sacrificing tenders of aid, and whose personal efforts glorify their characters, may be found in almost every town and city in our good old State. These times may be counted among the glorious days of the Republic.

A glance at the list of residences of those composing the three first regiments, will show how generally diffused was this spirit all over the State. Almost every town, and hamlet, and neighborhood, sent its representatives to Hartford or New Haven, the centres of the State. No one place can claim preëminence for promptness in answering the call of the executive. Men coming in from the country begged the privilege of entering company ranks which were already filled. When a man judged physically unfit was rejected, a dozen stood clamoring for his place, while the rejected subject begged hard to be retained. All supposed that the force called for—seventy-five thousand men—would be sufficient to crush the serpent rebellion, and each man expected that his advent into the rebellious districts would be immediately followed by the clash of arms. It was no holiday excursion these devoted men thought of attending. The known horrors of war and the unknown hardships of the camp and field, (more terrible because less understood,) had no terrors for them. Cheerfully they offered their lives and their all upon the altar of their patriotism. Let not such men be denied the meed of praise.

#### FIRST REGIMENT.\*

The First Regiment Connecticut Volunteers was organized by Governor Buckingham under the call of the President, and were thus arranged, company-wise, in the regiment:

Infantry Co. A, Hartford, Capt. J. C. Comstock.			
"	"	E. Danbury,	" E. E. Wildman.
"	"	C. W. Locks,	" Levi N. Hillman.
"	"	G. N. Britain,	" Fred. W. Hart.
"	"	D. Waterbury,	" John L. Chatfield.

\* I am under obligation to Col. George S. Burnham, for valuable assistance in the compilation of this sketch of his regiment.

Infantry Co. B, Hartford, Capt. Ira Wright.  
 " " F, Meriden, " Theodore Byxbee.  
 " " H, Bridgeport, " R. Fitzgibbons.  
 Rifle " B, " " John Speidal.  
 " " A, Hartford, " Geo. S. Burnham.

Capt. Burnham was afterwards appointed Lieut. Col., and Lieut. Joseph R. Hawley (now Col. of the 7th) was appointed Captain in his place. Capt. Chatfield was appointed Major, and Lieut. Marcus Coon, now in the Harris Light Cavalry, was appointed Captain in his place.

The companies were, for the most part, formed from the very small militia companies scattered through the State, with the exception of Rifle Co. A, which was composed entirely of new men, or men generally without any military experience. This company reported to the Adjutant General in just *twelve hours* from its first conception, ranks full and officers chosen. George S. Burnham, who joined as a private, was unanimously elected Captain, Joseph R. Hawley 1st Lieutenant, and Albert W. Drake 2d Lieutenant. These three officers subsequently became Colonels; Burnham, Colonel of the 1st and 22d, Hawley of the 7th, and Drake of the 10th.

At the time of the formation of the company, Capt. Burnham was Lieut. Col. of the 1st Regiment Connecticut Militia, and was the first militia officer who offered his services to the Governor after the call of the President for troops.

On the 20th of April, 1861, Companies A, Infantry, and A, Rifle, left Hartford for the rendezvous at New Haven, escorted to the station by an immense crowd of the people, who encouraged them with cheers, making the scene one of the wildest excitement. These two companies were armed with Sharp's breech loading rifles, and were made the flank companies of the regiment, on marches generally preceding the regiment as skirmishers.

On the 22d, the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, organized as follows:

#### Field and Staff.

Daniel Tyler, Norwich, Colonel.  
 George S. Burnham, Hartford, Lieut. Colonel.  
 John L. Chatfield, Waterbury, Major.  
 Theodore C. Bacon, New Haven, Adjutant.  
 Justin Hodge, Barkhamsted, Quarter Master.  
 Henry P. Stearns, Hartford, Surgeon.  
 Frederick L. Dibble, New Haven, Assist. Surgeon.

#### Company Officers.

Co. A, J. C. Comstock, Captain, } all of Hartford.  
 G. S. Gouge, 1st Lieut., }  
 W. Hoffman, 2d Lieut., }  
 Co. B, Ira Wright, Captain, } all of Hartford.  
 J. H. Chapman, 1st Lieut., }  
 D. C. Rodman, 2d Lieut., }

Co. C, Levi N. Hillman, Captain, } all of Windsor  
 E. F. Marden, 1st Lieut., } Locks.  
 S. E. Horton, 2d Lieut., }  
 Co. D, Marcus Coon, Captain, } all of Waterbury.  
 S. W. Carpenter, 1st Lieut., }  
 W. E. Morris, 2d Lieut., }  
 Co. E, E. E. Wildman, Captain, } all of Danbury.  
 J. D. Stevens, 1st Lieut., }  
 J. W. Bussing, 2d Lieut., }  
 Co. F, Theo'r. Byxbee, Captain, } all of Meriden.  
 G. W. Wilson, 1st Lieut., }  
 O. S. Sanford, 2d Lieut., }  
 Co. G, Fred. W. Hart, Captain, } all of New Britain.  
 W. G. Cunningham 1st Lt., }  
 O. M. Butler, 2d Lieut., }  
 Co. H, R. Fitzgibbons, Captain, } all of Bridgeport.  
 J. M. Hoyt, 1st Lieut., }  
 Wm. A. Lee, 2d Lieut., }

The last named company (Speidal's) was composed of men of German descent, but there was no company in the regiment which had not representatives of one or more of the European nationalities. Then as now the citizens of foreign descent stood side by side with the descendants of the first settlers, evincing as strong a love for the flag of their adopted country as though they had been born and nurtured beneath its protecting folds.

On the arrival of the companies at New Haven, they were quartered at different public and private buildings, until the Quarter Master's Department could provide the necessary camp equipage, one company (Hawley's) occupying one of the buildings of the College, (Yale.) They soon, however, went into camp near the Hospital. From the moment of arrival in the city, the companies applied themselves rigidly to the mastery of the rudiments of military science. The officers, especially, soon found their positions to be anything but sinecures. The regiment had to be clothed, the men fed, reduced to the rules of military life and perfected in the drill. Each man had a want to be supplied. Some needed one thing and some another. The Quarter-master's department was tasked to the utmost to keep pace with the demands. Company and Regimental officers supplied from their private resources many pressing wants which the State was unable at the time to meet. In this they were assisted by the people with open hand. Ladies made up into bedding and clothing the material furnished by their male friends, drawing, often, from their own private stores for the comfort of the volunteers.

