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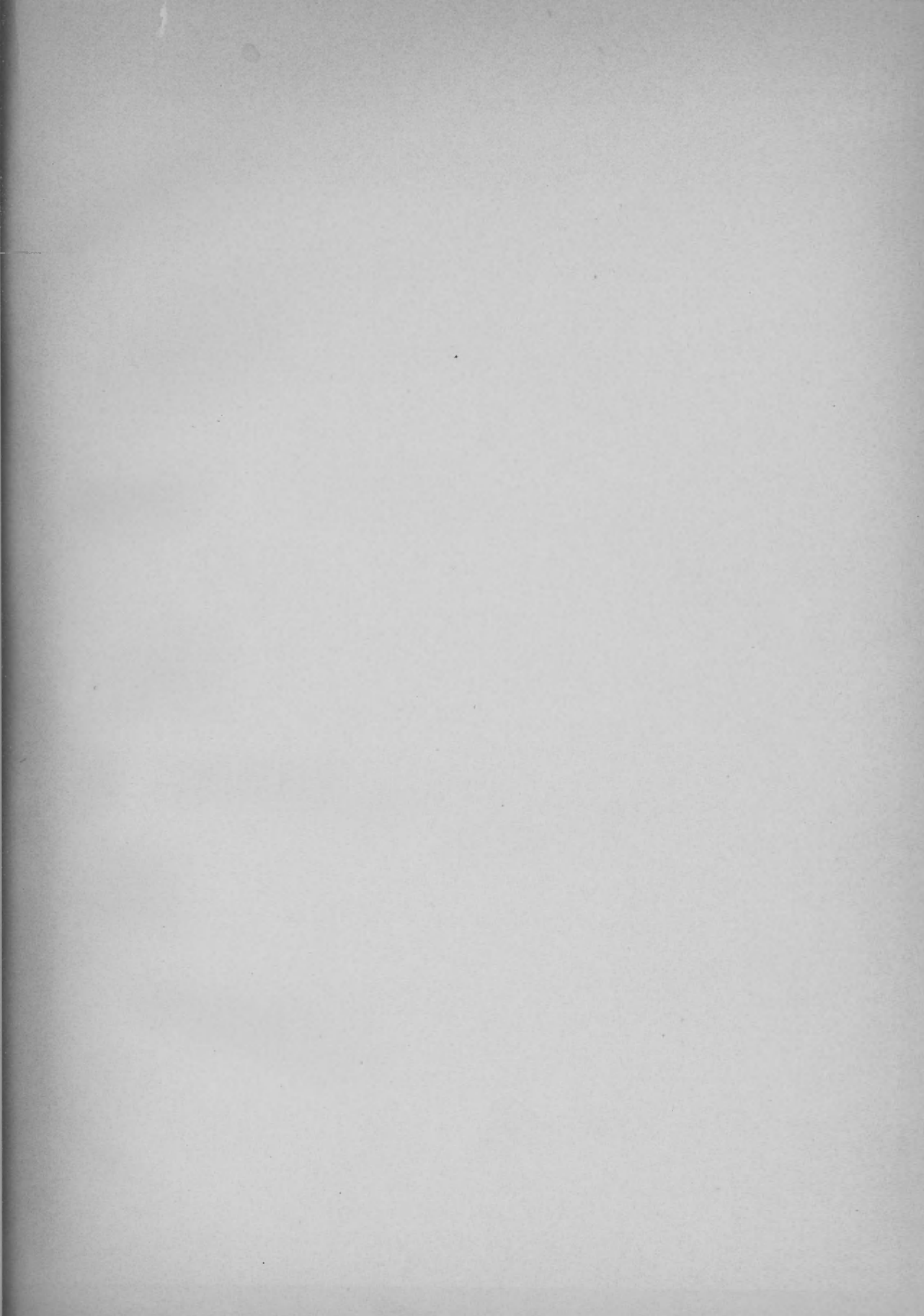
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WEST VIEWS FROM "RAYNHAM,"

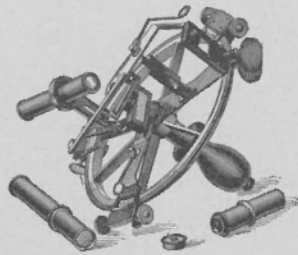
New Haven, Conn.

A PICTORIAL HISTORY

OF

“RAYNHAM”

AND ITS VICINITY



(The Townshend Double Reflecting and Repeating Circle)

DEC 11 1918

BY

CHARLES HERVEY TOWNSHEND

OF

“RAYNHAM,” NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

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TO MY BROTHER
JAMES MULFORD TOWNSEND
THIS WORK IS
WITH THE GREATEST PLEASURE
DEDICATED BY HIS AFFECTIONATE BROTHER
CHARLES HERVEY TOWNSEND.

"Raynham," May 15th, 1900.

Copyright 1900
BY
CHARLES HERVEY TOWNSEND.
New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

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CHAS. HERVEY TOWNSHEND.

PREFACE.

This Pictorial History of "Raynham" and its vicinity has been put in print to preserve tradition and many interesting incidents which have occurred in this section of the town of New Haven since the landing of the first settlers in the autumn of 1637, with the hope that it may stimulate others to prepare a more perfect volume of this or other sections of the Old Colony of New Haven.

This collection of local historical and biographical matter with the accompanying illustrations is not only the result of much research but of personal talks with men and women who were gray-haired when the author was a boy, and who were eye-witnesses of many of the scenes he has here attempted to describe. Some of the subjects treated of here have never before appeared in type, and being matters of reminiscence would never be known to the public unless they were put in printed form—this the author has attempted to do. Interested as he has always been in this part of the present city of New Haven, which has been much changed of late, and which has lost many of its ancient landmarks, he has attempted to preserve some of them before they are entirely destroyed.

To the older men in the community he has no doubt that the book will appeal as part of their own experience, and to the younger as interesting matter relating to their City, its Forts, Light Houses, Battle Grounds, Parks, Breakwaters and spacious Harbor; the latter, the delight of the author's boyhood days, where his first lessons in marine affairs were learned and its problems solved; and now its improvement and enlargement looking to the future is the author's fond ambition. The reduced reproduction of the United States Coast and Geodetic Surveys, Chart of New Haven Harbor (which was made up in part by the author's effort, as correspondence abundantly proves), is here published as an introduction to the scenes portrayed.

As a book of this kind will naturally have errors and omissions, it is suggested to those who are in possession of more authentic facts that they be noted in the blank pages bound into the end for the purpose, and so history may be made more perfect.

C. H. T.

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NORTH-EAST VIEW OF "RAYNHAM,"

New Haven, Conn.

RAYNHAM.

Raynham," the property of the Townsend or Townshend family, is located on the East shore of New Haven Harbor and S. E. from the old town plot three (3) miles. It is a part of the ancient reservation of the Quinnipiack Indians, set off to this tribe with treaty rights by the Gov. Eaton settlers, who bought the original town of New Haven of them and when East Haven was made a town in 1786, this section was brought within its limits. When this part of the town of East Haven was annexed to New Haven it returned gracefully to "mother town," the proprietors of this section, with pleasure, giving loyal support to all measures that are just regarding the government.

"Raynham" is named for the chief seat of the Marquis Townshend in the County Norfolk, England, and has interest for the now proprietors whose ancestors, the Morrises and Tuttlés, bought these estates from the Quinnipiack Indians. This reservation seems to have been kept intact as originally laid out until the year 1679, when at a town meeting held December 29th of that year, several propositions to buy the Indian lands were made by the inhabitants of the East side and were considered. One of the propositions was that they of the village (East Haven) may have liberty to purchase some land of the Indians near Mr. Gregson's farm (Solitary Cove) if the Indians are willing to sell it. Other propositions of a like nature were referred to a commission and the town having heard the report of the commission in answer recommended caution, saying, "As to the purchase of land from the Indians near Mr. Gregson's farm, New Haven being bound in covenant to supply the Indians with planting lands when they need it, it is questionable how far liberty to purchase land of them may consist with that engagement unless with due caution is to be considered."

The Quinnipiack Indians at this date (1680) seem to have numbered at least one hundred men and it was judged not expedient to sell their rights to the reservation, as there was still left unoccupied town and sequestered land sufficient for the settlers wants. About 1716 the last town lands were sold and on this date there seems to have been a great diminution of this Indian tribe occasioned by the Indian wars and the English conquest of the West Indies, where many of the Quinnipiacks went as soldiers and sailors and died with disease or in battle, the Quinnipiacks having contributed in each of these contests a part of the quota of Connecticut, and this loss of men to the tribe may have set on foot again the scheme to buy from them a portion of their lands adjoining the ferries and meadows on the West and the farms on the East, and in order to make all purchases of Indian lands valid to date, at a General Assembly holden at Hartford on Thursday May 9th 1717 an act was passed concerning purchase of native rights of land.

"This assembly observing many difficulties and perplexities arising in the government by reason of many purchases of land made of Indian tribes without the proceedings, allowance or subsequent approbation of this assembly. * * * * It is hereby declared by this assembly and the authority therefor that all lands in this government are holden of the King of Great Britain as the Lord of the fee and that no title to any land in this Colony can succeed of any purchase made of Indians on pretence of their being native proprietors thereof within the allowance or approbation of this assembly as aforesaid shall be given in evidence of any man's title not pleadable in any Court * * *"

This assembly appointed a commission to examine into and report to the next assembly all land claims together with the opinion thereon to the end that the said assembly may settle the whole affair and proceed to the settlement of all the undisposed lands of the Colony in such manner as shall then be determined that all future trouble about the settlement may be avoided. The act of this assembly seems to have settled all purchase of Indian lands to this date, 1717.

As the Quinnipiacks had been tribute payers they were not considered, by the Eaton settlers, to be the sole owners of the soil, for the title to this section of North America was claimed by England by right of the Cabot discovery and later through its occupation in accordance with the public law of that time as known in Western Europe, and it was under this title confirmed by the Earl of Warwick's charter and the subsequent purchase of the native's "pretended rights" to the Quinnipiack region that the squatter colony of New Haven held title until the younger Winthrop obtained the scooping charter for Connecticut in 1664. "As of his Manor of East Greenwich in County Kent in free and common socage and not in capite, nor by knight service."

It was therefore the undoubted right of the Town of New Haven to grant permission to a Proprietors' Committee, appointed by Townsmen to sell (as the Indians gradually passed away) their right to the land we now occupy.

About 1720 the Townsmen whose farms adjoined the Indian Reservation began to encroach thereon and in order to protect the Indians in their rights a Proprietors' Committee was appointed to execute a quit claim of the said proprietors' rights unto the Indian land to those purchasers of East Haven, having due regard that necessary planting lands, 30 acres, be reserved for the Indians.

In 1673 the South End residents and George Pardee, who owned the Ferry farm and had bought part of the Gregson farm in order to get a more direct road than the old country road which led around through East Haven village, bought of the Indian Sagamore George, for 12 shillings a road, one rod wide from the country road (Four Corners) to Solitary Cove, but the agreement was not completed until June 10th, 1692, when a record of it was made in Vol. I, p. 533, New Haven Records, signed

Wit. UMBESSEE (Seal)
HASOMANG (Seal)

Wit. for Town GEORGE (Indian)
JOHN COOPER (Seal)
JOHN POTTER (Seal)

The road was finally increased to two rods wide and when that avenue was improved it was made four rods wide and named Townsend Avenue.

Among the purchasers of the Indian lands were John Morris and Joseph Tuttle, who were the largest land holders in the town and sold their holdings to small and large purchasers, as we are told, at reasonable prices for the times.

