

Bank Street Fifty Years Ago.

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NEW LONDON

1902.



PRESS OF THE DAY.

BANK STREET FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Bank street in 1850 was not the continuous thoroughfare it is today, stretching from the Parade to the Waterford line. Then it only embraced the section lying between State street and Long Bridge, the boat shop of G. W. Rogers, now occupied by N. Elbert Geer as a carpenter shop, being the last building listed in the directory of 1853, as located in Bank street. From this point to Howard street it was called Long Bridge, and from Howard street to the Waterford line it was known as the Lyme Turnpike. The steep now known as Town Hill was not called by that name then. Ocean avenue was called the Town Hill Road, from its intersection with the Lyme Turnpike south to the city limits.

STREET GRADED IN 1844.

Bank street does not contain much that was familiar in its physical aspect of 50 years ago, though some traces of that period remain. Some few imposing buildings graced the street then and more dilapidated ones were visible, veritable shacks with low gambrel roofs, without paint or symmetry. The street was the first one graded in the city. This took place in 1844, and a little later it was curbed from Perkins Green to the Parade. But for many years thereafter there was no continuity of sidewalk, only patches here and there of brick, no flagging being in use at that period. There were no street lights, and people who traveled in the evening had to carry lanterns when the moon was off duty. The roadway was muddy in the winter and spring, the mire being so deep at times that it was nothing unusual to see a

heavy laden wagon being extricated by the use of crowbars and shovels.

From State street to Brown's docks, now the wharves of the F. H. & A. H. Chappell Co., one might see the prows of vessels protruding above the sidewalks, as they rested on the many railways awaiting repairs, their tall masts towering over the low buildings beside them. The intervals of passageways now leading from the street to the wharves are all that is left to even hint where these railways once existed.

SHAW'S AND BREAM COVES.

From Brown's docks and along the south side of Long Bridge to Howard street, with no railroad bridge or aught else to mar its bosom, stretched Shaw's Cove, its waves at high tide lapping the solid walls of masonry that girded the bridge. One passing along Long Bridge could see the brazen battlements of Fort Trumbull across the shimmering expanse of water, while to the north Bream Cove still spread over a large section, its waters bounding Blinman, Truman and Coit streets, with the great trees that lined these thoroughfares reflected in the placid basin. Rowing parties had not ceased to be an attractive diversion, and men and boys fished for tom-cod where now pleasant homes stand and cultivated lawns are visible. Below Long Bridge there were few houses on either side of the street until where Truman and Shaw streets intersect Bank was reached. Here there was a number of unpretentious buildings, the vicinity being called Shaw's Neck by some, while more alluded to it as Lewisville. Thomas Lewis, who owned much land in the neighborhood, lived near the junction of Truman and Bank streets, and the local term Lewisville originated from this fact. Shaw street in the city directory of 1853 is called Harbor's Mouth Road, running from Lyme Turnpike south to the lighthouse.

Two stone walls led irregularly down what we now call Town Hill and stretched, on the north side, to what

was then Cape Ann Lane and, on the south side, nearly as far as Division street, broken at intervals to admit some street entrance or other passageway. A section of one of these walls is still visible between Howe's stable and Spring street.

Tall elm trees lined the street from the Parade to Town Hill, save where Long Bridge divided the two coves.

ABSENCE OF THE SALOON.

Although liquor and groceries were sold in many stores in the street, there were few places where it was allowable to drink on the premises. Men brought their bottles and jugs and had them replenished. Liquor was so cheap then that even were it popular to buy it by the glass it was a matter of economy to buy it in greater quantities. There were no bars in the street save at the hotels, and in case a grocer sold liquor on the premises it was drawn out of a barrel with a glass sinker and poured into a tumbler that might have a casual place nearby. The youth of 50 years ago saw no saloons such as those of the present day, with their gilding and stucco, their mahogany and rosewood bars, polished and carved in a costly manner, with fine plate mirrors and fancy bottles and decanters, the delicate drinking receptacles, the electric lights turning night into day and the hundred and one embellishments which make up the fancy drinking place of today. But the young men did not drink then, the old men being the toppers, and it was a rare sight to see a young man under the influence of liquor.

NAMES FAMILIAR IN HISTORY.

With but few exceptions the names over the places of business were common in the history of the town, as there were few foreigners either in business or living along the street. William Clancy, an Irishman, kept a grocery store in the street, and Antone Desant, a native of the Cape De Verde Islands, sold rum near Town Hill.

Many of the old families, who for gen-

erations were connected with the building of the town's commerce and whose names were associated with every important movement in civil and ecclesiastical affairs, resided in the street a half century ago—the Perkins, Lawrence and Frink families, as well as the Fosdick and Deshon representatives. Save the Perkins family, all are gone, while most of these names have disappeared from the city directory. The Lawrences yet retain business interests in the street. Richard Law, a distinguished citizen of the town and a scion of a prominent family, died at his residence in the street in 1845.

Commencing at State street and going south to Perkins Green and from that point southwest to Town Hill, thence west to the Waterford line, each house or building that stood in the early fifties, or the site of successors, as well as the names of the men who conducted the business houses and all the residents of the street showing exact locations for the period, will be treated in the following sketch.

STATE TO GOLDEN STREETS, NORTH SIDE.

The building at the northwest corner of State and Bank streets was occupied by three firms in 1850. In the part used by Edwin Keeney & Co. as a news-stand, Thomas Fitch had a grocery store, and he also had the floor directly overhead, which he used as a storeroom. In the part occupied by the Postal Telegraph and Cable Co. Joel Haff made and sold hats. Later Haff had a stand on the other corner of the street, where John M. Mallon has conducted a saloon, and later still was with Lyon & Robbins, opposite.

H. P. Horton sold jewelry where Harry Holmes keeps a saloon. On the stone lintel over the door of this saloon the name of H. P. Horton is still discernible. This building, long known as the Stafford block, was erected during the latter forties by Dennis & Hobron. It replaced an old landmark which served for store purposes beyond the memory

of the oldest inhabitant. Thomas Fitch was one of the last lessees of the old building, and before his occupancy Mero M. Comstock sold groceries there, succeeding Joseph Lawrence, who was similarly engaged. Dennis & Hobron sold the new building to a man by the name of Stafford, who lived in Groton and who had formerly been identified with slavery in Georgia. The top floor a half century ago was used for entertainments and was called Ledyard Hall.

