



Eagle Hall was the first meetinghouse built in Milford. It was started in 1784 and completed in 1796. It was the goal of the town to establish a free form of government and to ingrain into the early life of the town, the Hebrew and Roman principles of justice and law. The meetinghouse was known as the Church of Amherst until Milford was incorporated in 1794. It then became the First Congregational Church of Milford. Reverend Moore served as the town pastor from 1802 to 1836. By 1832, the feeling was increasing that the legal relationship of town and church ought to come to an end. On August 25, 1832, Moore and his supporters became a separate religious society and took the name of the First Congregational Society of Milford. Other religious denominations continued to share the meetinghouse.

On January 4 and 5, 1843, Eagle Hall hosted an anti slavery convention that was attended by famous abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, Nathan P. Rogers, C.L. Remond, Abby Kelley, Stephen S. Foster, George Latimer and Frederick Douglass.