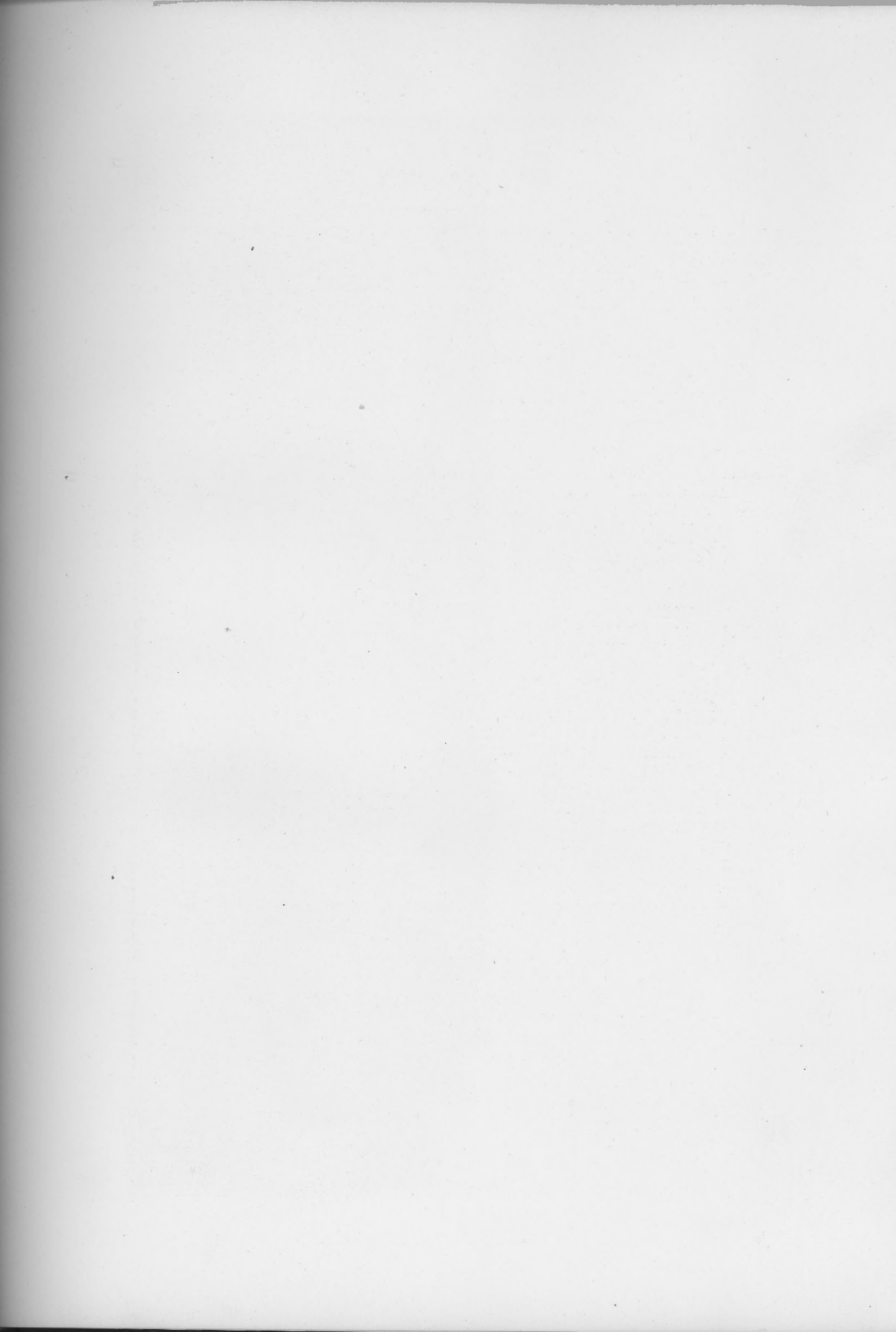
Joseph Tuttle's purchase was that part of the old and new Indian field bordering on the Ferries and the Black Rock, Tuttle Hill, Beacon Hill and Prospect Hill ("Raynham").

The East bounds of the reservation South of the East Haven Road still show remnants of the Indian fence and, since the memory of the writer, remnants of the meadow fence along the edge of the salt meadow have been in evidence. The salt meadows seem not to have been included in the Indian lands so far as the "Raynham" estates go, but were gradually purchased by the holders of the uplands, and came as an inheritance to Joseph Tuttle, Jr., whose heirs in 1796 sold at different times these lands to the Townsends, who have, during the past century, bought and sold numerous parts of the original purchase of their ancestor from the Indians.

"Raynham" is a Post Office and an electric railroad station and is supplied with gas and water, the latter brought through Townsend Ave. from the famous Lake Saltonstall, also by running brooks, one with an outlet into Fowler's Creek and Long Island Sound; the other into New Haven Harbor, and both fed with numerous springs of pure water. The location of the mansion house is Latitude 41° 16' 34" N., Longitude 72° 53' 45" W. It is delightfully situated on an elevation on the South side of Beacon Hill, with a sea exposure, and its nearness to Long Island Sound would seem to temper the cold of winter and the heat of summer.

The soil is a rich sandy loam mixed with stones and clay in the low grounds, except where the salt marsh lands abound, which are affected more or less by the ebb and flow of the tide. The uplands produce excellent timber, hay, cereals and fruit. It can grow all vegetables known in this belt and the salt marsh grasses are rich nourishment for cattle and horses. The fish of the sea and the fowl of the air are many, but their annual appearance is not as numerous as at the early settlement of the country, when great shoals of sea animals and fishes frequented our harbor and enormous flocks of land and sea fowl, obscuring for the time the face of the sun.

Gales of wind and fogs are frequent and the equinoctial storms are as severe as those recorded by the early settlers. Winter seems to be milder than formerly, although heavy snow storms are frequent. Summer heat is more intense for a few days during times of great humidity.





VIEW FROM "RAYNHAM" PARK—Eastward.

VIEW FROM "RAYNHAM" HILL, EASTWARD.

The beautiful view Eastward from the "Raynham" estate on the summit of "Raynham" Hills is a fine combination of landscape and sea view. To the Northward are the Meriden Mountains and the hills West and North of Lake Saltonstall stand forth in bold relief against the sky, while far in the distance, Eastward, the church spires of Branford may be noticed. To the South East Faulkland Island, with its conspicuous Light House, stands out against the horizon, and beyond, across the broad expanse of the Sound, the bluffs of "Old Long Island's sea-girt shore" loom in sight.

At the foot of the "Raynham" (old Prospect) Hill winds the circuitous "Halls cartway" leading from the Morris Cove road to East Haven through the Bridge Swamp and meeting the old main road to East Haven, at Anger's Corner. This road is in part the South East line of the New Indian Field and met the Indian Fence at the short turn Eastward in the cartway at Townsend bars.

Here along the road on July 5, 1779, was pursued by a squad of British and Hessian soldiers guided by the tory, Thomas Chandler, a party of retreating patriots, among whom were Chandler Pardee, who was shot through the chest, and Eli Forbes, who was badly wounded near the Tuttle house and brook. Both received pensions from the U. S. Government on account of injuries sustained by these wounds.

I repeat the story as told me by Mr. Amos Barnes, who has seen the scars on Mr. Pardee's body, front and back, and had placed the fingers of each hand at the same time on both scars. It seems that the ball had almost passed through the body, and remaining under the skin was extracted by Dr. Hubbard, of New Haven, the next day at the Saltonstall house, where Pardee had been carried by his friends to die. Chandler Pardee lived on his farm at Morris Cove, and like many of his neighbors was skilled in sea and land affairs.

The night before the British landed Mr. Pardee had returned home from a visit dressed in his Sunday suit, silver shoe and knee buckles and all. The approach of the enemy's fleet coming up the Sound with light south-west winds and calms was known, but its destination supposed to be to the Eastward. The inhabitants were on the alert watching its movements, and Mr. Pardee with the rest. During the night a gun to anchor boomed forth from the Commodore's ship, and at daylight (3.00 A. M.) revealed the fleet at anchor in the offing, and preparations to land, which brought Mr. Pardee and his neighbors to the beach, where, assisted with a field piece, they began to dispute the advance of the invaders step by step. Being overpowered by numbers, they were pursued in their retreat, some up the road now Townsend avenue, others up "Hall's cartway" and across the fields East of Beacon Hill by Tuttle brook, where Pardee fell wounded and feigned dead, and Thomas Chandler, son of Joshua Chandler, of New Haven, a lieutenant in the King's American (Tory) Regiment, said to a soldier, who was about to dispatch him with a bayonet, "Let him alone. He is gone. I have hunted foxes many a day with him."

As Pardee and his party passed the Tuttle house, Mrs. Tuttle seeing the red coats in pursuit made an effort to flee with her children. Looking around she saw several of the enemy level their muskets to fire, and calling to her children to lie down in the grass, the volley went over their heads. Shortly after her house was in flames, the enemy passed on and the fire was soon extinguished by her neighbors.

The old East Haven Stone Meeting House was built by a sturdy yeomanry in 1769, to excel the red brick edifice on the New Haven Green, and visited by the enemy during the Revolutionary War, the picturesque village surroundings on the plain below it with the Tappanshasiske, the East Haven river of our day, meandering through the meadows and rocks to Long Island Sound; the lovely Morris Cove with the old mansion house of the Morrises in the distance with the Light House; East Haven Green and its white liberty pole with Old Glory floating from its top, marking the spot where in Revolutionary days four regiments of militia assembled under Generals Ward and Hart to repel an invasion which had progressed as far as the occupation of Beacon Hill—all these points and places of beauty and interest may be seen from "Raynham" Hills in the sunlight of a clear summer day.

As the aforesaid Thomas Chandler was a Lieutenant in the King's American Tory Regiment, and Edmund Fanning, its Colonel, an abridged sketch of Colonel Fanning may interest.

Edmund Fanning was the son of Colonel Phineas Fanning, and was born on Long Island, in 1737. Of his childhood nothing more is known than that he was quite precocious. He entered Yale College, at New Haven, in 1753, and, while there, exhibited an uncommon devotion to his studies, graduating, in 1757, with the highest honors of his class. On leaving college, he devoted himself to the study of the law, and removed to Hillsboro', North Carolina, where he commenced the practice of his profession, in which he must have acquired great celebrity as a lawyer, as, in 1760, he received from his *alma mater* the degree of doctor of laws.

At this time Mr. Fanning seems to have been very popular; for in 1763, he was chosen clerk of the superior court, and the same year was honored with a colonel's commission for the county of Orange. He was also elected representative from his county to the colonial legislature. Soon after this he acquired the ill will of his fellow-citizens by the manifestation of strong tory attachments and by making the most exorbitant charges for legal services. He also took a conspicuous part in quelling a rebellion against the severe exactions of the government, and rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the bitterness of the prosecution and the indefatigable zeal he manifested in bringing the leaders of that movement to the scaffold. At length the public indignation manifested itself in acts of violence. His office and library were destroyed, and many indignities heaped upon his person. Feeling that his life was in danger, he fled to New York, in 1771, as secretary to Governor Tryon. Afterwards he sought reparation from the legislature, for the losses he had sustained, by a petition through the governor. Such was the popular indignation that the legislature not only unanimously rejected the petition, but rebuked the governor for presenting it.

On the opening of the revolutionary contest, as was to have been expected, Mr. Fanning attached himself to the British cause. Lord Howe, then in possession of the city of New York, in 1776, gave him a colonel's commission in "*The King's American Regiment of Foot.*" He was engaged in several of the most important conflicts of the day, and fought with the loyalists through the whole war. After considerable service, in which he showed himself a brave and shrewd soldier, he received the appointment of surveyor general, which office he held until the close of the war.

In the latter part of 1783, Fanning, in company with many other loyalists, fled to Nova Scotia, and became a permanent resident of that province. After holding several minor offices, he was made lieutenant-governor of the province in 1786. In this high office he exhibited great capabilities, and commanded the approval of the ministry who appointed him.

In 1794, Colonel Fanning was transferred to Prince Edward's Island, of which he was made governor. His administration of that office was judicious and vigorous. The indiscretion of his earlier life, while in North Carolina, was ever a subject of deep regret to him; and, although of an ardent and hasty temper, he led a stainless and honorable life, and became an able jurist and legislator. He held the office of governor nearly twenty years. About the period of his last appointment, he married, and some of his descendants still dwell in that colony. He was commissioned a brigadier-general in 1808, but performed, we believe, no service under that commission.

In 1814-15, General Fanning went to England and took up his residence in the city of London. Here, respected by all who knew him, he passed the remainder of his life. He retired from active life and gave himself up to those pursuits which an elegant taste, high literary acquisitions and large wealth might be supposed to indicate. Here he lived in the enjoyment of a reputation without reproach, surrounded by many friends, and in possession of the blessings belonging to a ripe old age, until he reached his eighty-second year. He died in London in 1818.





ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN BRITISH FORCES AND PATRIOTS

at "Raynham," New Haven, July 5th, 1779.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT "RAYNHAM."

The battle fought here between the British and Patriot forces is worthy of notice, as this section of the town during the two wars with England has suffered both from fire and sword, by sea and land. The most notable occurrence which has passed into history was this engagement on the Raynham estates on the morning of July 5, 1779, between a division of the British Army under Major-General Tryon and the Patriot under the brave Bradley, Bishop and Pierpont.

It appears that after the capture of the Black Rock Fort, the enemy took up their line of march from Pardee's (Morris Cove), along the road since named Townsend Avenue, which led through a heavily wooded country below the now Fort Hale road, where Lieut. Pierpont, reinforced with part of the garrison of the abandoned Black Rock Fort, again opened fire. I have often heard described the appearance of this division with their red and blue coats marching in column on this road, a section of which turned up East Haven road at Mr. Ley's corner in pursuit of Chandler Pardee and his neighbors. Mr. Pardee afterward was shot down and left for dead in the Fresh meadows near the Tuttle brook.

This road of two rods wide was fenced with stones, bushes and in some instances a Virginia zig-zag fence led westerly of Beacon Hill to the Ferrys. The patriots, equally divided in the field and the road, would get in an occasional shot on the skirmishers and advance guard of the enemy. Generally with good effect.