Soon as the regiment went into camp regular camp rules were adopted and cheerfully observed, a marked improvement in drill and discipline being noticeable each day. On the 9th of May the regiment embarked on the steamer *Bienville* for Washington, where they arrived Sunday, May 12th. As they marched through the streets of the Capital they elicited great praise for the perfection of their personal and camp equipage, being furnished not only with tents but with a complete baggage train. The regiment numbered seven hundred and eighty (780) men. The next day after their arrival they pitched camp on a spot about two miles from the Capitol, east of 7th street, near the grounds of Corcoran, the celebrated banker, who had a rural villa in that vicinity. Camp established, no less than nine hours each day were devoted to drill. The weather was very warm, and the men suffered much from its effects. Many of them had never been accustomed to exposure or hard labor, but they submitted cheerfully to the requirements of their novel position.

On the day of the departure from New Haven, orders were read on board the steamer, making known the appointment of Col. Tyler to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers, and the promotion of Lieut. Col. Burnham to be Colonel, Major Chatfield Lieut. Col., and Capt. Speidal, Major. The regiment was brigaded with the Second, which arrived on Tuesday, May 14th, and the Third, which came about a fortnight later. The camps of the three regiments adjoined each other.

The First had been encamped about a fortnight when one of those little digressions from the monotony of camp life occurred, which make up so much the attraction of the soldier's pursuits. The men had finished dinner, and were variously employed in the brief interval between dinner and drill, smoking, writing, cleaning equipments, and conversation. About the camp everything was orderly and quiet, but from the Capital came the sound of guns and of bells, supposed by the men to be the tokens of public sorrow at the funeral of Col. Ellsworth, which occurred that afternoon. But presently all eyes were directed to a horseman, who, on a reeking charger, dashed up to the Colonel's tent. He proved to be a mounted orderly with orders for the regiment to march with the utmost dispatch to Long Bridge, to protect the easily alarmed Capital from a threatened attack.

The rattle of the "long roll," which no soldier who ever heard can ever forget, roused every man. Horses were saddled, accoutrements donned, arms examined, the men fell rapidly into line, and in just fifteen minutes the camp was deserted, lame men and sick coming from the hospital to accompany their comrades. The march was a hot and hurried one, the regiment sometimes on the double-quick filing past others which were being directed to the same point. Men, who lined the streets in crowds, cheered, ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and other regiments gave them encouraging words as they hurried by. Reaching Long Bridge they were informed that the alarm was a false one, and, disappointed, they turned wearily back.

A week more passed away, when another bearer of orders rides into camp. A short consultation between General Tyler and the Colonel, and orders to move at 12 o'clock that night, (June 1st,) are promulgated. An early tattoo and the men, excepting the camp guard, lie down to rest for two or three hours.

Twelve o'clock comes soon enough, and the regiment, followed by its train of wagons bearing the tents and commissariat stores, winds its way through the dark woods into the broad streets of Washington, where scarcely an eye sees them as they march steadily and silently through the city. Across Long Bridge, the head of the column answering the challenge of the vigilant sentinels who guard its entire length, and then on through what appear to be mere apologies for roads, the men tramp, tramp, in impressive silence. Reaching Roach's Mills, on the line of the Alexandria and Leesburg Railroad, at sunrise, the regiment relieves the 12th N. Y., Col. Butterfield. Pickets are established, sentinels posted, and the men go to work to re-establish a camp. At once the regular routine of drill is resumed. A day or two after their arrival the camp was visited by Gen. McDowell, who enquired of the Colonel how many times the regiment had been called up in the night by needless alarms from its pickets. "Never," was the reply, "unless there has been some legitimate occasion." "Thank heaven," responded the General, "there is one regiment this side of the Potomac that does not unnecessarily alarm itself." "How are your pickets posted?" "We try to guard against possible surprise," answered the Colonel. "Well," rejoined the General, "I will see." As he rides

out to the picket line he meets the relieved picket-guard coming in with a prisoner blindfolded. He appeared much pleased at this evidence of faithfulness, and after questioning the prisoner sent him to the Colonel. He was found to be a brother of the rebel commander at Fairfax Court House, but, as was the rule in those days, after examination, he was sworn and then given his liberty. No doubt this mild treatment of spies by our government has resulted in greatly complicating the difficulties which beset our troops in the enemy's country.

During the interim between the arrival of the regiment in Washington and the march to Roach's Mills, several changes occurred in the arrangement of the field and line officers.

Lieut. Col. Chatfield was appointed Colonel of the 3d Regiment, *vice* John Arnold, resigned.

Major Speidal was promoted Lieut. Col., *vice* Chatfield.

Capt. Byxbee, Co. F, was promoted Major.

1st Lieut. Geo. W. Wilson, promoted Captain Co. F; 2d Lieut. Oliver S. Sanford, promoted 1st Lieut., and Orderly Sergeant Daniel T. Lyon, promoted 2d Lieut., same company.

Capt. Ira Wright, Co. B, having resigned, 1st Lieut. Justin H. Chapman, was promoted Captain, 2d Lieut. Daniel C. Rodman, promoted 1st Lieut., and George M. Coit, Corporal Rifle Co. A, promoted 2d Lieut. of Co. B.

1st Lieut. Edwin F. Marden, Co. C, was dropped from the roll, and 2d Lieut. Stoddard E. Horton and George M. White were made 1st and 2d Lieuts. respectively of the same company.

Quarter-master Hodge was appointed Brigade Quarter-master, and Morton F. Hale was made Quarter-master in his place.

William G. Ely was made Acting Commissary.