Where P. L. Shea keeps a saloon Lyon & Robbins, clothiers, were located in 1850. They occupied the whole building, retiring later to the Stafford block on the corner in order to supply the demands of increasing trade. This firm gave employment to nearly 100 hands, as they made up most of their goods and had the principal contracts for supplying the whalers. The building was erected by Joseph Lawrence and was considered a remarkable structure at the time.

Lawrence Hall covers the site of the Union House, a hotel transformed from the dwelling of Joseph Lawrence in 1850. The Union House was totally burned in 1854 and during its short tenure as a hotel many firms were engaged in business on the floors adjoining the street. Simeon Smith sold books there, and so did Celfax & Holt. G. W. Meeker kept a hat store in one part and William Sterne a drug store and soda fountain in another, while in a room above Martin Durand had a barber shop. The hotel part was first managed by Henry B. Downer, now living at an advanced age in Waller street, and who, for more than a generation afterward, was a conductor on the New London Northern railroad. The present building, Lawrence Hall, was erected in 1856 by Joseph Lawrence.

The Inn, long known as the Metropolitan hotel, covers the site of an old wooden building which stood on this plot in 1850. It was then known as the Clinton house, a drinking resort kept by Ellis Thayer, whose wife was considered the handsomest woman in the city. Thayer pretended to keep a hotel and, it was

alleged, was not always particular to see that all registered who stayed there over night. In connection with this business he managed a similar resort in Pequot avenue, which was known as the Alhambra, afterward destroyed by fire. Just prior to 1850 William Wellman sold ice cream and groceries in the building. The present building was erected in 1855 by Smith & Beckwith, liquor merchants, of State street. Its pretensions at the time was considered by many of the older men of the period to be a lavish waste of money.

The Aborn hall building was erected on the site of the Richard Law house and was completed and ready for occupancy in 1851. William R. Arnold occupied the part now tenanted by Smith Bros., where he sold ready-made clothing. Tucker & Tate conducted a hardware business where B. H. Hilliar is now, and where the McGarry Bros. are in trade was vacant at this period. I. T. Comstock sold furniture and caskets on the second floor, and the third floor was used for entertainments before the advent of Lawrence hall. In the basement Charles Pickford kept a restaurant in 1853, which is now obliterated from view by the modifications that have taken place.

The house, which preceded the Aborn hall building, was the home of Richard Law, one of the famous Law family, and a prominent citizen of his time. When a boy he enlisted in the navy and was a midshipman in the frigate Trumbull, and was engaged in the fighting that took place between that vessel and the Watt in 1780, when men had to fight hand to hand over the bloody decks. He was collector of the port from 1822 to 1830, when President Jackson removed him for political reasons. During his incumbency as collector he had his office in his residence. His father, after whom he was named, was the first mayor of this city, and he was brother to Lyman Law, member of congress.

Axel F. Anderson, jeweler, occupies the store in which D. B. Hempsted conducted

a like business in 1850 and for many years thereafter. The building was erected in 1833 by the father of the late D. B. Hempsted and superseded an old wooden structure, in which the elder Hempsted conducted a silversmith's business. The apartments above the store have been occupied by the Hempsted family since the erection of the building.

The Hotel Royal covers the site of a wooden structure where 50 years ago, and for many years prior and subsequent to that date, William and John L. Bacon conducted what was known as the Steamboat or Bacon's hotel. J. B. Wheeler kept a barber shop in the building 50 years ago. The Bacons succeeded John Prentice in the hotel business at this stand. It was a famous hostelry in the days of stage coaches, and stops for passengers were made here.

The New London City National bank was known as the New London bank in 1850 and was located in the present building. The New London bank's officers in 1853 were: E. F. Dutton, president; R. N. Belden, cashier, and E. R. Belden, teller. The directors were: Jacob B. Gurley, Jonathan Coit, Asa Otis, John Hudson, W. P. Benjamin, D. T. Brainard, A. N. Ramsdell, Hiram Willey and E. F. Dutton. The director for the state was William O. Irish. This bank was incorporated in 1807 and the building was erected in 1820. Hiram Willey, at one time mayor of the city, had a law office upstairs at this time, as did Robert Coit, now president of the Union bank.

The building next adjoining, corner of Golden street, was occupied in 1850 by Nathaniel Saltonstall, who conducted a grocery and liquor business there. Mr. Saltonstall had the reputation of keeping the best liquors obtainable in the city.

STATE TO GOLDEN STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

On the ground floor of the building situated on the southeast corner of Bank and State streets, William Tate kept a tailor shop in 1852. Subsequent to that date Nathan Belden kept a hat store here

for many years. Mr. Tate's tenure of occupancy was brief, Joel Haff succeeding him in the same line of trade, and he in turn was succeeded by G. W. Meeker. In 1853 Nathaniel Chapman had a law office upstairs in this building. Historic memories cling around the walls of this building, whose sills were laid in the eighteenth century. Jedediah Huntington, appointed the first collector of the port by Washington, had his office in the upper floor of this building from 1789 until he went out of office, in 1815. During Huntington's incumbency the receipts of the office were far more lucrative than at any time since. The customs receipts for the following years will demonstrate the extent of business transacted in this little room: In 1801, \$78,478; 1802, \$94,656; 1803, \$63,222; 1804, \$112,922; 1805, \$156,644; 1806, \$214,940; 1810, \$22,343.

In the early part of the last century the postoffice of the city was located where John M. Mallon had a saloon. Before the exterior of this building was modernized a veranda ran along the south side of this building and around the rear end, which afforded a good view of the harbor. Here on pleasant afternoons Richard Law, Coleby Chew and many other prominent business men of the city were wont to sit and read their papers and watch for the incoming craft, bearing cargoes of oil and bone from the torrid southern seas and the frozen north.

In 1851 a Dr. Thompson, a botanic physician, had a drug store where Raub's gun store was located until the recent fire, and G. G. Hicox kept a barber shop where P. H. O'Brien carried on a like business.

The paint store of the New London Decorating Co. was the stand of Franklin Potter & Co., who had a similar store there in 1851. In the south room of the same building, where Linicus & Son had a cigar store, James Clark sold hats and outfittings 50 years ago. Subsequently Mr. Clark was in the building where James P. Shea & Bro. until recently kept a saloon. In 1835 this building was used as a wholesale mart for Jamaica rum,

Robert and Leonard Coit being the proprietors.