There were also two field pieces in the road keeping up a continuous fire and afterwards hauled along in retreat to a new position and fired; each shot making a swarth through the ranks of the invaders. On the left and just north of the now Townsend house stood the quiet home of Mr. Joseph Tuttle, surrounded with garden, orchard and meadows, and his field of golden grain; ripe for the harvest, but not yet cut. From this position looking westward over a landscape of remarkable and diversified beauty, and at the time said to be second to none in New England, could be seen the pointed spires of the churches of the Town of New Haven across the beautiful bay; old Trinity and Red Brick meeting house, and the tower of Yale College just peeping through the trees, marking the spot of future wealth and increasing knowledge; all beautified by the Orange hills with Long Island Sound in the distance. To the north and eastward the "Raynham" woods and Beacon Hill, where the earthworks had been thrown up around the old beacon, about which was marshalled the *flower* of New Haven yeomanry. Eastward of the now Townsend House, "Raynham," is Prospect Hill, on which was the enemy's signal station, where the next morning Capt. Jedediah Andrews with his neighbors masked by a brush fence (during a fog), shot the commander of the station and two of his men, who were cooking a sheep for breakfast, and now bittersweet and evergreen marks the spot where they were buried.

We have been told that Mr. Tuttle and his son, a lad of seventeen, had joined the garrison at the Black Rock Fort and were among its defenders and were captured by the enemy and carried to New York as prisoners of war. On the approach of the enemy his wife buried her plate and valuables in an iron pot, yoked the oxen to a cart and with a few useful articles of wearing apparel and the kitchen, started for North Haven with her children, viewing as they went their home in flames.

Across the street from the Tuttle house now stands the residence of the Hon. A. L. Fabrique, and here behind a ziz-zag fence grew a clump of bushes behind which, the patriots being hard pressed (as the enemy had brought up their cannon which was better served), decided to make one more stand, and here about forty men were masked in the bushes ready to open fire; another party made a stand in the road between the site of the Townsend and Mitchell houses and fired on the advance guard with considerable effect, which staggered the enemy for a moment and a general stampede was then made as agreed by the patriots, but Sergeant Jacob Thorpe of North Haven did not believe in running, he had been an old soldier of the French and Indian wars and declared he would not run a step for all Great Britian, he loaded and fired his piece, and soon fell pierced with many bullets. His comrades seemed to have been able to secure his remains, as they were carried to his home across the horse's back which he had rode in battle. His remains were buried in North Haven cemetery where his

monument stands, and a stone was raised on the spot where he fell and where he gave his life for his country, on which was graven this inscription, "Here fell Jacob Thorpe, July 5, 1779."

This check brought the whole division to a halt, and after the smoke had cleared the scene and the patriots were found to be actually retreating towards the hill, the enemy again advanced to the double quick and the advance guard had quite passed the party of patriots in the bushes, when Capt. Bradley said to them, "Wait until you can see their eyes and then fire and run," which was done with tremendous effect. The street was strewn with the killed and wounded. The Tuttle house, barn and outbuildings and fields of waving corn were all fired at once. The booming guns from the ships in the bay, the awful heat and great excitement of the day, must have suggested to the invaders that direful place which good Dr. Dodd taught the existence of to the descendants of these brave patriots.

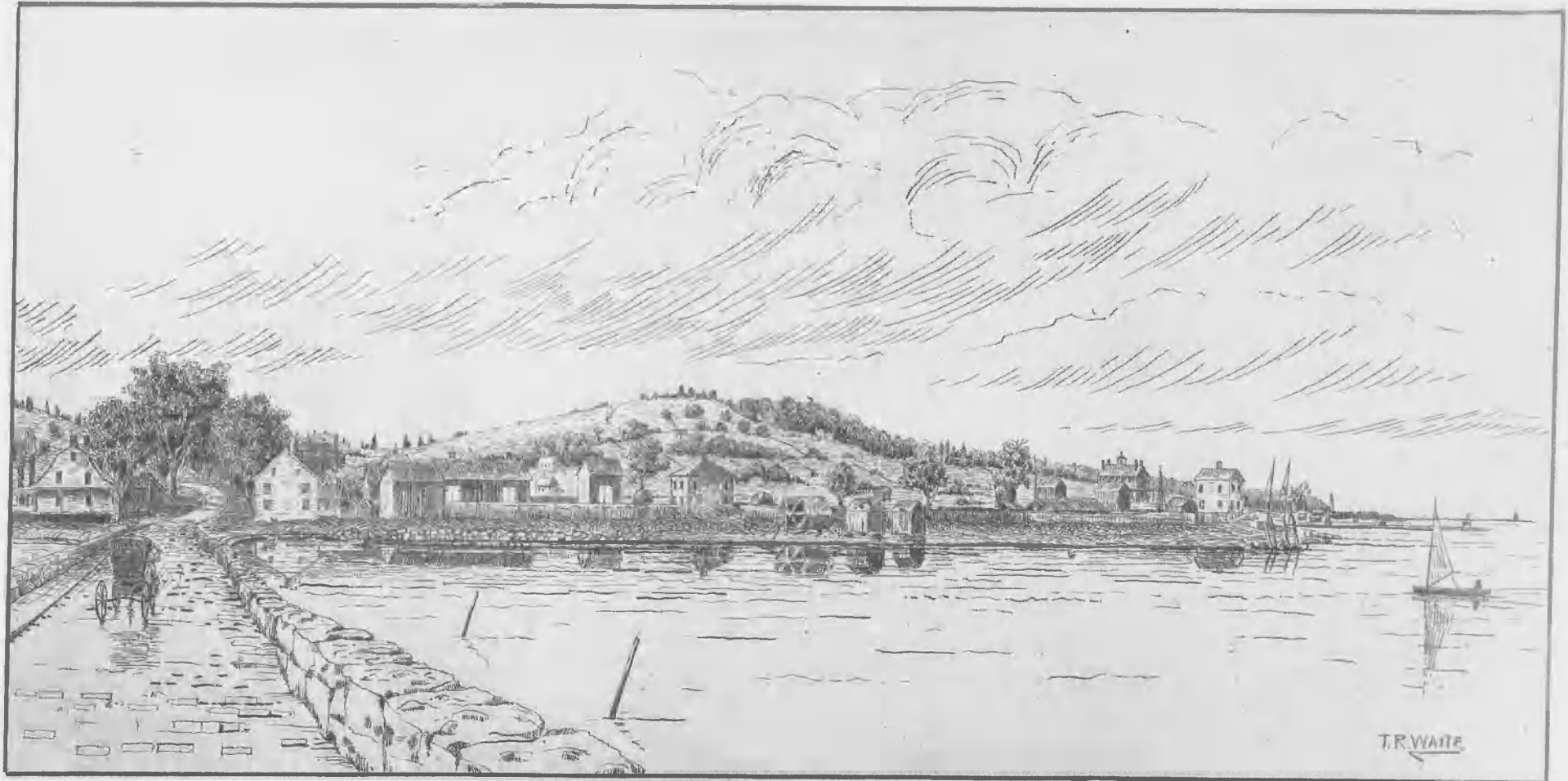
The small party that fell back to the hill were pursued by the British in hot haste, and lost one of their field pieces, but the other was now opened upon the enemy from that point and was served with good effect, causing them to halt under the depression of the hill out of range, at a spot a few rods north of the new residence of Mr. H. H. Benedict. There, lying flat on the ground out of harm's way they halted, waiting for reinforcements, which having come up, the hill was stormed, the patriots just before having fallen back, some northward towards the Ferry, others to the heights about Saltonstall, and another party including Chandler Pardee had retreated north by Hall's Cart Way towards the fresh meadows, where Mr. Pardee was shot through the lungs by a ball from the party in pursuit and left for dead. Soon after, he was taken to the Gov. Saltonstall house, and the next day Dr. Hubbard of New Haven extracted the ball and he recovered to tell the story afterward while a prisoner at New York, to some of the same party of soldiers who had left him, as they supposed, dying on the battle field. Near the spot where Chandler Pardee fell, just north of the road, and west of Tuttle Brook lived Samuel Tuttle, father of the late Frederick William Tuttle, Esq., a lineal descendant of William Tuttle, the original grantee, who was of the family of Tuttle or Tuthill, which gave several Lord Mayors to the City of Exter, County Devon, England.

The enemy, after the capture of Beacon Hill, occupied the western outskirts of East Haven village, one detachment was sent to Ferry Hill, and there in the evening they roasted several oxen which were distributed to the soldiers of the several corps; also forty head of cattle which had been driven in by foraging expeditions, and sheep, pigs and poultry in great numbers were slaughtered and sent on board the fleet.

The field piece used on Beacon Hill was brought on the retreat to Tuttle or Reservoir Hill and fired a number of times, but at last abandoned, spiked and rolled down the hill into the bushes near the site of Mr. Roswell Landcraft's house, where it was found and sent on board the fleet. Next day, after the enemy had left, Mr. Pardee took from this hill many sheep and cattle skins and tanned them. While widening Townsend Avenue, June, 1870, a tradition of the slaughter of the enemy near the Tuttle house was well sustained by the discovery of human bones found while moving stumps of trees planted by the late William Kneeland Townshend, Esq., forty years before. These bones were proved not Indians, as first supposed, by Dr. T. Beers Townsend, who was on the spot when the graves were opened, and he made a most careful examination. These British dead were probably buried in the ryelands on the west side of the road and just north of the Tuttle mansion, and the spot being burned over the locality of the graves was not discovered; and as many wounded soldiers were seen when taken to the boats and carried on board the fleet, it was supposed that the dead were also removed in order to hide their great loss. While the doctor was making a careful examination of the bones, the writer, with a spade, thoroughly searched the graves, and besides bones found a number of German silver buttons, and some of lead and composition (white metal), about the size of a dime. A copper coin was also found which has excited much interest.

It was the size of an English half-penny and known as a stiver. It had a hole in the circumference and was probably held by means of a string attached to the neck of the wearer. On the face side is the following motto: "Dominus Auxit Nomen" ("the Lord increased our glory"); in its center the figure of a man with a mantle about his loins, in a sitting position, left hand on his hip and in his right hand a sword drawn over his head as if to strike; to the right a laurel branch. The figure is represented sitting inside a circular fence with gate in front. The other side is a laurel wreath with the word in the center, "HOLLANLIA."





"RAYNHAM." FROM TOMLINSON'S BRIDGE,

New Haven, Conn

The date looks beaten out as with a hammer, but Dr. Jonathan Edwards of Yale College, who kindly looked the matter up for me, being an expert and the best authority, says this coin was struck off between the years 1648 and 1795 in Holland, a province of the Netherlands. A pompon socket of brass, bell-shaped, was also found. It had also upon it a figure 8 or 5, with the following letters : D. M. A. U. X., as traced by Dr. Edwards' powerful microscope. The above relics satisfy me that these were the graves of British and Hessian soldiers belonging to Tryon's division, killed while marching towards the Town of New Haven.

NOTE.—The writer, during a visit to Europe, substantiated this impression fully, discovering and obtaining in an old print store in Paris some colored engravings of the uniforms worn by the Hessian Landgraves, a regiment of which took part with the Second division of Tryon's army, which participated in the different engagements on East Haven shore.

Immediately on the capture of Beacon Hill, General Tryon crossed over the lower ferry to the town, where he met in the Colonial State House, located on our historic Green, in council of war, Sir George Collier and General Garth and other officers of the expedition, also several of the Tory residents, who luckily escaped with the enemy afterwards. At the same time a detachment of his division occupied both ferries and encamped on the neck, the seaside and outskirts of the town.

This council of war now found that their losses had been very heavy and that the Patriots were better armed than expected and had made a very stubborn resistance, and that the country around New Haven being hilly it was not safe to go far inland for forage; that reinforcements with heavy cannon were actually occupying high ground about the north part of the town, and that the Militia commanded by Generals Ward and Hart were coming in from all directions. The harbor was shoal and many of the vessels were aground—one vessel actually lying on her broadside with guns just out of water during low tide. It was therefore decided at this council to hold the town over night with a part of the first division and the balance of the drunken and tired soldiers were collected on the Market Place or Green, and commanded to lay on their arms all night ready if attacked. Generals Tryon and Garth, with Sir George Collier and a few loyalists of the town, 'tis said, were entertained in the evening at the house of Joshua Chandler, Esq., which stood on the Tontine corner and since removed northward on the same street, and was many years occupied by the late Dr. Leonard Bacon, LL.D., and is still standing in a state of good preservation.

At this meeting the loyalists were offered protection on board the enemy's ships, which they gladly accepted, and General Tryon went to his camp on the neck or Beacon Hill and Sir George Collier to his vessel at the pier, then not connected with Long Wharf, but a part of which it now is. Sir George Collier was fired upon as he passed down the street, and to retaliate the enemy next morning fired all the buildings on Long Wharf. He also had two narrow escapes while landing his marines and sailors.