Rev. George N. Webber, having been appointed Chaplain, subsequently (June 14th) arrived and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

On the morning of Saturday, June 15th, the regiment was ordered to furnish one company to go up the railroad to Vienna. The trip was performed in safety, and the men returned without having been molested. The movement was undoubtedly intended as a reconnaissance and probably gave the enemy, by means of spies who infested the country, an opportunity to make the preparations

which shortly afterwards proved so fatal to some of the Ohio volunteers. The next day, Sunday the 16th, a detail of four hundred men, headed by Gen. Tyler and Col. Burnham, started again on the hazardous attempt to explore the enemy's country by railroad. The cars had proceeded but some three or four miles beyond Vienna, when the couplings of the train broke and they were compelled to return, lashing the cars together sufficiently to retain them while backing slowly down to the camp. On the way back the crack of a rifle was heard, and George H. Bugbee, a private of Co. A, fell shot through the shoulder. He was standing near Gen. Tyler, and the shot was doubtless intended for him. The men jumping from the cars were deployed as skirmishers, and after scouring the woods soon returned with a number of prisoners, white and colored, but the culprit remained undiscovered, and the prisoners, after the administration of the Government's favorite panacea—the oath of allegiance—were allowed to go. Poor Bugbee was badly wounded. The ball crashed right through his shoulder, carrying with it pieces of the bone and leaving a large ragged hole. He bore the suffering bravely, only regretting his hurt was not received in a fair fight instead of in an assassin like manner. DOMINUS.

(To be continued.)

For the Connecticut War Record.

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., Sept. 29th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—I happened to see in the columns of your last, a piece headed "The 7th Conn. before Fort Pulaski." It appears to me the writer signing himself H. L. W., is trying to run down the 48th N. Y. S. V. a little. Now I, being an officer in that regiment at the time the writer speaks of, think it my duty to show his error. I have a good many friends in the 7th Conn. Vols., and will not injure the regiment in any way.

1st. The 48th did as much in erecting batteries to reduce Fort Pulaski as the 7th did, and manned a battery and fired at the Fort during the action from the lower end of Bird Island.

2d. (A New Year's Call, Jan. 1st, 1862.) The 48th N. Y. were under a heavy fire at Port Royal Ferry, three men being wounded. And at the assault on Fort Wagner, the 48th was among the leading regiments, losing a great number of officers and men. The 48th would not have had the name Fort Pulaski on their flag if they had not a right to it. Respectfully, &c.,

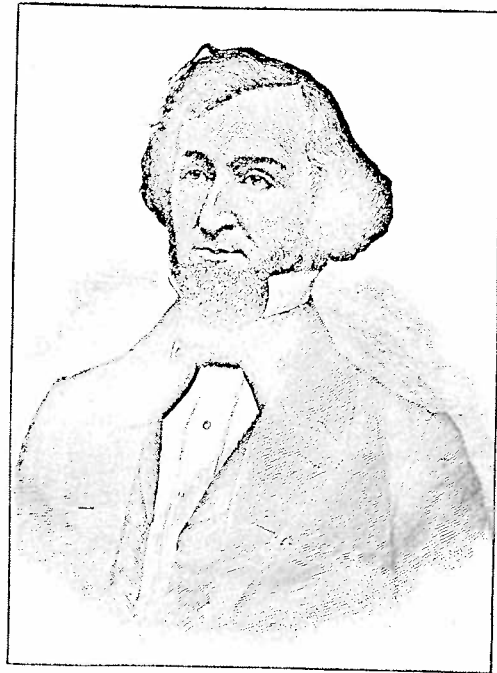
MILES.

The light-infantry company in Hartford, known as the "Hartford Light Guard," has not been heretofore mentioned, because it was, to a certain extent, "independent," and classed as such. It attained to a high degree of discipline, and was the pride of Hartford. Organized in 1835 as the Third Light Infantry company, it became Co. G of the First Regiment, in 1853; Co. A, in 1859; Co. B, in 1862; and was disbanded in 1863. Its commanding officers were:—

Capt. Roswell B. Ward,	1835	Capt. Joseph Ritter,	1853
" Thomas H. Seymour,	1837	" George S. Burnham,	1854
" Daniel S. Dewey,	1841	" Levi Woodhouse,	1856
" William S. Roberts,	1842	" George S. Burnham,	1857
" Thomas H. Seymour,	1843	" Levi Woodhouse,	1858
" N. Seymour Webb,	1849	" John C. Comstock,	1861
" Joseph D. Williams,	1851	" James W. Gore,	1862

*Colonel  
p. 32*

Captain Ward was a graduate of Capt. Alden Partridge's Military School, and a brother of the late Capt. James H. Ward, U. S. N. Capt. Thomas H. Seymour, from the same school, belonged to a family noted for its military training and spirit. He afterward became the commander of the Ninth (New England) Regiment, in the war with Mexico, and was a gallant and chivalrous officer. Captain Comstock went into service in the War of the Rebellion, as captain of Co. A of the First Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, and died in the service. Captains Burnham and Woodhouse became colonels in the same service; and many other officers of this company distinguished themselves in the war. Captain Williams was adjutant-general during the war period.



COLONEL THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.

In 1853 an Irish-American company was organized at Hartford, in place of the disbanded Co. F, of Farmington. Its captain was Edward McManus; it was disbanded in 1855. A company of infantry, organized at New Britain in 1850 (?), under Capt. Joshua R. King, became Co. A, and was known as the "New Britain Grays." It was disbanded in 1859. A cavalry company was organized at Hartford in 1855, under Capt. Horace Ensworth. It disbanded, and was succeeded, in 1856, by a like company at Hartland, under Capt. Almon C. Banning; the latter company disbanding in 1861. In 1856 artillery Company A, at Hartford,

THE  
MILITARY AND CIVIL HISTORY  
OF  
CONNECTICUT  
DURING  
THE WAR OF 1861-65.

COMPRISING A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF

THE VARIOUS REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES,  
THROUGH MARCH, ENCAMPMENT, BIVOUAC, AND BATTLE: ALSO INSTANCES OF DIS-  
TINGUISHED PERSONAL GALLANTRY, AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF MANY  
HEROIC SOLDIERS: TOGETHER WITH A RECORD OF THE PATRIOTIC  
ACTION OF CITIZENS AT HOME, AND OF THE LIBERAL SUP-  
PORT FURNISHED BY THE STATE IN ITS EXECUTIVE  
AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

BY

W. A. CROFFUT AND JOHN M. MORRIS.

ILLUSTRATED.