Half a century ago J. & G. W. Crandall, clothiers, sold ready-made clothing in the building owned by James P. Shea. Some years afterward the Crandalls bought the building now owned by William Astheimer, in which the stores of J. Linicus & Son and the New London Decorating Co. are to be located when reconstructed, and moved their stock into it.

Next came the Frink house, much modified since Adam Frink lived there 50 years ago. The outlines of the old mansion are still discernible from the rear as well as from the front. The stores occupied by Crandall, Phillips, Ockooneff, and J. B. Leahy, are situated in the projection which was made from the old mansion out to the street by the late George Burkli. This projection covers the site of the splendid lawn, which was the pride of the Frink families. Many of the older generation pleasantly recall this lawn, with three great trees, whose branches in the summer time cast a cooling shade over the whole area. It is pleasant for these old gentlemen to picture again the brothers Frink, with their business partner, Coleby Chew, sitting in the shadow of these trees on hot summer afternoons, conversing about their ships engaged in the whaling business in far distant oceans. These were men whom every one respected and were glad to meet, types of the fine old gentlemen, which are now nearly extinct. The site of the Frink residence is very ancient. Ebenezer Dennis kept a house of entertainment on this spot from 1710 to his death in 1726, when it passed into the hands of Mathew Stewart.

The Whaling bank has been established since 1833 in its present quarters. Its officers in 1853 were: Peter C. Turner, president, and Joseph C. Duoglass, cashier. The directors were: P. C. Turner, Joseph Lawrence, John Brandegge, W. A. Weaver, Abner Bassett, Gilbert Rogers, Belton A. Copp, Sidney Miner. William Albertson, Seth Smith, and for the state,

W. W. Miner. The capital stock was \$163,750.

Charles H. Smith, steamboat agent, resided over the bank in 1853. Mr. Smith was the son-in-law of Maj. John French, whom he succeeded as steamboat agent. Major French was a native of Derby, Conn., and a cabinetmaker, whose shop was located on the site of John O'Hea's house in Golden street. In 1837 George W. Rogers, the venerable boatbuilder of Bank street, purchased the shop of Major French and moved it to its present site in 1833, just below Bliss's barber shop, where N. Elbert Geer uses it for a carpenter shop. Major French was an officer under General Burbeck during the war of 1812 and surveyor of the port of New London in 1840. He erected the Whaling bank building in 1833 with a view of selling it to the federal government for a custom house, but the project failed.

The New London County Savings society, an institution now extinct, had quarters in the Whaling bank. Its officers in 1855 were as follows: Joshua Bolles, president, and Albert N. Ramsdell, vice president. Directors, Joshua Bolles, Joseph Lawrence, John Brandegee, Wanton A. Weaver, Acors Barns, Sidney Miner, Andrew C. Lippitt, Albert N. Ramsdell, Peter C. Turner, William W. Miner, Orrin F. Smith, Robert Coit, Jr., Peter D. Irish, John Dennis, Louis Bristol, Lyman Allen, William W. Billings, F. W. Holt, F. W. Lawrence, John Hudson, Francis B. Loomis, William H. Starr, Thomas Ramsdell, S. D. Lawrence, Augustus Brandegee, W. H. H. Comstock, N. D. Perry, M. K. Cady, and J. N. Harris. Secretary and treasurer, Joseph C. Douglass. Capital, \$125,000.

Where Brush's restaurant is located, in 1854 Elisha Douglass kept a saloon and lunch counter. Some years before that period Fanny Stout sold small beer and provided for table boarders here.

The building in which Twomey's saloon is now located was removed to its present site in 1854. It formerly stood on the corner of State and Washington

streets, where the First Baptist church now stands. When this building was removed to Bank street it was placed on the site of an old structure that was removed to the rear. It was occupied for many years as the office and waiting-room of the New London Steamboat Co. Afterward it became tenanted with undesirable persons, and was long known as "The Marble Arch." It was torn down a few years ago, much to the relief of the neighborhood.

The red brick building next south was occupied in 1853 by George T. Shepard & Son, who had both rooms on the lower floor, in which they conducted a grocery and liquor business. Samuel Barry had a sail loft in the rear, and the offices of Lawrence & Miner were also in the rear basement. This building is very old, having been erected beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Before the custom house was built the upper floors of this building were occupied by the government for the collection of customs duties.

GOLDEN TO TILLEY STREET, NORTH SIDE.

Where Charles Swanson keeps a saloon in the brick building on the southwest corner of Bank and Golden streets, Albert Harris kept a grocery store in 1850. In the same building, where F. Shandeor keeps a fruit stand, was located in 1853 the grocery store of the co-operative concern called Division No. 95, managed by Isham Thompson. The stock in this store was owned by a number of citizens, who established the store with a view to getting their groceries cheaper than other dealers were asking. It was under the management of a committee, which met in the store every Saturday evening for the purpose of looking over the stock and ordering from New York whatever they might be short of. The enterprise only lasted a few years and went out of business. Mrs. Holland kept a boarding house in the upper floors of this building in 1853. This substantial structure was erected by Giles Harris in 1844 and

covers the site of the old Daniel Deshon homestead.

The building next south, in which a barber shop, a cigar store and a saloon are now located, was occupied by two stores in 1852, the tenants being Maginnis & Morgan, dealers in flour and grain, in the north end, and C. C. Calvert, dealer in paints and oils, in the south end. At this time Josephus R. Merriam, a lawyer with an office in State street, lived with his family in the upper floors of the building. This was formerly the Fosdick mansion, having been built by Nicoll Fosdick, whose family lived in the street for many generations. They were very prominent in civil and ecclesiastical affairs of the town and were firm patriots in the two wars with Britain. At one time the Fosdicks owned all the land between Golden and Tilley streets, which they purchased for \$150. Like many other pioneer families who were the early builders of the community, they have become extinct. In the rear of this building in 1853 Nathaniel Ransom kept a livery stable, which was known for many years after as Jeffrey's stable.

Though transformed so that scarce a semblance of its former appearance remains, the building in which Keefe, Davis & Co. conduct a grocery store was in 1850 the residence of Jacob Gurley and his son-in-law, Charles Gurley. Later Dr. Francis lived here many years. Jacob Gurley came to this city from Mansfield, Conn., in 1794 and was the third preceptor of the old Nathan Hale schoolhouse, which is now situated in "Ye Antientist Buriall Ground." Mr. Gurley afterward studied law and for more than 50 years served with much distinction before the courts. He was one of the incorporators of the Savings bank in Main street and a graduate of Dartmouth college. He died in 1856, aged 94 years.