General Garth remained with his division and at daylight (about high water), commenced the evacuation of the town, a part of his troops went on board the fleet in boats and a part crossed over the ferries and Neck Bridge and marched to the Black Rock Fort, and these with the Second division embarked after firing the barracks, they having been seriously harassed by the patriots. As the last boat moved off from the East Haven shore the officer in charge, observing the Chandler Pardee house, in which their officers had been quartered, standing, he ordered this house burned, making the *eleventh* house besides many barns and outhouses destroyed by the enemy, and the next winter Mr. Pardee drew on the ice across the harbor on sledges a house from the foot of Olive street, and placed it on the same foundation and there lived. The last of the enemy's fleet sailed late in the afternoon of July 6th, and as she passed the Black Rock Fort which had been occupied by the patriots, she rounded to and fired a whole broadside at the fort, which parting compliment was returned in a spirited manner.

The enemy plundered the inhabitants of all they could carry off. Gurdon Bradley lost £66 in a sloop which was burned. The whole lost to East Haven alone by the invasion was at least \$25,000, which was later paid by the General Assembly of Connecticut, which, in May, 1792, passed an act appropriating 500,000 acres of land for losses, the sufferers receiving lands in payment in the State of Ohio in New Connecticut and called fire lands. These sufferers not caring (so they said) to own lands beyond where the moon sets, threw their grants into market and Kneeland and Isaac Townsend

bought their land warrants soon after the year 1800, and finally with other purchases of land nearby they located their whole tract, 22,000 acres, in Huron County, Ohio, and named their township Townsend, now inhabited with several thousand people. Here Kneeland Townsend built a block house in which to trade with the Indians and early settlers. This block house was constructed with loop holes for defensive purposes.

The damage and amount of each person's loss in East Haven was estimated by a commission appointed for the purpose as follows: Amos Morris, £1,235 15^s 4^d; John Woodward, £838 17^s 3^d; John Woodward, Jr., £740 19^s 11^d; Elam Luddington, £405 6^s 7^d; Joseph Tuttle, £79 9^s 5^d; Jehiel Forbes, £173 13^s 1^d; Jacob and Abijah Pardee, £402 8^s 2^d; Mary Pardee, £134 14^s 0^d; Mary and Lydia Pardee, £40 8^s 4^d; Noah Tucker, £99 17^s 4^d. Total, £4,154 9^s 5^d, equal to \$23,843.24.

HOUSES BURNED.

HOUSES SACKED.

Barns and Outhouses.

2 Morris houses, Morris Cove.	Old Pardee house, upper ferry.
2 Pardee houses, " "	" Henry Freeman Hughes, lower ferry.
1 Tuttle house, Raynham.	" Bradley and other houses, west of
2 Woodward houses.	East Haven Meeting House.
1 Hughes house, waterside.	
1 Tuttle " "	
1 Elam Luddington house, waterside.	
Tuttle home, Tuttle brook, partially burned.	

To compensate for these losses in the Revolution, as before stated, in the year 1792 the State of Connecticut granted five hundred thousand acres of land in the State of Ohio on the west end of the Western Reserve,* to those of her inhabitants whose property had been destroyed by fire by the enemy. The grantees organized under the name of "The Sufferers Land Company," and on the 8th of November, 1808, the directors of the company met in the city of New Haven and devised a plan for a division of the land among its members which was made by lot. In the following table, the first column of which contains the names of the "Sufferers," as the grantees were called, the figures opposite the name show the amount of each individual loss in pounds, shillings, and pence. The right hand column contains the names of those persons who became owners of the claims either by purchase or heirship, and the amount set opposite the names show the amount paid for the claims in the different sections. This abstract I have made from the history of Huron and Erie Counties, Ohio, and the following table of the town of Townsend, its original owners and purchasers, classification and sections I have appended, thus :

* The Western Reserve lands have here interest for Connecticut schools in general. In 1786 Connecticut ceded to the United States all her right and title in the public lands, with the reservation, however, of a tract of about 350,000 acres lying within her "ancient charter" limits, and which is still known as the Connecticut Reserve, in Ohio. At the May session of the General Assembly, 1795, a committee was appointed to make sale of the lands of this reservation and appropriate the avails to a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be annually distributed among the several school societies of the State, according to the list of polls and ratable estate in each.

The committee at the October session following reported they had disposed of the tract for \$1,200,000, payable in five years, with annual interest after the expiration of two years. The right of jurisdiction over the Reserve was ceded by Connecticut to the United States in April, 1800, and to this date the school fund was managed by the committee that negotiated the sale.

For the next thirteen years the fund was administered by the committee and a board of managers, and the interest paid out annually was upwards of \$35,000. In 1809 the managers report a large amount of interest *unpaid* and that the collateral securities were not safe; it was deemed advisable to appoint some one individual who should devote his whole time to a superintendence of the fund. Accordingly at the May session of the Legislature, 1810, the Hon. James Hillhouse, then a member of the United States Senate, was appointed sole commissioner of the school fund. He at once resigned his seat in the Senate and by his thorough management for fifteen years the annual dividend averaged \$52,061.35, and the capital was augmented to \$1,719,434.24. Mr. Hillhouse resigned in 1834, and Connecticut will be always indebted to him for his efforts.

The State Constitution in 1818 provides that "no law shall ever be made authorizing said fund to be diverted to any other use than the encouragement and support of common schools among the several school societies as justice and equity shall require."—*Hollister*.

TOWNSEND, TOWN NUMBER FOUR, IN THE TWENTY-FIRST RANGE.

CLASSIFICATION NO. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	Am't Loss.			Classified by.	Am't Classed.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Amos Morriss	--	--	--	Kneeland Town-	1,235	15	4
Benjamin Pardy	--	--	--	send	66	9	0
John Townsend (2 rights)	--	--	--	"	19	14	2
Hannah Russell	--	--	--	"	17	17	6
Lewis Forbes	--	--	--	"	4	11	0
Footing of Classification No. 1, £1,344					7	0	

CLASSIFICATION NO. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	Am't Loss.			Classified by.	Am't Classed.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Ezekiel Hayes	--	--	--	Kneeland Town-	72	17	6
Isaac Townsend	--	--	--	send	11	16	10
John Closs	--	--	--	"	3	0	0
Nathaniel Mix	--	--	--	"	10	13	0
Ebenezer Townsend	--	--	--	"	9	5	0
Moses Venters	--	--	--	"	31	8	0
Jacob and Elijah Pardy	--	--	--	"	402	8	2
Mary and Lydia Pardy	--	--	--	"	40	8	4
Mary Pardy	--	--	--	"	134	14	0
James Prescott	--	--	--	"	26	3	6
Jedediah Andrews	--	--	--	"	9	11	7
Jonathan Brigden, or Briglin	--	--	--	"	3	15	0
Jesse Upson	--	--	--	"	47	18	0
John Beecher	--	--	--	"	25	17	0
Jonathan Edwards, Rev.	--	--	--	"	57	15	4
John Beecher, Jr.	--	--	--	"	23	9	10
Wm. Brentnall	--	--	--	"	16	14	2
Samuel Munson	--	--	--	"	41	17	10
James Alling	--	--	--	"	12	0	6
Ann Platt	--	--	--	"	10	11	3
Abraham Barnes	--	--	--	"	3	10	0
Abel Banitt	--	--	--	"	27	12	6
Stephen Austin	--	--	--	"	12	12	6
Francis Brown	--	--	--	"	12	16	9
Samuel Gills	--	--	--	"	58	4	3
Nathan Beers	--	--	--	"	13	0	0
John Trowbridge	--	--	--	"	17	13	8
Elijah Hills	16	12	6	"	9	1	6
John Robinson	--	--	--	"	26	15	2
Thankful Thompson	23	7	8	"	13	6	1
Israel Monson	--	--	--	"	27	6	6
John Wise	31	15	0	"	10	13	0
Samuel Austin	--	--	--	"	69	13	0
Nathan Howel	--	--	--	"	10	8	1½
Benjamin Sanford	--	--	--	"	32	5	11
Levi Fobes	--	--	--	"	1	6	6
Stephen Ball	--	--	--	"	--	16	9
Footing of Classification No. 2, £1,344					7	0	

CLASSIFICATION NO. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	Am't Loss.			Classified by.	Am't Classed.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Ebenezer Sturges	--	--	--	Kneeland Town-	89	4	3
Hezekiah Sturges	--	--	--	send	59	3	1½
Abigail Whitier	--	--	--	"	111	13	11
Samuel Rowland	476	10	7	"	238	5	3½
Grace Spalding	--	--	--	"	10	0	5
Daniel Osborne	--	--	--	"	135	5	0
Hezekiah Parmelee	--	--	--	"	109	5	1
Jonathan Fitch	--	--	--	"	170	3	4
Samuel Coudy	--	--	--	"	51	4	6
Benjamin Brown	--	--	--	"	30	1	1
Samuel Chatterton	--	--	--	"	33	13	8
Stephen Brown	19	2	0	"	10	12	0
Solomon Phipps	--	--	--	"	43	10	0
Buckminster Brentnall	--	--	--	"	51	7	10
Wm. Greenough	27	14	6	"	15	14	10
Jabez Johnson	13	19	4	"	7	4	6
Mary Kimberley	18	10	0	"	10	7	2
Jonah Mix	15	19	0	"	8	16	6
Nathan Oaks	19	16	4	"	10	8	8
Elijah Painter	14	0	0	"	7	11	0
Sarah Pomeroy	27	16	0	"	15	19	6
James Rice	64	9	2	"	29	16	8
Addonijah Sherman	29	15	0	"	16	18	11
James Sherman	7	1	0	"	--	4	9
Wm. Ally	9	4	6	"	2	4	0
Joseph Trowbridge	--	--	--	"	10	1	0
Nehemiah Smith	--	--	--	"	5	1	5
Stephen Ball	36	0	6	"	17	5	11
Hannah Howe	--	--	--	"	13	3	6
Sarah Howe	--	--	--	"	14	7	1
Daniel Osborne	--	--	--	"	--	13	6
Andrew Rowland	1,568	15	11	"	12	10	8
Abiah Alling	13	13	7	"	2	7	11
Footing of Classification No. 3, £1,344					7	0	

CLASSIFICATION NO. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	Am't Loss.			Classified by.	Am't Classed.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Esther Mansfield	--	--	--	Kneeland Town-	290	5	4
Joseph Bradley	--	--	--	send	403	9	2
Phineas Bradley	--	--	--	Samuel and Abijah	19	12	6
Charles Chauncey	--	--	--	Hull	47	15	8
Jeremiah Atwater	--	--	--	"	227	11	3
Hezekiah Gorham	--	--	--	"	21	5	7
Simeon Joulin	--	--	--	Kneeland Town-	10	15	6
Amazia Joulin	--	--	--	send	25	16	3
Caleb Hotchkiss	--	--	--	"	9	7	6
Jonah Hotchkiss	--	--	--	"	19	6	2
David Atwater	--	--	--	"	3	12	3
Timothy Atwater	--	--	--	"	8	2	0
Gad Luke	--	--	--	"	27	11	4
David Gilbert	--	--	--	"	8	2	6
Timothy Gilbert	--	--	--	"	3	10	3½
Timothy Gorham	--	--	--	"	10	19	6
Joseph Munson	--	--	--	"	10	4	6
Abigail Potter	--	--	--	"	25	0	3
Tilly Blakesley	--	--	--	"	13	17	2
James Rice	64	9	2	"	34	12	6
Sarah Pomeroy	27	16	0	"	11	16	6
James Gillett	--	--	--	"	12	2	0
Joel Gilbert	--	--	--	"	2	9	0
Naphtali Daggett, Dr.	--	--	--	"	32	11	0
Timothy Bonticon	--	--	--	"	13	2	7
Willard Brentnall	36	2	0	"	20	4	4
Stephen Ball	36	0	6	"	17	17	10
James Sherman	7	1	0	"	3	4	7
Footing of Classification No. 4, £1,344					7	0	

General William Tryon was an officer in the British service and educated to the profession of a soldier. He was born in Ireland and married Miss Wake, a relation of the Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary for the Colonies, and thus connected he was a favorite of the government. He was appointed Lieut. Governor of North Carolina in 1765, and on the death of Governor Dobbs succeeded him in office (and built at great cost a palace which was soon after burned). While in office he exercised its functions with the greatest severity. He was called to New York to fill the office of Governor in 1771, and the history of his administration there is a record of extortion, folly and crime. His house was burned down in 1773, and the government reimbursed him, about \$20,000, as he had lost all his private property. He was made LL.D. by Kings College in 1774, and soon after went to England, returning in 1775. When the Revolution broke out he was the Royal Governor of New York, and nominally succeeded in office by Gen. Robertson in 1780, when he returned to England. When New York was occupied by Gen. Wooster and his Connecticut Continentals, he was obliged to seek refuge on board the "Asia" frigate, and it is supposed his hate for Wooster caused the ill treatment General Wooster's widow suffered at the hands of his troops during the invasion of

New Haven, July 5, 1779. He planned to murder or capture General Washington in 1776. He commanded the expedition to Danbury, Conn., 1777, when Wooster was slain. He burned Norwalk and Fairfield, Conn., in 1779. His property in this country was confiscated after the war and he returned to England where he died.—See Lossing.