NEW YORK:  
PUBLISHED BY LEDYARD BILL.

1868.

C.S.

MAY 7 1862

MAY 7 1862

The regiment received careful and constant drill, and left Hartford for the front on Monday, June 10, seventeen days after the Third. At State-house Square, the regimental colors were presented by Lieut.-Gov. Benjamin Douglass<sup>3</sup> in an earnest speech, concluding thus: "Remember Sumter! Remember that there, for the first time in our history, this blood-bought flag of our fathers was lowered to Americans. Let this thought fire your patriotism, nerve your arm, and give strength to your determination to wipe out this gross insult from the records of our national history." The men then sought refuge from the broiling sun on board the boats. Fifteen or twenty thousand people were assembled to witness their departure; and in the midst of cannon-firing, martial music, and resounding cheers, they steamed down the pleasant river, not to Washington, but to do picket-duty along the Upper Potomac.

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On the 25th of April, Col. Sam. Colt offered to raise a regiment, and arm it with revolving breach rifles of his own manufacture. His purpose was to have every man over six feet high, and a good shot,—a regiment of accomplished grenadiers; and, on May 16, he was commissioned colonel of the First Connecticut Revolving Rifles. Parts of companies rendezvoused on South Meadows, at Hartford, in accordance with this plan, under Major George D. Chapman. There was soon disagreement concerning arms, the appointment of subalterns, and other important matters; and Col. Colt's commission was revoked June 20, and the regiment, then numbering nearly seven hundred men, was disbanded.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Gov. Douglass, who had hitherto been known as an uncompromising foe of slavery, was henceforth distinguished, also, as being one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the war; giving freely of his time, labors, and money, first to put men in the field, and then to make them and their families comfortable.

<sup>4</sup> A fine company of Irishmen from Norwich was raised for the Fifth Regiment; but it

More than half the men returned to their homes; but those remaining were organized into skeleton companies, and designated as the Fifth Connecticut. Orris S. Ferry was immediately commissioned as colonel, and abandoned a lucrative law-practice for the field. The camp was transferred to a lot on the New-Haven turnpike, a short distance out of Hartford.

Company A, Capt. H. B. Stone, was from Danbury; which town furnished its stalwart officers, and twenty of its men: fifteen were from Bethel, Redding, and Ridgefield; and the rest from other towns in the vicinity of Danbury. Hartford officered Company B, Capt. Justin H. Chapman, and furnished a dozen of the men: the rest came from Bristol (twenty), Windham (fourteen), Griswold, Southington, and Farmington. Company C, Capt. George W. Corliss, was raised in New Haven; a few of the men being from adjacent towns, and ten from Norwalk. Hartford and Waterbury furnished the officers of Company D, Capt. D. F. Lane, and most of the privates. Company E, Capt. Wilson Wyant, was the result of consolidating two incomplete companies from Norwalk and Seymour; some thirty of the men, however, hailing from Westport, Weston, Woodbury, and Naugatuck. Company F, Capt. Edward P. Allen, was from Tolland County; Vernon furnishing the officers and a majority of the men, others flocking in from surrounding towns. Groton contributed the captain (Warren W. Packer), first lieutenant, and ten men, of Company G; Hartford the second lieutenant, and five men; and, of the remainder of the company, fourteen were from Norwalk, and twelve from Stonington. Company H, Capt. Albert S. Granger, was officered from Putnam; which also furnished thirteen of the men: Killingly sent fourteen, Plainfield thirteen, Woodstock twelve; and Thompson, Eastford, and Griswold, the rest. Hartford furnished the officers of Company I, Capt. Griffin A. Stedman, and two of the

finally joined the First New-York Artillery. Capt. Thomas Maguire became major of the regiment, and was succeeded by Capt. William A. Berry, killed in front of Petersburg. He, in turn, was succeeded by Capt. Thomas Scott of Norwich. — *Vide* Miss F. M. Caulkins's History of Norwich.

men: twenty-five were from Cornwall, thirteen from Salisbury, and fifteen from Sharon and Norfolk. The captain (James Sutton) of Company K, and sixteen men, were from New London; the lieutenants, and first two sergeants, from Waterbury: of the privates, twenty-one were from Windham, and most of the others from Norwich, Sprague, and Stonington.

Systematic "recruiting" was not yet resorted to: the companies were chiefly the result of spontaneous enlistment. It is noticeable thus early that the cities or large towns monopolized most of the officers; the commissions being frequently secured by those familiar with the ways of the world, and with managing, even where country towns supplied a majority of the men. There were men from Norwalk in almost every company of the Fifth, attracted at the last moment, even after companies were organized, by the call of their popular neighbor to the command. The regiment was soon full to the maximum, having 1,102 men. Physically, they averaged the best material ever enlisted in Connecticut; and, feeling that they needed only proper discipline to make them the foremost regiment of the service, officers and men gave themselves assiduously to the drill.

Many who did not join these early regiments felt that there might be another call, or even service in the State, and began to organize home-guards. In the larger towns, companies were formed, and instructed in marching and in the manual of arms. The lessons were generally rude and unscientific; yet many volunteers for the three-years' regiments went out from these early companies, more efficient for the discipline there obtained.

The recruiting, the constant drills, the martial music, and the bustle of camp-life, greatly quickened the military spirit in New Haven. In her home-guard were enrolled more than four hundred members. Besides these, there were no less than five companies organized and regularly drilled at Yale College.



STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
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231 CAPITOL AVENUE

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06115

J.C. or V.C. ?

February 18, 1972

Edward W. Sickels, M.D.  
835 E. Main Street  
Medford, Oregon 97501

Dear Dr. Sickels:

In reply to your letter of January 17, 1972, we are enclosing  
information on J. C. Comstock from the following sources:

Memorial History of Hartford County, T. H. Trumbull,  
Boston, 1886, p. 186.

The Connecticut War Record, Oct. 1863, pp. 52-54.

Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the War of  
the Rebellion ..., Hartford, 1889, pp. 1-5.

Military and Civil History of Connecticut during the  
War of 1861-65, by W. A. Croffut and John M. Morris,  
New York, 1868, pp. 73-75.

We hope this will solve your identification problem.