The building in which Klinck's meat market is established was occupied by the families of I. T. Comstock and E. Clark Smith in 1852. Both Mr. Comstock and Mr. Smith were then and for a generation afterward prominent merchants in the city. This was the Bulkeley home-

stead, and here, in 1849, died Leonard Bulkeley, the benefactor of the Bulkeley school. A year before his father, Charles Bulkeley, a revolutionary soldier and a captain in the merchant service, passed away in the same house at the age of 95. By the provisions of Leonard Bulkeley's will the money which he bequeathed to the school was to remain at interest until it reached the sum of \$50,000. The Bulkeleys, father and son, were first interested in the importation and sale of Jamaica rum and later in the vinegar business in the building now used as a saloon next south of Darrow & Comstock's store.

The Schwaner building covers the site of what was known as the Mercer house. There were living here, in 1853, Oliver Smith and E. H. Starr, bookbinders, and their families. Some years prior to 1850 Dr. Isaac Porter had his home and office here for a long time. In the early forties Peter Mercer, a dry goods merchant of State street, lived and died here.

Capt. Norman Miner was living in 1853 in a small house which stood where the feed store of Arnold Rudd is now located. This was for many years the residence of Elijah Ames, who at one time was deputy collector of the port. He died here in 1849, surviving his wife by one year. His son, John T. Ames, was at one time a member of the firm of Harris, Ames & Co.

The building which stands next south of the Rudd block, now occupied as a saloon, though a wooden structure and erected beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the street, is still in a good state of preservation. In 1850 Charles J. Winters lived upstairs with his family, and a man by the name of Gardner kept an oyster saloon on the ground floor. Mr. Winters is still living in Norwich and is the senior member of the wholesale beef house of Winters, Swift & Co. Back in the thirties a Miss Allyn, afterward the second wife of Maj. Williams, conducted a popular school for girls here. A few of her pupils are still living in this city, one of them being the daughter of a former congressman from this district. Louis Manierre sold fruits and vegetables here in 1853.

The little brick building which so recently was removed to make room for the present Fournier block, was built in the

forties by Charles Payn and was occupied as a grocery store on the ground floor in 1853 by F. C. & A. G. Payn, while upstairs at the same period a Mrs. Craig kept a boarding house. Henry Turner sold groceries on the ground floor for many years, leaving to go to California in 1849.

The building in which Siebler's store and Coe's bakery are located was in 1851 the residence of Thomas M. Lyon, senior member of the firm of Lyon & Robbins. The building then stood a little back from the street and has been much changed for the accommodation of stores. It was known to the older generation as the Perkins property, Dr. Nathaniel S. Perkins living here in the forties, prior to taking up his abode with his father, Judge Perkins, in the fine stone mansion below. The building was erected by Dr. Wolcott in 1798 and had many owners before it passed into the Perkins family.

Smiddy's saloon covers the site of Dr. Perkins' office. After the office was vacated by the doctor George Goos had a cobbler's shop there.

In a low, gambrel-roofed building which preceded the brick structure where W. M. Lucy keeps a grocery store at the corner of Bank and Pearl streets, a grocery and liquor store was conducted by Nathaniel Beebe in 1850. This was the old stand of Frank Holt, who for many years conducted a grocery and liquor store here. Mr. Holt left here in 1847 to start in a similar business in his new brick block, which was erected on the site of the Union Station. Failing in business many years afterward, and losing all of his property, Mr. Holt returned to the scene of his early labors in Bank street to commence the battle for life anew.

GOLDEN TO PEARL STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

The Exchange building, erected by the late Joseph Lawrence, covers the site of a large brick structure which was burned in January, 1848. In 1853 Nicholas G. Bishop kept a grocery and feed store in the two apartments on the lower floor. Upstairs, at this period, were located the Western Union Telegraph Co. and the Young Men's Library association.

The next building south was the business block of Anson Chase, who conduct-

ed a gunsmith's store here for many years and lived with his family over his stand.

Next adjoining the Chase building, where Hooper's saloon is located, was the office of Frink & Prentiss, whaling agents. This firm was agents for the Indian Chief and the Iris in 1853. Adam Frink had an insurance office in this block, and Charles Gay, artist, had a studio on the top floor at the same time. In the next building C. C. Comstock kept a grocery store, where now a saloon is conducted. This is next south of Darrow & Comstock's store.

The building which preceded the stone structure occupied by the Darrow & Comstock Co. was destroyed by fire in 1849 and its successor was not erected until the sixties.

Next south, where Capt. Daniel Crowley keeps a boarding house and saloon, there stood until a few years ago a low, ancient-looking structure, whose demolition was a benefit to the street. In this building Casper Korb, tobacconist, was located in 1853. In 1854 Jacob Linicus, senior, began a successful career as a tobacconist and manufacturer of cigars in this building.

The next house, in which the Normandie barber shop and a grocery store are now located, was occupied by the family of Arthur Welch in 1850, Mr. Welch being in California at this time. Mr. Welch long conducted a sailors' boarding house here, and prior to his reformation was the most dissipated man in the city. When the change came in him it was most remarkable, as he labored with untiring zeal and effectiveness for the reformation of others who were victims of the liquor habit. He was also an evangelist, in which field his magnetism and his sincerity led many men back to the church, from which they had long been estranged. His influence was much sought for by ministers, who wished him to conduct revival services. Men pointed him out to their sons as one who had reclaimed himself from the lowest standard of human degradation to ideal citizenship. Mr. Welch went to California in 1849 to labor among the gold miners.

This building is very old and was probably erected soon after the town was destroyed by the British. During the early part of the last century it was

known as the Shepard house, and later as the Whittemore property. The victims of the Atlantic were brought here in 1846, their bodies covering most of the floor room adjoining the street. Among the dead were the Walton family, which consisted of the father, mother and four children, and in whose memory a shaft was afterward raised, which now stands in the northeast corner of Cedar Grove cemetery. In this building the bodies were arranged for burial and the solemn procession started from its doors for the Second Congregational church, which was then located at the corner of Jay and Huntington streets, and thousands stood with uncovered heads as the procession moved by. Many people still living recall the crowds which congregated in the vicinity of this house the night before the funeral, each trying to get a view of the pallid faces of the dead as they lay distributed about the rooms.

The brick house next south was in 1850 the residence of Capt. John Deshon, a descendant of a family long prominent with the early development and history of the town.