Joshua Chandler, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of Connecticut and a Deputy for the Town of New Haven (except the years 1772-3) from 1768 to 1775, remained to the day of his death loyal to the King of England.

He was a man of substance and a much esteemed citizen, residing in his mansion-house within the town plot, which is now in a good state of preservation, standing a short distance north of its original site (the Tontine corner), and now is the residence of Henry Sargent, Esq. It is a good example of the best New Haven houses at the time of the Revolution, and in this house the officers of Tryon's expedition, of which he was a prime mover, were entertained by the "Squire" on the night of July 5th, 1779, and when the enemy evacuated the town Mr. Chandler wisely accompanied them, but eventually removed with his family to Nova Scotia, where it is said that while going from one point to another on the coast by sea, he perished.

His property after the war was confiscated and sold to pay his debts. His sons Thomas and William (Yale, 1773) were made lieutenants in the King's Loyal American Regiment (Colonel Fanning), and acted as guides to the enemy when New Haven was invaded.

Previous to the Revolution he bought part of the Governor Eaton or Thomas Yale farm in North Haven, where he resided a part of the year, and Mr. Thorpe mentions his pew in the Congregational Meeting House (Dr. Trumbull's) being torn up "that the singers might have proper seats."

In 1781 his whole property was confiscated to the government, the inventory of his possessions in New Haven and elsewhere amounting to £3,752, debts £5,459. Charles H. Chauncey was appointed administrator on the estate of "Joshua Chandler, now gone over to and joined the enemies of the United States of America." His estate was sold (and applied to the payment of his debts) to Jonathan Fitch, Esq., of New Haven, for £1,556, lawful money, August 11th, 1785.

The following interesting letter was written on *gilt edged* paper, the original of which I found in the Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, endorsed "Sir Henry Clinton's Despatches. Brig.-Gen. Garth to Maj.-Gen. Tryon, New Haven, Despatches."

"MILITARY AMERICA, 1779.

SIR HENRY CLINTON.

NEW HAVEN, ½ past one o'clock."

"DEAR SIR:—We have had a little difficulty with the rebels in coming hither, but I hope the loss is not much. The troops are greatly fatigued through heat, and every kind of cattle is driven from the country, and this place is almost entirely deserted, and therefore merits the flames. The enemy are following us with cannon, and heavier than what we have. I shall, therefore, as soon as the bridge is secured that communicates to you, begin the conflagration and retire over it, and then break it up, as we may either lay there a few hours or embark with less molestation than from any other place I have seen."

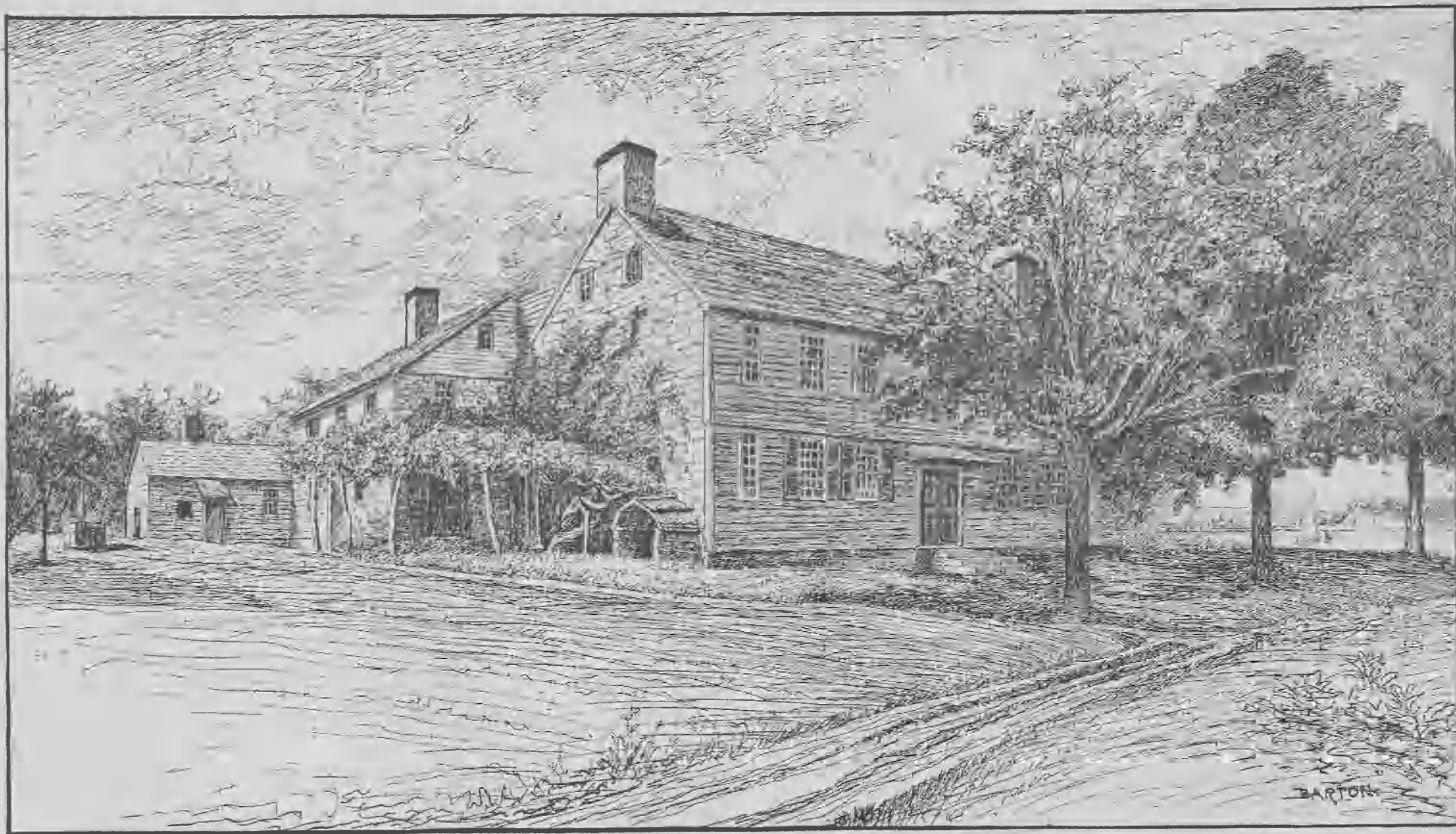
"I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant."

"(Signed) G.(?) GARTH."

"I shall send this when the bridge is passed by us."

"To Maj.-Gen. Tryon, etc., etc."

N. B.—This is a most interesting souvenir of the enemy's embarkation on the east shore.



THE MORRIS MANSION.

THE MORRIS MANSION,

A. D. 1671.

This picturesque Colonial Mansion and the principal residence of the Morris family at Morris Cove is a remarkable example of New England architecture in the Seventeenth Century, and family tradition states that it was built in 1671, when the deed for this estate was recorded, as shown in the New Haven town records. Thomas Morris, the grantee named therein, was a shipwright, one of the original settlers of the Colony and a signer of the Plantation Covenant in 1638, by which instrument they engaged: "That as in matters that concerned the gathering and ordering of a church, so also in all public offices which concern civil order, as choice of magistrates and officers, making and repealing laws, dividing allotments of inheritance and all things of a like nature, they would all of them be ordered by the rules of the Sacred Scriptures held forth to them."

Tradition affirms that Thomas Morris, father of the second Thomas Morris, was lost in the Phantom Ship of New Haven, and that he resided first on his plot of land on "the Banks" near the old Town Ship Yard lately deeded by the Selectmen to the Fire Department of the City of New Haven.

It seems that a singular incident directed Thomas Morris, the son, to this section and made him acquainted with the nature of the soil, and the excellence of its timber for ship-building purposes. Tradition states that he once left his cart, with a load of wood upon it, standing near the edge of a declivity, the base of which met the waters of the harbor. A company of young people who were visiting at his house, coveted the sport of seeing the cart roll down the bank and put it in motion. But they had not calculated the velocity which it would acquire in the descent nor the distance it would move. They soon beheld it floating on the waters of the harbor, too far from the shore to be reached, and drifting toward the Cove on the east side, where it was driven ashore. It was his excursion to obtain the cart that induced him to negotiate for the purchase of this estate early in the year 1668, but he did not receive his deed until some two years later, and as a copy of this early deed may interest, reference is given to New Haven Town Records dated 16th March, 1670-71.

Thomas Morris had several children, so that happily the family name is yet extant and there are also descendants among those bearing the names of many of the early settlers of New Haven. His son, John Morris, by his third wife, Hannah, daughter of Deputy Gov. James Bishop, had daughters: Hannah, who married Joseph Smith; Mary, who married John Hemingway; Elizabeth, who married William Maltby and Rev. John Davenport; Abigail, who married Joseph Peck, and Desire, who married Stephen Howel.

From Thomas Morris, its first proprietor, the Little Neck, as this section was called, to distinguish it from the Great Neck, which was located between Mill and Quinnipiack Rivers, passed into possession of his son Eleazer, from whom it was inherited by his son John, who had no children, and gave it to Amos, one of the sons of his brother James. This Amos was the first proprietor who resided upon the farm, and it has never ceased to be in the hands of his descendants.

"As his farm was conveniently situated for the foraging parties from British vessels of war he kept a vigilant eye on their movements, especially during moonlight nights.

"On one occasion it became evident that the enemy were about to land in considerable force and Mr. Morris was determined to baffle them. It was a clear night, and the splashing of their oars could be heard at a great distance, and so, on the other hand, every noise on the shore, reflected by the curved wall of rock, lost nothing as it travelled out to them. The old gentleman was a military officer and had a stentorian voice. Some of his descendants can give a tolerable specimen of it yet. He repaired to the beach, mounted on his favorite horse, and prancing to and fro, thundered out his commands to the rocks and trees, as though they were a regularly equipped force; instructing this division to reserve their fire, and that one to charge with the bayonet at the moment of the enemy's landing; and animating the whole, with the certainty of destroying or capturing the entire detachment. It was soon made evident to the enemy, in this way, that they were advancing into the jaws of certain ruin; discretion was deemed the better part of valor, and the boats returned without attempting to gain the shore.

“On another occasion, however, one dark night, under the guidance of a tory, who possessed the requisite knowledge of the place, he was surprised by a party of the enemy and taken from his bed at midnight, with his son Amos, and such articles of value as they could find, and conveyed in an open boat across the Sound, with little clothing to protect him from the night air, and lodged in one of the far famed prison ships, at that time the terror of the captured Americans.

“While on their passage across the Sound, as daylight appeared the old gentleman recognized one of his captors; a man who had lived in the town of East Haven, and had been for a time in his employ; and turning to him with the same commanding air and tone of authority that he was wont to assume when occasion demanded it, and which few men ever wielded with more effect, he exclaimed: ‘And is it you J——? What do you mean, sir, by this treatment?’ The tory, cowering at the old man’s rebuke, replied: ‘You shan’t be hurt square (squire), you shan’t be hurt.’ ‘Hurt,’ retorted the squire, ‘what do you call such treatment as this, dragging a man from his bed in the dead of the night, tearing him from his family, plundering his house, exposing him half clad to the air of this cold night in an open boat, is this, “no hurt,” sir?’ His son, taking courage from this bold tone, cast his eye upon the plunder, and discovered among it his father’s coat, and threw it to him in the other end of the boat. It was a time of more than ordinary solicitude on the part of the son for his family, his wife being in delicate health, and profiting by the lesson of his captors, he availed himself of a dark night to effect his escape. The effort cost him many perils and hardships, but was in the end successful. The old gentleman was subsequently liberated on his parole.