Very truly yours,

*Robert E. Schmare*

Robert E. Schmare  
Reference Librarian  
Archives, History and Genealogy Unit

RES:gm  
Enclosures



STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY  
231 CAPITOL AVENUE      HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06115

March 24, 1972

Dr. Edward W. Sickels  
835 E. Main Street  
Medford, Oregon 97501

Dear Dr. Sickels:

We are returning your check for \$10. Thank you very much for your thoughtfulness, but we accept no fees for our services. If we find information on V. C. Comstock, we will let you know.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert E. Schnare".

Robert E. Schnare  
Reference Librarian  
Archives, History & Genealogy Unit

RES:sp

Enc.

2192

1889

V.S.

# War Department

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, March 6, 1889.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your request of Jan'y 30, 1889, for certain information for use in the consideration of application for pension No. 370,418, and to return it herewith, with the following statement from the records of this office:

John C. Comstock was mustered into the service of the United States as Capt. with Co. "A", 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Conn. Vols., to date Apr. 22, 1861, to serve 3 months or during the war. On the Muster-roll of Company of that Regiment for the months

of , 1861, he is reported and mustered out with Company July 31, 1861.

No current muster rolls, returns on books of organization on file,

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

*Thomas H. Kent*  
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS,

3-105

Washington, D. C.

2

# PROOF OF DISABILITY.

NOTE.—This affidavit must be executed by a Commissioned Officer or First Sergeant of claimant's Company, if possible, but if not possible to secure such evidence, then two of the soldier's comrades should testify.

State of Connecticut, County of Hartford, ss:

On THIS 1st day of June, A. D. 1888, personally appeared before me, a  
Notary Public in and for the aforesaid County, duly authorized to administer  
oaths, George S. Burnham aged 60 years, a resident of Hartford  
in the County of Hartford and State of Connecticut and  
whose post office address is Hartford  
and \_\_\_\_\_ aged \_\_\_\_\_ years, a resident of \_\_\_\_\_  
in the County of \_\_\_\_\_ and State of \_\_\_\_\_ and  
whose post office address is \_\_\_\_\_

who, being duly sworn according to law, state that I am acquainted with Capt John C. Comstock  
When the applicant for Invalid Pension; and know the said Capt John C. Comstock  
to be the identical person of that name who served as a Capt in Company A  
1st Regiment of Conn. Vols.,

That the said Capt John C. Comstock while in the line of his duty, at or near  
Manassas in the State of Virginia did, on or about the  
2nd day of July, 1861, became disabled in the following manner, viz:

After the battle of Bull Run all under my command  
(Here state the time and place and manner in which the wound or other injury was received. Describe the wound or injury, the part of  
the body wounded, or injured, and all the circumstances attending it. If sickness, state time and place where contracted, what caused it,  
the name of the sickness, and how it affected him.)  
He was subjected to undue hardship on account of severe weather  
and on account of the long march. He had no tents and were held  
at Falls Church in a severe rain storm with no protection  
whatsoever. Capt Comstock's health was very much impaired by the  
reason thereof and broke down completely in the same  
month after his muster out July 31, 1861. He died in Feb'y 1862 of  
Consumption in my mind brought on by the exposure and fatigue  
I saw him from time to time during his sickness and he was  
entirely disabled from doing any duty whatever or labor  
I knew Capt Comstock for at least 14 years performing duty  
with him in a Military Co. and I always considered  
him in good health until the time before spoken of.

That the facts are personally known by the affiants by reason of that I was with my  
command during their whole term of service  
(Here state whether affiant was with the  
command at the time the claimant contracted his disability, or whether his knowledge was otherwise obtained. All the facts known to affi-

ant relative to the soldier's medical treatment for his disability while in the service should be stated, giving time and place, if possible.

# PROOF OF DISABILITY.

NOTE.—This affidavit must be executed by a Commissioned Officer or First Sergeant of claimant's Company, if possible, but if not possible to secure such evidence, then two of the soldier's comrades should testify.

State of Connecticut, County of Stafford, ss:

On THIS 2<sup>nd</sup> day of June, A. D. 1888, personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the aforesaid County, duly authorized to administer oaths, George S. Younge aged        years, a resident of Stafford in the County of Stafford and State of Connecticut and whose post office address is 12 Hooker St. Stafford, Conn and        aged        years, a resident of        in the County of        and State of        and whose post office address is       

who, being duly sworn according to law, states that he was acquainted with Capt. John B. Comstock whose widow is applicant for Invalid Pension; and know the said Capt. John B. Comstock to be the identical person of that name who served as a Captain in Company A. (Inf.) 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment of Connecticut Vols.,

That the said Capt. John B. Comstock while in the line of his duty, at or near Manassas in the State of Virginia did, on or about the 22<sup>d</sup> day of July, 1861, become disabled in the following manner, vis:

For some days following the battle of Bull Run the officers and men of my company were without shelter and exposed to the inclement weather which occurred at that time. I saw Capt. Comstock been

and know that his health was impaired by this exposure. I saw him after his return (July 1861) and noticed that his health continued poor. That his sickness increased to such an extent as to be dangerous to his life.

I saw him from time to time during the fall of '61 and knew him to be gradually failing by reason of his consumption and that he died of that disease in February 1862. I know he was in good health

That the facts are personally known by the affiants by reason of        [Here state whether affiant was with the command at the time the claimant contracted his disability, or whether his knowledge was otherwise obtained. All the facts known to affiant relative to the soldier's medical treatment for his disability while in the service should be stated, giving time and place, if possible.]

and knew him to be gradually failing by reason of his consumption and that he died of that disease in February 1862. I know he was in good health

11

In the matter of Her application for pension of  
Mary P. Coustock widow of Capt. John B. Coustoc

Dr. H. P. Stearns aged 66 years, a resident of Stamford.

whose postoffice address is 30 Washington St. N.Y. & Conn. and

in the County of \_\_\_\_\_ and State of \_\_\_\_\_

whose postoffice address is .....

well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declares each for himself, in relation to aforesaid case, as follows :

[Note — Affiants should state how they gained a knowledge of the facts to which they testify.]