The Steyer residence, which comes next, was the home of Capt. Franklin Smith in 1850. Mr. Smith was the junior member of the firm of Perkins & Smith, whaling agents. This firm was among the most prominent in the whaling business for some years.

The custom house was erected by the federal government in 1834 and most of the granite material used in its construction came from Millstone quarries, while a little was brought from Flat Rock quarries, which lie a few miles west of the city, in Waterford. The building was designed by Robert Mills, an architect in the employ of the government. The original cost of the building was \$30,000, though considerable money has been laid out for alterations since. The front door is made out of plank taken from the historic frigate *Constitution*. For some years subsequent to its erection the lower room facing the wharf was not closed in, and was the rendezvous by night of "the forty thieves," who terrorized the community at intervals. Nicoll Fosdick was the collector of customs in 1850, and the amount of tonnage registered that year was 37,662.77, and the receipts \$8,815. The steps south of

the building were built by the government and not by the Baptists, as many aver, although the latter used them very much in leading candidates down to the water for immersion.

The old wooden building next, so long the stand of the Troy laundry, was occupied by Mrs. Sarah Darrow in 1850. Mrs. Darrow was mother to Peter Darrow, who had charge of the construction of the earthworks at Fort Trumbull in the latter forties. The building was long known as the Darrow house.

Where the family of the late Charles F. Stoll reside, Courtland Starr and family lived 50 years ago. Mr. Starr had a soap and candle works in the yard in the building which at present is the office of F. M. Ladd, granite manufacturer. Mr. Starr afterward lived in Coit street and had his soap and candle business in Starr street. With Mr. Starr and family was living, in 1850, Miss Mary Way, the last of a long line to dwell there. This building was one of three in the street which escaped the burning brands of the British soldiers in 1781.

PEARL TO TILLEY STREET, NORTH
SIDE.

The building in which William Sayle's drug store and Comstock's news office are now located was in 1850 occupied by the late Jonathan Starr and his mother. Mr. Starr was a member of the firm of Chester & Starr, lumber dealers, whose yard and office were directly opposite the Starr residence. The Starr family occupied the building and the structures which preceded it since 1702. In 1850 the garden of the family ran along the street, where the Tate block now stands. When the first Starr built his house on this spot the waters from the cove lapped the basement at high tide.

The building next south, in which John Denison has a paint store, was occupied by a Mrs. Landpheer and family in 1850. Mrs. Landpheer was the widow of Capt. James Landpheer, who died in the house mentioned in 1831. Captain Landpheer commanded the packet Franklin, plying between this city and New York, docking in those days in Burling Slip. The Franklin carried freight and passengers, and people had such confidence in the skill and judgment of Captain Landpheer that they were loth to go to New York with

anyone else. Captain Landpheer was building the sloop James Landpheer when he died. After his death the vessel was finished and for years carried freight and passengers to New York. She afterward went to Providence, where her captain and owner, James Keeney, ran her between that port and New York.

Captain Landpheer was of the most lovable disposition, being very popular in his day, and the few now living who remember him, looking back through the 70 years that have intervened since his death, recall his cheerful personality and the popular grief manifested when the splendid sailor closed his career at the age of 44. As his bier was borne through the streets to the cemetery a reverent host followed. Mrs. Landpheer survived her husband for 30 years, dying in 1861. When the ropewalk in Starr street was burned this building took fire, but the flames were put out by the neighbors.

The building in which Johnson's and Daboll & Sistare's stores are located was long known as the Penniman house. Daniel Penniman died here in the thirties, and his widow died in Coit street in 1849. William W. Galleher, who was connected with the old nail works, was living here in 1853.

Capt. Abner Bassett built and completed the fine residence, now the home of C. H. Klinck, in 1850, and occupied it until his death, in 1870. Prior to the erection of this house Captain Bassett lived in the stone building opposite, now known as the Trumbull house. He had one vessel in the whaling trade and conducted three sets of marine railways where The Day building now stands. The inscription on Captain Bassett's monument in Cedar Grove cemetery describes him as being a merchant in Savannah, Ga., from 1816 to 1832, and a whaling merchant in New London from 1832 to 1852, when he retired from active business. One of his daughters married Gustavus W. Smith, a general on the Confederate side during the war of the rebellion.

The fruit stand of Nick Ferro was the grocery store of James Fitch in 1850. Mr. Fitch was in business here for nearly 50 years. He supplied many of the whaling vessels with ship stores.

Where Rosenthal's tailor shop is was, in the latter forties, the meat market of

Joseph Tinker, who built the stone and brick house just below Perkins Green.

The grocery store at the corner of Bank and Tilley streets, occupied by Thomas Kehr, was leased by William B. Tate in 1851, who conducted a similar business there for many years afterward. Charles Armstrong, stonecutter, and father of B. A. Armstrong of the Brainerd & Armstrong Co., lived upstairs.

PEARL TO TILLEY STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

The plumbing shop of The Mallory Co. was the office of Chester & Starr in 1850. This firm had a large lumber yard in the rear and sold caskets for burial purposes. Later Mr. Chester went to Kansas City, embarking in a similar business there. Jonathan Starr conducted a grocery store here at one time.

In an old building which abutted the Bassett, or Trumbull house, as it is now called, there was living in 1853 the family of Michael Curley. This building stood on the north side of the Trumbull house, where a barber shop is now located.

The Trumbull house, so long known as the Bassett house, was a boarding house kept by Capt. Braddock Kinney in 1853. Many persons well known in business circles afterward lodged here. Among them were: Horace Bliss, Thomas H. Deering, Peleg Williams, Lewis Betts, Henry Plimpton, A. D. Smith, John Ryon and Edward H. Rowe. This building was erected in 1836 by Charles Bolles.

The Day building covers the site of Bassett's marine railways, three of them at one time being located here. A small building, which now stands in the rear of The Day building, stood on this site and was used as a paint store by Charles Hewitt in 1853. Mr. Bassett used it in connection with his business for many years, and kept ship chandlery in it. The victims of the tug disaster in the harbor many years ago were brought here, and a fine description of this old building and the incident may be found in F. Hopkinson Smith's novel, entitled Caleb West.

Blind Billy Harris, the preacher, lived with his aunt, Betsey Harris, in the building recently vacated by Goetz Bachert. William Clancy kept a grocery store in the basement in 1853. This was

long the residence of the Harris family. Jonathan Harris, familiarly known to the older generation as "Jot" Harris, died here in the latter forties. This building is the red wooden structure next south of The Day building.