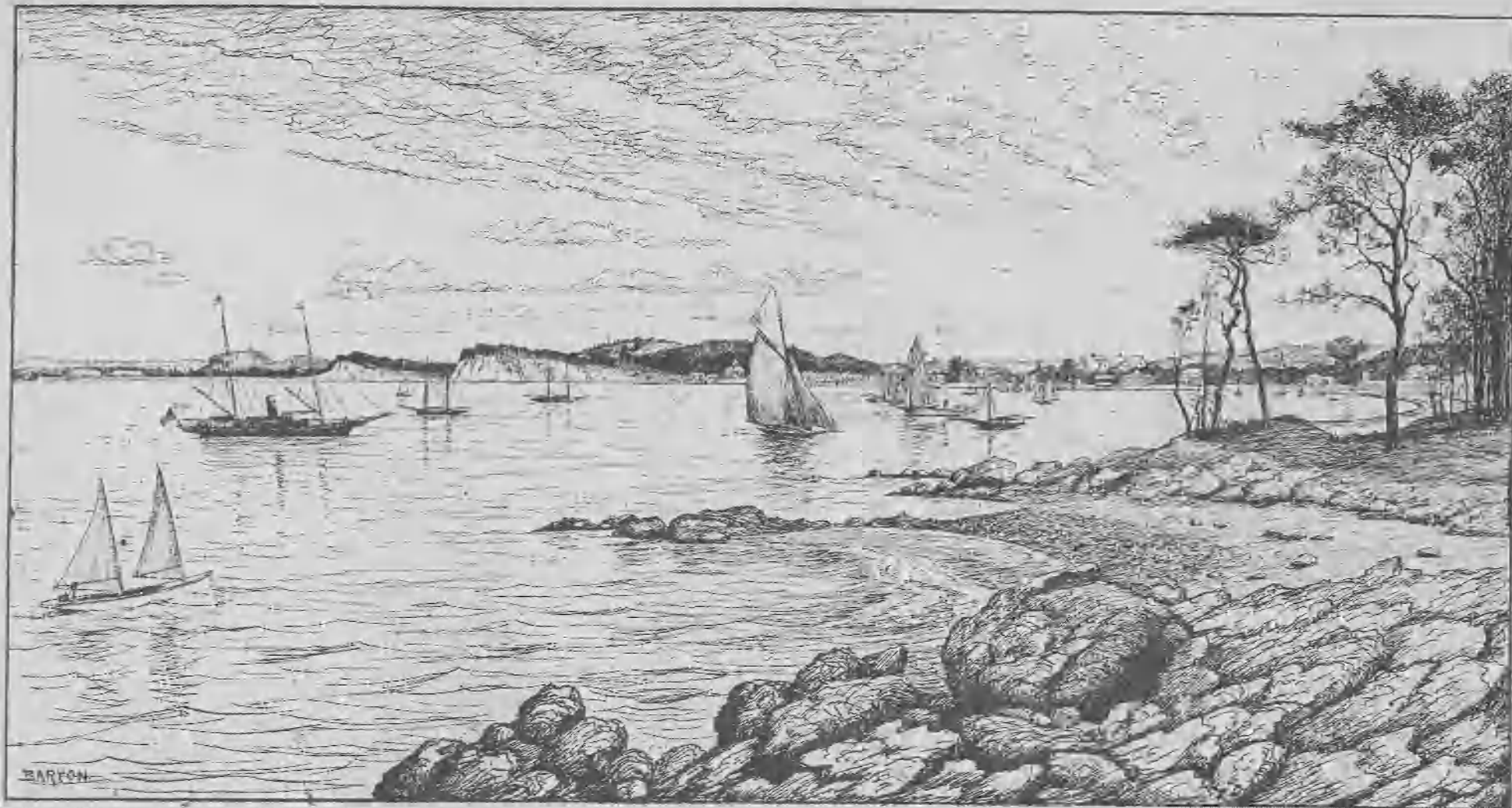
“Another outrage was in store for him. On the 5th of July, 1779, the British landed a force at the Five Mile Point, for the purpose of attacking New Haven by an approach from the east. On the appearance of the enemy at the entrance of the harbor, the most active measures were adopted to secure such loose or moveable property as could be conveyed to secret places in the short time allowed for such a work. Some was hidden in ditches, some in a bushy swale and some was carried to the woods, whither the stock, except swine, were driven. The swine took fright at the discharge of muskets and breaking out of the sty, took shelter in a field of rye. The women and children were hurried away at an hour so late that they heard the whistling of the bullets from the guns of the enemy.

“The old gentleman himself, with his hired man, remained at the house securing the property as best they could, as long as he thought it prudent. His last act before leaving the house was to spread a table with refreshments and luxuries for their entertainment, with the hope of rendering them more favorably disposed toward himself and thus saving his buildings.

“Being now about to leave, he cast a glance out of the door and saw a company of redcoats within a stone’s throw, advancing towards the house. ‘They are upon us,’ he exclaimed, and with his hired man made his retreat under cover of the house until they had gained a stone wall. By this time the house was no longer between them and the enemy, and a rapid fire was immediately opened upon them. But the stone wall protected them until they reached an opening in the wall supplied with bars of wood. As they passed this they were greeted with a shower of bullets, but fortunately escaped injury. One of the bullets struck a rail just above Mr. Morris’s head and grooved out its center. The rail remained in its place on the farm until 1845, when the portion of it which retained the mark of the ball was placed in one of the rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society of Hartford. And he escaped into the woods and soon after joined his family.

“His house, barn and buildings for the manufacture of salt and cider and for storing goods, were burned, inflicting upon him a loss of more than £1,235.”

This Amos Morris by wife Lydia Camp, whom he married June 26, 1745, had, with other issue, Amos, born March 13th, 1750, married Betsey Woodward, and with other issue, had a son, Amos, born July 27, 1780, who married secondly Lois Smith, Jan. 29, 1817, and with other issue had Julius Hotchkiss Morris, Esq., living at this date, a highly respected citizen of Morris Cove, whom that section should ever hold in grateful remembrance for saving from the destructive hand of time many valuable records of land and sea marks which would have been totally lost.



THE ANCIENT SALT WORKS AT MORRIS COVE.

THE ANCIENT SALT WORKS AT MORRIS COVE.

The ancient Morris Salt Works which were destroyed by General Tryon, British and Tory invaders, July 5th, 1779, were located on the shore of a pretty sandy crescent-shaped indentation made by the action of the elements between two conglomerated rocky formations on the south shore of Morris Cove and a few rods northeast of the old New Haven Light House. Here on this site is one of the many picturesque views to be found in the vicinity of New Haven Harbor; the attractive grounds, sandy beach, and boat landing of the stately Pequot Club House with Old Glory above, all beautifying this enchanting panorama. Traces are to be found of excavations by searchers for the pirate Captain Kidd's* treasure, said to have been buried here.

The promoter of this scheme to manufacture salt to be used for the purpose of preserving meats for the consumption of the American Army, during the War of the Revolution, was Captain Amos Morris, a Colonial officer, and, before the war, Captain 3rd Company of the Train Band of the Town of New Haven, Colony of Connecticut in New England. His commission, in a good state of preservation, is now in the possession of his great grandson, Julius H. Morris, Esq., and is dated New Haven, Oct. 31, in the 32^d year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George ii, King of England &c., &c., A. D., 1758.

By his Honour's Comand, GEORGE WYLLYS, Sec. THOMAS FITCH, GOVERNOR. [SEAL]

Captain Morris, like his ancestors, was a man of sterling ability with sufficient means to invest in foreign commerce and carry on the affairs of his estates with the help of his slaves. He also employed Indians from the Long Island tribes to assist in the building of his warehouses and wharves and in the manufacture of salt when the war prevented this necessity from being imported by his vessels, and we are told that at one time he employed five boilers in the process of evaporating sea water, which, by the action of the surf was, during March spring tides, allowed to fill the salt pans constructed of wood and located on the shore, and safe from wind and tide, and so placed as to get the whole effect of the sun during the heated term of summer. These salt pans or vats used by Captain Morris were 30 feet long, 20 feet wide and 10 inches deep, and were fitted with rolling roof-like covers, to keep off wind, rain and dews while the solar evaporation was in process; and when the sea water had reached a certain degree of density the brine was drawn into the boilers and exposed to a quicker process of evaporation by fire.

I am told, that when the evaporation has proceeded to a certain extent, the liquid assumes a reddish color and a thin crust forms on the surface of a solution of salt water evaporated to a certain degree which soon breaks and sinks down, to be followed by another and the crystallization then proceeds rapidly, and when complete the salt is removed to sheds open at the sides, and there piled up in heaps in order that a chloride of magnesium might be removed, which is very easy, as it liquefies by exposure to air. The salt is then re-dissolved and crystallized for market.

This salt industry was not revived by the Messrs. Morris after the Revolutionary war; but, in passing, I will mention another effort to make salt here in New Haven Harbor, which was commenced about the year 1814, or near the close of the last war with England. Mr. George E. Munger, a jeweller of New Haven, employed a Mr. Brown, a carpenter, who, assisted by his apprentice, the late William Townsend, Esq., of Dixwell Ave. (who gave me these facts), to build salt pans on the East shore of New Haven Harbor, a few rods south of Tomlinson Bridge. But the water here being too fresh, the plant was moved on scows to Merwin's Point, where a site was leased of the late Charles Merwin, Esq., whose son, Mr. John W. Merwin, of Woodmont, has given me interesting data and shown me remnants of this plant, which was destroyed during a furious September gale which occurred many years ago.

*In this vicinity, the black sands and rocky formation possess a magnetic power, strong enough to affect the Mariner's compass. The sea grasses are rare and beautiful and have superior fertilizing properties, while Irish moss abundantly abounds and is used to some extent by the residents of the vicinity, and when properly cured and prepared is a very acceptable acquisition to a shore dinner.

This plant has never been restored, as Turk's Island salt, made altogether by solar evaporation, and at small expense, could be imported for less money.

Mr. Merwin pointed out to me Wind Mill Rock, surrounded by the sea, on which was a white oak post about fifteen feet high and set in a hole drilled in the rock and then used to support a coast survey beacon, it having a triangular shape and being painted white.

This white oak post once supported the windmill fitted with canvas sails which operated a wooden ship's pump erected at the side of the rock and raised the sea water into a wooden tank on which was laid brush for the water to filter through, and so assist solar evaporation as the water flowed therefrom through a wooden trough to the salt pans on the shore, which were 10 in number and 12 feet square, and kept nearly level with one inch of shallow water therein and so constructed as to have a continuous flow.

The fine salt was swept with cedar switches and the coarse salt with savin brushes made of trees cut near by, and when ready for market, sold in bulk or in sacks as required.

The residuum was called "bitter water" and made into rock salt by boiling down in potash kettles and sold to farmers.

The sails of the windmill were rigged like a sloop's mainsail and operated the pumping, wooden cogwheel gears. The store house and salt pans were near the willow tree now standing on the low land just back from the shore and part of it was used in the construction of Mr. Merwin's barn, which is still extant.

Other parts of the salt works not washed away by the gale were cut up for fire wood save a part of the salt pans that were used in the construction of tan vats located near the old well, and vegetable bins in Mr. Merwin's cellar.

From memoranda collected on salt making, I find that one gallon of sea water contains one fourth of a pound of salt. That the specific gravity of Gulf Stream water is 10.2500, and New Haven Harbor water at South West Ledge is 10.2000 a 500.

During a visit of the U. S. Fish Commission Steamer "Fish Hawk," in October, 1888, to Long Island Sound the specific gravity of the water at South West Ledge where the East Breakwater is located was tested and compared with similar ones made in the Gulf Stream, showing a very slight difference in density, and that the waters of our lower harbor can be made of considerable utility in salt manufacture.

An episode of the last war with England was the landing of the crew and passengers of the packet sloop "Susan" captured off Westfield by a tender, a captured wood sloop armed with a Long Tom mounted amidship, fitted out by the British Brig of War "Dispatch," Captain Galloway. The ransom money for Isaac and Isaac II. Townsend, passengers, was 2,000 Spanish milled paper dollars, which William Kneeland Townsend carried in saddle bags from New Haven and paid the British officer on the beach at Merwin's Salt Works.

During the latter part of this last war with England quite a spirited engagement took place between a British Brig of War (probably the "Dispatch") and the citizens of Milford. It seems that the brig ran in near the point and threw a shot into the salt works. Messrs. Munger and Merwin not being pleased with such a salute, hauled an iron field piece on to an elevation and returned the fire, which, taking good effect, caused the enemy to retire.

In conclusion, and as an appendix to this interesting locality "Merwin's Point," now the beautiful "Woodmont-on-the-Sound," I will add that during the Revolutionary War and the last war with England marauding parties from British vessels and whale boats sacked this coast for supplies and that great quantities of farm produce and large numbers of cattle were slaughtered or carried off for the consumption of the British fleets lying in Gardiner's Bay, which roadstead will hereafter be defended by the not too timely fortifications now in course of construction there, and on the Islands at the east entrance to the Sound.





MORRIS COVE AND PALISADES.

MORRIS COVE AND PALISADES.

The engagement between the British forces under the command of Major-General William Tryon and the Patriots under Lieut. Evelyn Pierpont, who so gallantly served his field pieces on the road now Townsend Avenue, "Raynham," has been noticed in a pamphlet entitled, "The British Invasion of New Haven, July 5 and 6, 1779."

Since the date of this pamphlet published in the early summer of 1879, many facts have been exhumed which adds historic interest to this locality.