State how long you have been acquainted with claimant. If you were acquainted with him at the time of his return from the army. State what his physical condition was. State the name of the disease he complained of, how it appeared to affect him, and what symptoms you observed of said disease when he complained.

If he has complained of suffering from said disease each year since then, while under your observation, state such fact, and in what manner he appeared to be affected by the disease or disability. It is not expected that neighbors or layman can testify the same as physicians, but they should be able to testify to the symptoms they observed of the disease or disability from which he complained, and state to the best of their knowledge and belief the extent to which he has been disabled for performing manual labor, by reason of the alleged disability.

was surgeon of the First Regiment  
of Conn. Volunteers. I enlisted  
Apr. 23<sup>d</sup> 1861 and was discharged  
July 31<sup>st</sup> 1861. John C. Comstock  
was captain of Co. A. (Inf) be-  
longing to this Regiment. I know  
that all connected with this  
Regiment suffered severe hard-  
ships during the days im-  
mediately following the Battle  
of Bull Run by reason of  
long marches, exposure to  
raining weather. I was with  
this Regiment at this time.  
I did not hear Capt. Com-  
stock because his troubles  
did not develop until after  
his return home. I knew him  
to be sick with consump-  
tion during the summer fall-  
turner of 1861. He was actually  
dead during all the



# GENERAL AFFIDAVIT.

State of Connecticut, County of Hartford, ss.

In the matter of the application for pension of  
Mary J. Coustock, widow of Capt. Jas C. Coustock

ON THIS 24<sup>th</sup> day of August, A. D. 1888, personally appeared before me, :

Shirley Patic in and for the aforesaid County, duly authorized to administer oaths

David A. Rood aged 70 years, a resident of Hartford

in the County of Hartford and State of Connecticut

whose postoffice address is the United States Hotel, Hartford, Conn.; and

aged \_\_\_\_\_ years, a resident of \_\_\_\_\_

in the County of \_\_\_\_\_ and State of \_\_\_\_\_

whose postoffice address is \_\_\_\_\_

well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declares each for him

self, in relation to aforesaid case, as follows :

[NOTE — Affiants should state how they gained a knowledge of the facts to which they testify.] 9/11/11

NOTE:

State how long you have been acquainted with claimant. If you were acquainted with him at the time of his return from the army. State what his physical condition was. State the name of the disease he complained of, how it appeared to affect him, and what symptoms you observed of said disease when he complained.

If he has complained of suffering from said disease each year since then, while under your observation, state such fact, and in what manner he appeared to be affected by the disease or disability. It is not expected that neighbors or laymen can testify the same as physicians, but they should be able to testify to the symptoms they observed of the disease or disability from which he complained, and state to the best of their knowledge and belief the extent to which he has been disabled for performing manual labor, by reason of the alleged disability.

[NOTE — Affiants should state how they gained a knowledge of the facts to which they testify.] I was personally acquainted with the late Capt. John B. Comstock of the 1<sup>st</sup> Reg. Conn. Vols. I knew him for about six years previous to his enlistment. I saw him at that time and knew him to be in good health. I saw him immediately after his discharge. His health was then much impaired by exposure in the service. He had a severe cough and was in poor condition. He continued ill during the summer and fall of 1861, wholly unable to perform labor of any kind. His sickness quickly developed into consumption from which he died in February 1862. I am conversant of these facts because Capt. Comstock boarded at the hotel where I kept. Then the Trubull House now the United States — during all the period of his sickness up to his death and because I visited him from time

# PHYSICIAN'S AFFIDAVIT.

**TAKE NOTICE.**—The affidavit should, if possible, be in the handwriting of the affiant; the marginal instructions must be carefully observed before writing out the statement. All the facts in the possession of affiant as to the origin and continuance of the disability should be fully set forth, and the dates of treatment should be specifically given. If the affidavit is prepared from memoranda in the possession of the physician that fact should be stated.

State of Connecticut County of Hartford, ss.

In the pension claim No. 370.418

of Capt John Chenevard Comstock

late of Infantry Co. A Irish Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.  
(Company and regiment of service, if in the army; or vessel and rank, if in the navy)

Personally came before me, a Notary Public in and for the aforesaid County and State, Dr. C. H. Smith a citizen of Hartford

whose Post office address is Hartford Conn

well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declares in relation to aforesaid case as follows:

That he is a practising physician, and that he has been acquainted with said soldier for about 15 years, and that the said John Chenevard Comstock

Here embody all the facts known to the affiant in accordance with the marginal instructions. No erasures or interlineations will be permitted

unless the magistrate certifies in his jurat that they were made before executing the paper.

The Physician's affidavit must show the following facts: 1st. If he entered claimant while in service either as his regimental surgeon or while claimant was on furlough, that fact should be stated. The claimant's physical condition at such times should be clearly shown, as well as the nature of his disability and dates of treatment. 2d. If he has treated soldier since discharge he should state the date of his first examination; but his physical condition was at the time, with complete diagnosis of the disability; the period during which he treated him should be stated, with dates, as near as possible, of the prescriptions. 3d. The extent or degree of the disability which claimant has been unable to overcome.

entered the Army April 20<sup>th</sup> 1861 and returned to Hartford July 31<sup>st</sup> 1861.

Soon after his return he came to my house as a patient.

I found him feeble, emaciated, unable to perform any manual labor at home or the duties of his profession. That of a Surgeon and evidently in a decline.

Not long after, marked symptoms of Phthisis appeared, of which he died February 2<sup>nd</sup> 1862.

He was a man of very limited means and, tho' I visited him as the nearest thing

C | 1 | Conn.

John C. Constock  
Capt., Co. A., 1 Reg't Connecticut Inf.

Age 40 years.

Appears on

Company Muster-in Roll

of the organization named above. Roll dated

New Haven Conn., April 22, 1861.  
Muster-in to date April 22, 1861.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When April 20<sup>th</sup>, 1861.

Where Hartford

Period 43 months.

Bounty paid \$ 100; due \$ 100

Remarks:

Book mark:

Constock

C | 1 | Conn.

John C. Constock  
Capt., Co. A., 1 Reg't Conn. Infantry.

Age 40 years.

Appears on Co. Muster-out Roll, dated

New Haven Conn., July 31, 1861.  
Muster-out to date July 31, 1861.