Next in order is the Brown place, the residence of the widow and family of Benjamin Brown, in 1850. In that year Benjamin Brown's Sons were reported as having four vessels in the whaling trade and one brig in the merchant service. Their wharves were located a little farther down the waterfront than the coal buildings of the F. H. & A. H. Chappell Co. No male descendant of this commercial family are now living in this city.

The stone used in the building of the Brown house was blasted from Tongue's Rocks, a granite cliff which rose far above the surface a little to the east of the Chappell Co.'s wharves. Tongue's Rocks served as an anchorage for privateers during the war of the Revolution. The name Tongue's Cliffs was early applied to the bank, on which The Day building and Bassett house are located, the name Tongue being derived from George Tongue, who owned much land in that vicinity. In 1850 the Niagara Engine Co. had quarters in a small brick building which adjoined the present building on the south. This fire company is called in the directory of 1853, Engine Number One. Water now intervened until Perkins Green was passed.

WEST OF TILLEY STREET, NORTH SIDE.

Isaac Thompson, grandfather of the present town clerk, lived at the southwest corner of Bank and Tilley streets in 1850, in the house where Edward Keefe now resides. Dr. Thompson was born in Stratford, Conn., but came to New London about 1790 and for many years conducted a drug store where J. Fisher has now a clothing store in State street. For a long time Dr. Thompson's store was the only place between New York and Providence where drugs could be bought at wholesale. Dr. Thompson was one of the incorporators of the Savings Bank of New London and a prominent and popular man in his day. His son, John M. Thompson, father of the present town clerk, conducted a drug

store for many years where Salomon & Baruch are now located in State street. When Dr. Thompson built his house at the corner of Tilley and Bank streets the wise ones shook their heads and thought the doctor too extravagant. Dr. Thompson purchased this property of the Tilley estate. James Tilley, after whom the street took its name, lived on the site of this building when he opened the street in 1804. Tilley called the street Union street, but when accepted by the city it was changed to Tilley, in honor of its founder.

Next came the Perkins mansion, where Dr. Nathaniel S. Perkins and his family were living in 1850. Dr. Perkins, who was a physician of note, a beloved citizen whom all were pleased to meet, came into the inheritance of this property by succeeding his father, Judge Perkins. He was a graduate of Yale college, and for many years practised medicine farther up the street, where are located the stores of Siebler, tobacconist, and Coe, baker.

This house was erected in 1750 by Nathaniel Shaw, an ancestor of Dr. Perkins on the maternal side, and the granite used in its construction was blasted from a ledge taken from its site. The original structure contained but the main body of the house, the ell and portico being added by Dr. Perkins.

The Shaw and Perkins families are indissolubly connected with the history of the town. They were first among its early builders, and were most prominent in its civil, business and ecclesiastical affairs. They filled every walk of life; they led in the battlefield and officered in the navy on the high seas. During the revolution and in the war of 1812 they made every sacrifice, losing thousands of dollars in their merchant marine. Their patriotism never faltered in the most crucial test. Their men and women were of the highest types of exalted manhood and womanhood that the city could boast of. The old mansion opened wide its doors for the Father of his country, and in the long years which intervened made welcome Count Lafayette when he called in 1824 and reverently knelt at the bed on which the immortal Washington slept.

The present N. Shaw Perkins, like his father, is a graduate of Yale, and was early associated with the late Franklin

Smith in the whaling business under the firm name of Perkins & Smith. The whaling list of 1853 credits them with having 11 vessels engaged in the trade. East of Perkins Green, directly in the street path, were the gardens of the Shaw and Perkins families before the highway was laid out. Before the highway led over Long Bridge the route to Waterford was as follows: Down Bank street to where the roadway led around the west side of Perkins Green to Brewer, to Coit, from Coit to Truman, thence to Ocean avenue, then called Town Hill, to where Willett's avenue intersects, then westward through Jordan Lane, thence to the New Haven turnpike.

Next to the Perkins house, and situated on a rocky bluff, is an old house which was the residence of Capt. Christopher Pendleton 50 years ago. Captain Pendleton was master of several whale-ships during his lifetime. Originally this was called the Christophers property. Peter Christophers, the last of his line in this city, died here during the first quarters of the last century. Mr. Christophers was a tanner and his factory was located on the site now occupied by the silk mill at the corner of Coit and Reed streets. Later "Vinegar" Jones, an eccentric character, who made and shipped large quantities of vinegar, lived in this house, which was one of three in the street to escape destruction from the British soldiery in 1781.

The building next south of the Green was the residence of Joseph Tinker in 1850. In 1855 Thomas Lewis, Jr., was keeping a store in the basement of this building, where Bliss & Hyde are now located, and Christopher Fox, truckman, and his family, had quarters in the upper part of the house. For many years after the erection of this substantial structure many of the old residents would shake their heads when alluding to "Tinker's Folly," as the enterprise was characterized. Mr. Tinker was for many years associated in the meat business with the late Eldredge Beckwith in Main street, beside having various other interests in the city. He was killed almost in the rear of his mansion by being thrown from his wagon to the curbing in a runaway.

Next to the Tinker property, where carpenter N. Elbert Geer has his shop, the

venerable George W. Rogers of 10 Coit street made boats for 57 years. This building stood on the site of the residence of John O'Hea, Golden street, until Benjamin Brown moved it to its present location in 1833. Mr. Brown purchased the building of Major French, who used it when it stood in Golden street as a cabinet shop. When Mr. Rogers moved this shop, 64 years ago, to its present site the waters of the cove made up to its southwest side and when Mr. G. W. Rogers bought the shop four years later he had to bring his boats but a few steps to launch them. From this point Long Bridge intervened for several hundred feet, with water east and west of it, and no houses were present.

THE OLD LONG BRIDGE.

Long Bridge consisted of an elevated roadway of gravel, sand and clay, two rods wide, a wall of stone and mortar serving as a dyke to protect it from the water which surged about it on both sides. This wall was less than four feet high. A large culvert to allow the inflow and outflow of the tides was made about midway of the bridge and was large enough to allow a good-sized rowboat to pass from one cove to the other. The saw-filing shop of Edwin Lanphere now covers the site of the eastern outlet.

The bridge was built in 1815 by John Canaday, who resided for some years in the house so long occupied by Dr. Blood in Tilley street. Mr. Fournier bought the building some years ago and it has since undergone much exterior change.