The second division of Tryon's invaders while landing at Morris' and guided by Thomas Chandler of New Haven, who just before had been given the rank of Lieutenant in a company of "The King's American Regiment," were sadly annoyed by Lieutenant Pierpont's field pieces which had been masked in the bushes on the beach and supported by riflemen who fired on the flotilla as it approached the shore in answer to Ensign and Assistant Adjutant Watkins' command "Desperse Ye Rebels"; he being the first of the British that was killed on the East side on that day. This hot reception given the invaders by the Patriots, who met their foe at the waters' edge as their neighbors on the west side of the harbor were doing and disputing step by step their advance shall stand forth on the pages of New Haven's history as an illustration of the great valor of those

" Whose good swords rust,
Whose bones are dust
Whose souls are with the saints, we trust."

An eye witness standing on the rocks at Morris Point, which is the site of the Old Light House, describes this imposing scene, "Before him looking seaward were the broad waters of Long Island Sound studded with the anchored ships of the enemy's fleet. The shore fringed with summer green forests and meadows, and northward New Haven's beautiful bay, and in the background the "Old Sentinals," "The Red Mounts" (East and West Rocks), standing forth in bold relief, seeming to say: 'This far and no farther shall thou come, for all before us is under our care'; one step farther and we will arouse the "Sleeping Giant" (Mount Carmel), who will dash thee back from whence thou came, leave us alone is all we ask."

This unexpected attack from the Patriots and the well served battery on the Black Rock, which had compelled the first division to land at Savin Rock, seemed to divide the lines of boats into two sections, one of which made landing about the Grove House site, while the other landed on the beach east of the Old Light House site, and at once made hot pursuit after the Patriots retreating by the Morris houses, which were both burned in accordance with a well known law of war when fired upon while landing in an enemy's country. The bluff at Fort Hale Park, the heights mentioned by Sir Henry Clinton to be gained, were soon occupied with a field piece which made the immediate evacuation of the Rock Fort necessary, and after spiking the three field pieces there and throwing the broken fragments of the carriages over the ramparts, this Spartan band of nineteen (19) valiant men made their retreat to join their comrades at the earthworks on Beacon Hill, and the road on the high land above.

The commanding general landed about 8 A. M., near the Chandler Pardee house, which stood on the site of Mr. Asahel Thompson's cottage, and this house was used for Tryon's headquarters until after the evacuation when it was burned. The second division consisted of three (3) regiments of fifteen hundred (1500) men and two (2) pieces of artillery; the regiments were the Twenty-third or Royal Welsh Fusileers, the Hessian Landgraves, and the King's American (Tory) Regiment, the latter under command of Colonel Edmund Fanning of Long Island, born in 1737, and son of Colonel Pheoneas Fanning, and a graduate of Yale College, class 1757, where he gained the highest honor of his class and in 1760 received the degree LL.D.

COMMISSION AS CAPTAIN.

THOMAS FITCH, Esq.

Captain General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's
Colony of Connecticut in New England.

To AMOS MORRIS, Gent., Greeting :

You being by the General Assembly of this Colony accepted to be Captain of the Third Company of Train band in the Town of New Haven, reporting special trust and confidence in your loyalty, courage and good conduct, I do by virtue enabling appoint and impower you to take the said Train band unto your care and charge as their Captain, carefully and diligently to discharge the trust exercising your inferior officers and soldiers in the use of their arms according to the discipline of War keeping them in good order and government and commanding them to obey you as their Captain for His Majesty's Service. And you are to observe all such orders and directions as from time to time they may repose in you.

Given under my hand and Seal of this Colony in New Haven, the 31 day of October in the 32 year of the reign of our Soverign Lord, George the 2nd, King of England, etc. Anno Domini, 1758.

THOS. FITCH,
Gov.

By His Honour's Command,
GEORGE WYLLYS, Sec.

PAROLE.

I, Amos Morris of New Haven in the Colony of Connecticut, do acknowledge myself a prisoner to the King of Great Britian and having leave from his excellency, Lieutenant-General Robertson to go home on my parole, do hereby pledge my faith and word of honor that I will not do or say anything contrary to the interest of his Majesty or his Government and that whenever required so to do I will repair to whatever place any of his Majesty's Commanders in Chief shall judge expedient to order me. Given under my hand on Long Island this 21 day of Sept., 1780.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the Parole signed by Mr. Amos Morris.

JOHN WINSLOW,
D. Com. Prisoners.

NEW YORK, 21 September, 1780.

Mr. Amos Morris, a prisoner, to pass from Flat Bush to Lloyds Neck on Long Island.

JOHN WINSLOW, D. Com. Prisoners.

To Whom it may Concern :

Captain Morris will see the necessity of taking care of the Fort immediately after Lieut Bradley leaves it. You will therefore order one Corporal and six privates from the men sent over to you to take possession this evening. These orders must be positive.

TIM JONES, JR.

Dec. 31, 1778.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 2, 1779.

Captain Morris I am uneasy at the conduct of the officer with you in taking his men from the Fort without orders. You must bring as many of the men as you can spare into the Fort immediately and be under the command of Ensign Honeywood.

Your most obt., humble svt.,
TIM JONES.

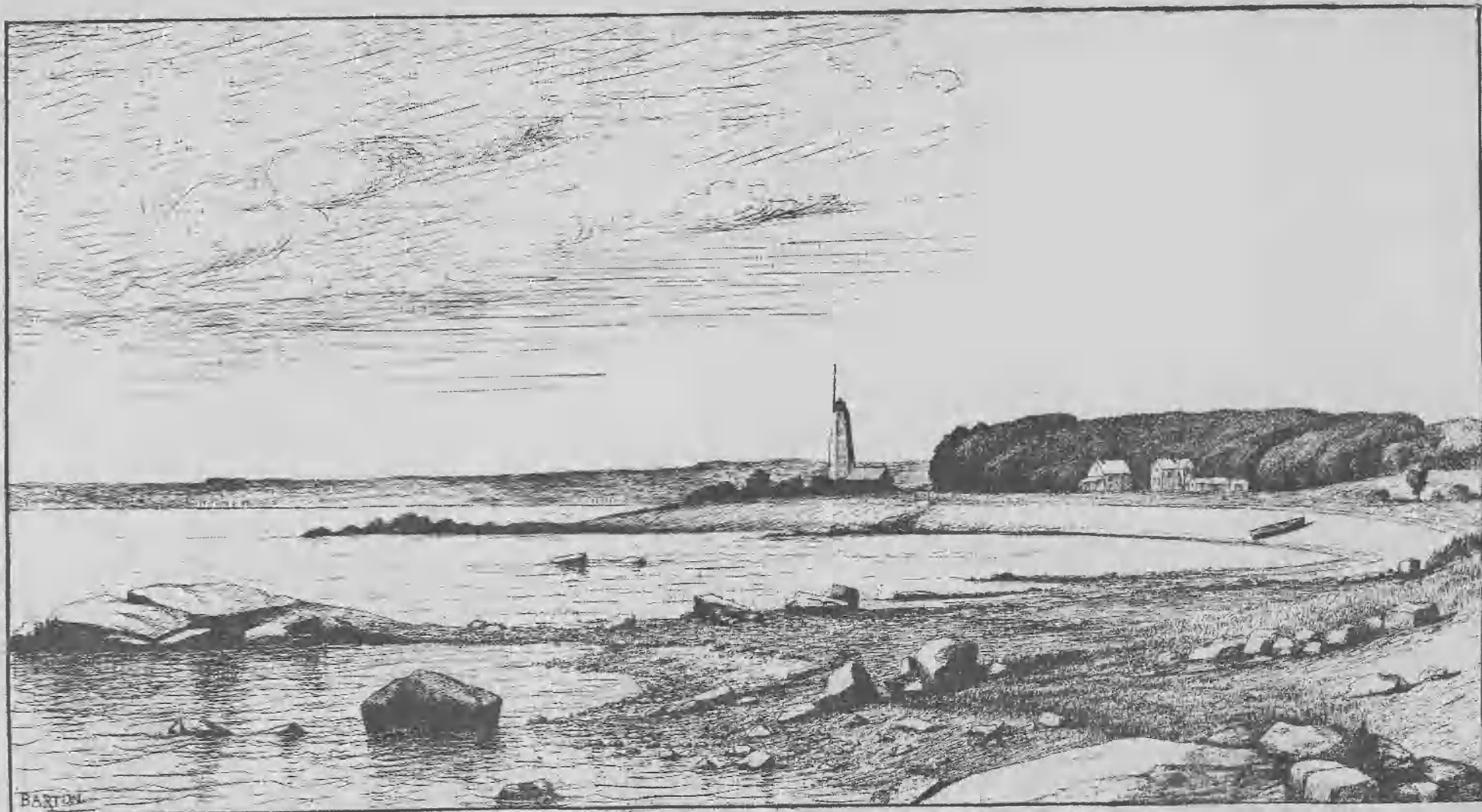
Commission to Amos Morris from John Treadwell, Esq., Governor as Lieut. 3d Co. 2d Regt. of the Militia of State of Connecticut.

THEO. DAY,
Asst. Sec.

JOHN TREADWELL,
Gov.

Aug. 26, 1809.





OLD NEW HAVEN LIGHT HOUSE.

OLD NEW HAVEN LIGHT HOUSE.

The attention of the United States Government was called to the importance of a light house to be located at Five Mile Point, a rocky projection on the east shore of the entrance to New Haven Harbor on Long Island Sound, during the year 1804.

The first to call the attention of the Government to this long needed want were citizens of Connecticut and New York, and, more particularly, the navigation interests of the City of New Haven, who by petition and other means made sufficient effort to get the scheme pushed in Congress and the final passage of the bill. According to the East Haven records, Vol. 3, page 242, the site for the New Haven Light House was purchased of Amos Morris for \$100. The deed was recorded May 5th, 1804, and reads as follows:

Know ye that I, Amos Morris, of East Haven, in the County of New Haven and State of Connecticut, for the consideration of \$100 received, to my full satisfaction, of the United States of America, do sell &c., &c., &c., unto the s^d United States, a certain piece of land situated in s^d East Haven at a place called Five Mile Point for the accommodation of a Light House; being butted and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the northwest corner thereof, at a rock three rods below high water mark; thence east three rods to high water mark to a stake and stone; thence continuing east eight rods to a stake and stone; thence south twenty rods to a stake and stone; thence west to a stake and stone to high water mark, eight rods; thence north, by the shore, twenty rods to first mentioned corner; being about one acre, together with the privilege of passing back and forth through my land for the accommodation of said Light House and the keeper of it in procuring and conveying necessary supplies.

Wit.

NATHAN BEERS,
JOSIAH BRADLEY.

AMOS MORRIS.

Immediately after the purchase of this site the United States Government occupied it and commenced building a wooden keeper's dwelling and shingled Light House, octagonal in shape with lantern and eight powerful reflectors therein 35 feet above high water, giving a fixed white light visible in all directions about six miles, but the trees on the land sides from northeast to southeast veiled the rays so that it was a small guide to vessels bound to the harbor from the eastward until they were nearly up to the Light House. The first keeper appointed by the Government was Amos Morris, Jr., who kept the Light House three weeks and was soon followed by . . . Wedmore, and he was succeeded by Jonathan Finch of East Haven, who kept it till his death in 1821, and was succeeded by his son, William Finch, who died in office in 1824, and was succeeded by Elihu Ives of New Haven. During his occupancy this edifice was replaced by a new structure at an expense of \$10,000, built by Marcus Bassett, and Jabez Potter furnished the stone. The exterior was of East Haven sandstone, interior of North Haven brick, and the steps to the top are granite. It was lighted in 1845. It is now painted white with a black lantern, and is a picturesque landmark, with its said lantern elevated ninety feet above the sea level, and was visible about 10 maritime miles in clear weather. This light was discontinued Jan. 1st, 1877 on the same date that the South West Ledge was lighted, and Henry C. Thompson was appointed keeper, and relieved in 1898 or 1899.

We would also state, in passing, that the East Breakwater (S. W. Ledge) Light House is constructed of iron, with keeper's dwelling all in one, and is 57 feet above sea level, and the bell is struck by machinery at intervals of 15 seconds in thick weather, and visible in clear weather 10 miles.

In 1846, Elihu Ives was succeeded by Geo. W. Hicks, of New Haven, who, in 1849, was succeeded by Stephen Willard, of New Haven, who, in turn was succeeded in 1853 by Merritt Thompson of East Haven. He continued in charge until 1861, when he was succeeded by Elizur Thompson, who, in 1867, was succeeded by Charles W. Bradley, of East Haven, who was succeeded in 1869 by Elizur Thompson, who again took charge and continued in the position until his death, Feb. 7th,

1898, (?) and now, March 30th, 1900, his widow has charge, the lights having been discontinued, and the edifice being used as a U. S. Signal Station.

The New West Breakwater Light House is named for our distinguished Congressman, Hon. N. D. Sperry, and was first lighted Jan. 3d, 1900. William de Luce, keeper and B. Sanfranco, assistant.