Last paid to Pay due from May 22, 1861.

Clothing account:

Last settled, 186; drawn since \$ 100

Due soldier \$ 100; due U. S. \$ 100

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$ 100

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$ 100

Bounty paid \$ 100; due \$ 100

Remarks:

Book mark:

Constock

C | 1 | Conn.  
(3 Months, 1861.)

John C. Constock  
Capt., Co. A., 1 Reg't Connecticut Inf.  
(3 Months, 1861.)

Appears on Returns as follows:

April May June 1861  
dated June 22/61

Present App'd  
April 18/61

Book mark:

Constock

# WIDOW'S DECLARATION FOR PENSION OR INCREASE OF PENSION.

THIS MUST BE EXECUTED BEFORE A COURT OF RECORD OR SOME OFFICER THEREOF HAVING CUSTODY OF THE SEAL.

State of District of Columbia County of Washington, ss.

On this 7<sup>th</sup> day of April A. D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight personally appeared before me Clark of the Supreme Court a Court of Record within and for the County and State aforesaid Mary J. Comstock aged 63 years, who, being duly sworn according to law, makes the following declaration in order to obtain the Pension provided by Acts of Congress granting pension to widows: That she is the widow of Jno. C. Comstock, who was commissioned under the name of Jno. C. Comstock at Washington, on the 20 day of April A. D. 1861, in Co. A - 1st Conn. Inf. Vols (Company and Regiment of service, if in the army; or vessel and rank if in the navy.)

in the war of 1861-65 who contracted lung disease (State nature of wounds and all circumstances attending them, for the disease and manner in which it was incurred in either case showing soldier's death to have been the sequence.) consumption, from exposure during said service

death on the 2 day of Feb., A. D. 1862 which caused his who bore at the time of his discharge the rank of Captain in service aforesaid. ("In the service aforesaid," or otherwise.) that she was married under the name of Mary Patton to said Jno. C. Comstock on the 21<sup>st</sup> day of June A. D. 1842 by Rev. Dr. Patton at N.Y. City there being no legal barrier to such marriage; that neither she nor her husband had been previously married. (If either have been previously married so state, and give date of death or divorce of former spouse.)

that she has to present date remained his widow; that the following are the names and dates of birth of all his legitimate children yet surviving who were under sixteen years of age at father's death, viz:

<u>Jno. C.</u>	of soldier by <u>herself</u>	, born <u>Nov. 17</u>	18 <u>44</u>
	of soldier by	, born	18
	of soldier by	, born	18
	of soldier by	, born	18
	of soldier by	, born	18
	of soldier by	, born	18
	of soldier by	, born	18

That she has not abandoned the support of any one of her children, but that they are still under her care or maintenance. (For such children as are not under her care claimant should account.)

that she has not in any manner engaged in, or aided or abetted, the rebellion in the United States; that No prior application has been filed. (If prior application has been filed, either by soldier, or widow so state)

# WIDOW'S PENSION.

Claimant Mary P. Comstock

Soldier John C. Comstock

P. O. 116 Farmington Avenue, Hartford

Rank Captain, Co. A

County Hartford, State Conn

Regiment 1<sup>st</sup> Conn Vol Inf.

Rate, \$ 20 per month, commencing February 2, 1862, and

and two dollars a month additional for each child, as follows:

By former marriage.	{ Born, ..... 13 }	Commencing .....	18
	{ Sixteen, ..... 18 }		
	{ Born, ..... 13 }	"	18
	{ Sixteen, ..... 18 }		
	{ Born, ..... 18 }	"	18
	{ Sixteen, ..... 18 }		
	{ Born, ..... 8 }	"	18
	{ Sixteen, ..... 18 }		
By last marriage.	{ Born, ..... 18 }	"	18
	{ Sixteen, ..... 18 }		
	{ Born, ..... 18 }	"	18
	{ Sixteen, ..... 18 }		
	{ Born, ..... 18 }	"	18
	{ Sixteen, ..... 18 }		
	{ Born, ..... 18 }	"	18
	{ Sixteen, ..... 18 }		

Payments on all former certificates covering any portion of same time to be deducted.

All pension to terminate ....., 18 ....., date of .....

## RECOGNIZED ATTORNEY:

Name Patrick O'Hanlon

Fee \$ 25 Agent ..... to pay.

Articles filed April 9, 1888.

## APPROVALS:

Submitted for Admission, March 11, 1889, A. M. & C. Wilson, Examiner.

Approved for Admission, origin of Admission; death resulted from

Disease of lungs accepted, Same due to

Same which has been legally accepted,

March 29, 1889, Legal Reviewer. April 3, 1889, Medical Reviewer.

Apr 2/89, Re-Reviewer. John B. ..., Medical Referee.

OFFICE OF  
Registry of Births, Marriages, and Deaths,  
Halls of Record, 114 Pearl Street,

Hartford, Conn. August 6, 1888.

A Transcript from the Records of Deaths,  
IN THE TOWN OF HARTFORD.

That his name in full was John C. Cornstock  
Maiden Name, if wife or widow \_\_\_\_\_  
Place of Death, Crumbull House Street, Town Hartford  
Number of Families, if tenement house \_\_\_\_\_, Duration of Disease \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Death July 2, 1862, Residence at time of Death Hartford  
Sex Male Color White, Race \_\_\_\_\_, Occupation Lawyer  
Age 43 Years, 9 Months, \_\_\_\_\_ Days.  
Condition Married, if a wife or widow, Husband's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Birthplace Hartford Town Conn State or Country.  
Father's Name \_\_\_\_\_, Mother's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Birthplace of Father \_\_\_\_\_, Mother \_\_\_\_\_  
Cause of Death, { Chronic Gastro Enteritis  
Secondary  
Signature of Physician, Dr. E. K. Hunt  
Dated at Hartford this 6 day of August 1888.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy, as appears  
of record in this office.

John E. Higgins  
Registrar.

STATE OF NEW YORK

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK

ss.