The old bridge across the cove was situated to the rear of George Thomas' store, in Blinman street, and was called Coit's bridge. It was destroyed during a great storm a short time before the Long Bridge was made. Long Bridge was necessitated by the laying out of Lyme turnpike, in order that the roadway might be straightened and the old, intricate passage to State street, which began at the junction of Bank and Truman streets and wound along Truman to Coit streets, thence to Brewer street and joining Bank street at Perkins Green, might be done away with.

On the southwest side of Long Bridge, in the building occupied by A. L. Clark

as a confectionery store, the firm of Smith & Field, carriage makers, was located in 1853. A little later they built and occupied the building which abuts the Dart block, which they used as a trimming shop. The building in which Clark's candy store is located was used by the firm of Perkins & Smith as a cooperage at one time.

The building on the southwest corner of Reed and Bank streets, which has lately been remodeled to serve as a tenement and a store, was occupied by Lewis Daniels and Thomas Ames, blacksmiths, in 1850. Ames and Daniels were partners in business, their shop at the time being in the rear of the building now occupied by Lyons & McArthur's saloon, across the street. This building, which was known as the Chapel house, it having been built by Jonathan Chapel soon after the laying out of the Lyme turnpike, as that section of Bank street was then called. The house was then situated within a few feet of the cove and from his doorway Chapel could gaze with unobstructed view at the open harbor before him. Mr. Chapel sold rum and groceries in the building now occupied by Edward Keefe. He raised a large family of sons and daughters. Many of his sons were masters of whaling vessels sailing out of their native port.

The building in which Edward Keefe keeps a grocery store was vacant in October, 1849. The late I. T. Comstock advertised it in *The Star* that year as having lately been occupied by Alonzo Sharpe, and one of the finest locations for the retail trade in the city. The late I. T. Comstock was in business there in 1846 and was succeeded by Beebe & Sharpe.

The first Roman Catholic services held in the city were conducted upstairs in this building by Father Fitton, one of the pioneer priests of New England. All the Catholic marriages prior to 1840 were solemnized here. The building is quite ancient, the oldest inhabitant being unable to tell of its erection, even by tradition. For the last 80 years it has been used for the sale of liquors and groceries. It certainly antedates the street.

TILLEY TO HOWARD STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

Across the street from Bliss & Hyde's

barber shop, in the building now occupied as a variety store, John Douglass sold liquors and groceries in 1850 and lived with his family in the upper part. In the rear of Douglass' store and situated down near the wharf was the boat shop and residence of Hezekiah Smith.

Next, with the exact location in doubt, but perhaps where Moran's carriage shop stands, there stood a few years before 1850 an old wooden building, in which I. U. Spencer sold candy and refreshments. He was known to all the city as "McRabbin."

Where Stanton's blacksmith shop now stands was located the carriage shop of John Keables in 1850. This shop was situated over the water, supported by piles. No houses intervened until the Norris house, corner Bank and Howard streets, was reached. In the rear of Lyons & McArthur's saloon and situated down by the cove was the blacksmith shop of Ames & Daniels. For many years they were the principal horse-shoers in the city, but 50 years ago few men owned horses and fewer hired them. Mr. Daniels still lives in the street, aged 87. His partner, Thomas Ames, is also living in East Lyme, in his eighty-third year.

BELOW HOWARD STREET, NORTH SIDE.

The building on the southwest corner of Bank and Blinman streets, in which Downey's pharmacy is located, covers the site of an old house which 50 years ago stood on a high, sandy bluff many feet above the street level. This bluff was reduced by Thomas Payne, who bought the property and made the change. Mr. Payne sold groceries here for some time and finally went out of the business.

In 1851 Capt. Silas Keeney built the house in which Walter Fitzmaurice now resides.

The next house, which stood a little northeast of the large flat-roofed house known as the Treadway block 50 years ago, was removed long since, but a part of the foundation is still observable from the sidewalk, on which it borders. This house was known as The Block and was occupied by many Irish families 50 years ago. Where the Treadway block now stands, Dart & Lee, grocers, were located in an old gambrel-roofed building,

which was some years after torn down to admit the present substantial flat to take its place.

The building on the corner so long occupied by S. C. Steward as a meat market was the drygoods store of William Ransom, who, in 1852, sold out and went to California. With Mr. Ransom, located in one of the rooms, were Walter and Moses Brown, tailors, a stand which they occupied for many years after.

The section from this corner to Howard street, when it was laid out to accommodate the Lyme turnpike in 1815, was named by the city Shaw's avenue, but probably owing to the unsettled condition of the thoroughfare it had no popular significance, and it was simply known as Lyme turnpike.

Where the watering trough is now located, at the foot of Town Hill, there stood a platform scales in the fifties. These scales took the place of a set of grappling scales, which now only people of four score and over can remember. This primitive arrangement for weighing consisted of two long upright poles, whose butts were buried deep in the ground, and whose bases were well stayed with strong timber guys. These poles were set a distance apart, which allowed a cart loaded with hay to pass between them. The tops of the poles were braced together by a heavy piece of timber placed in a horizontal position to the poles. A rigging of rope which passed through some strong blocks ran up one of the poles, and along the surmounting timber until it hung midway. When a cartload of hay was to be weighed it was driven between the two poles, the fall was lowered, a massive steelyard was attached to the great hook on the fall, and from an eyebolt on the lower part of the steelyards suspended a strong iron chain, which was long enough to pass on both sides of the load to the wheels of the cart. Straps were locked around the spokes of the two wheels and the hooks of the suspended chain were passed through the straps. The pole of the cart was then drawn up by a provided rope and, all being in readiness, two men commenced to turn a crank similar to those used on small derricks until the load was free from the ground. A man on the load having in charge the great weight would then hook the same on the

bar, moving it from notch to notch until the balance came. Then the load was lowered, the tackling removed, the oxen again yoked to the cart, and when the load was disposed of the cart was driven back and the same process was again gone over to get the tare. Only two-wheeled carts were in use those days. Before these grappling scales were located here they stood for many years in the yard of the F. H. & A. H. Chappell Co.

OLD TRUMAN'S BROOK.

Truman's brook, whose diminution has been much marked by the older residents since 1850, was a considerable stream in 1850, and then, as now, it overflowed its banks at times and covered much of the vicinity. It curved out between the buildings of Desant and Sizer and, there being no sidewalk to obstruct access to the stream where country people were wont to water their horses. When there was a great drought and water was required in various parts of the city people would come to Truman's brook and fill barrels and tubs from the stream that never failed. Sometimes when the brook overflowed and the children could not pass from their homes to the school, they were taken across on a scow.