E. D. Jennings -

being duly sworn says; That he is the Clerk of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, of the City of New York, and as such has the charge and custody of all the records of the said church, and is thoroughly familiar with the same; that the church record of marriages contains, under date June 21st 1843, the following entry: "John C. Comstock to Miss Mary Patton - Witnesses Samuel J. Andrews, Ludlow Patton, Tredwell Ketcham"; and that the church record of Infant Baptisms contains, under date of March 28th 1845, the following entry; "John Patton Comstock, Born November 17th 1844, Parents John C. and Mary P. Comstock".

Deponent further states that the certificate hereto annexed was made and prepared by him from the said church records, and that it contains true and accurate transcripts of the entries above referred to.

Sworn to before me this  
5<sup>th</sup> day of May 1888.

Alex. T. Mason

State of New York, }  
City and County of New York, } ss.

I, JAMES A. FLACK, Clerk of the City and County of New York, and also Clerk of the Supreme Court for the said City and County, the same being a Court of Record, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That

before whom the annexed deposition was taken, was, at the time of taking the same, a Notary Public of New York, dwelling in said City and County, duly appointed and sworn, and authorized to administer oaths to be used in any Court in said State, and for general purposes; that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said Notary, and that his signature thereto is genuine, as I verily believe.

Transcript from the Records  
of the  
Spring Street Presbyterian Church  
of the City of New York.

---

Infant Baptisms

March 28<sup>th</sup> 1845

John Patton Comstock

Born November 17<sup>th</sup> 1841

Parents John C. & Mary J. Comstock

Marriages

June 21. 1843.

John C. Comstock

to  
Miss Mary J. Patton

Witnesses

Samuel J. Andrews

Ludlow Patton

Fredwell Ketcham

The Undersigned hereby Certifies the  
Above to be a correct copy of the  
Records

Sperrin  
Church Clerk  
341 W 12<sup>th</sup> St NY

PENSIONER DROPPED.

United States Pension Agency,  
BOSTON, MASS.

APR 28 1906, 190

Certificate No. 253307

Class Widow.

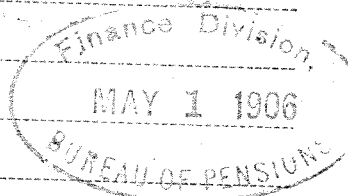
Pensioner Mary C. Comstock

Soldier John C.

Service Capt. Asst. B. I.

The Commissioner of Pensions.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the  
above-named pensioner who was last paid  
at \$20, to Sept 4, 1905.  
has been dropped because of REPORTED DEATH.  
Unknown



Very respectfully,

*[Signature]*

United States Pension Agent.

NOTE.—Every name dropped to be thus reported at once,  
and when cause of dropping is death, state date of death  
when known.

0-9

<p>GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE</p> <p>ORDER FOR PHOTOCOPIES CONCERNING VETERAN</p> <p>(See reverse for explanation)</p>	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE	
	RECEIPT NO.	DATE 6-5-74
	SEARCHED MAY 22 1974	
	<p>FILE DESIGNATION John C Comstock</p> <p>WC 253-307</p> <p>INSTRUCTIONS</p>	

State of Connecticut,

County of Hartford.

On this 10th, day of August A. D. 1888.

personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the aforesaid County, duly authorized to administer oaths, Dr. E. K. Hunt aged 77 years, a resident of Hartford, in the county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut whose post office address is said Hartford, well known to me to be a respectable person and entitled to credit and who being duly sworn declares for himself and says:

That he is the same Dr. E. K. Hunt who signed the certificate of death of John C. Comstock named in the transcript hereunto attached and that the said John C. Comstock herein named was in his lifetime the husband of Mary P. Comstock of Hartford aforesaid whose application for a pension is now pending.

That the "Cause of Death" named in the attached transcript to wit, Chronic Gastro Enteritis, was not the primary cause of the death of said Comstock and that while said Comstock was at the time of his decease, to wit, February 2nd, 1862 afflicted with said trouble the real and primary cause of his death was Phthisis, commonly called Consumption.

That the said Comstock had been troubled with said consumption in its various stages for a period of six months previous to his death, that the disease named in the

attached transcript is one which not infrequently accom-  
panies consumption, that in this case it was only of a  
secondary character superinduced by consumption and was  
in no sense the primary cause of the death of the said  
Comstock.

That the reason for giving the disease named in the  
attached transcript as the cause of death was that the law  
of the state at the time of the filing of the original  
certificate of death required only one cause of death  
to be named to wit: that disease with which the deceased  
person was afflicted immediately preceeding his death  
without stating the effect or relation which it bore  
to-wards the final result as is the rule of procedure  
under the statutes now in force.

That a correct rendering of the " Cause of death" as  
set forth in the attached transcript would under the laws  
of to-day, read as follows-

"  
"  
" Primary, Phthisis  
"  
Cause of death  
"  
" Secondary, Chronic Gastro Enteritis  
"  
"

That he has no interest in the case pending and is not  
concerned in its prosecution.

*Wm Henry Bond*  
*Eugene O. Brown*  
*E. H. ...*

sworn to and subscribed before me this day by the above

named affiant : and I certify that I read said affidavit

to said affiant , and acquainted him with its contents before

he executed the same.

I further certify that I am in nowise interested in said case, nor am I concerned in its prosecution: and that said affiant is personally known to me: that he is creditable person and so reputed in the community in which he reside

Witness my hand and official seal this 10th,

day of August, 1888.



*John Henry Brocklesby*  
Notary Public.

State of Connecticut, Hartford County, Superior Court, Clerk's Office, ss.

*Francois Chamberlain*

Clerk of the County of Hartford, and of the Superior Court within and for said County, which is a Court of Record, and keeper of the Seal thereof, hereby certify that *John Henry Brocklesby* Esquire, whose name is subscribed to the certificate or proof of acknowledgment of the annexed instrument, was at the time of taking such proof or acknowledgment a Notary Public within and for said County, duly commissioned and sworn, with authority by the laws of this State to administer oaths and take the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments; that I am acquainted with his handwriting and verily believe that the signature to the said certificate or proof of acknowledgment is genuine, and that said instrument is executed and acknowledged according to the Laws of the State of Connecticut.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, at Hartford, in said County and State, on this 10th day of August, 1888.

A.D. 1888

*Francois Chamberlain*  
Clerk.