Where Caracausa keeps a fruit store Samuel Douglass, who kept a grocery store nearly opposite, lived in 1853. Next west lived Timothy Sizer, where his grandson, Thomas P. Potter, now resides. In a little addition, which can still be seen on the west side of the house, Mr. Sizer sold beer, and Sizer's beer was famous in the town 50 years ago. In an old house which stood on the site of the building in which Nicholas Robinson has a barber shop, Antone Desant, a native of the Cape de Verde Islands, sold rum and cookies. No other house intervened until the building in which W. A. Murray is located was reached. In this building, about 1851, lived Betsey Coit, a maiden lady, who owned considerable land, which was located in the space lying between Ocean and Lee avenues.

From the Betsey Coit place to the crest

of the hill no house then bordered on the highway. Where Spring and Summer streets are now laid out Joseph Tinker had tobacco fields 50 years ago, and a large shed for curing his tobacco stood in the vicinity of Wall street. Many years afterward circuses coming to town exhibited on these fields. On the top of the hill, a little west of the residence of William Booth, stood a little house, in which Cara Dickinson lived a half century ago. Clara was a negress, of a very belligerent nature, who worked about the neighborhood. No other house was then visible until the Waterford line was reached.

The residence of Martin Dunbar, which is located near the Waterford boundary, was moved there in 1854. It formerly stood on the site of the First Baptist church in this city, where before the building of City Hall it served as the mayor's office.

BELOW HOWARD STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

Thomas Cleary lived in the house in which Ganey's market, corner of Howard street, is located, in 1853. This house was long known as the Norris property, and was erected beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant. About the year 1844 James H. Chappell sold liquor and groceries in this building. During this period a temperance movement of considerable strength was then agitating the minds of many people in this city. The movement was called the Washingtonian movement. Societies organizing in the city and parades in behalf of temperance were of frequent occurrence in the streets. They often paused before drinking places and called upon the proprietors in the name of the Most High to quit the business and stand on the side of the Lord. They called often on Mr. Chappell and tried to pray him out of the rum traffic. He finally agreed to go out of the business provided he was reimbursed for his stock in hand. The Washingtonians raised the money, paid Chappell for his rum, which they carted

up to the Parade to be burned. When the torch was applied to the liquid it would not burn and alcohol had to be mixed with it before it was consumed. Many persons, including some of the crusaders, believed that Chappell was well paid for his diluted rum. This incident can be verified by many persons now living.

A pleasant meadow intervened until Division street was reached. On this meadow in the forties the militia were wont to meet and have their exercises. The venerable Lewis Daniels, now living in Bank street, was an officer in one of these military companies.

After Division street is passed the second house from the corner, which is down in the directory as being 578 Bank street, was erected in 1851 by Henry Rogers, who is credited by the directory of 1853 as being a fish dealer. From this point there were in 1853 no other houses until Shaw street was reached. A fine open meadow then greeted the eye, on which military exercises were held and circuses were exhibited. Here Dan Rice triumphed many times and the Stickneys made the great crowds marvel at their daring bareback feats.

A small building stood just east of the saloon now occupied by Beatrice. In 1853 George Brown occupied it and made and repaired boots and shoes. Subsequently Mr. Brown moved across the street, where he was located for many years.

In the building now occupied by F. Beatrice as a saloon, corner of Bank and Shaw streets, Samuel Douglass sold rum and groceries in 1853. Mrs. R. Root and Clara Dart made and sold bedquilts in the rooms overhead. Shaw street was then called Harbor's Mouth Road, and was the popular way of travel to the Pequot section, the route through Howard street not being available until some years later.

On the site of the O'Neill building, on the southwest corner of Bank and Shaw streets, stood until a few years ago an old-fashioned wooden building, in which in the early second half of the last century

Charles Coit sold notions. Many years afterward John B. Coit opened a general store there and was successful for some years.

Next came the little schoolhouse, which is now occupied as a mechanic's shop. Asel Burrows lived in this building for many years after its doors were closed as a school. Mr. Burrows had a turning mill across the way from his house in which he manufactured handles, posts and clothes poles.

This small building, which has had so much local fame, was, before the opening of the Truman street school, the chief seat of learning in the neighborhood. Charles Treadway was the last instructor which the school had and he was the first of many teachers to make refractory pupils obey the rules. Big boys went to school in those days, and a strong arm as well as a strong head was the necessary requisite of an instructor. That Charles Treadway possessed both can be verified to this day by more than one of his pupils.

Prior to Treadway's time the big boys had managed to whip the several teachers who came in quick succession, each confident of imparting knowledge and exercising authority, and all going down to defeat. The first morning that Treadway appeared and opened the exercises of the day he signalized the proceedings by summarily thrashing a big boy who was eager to test the new master. When he had brought the obstreperous pupil under subjection he gave warning to the rest of the boys that he "would keep the hearse a rollin' and the bells a tollin'" if his authority was not respected. He was successful and the district kept him for many terms. When the new schoolhouse in Truman street was built Mr. Treadway was chosen its first preceptor.

The brick house at the east corner of Ocean avenue and Bank street, in which James Keefe now lives, was erected by James Manning, a stonecutter and brick mason, who worked out by the day and built his house by working on it evenings. Manning was an Irish emigrant,

and was one of the mechanics employed on Fort Trumbull. He afterward went west and prospered.

Next came the home of Johnny O'Hare, which stands in the rear of the building at the southwest corner of Ocean avenue and Bank street. It was originally called the Thorpe house, but Johnny O'Hare bought it and lived for many years in contentment with his wife, whom the neighbors affectionately termed Jennie Rabbit. This worthy lady recently died at Hartford. All the city folk and the Waterford people as well, knew Johnny O'Hare, whose cheerful nature made him many friends.

On the crest of the hill resided William Carroll, whose home is now the residence of his grandson. Mr. Carroll raised a large family of sons and daughters, many of the former being well known business men. In the house next to the Carroll place lived Alanson Beckwith, and adjoining him was Moses Crocker and lastly Thomas Beebe. All these men lived as neighbors on the hill 50 years ago.

No other house was to be found on the street until the Waterford line was reached.

The authorities used in connection with this article are: Miss Caulkins' History of New London, P. Turner's City Directory of 1853, The Star and The Chronicle, newspapers; Daboll's Almanac, as well as from the living contemporaries, who resided in the street during the period it covers. The writer feels deeply grateful to the many persons who have favored him with information.

R. B. W.