FROM REPORT OF U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OF JANUARY, 1900,

We append the following :

New Haven Harbor—Amended Position of West Breakwater—Outer (West) Breakwater Light Established.—During a cruise through Long Island Sound, made for the purpose of revising the Coast Pilot volume covering those waters, the commanding officer of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Endeavor* caused the West Breakwater to be located by means of angles taken between objects of known position. The angles were found to slightly alter the position of the breakwater from that heretofore assigned it on the charts, its eastern end being located at a point about $1\frac{7}{8}$ miles WSW. $\frac{1}{8}$ W. from Southwest Ledge Light, from which point it runs NW. by W. towards the southern extreme of Oyster River Point. The breakwater is completed for a distance of 1,490 feet from its eastern end.

On January 1, 1900, a light of the fourth order, showing a *red flash every 5 seconds*, was established in a structure erected in about 28 feet of water, situated about 125 feet northwestward from the eastern end of the West (Outer) breakwater at the entrance to New Haven Harbor.

The light illuminates the entire horizon, its focal plane is 61 feet above mean high water, and the light may be seen $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles in clear weather.

The structure consists of a black, cylindrical, foundation pier, expanding in trumpet shape at its upper end to form a gallery, surmounted by a conical, iron tower, lower half brown, upper half white, surrounded by a covered gallery at its base and surmounted by a black lantern.

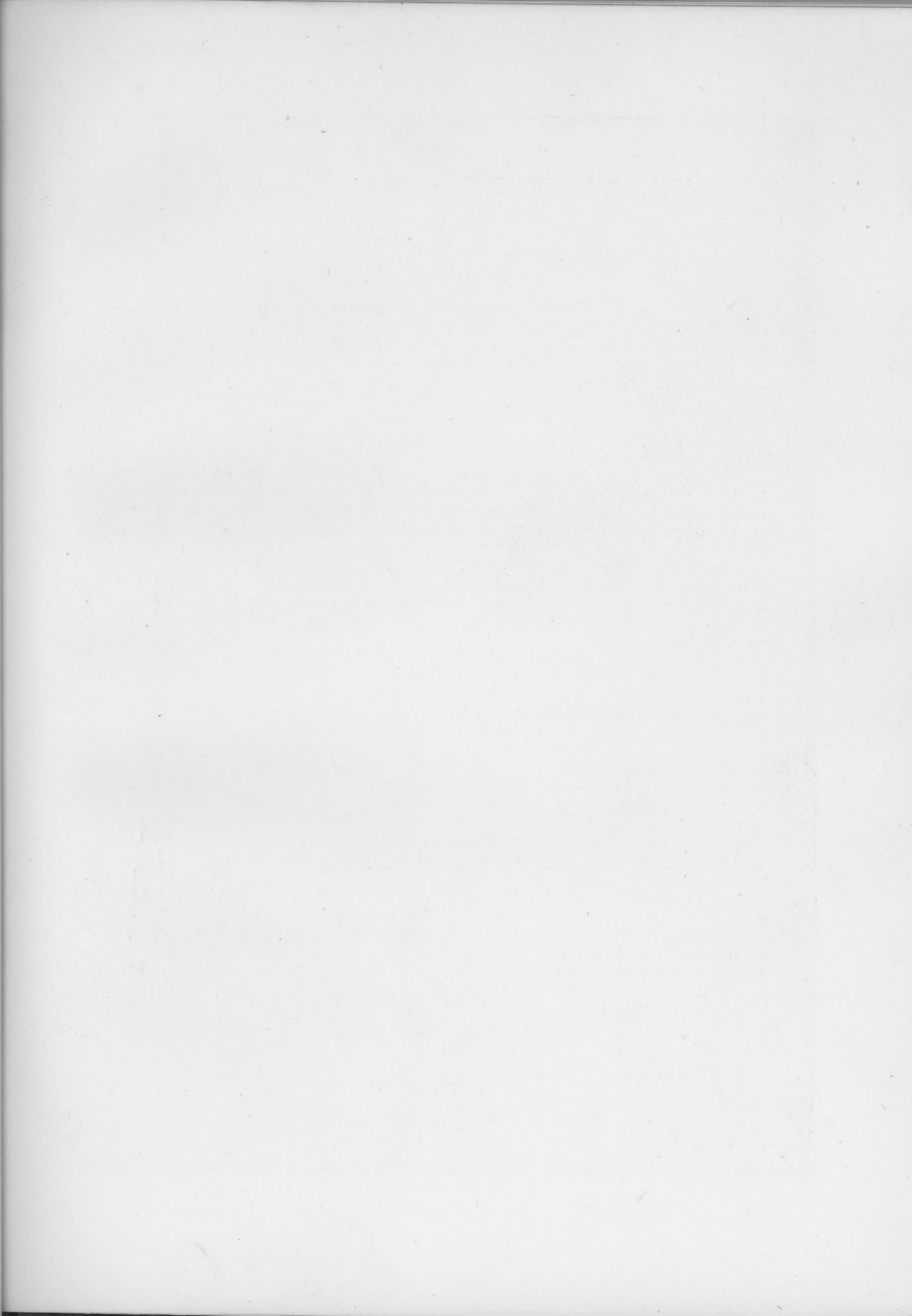
The approximate geographical position of the light is: Latitude $41^{\circ} 13' 16''$ N.; longitude, $72^{\circ} 56' 33''$ W.

The light is on the bearings: Southwest Ledge Light, WSW. $\frac{1}{8}$ W., distance $1\frac{7}{8}$ miles; Old Tower on Five Mile Point, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.; New Haven Long Wharf Light, NNE. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. On January 20, 1899, an additional *fixed white* lantern light was established, 8 feet below and on the same structure with New Haven Middle Breakwater East End Beacon Light, situated on the eastern end of the Middle (Luddington Rock) breakwater, New Haven Harbor.

It was at Five Mile Point, on the Morris estate, and near the site of this Light House, that the British landed, under General Tryon, July 5th, 1779, and no more fitting monument could have been erected to mark this spot than this beautiful edifice.

I append the latitude and longitude of the following points as published by the "United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, T. C. Mendenhall, Supt., Geodesy Geographical Positions in the State of Connecticut, Prepared for publication by Charles A. Schott, Assistant, Appendix No. 8—Report for 1888," Washington, 1890 :

Light House, Old, lat. $41^{\circ} 14' 56''$ N., long. $72^{\circ} 54' 15''$ W.; S. W. Ledge Light House, lat. $41^{\circ} 14' 4''$ N., long. $72^{\circ} 54' 45''$ W.; Light House on W. Breakwater, now building, not located; Fort Wooster, lat. $41^{\circ} 16' 55''$ N., long. $72^{\circ} 53' 35''$ W.; Townshend House Tower, "Raynham," lat. $41^{\circ} 16' 34''$ N., long. $72^{\circ} 53' 45''$ W.; Fort Hale, lat. $41^{\circ} 16' 14''$ N., long. $72^{\circ} 54' 18''$ W.; First Congregational Church, New Haven, lat. $41^{\circ} 18' 34''$ N., long. $72^{\circ} 53' 38''$ W.





PHANTOM SHIP OF NEW HAVEN.

THE PHANTOM SHIP OF NEW HAVEN.

The story of the Phantom Ship, as given by the Rev. James Pierpont, Pastor of the Church at New Haven, to the Rev. Cotton Mather, has interest, as ancestors of many New Haven families were lost in this vessel which sailed for London, in January, 1647. The commander of the ship was Captain Lamberton, and with him sailed Dept. Governor Thomas Gregson, whose estate of 133 acres was granted him at Morris Cove, and Capt. Nathaniel Turner. The two latter went as Commissioners from the Colonies with the object in view to get a Royal Charter similar to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

There were other important settlers, and women making an estimate of twenty (20) persons. As several accounts in poetry and prose of the apparition have been written, we will add here by way of amusement (leaving the reader to make what speculations he pleases) from the Rev. Stephen Dodd's account in his "East Haven Register," page 32-3; and we will also say just here that similar mirages have been witnessed by the writer in different parts of the world, as well as from the place of his birth at "Raynham," the family estate on the east side of New Haven Harbor.

The following is quoted from Cotton Mather's "Magnalia":—

"Being Londoners or merchants and men of traffic and business, their design was in a manner wholly to apply themselves unto trade; but the design failing, they found their great estates sink so fast, that they must quickly do something. Whereupon, in the year 1646, gathering together almost all the strength which was left them, they built one ship more, which they freighted for England, with the best part of their tradeable estates: and sundry of their eminent persons embarked themselves in her for the voyage. But, alas, the ship was never heard of,—she foundered at sea; and in her were lost, not only the hopes of their future trade, but also the lives of several excellent persons, as well as divers manuscripts of some great men in the country, sent over for the service of the Church, which were now buried in the ocean. The fuller story of that grievous matter, let the reader with just astonishment accept from the pen of the Reverend person, who is now the Pastor of New Haven. I wrote unto him for it, and was thus answered.

"Reverend and Dear Sir:—

"In compliance with your desires, I now give you the relation of that apparition of a ship in the air, which I have received from the most credible, judicious, and curious surviving observers of it.

"In the year 1647, besides much other lading, a far more rich treasure of passengers (five or six of which were persons of chief note and worth in New Haven), put themselves on board a new ship, built at Rhode Island, of about 150 tons; but so walty (crank) that the master (Lamberton) often said that she would prove their grave. In the month of January, cutting their way through much ice, on which they were accompanied with the Rev. Mr. Davenport, besides many other friends, with many fears, as well as prayers and tears, they set sail. Mr. Davenport, in prayer, with an observable emphasis, used these words, 'Lord, if it be thy pleasure to bury these dear friends in the bottom of the sea, they are thine, save them.' The spring following, no tidings of these friends arrived with the ships from England; New Haven's heart began to fail her; this, put the godly people on much prayer, both public and private, that the Lord would (if it was his pleasure) let them hear what he had done with our friends, and prepare them with a suitable submission to his Holy Will. In June next ensuing, a great thunder storm arose out of the north-west; after which (the hemisphere being serene), about an hour after sunset, a ship, of like dimensions with the fore said, with her canvass and colours aboard, (though the wind northerly) appeared in the air, coming up from our harbour's mouth, which lyes southward of the Towne, seemingly with her sails filled under a fresh gale, holding her course north, and continuing under observation, sailing against the wind, for the space of half an hour.

"Many were drawn to behold this great work of God; yea, the very children cryed out, There's a brave ship! At length, crowding up as far as there is usually water sufficient for such a vessel, and so near some of the spectators as that they imagined a man might hurl a stone on board her, her main top seemed to be blown off, but left hanging in the shrouds; then her mizzen top; then all her masting seemed blown away by the board; quickly after the hulk brought unto a careen, she upset, and so vanished into a smoaky cloud, which in some time dissipated, leaving, as every where else a clear air.

The admiring spectators could distinguish the several colours of each part, the principal riggings and such proportions as caused not only the generality of persons to say, this was the mould of their ship, and thus was her tragic end; but Mr. Davenport also in public declared to this effect, that God had condescended for the quieting of their afflicted spirits, this extraordinary account of his sovereign disposal of these for whom so many fervent prayers were made continually.

Thus I am Sir, Your humble servant,
JAMES PIERPONT."

NOTE.—In Aug., 1895, the Buffalo (N. Y.) Press gave a report of a remarkable mirage by which the city of Toronto, its harbor, and a small island which lies to the south of it were seen at Buffalo, 56 miles distant, between 10.00 and 11.00 o'clock A. M. Various objects were visible. It is said that those who first witnessed the phenomenon were able to count the church spires in the Canadian city. Vessels were rendered visible. An account of the reflection of a sail boat is given. Her mainsail was set and she was lying close to the wind; "she was seen to turn and careen with the west wind and then suddenly disappear as though nature had removed a slide for her magic lantern." In Dec., 1895, a remarkable mirage occurred at Nantucket, by which the entire cape shore and every hamlet along its length were rendered visible at Nantucket, which, ordinarily, is out of sight of all land.

Chambers' Encyclopedia mentions on the 26th of July, 1798, the French coast from Calais to Dieppe, was distinctly visible from Hastings, England, fifty miles distant. This form of mirage, known as looming, continued three hours. Generally, when a ship is above the horizon, only one image and that inverted is observed, but when below the horizon one inverted and one erect are seen.

THE PHANTOM SHIP.

In Mather's Magnalia Christi
Of the old colonial time,
May be found in prose the legend
That is here set down in rhyme.

A ship sailed from New Haven,
And the keen and frosty airs
That filled her sails at parting,
Were heavy with good men's prayers.

"O Lord, if it be thy pleasure"—
Thus prayed the old divine—
"To bury our friends in the ocean,
Take them for they are thine."

But Master Lambertton muttered,
And under his breath said he,
This ship is so cranky and walty
I fear our grave she will be.

And the ships that came from England
When the winter months were gone,
Brought no tidings of this vessel
Nor of Master Lambertton.

This put the people to praying
That the Lord would let them hear
What in his greater wisdom
He had done with friends so dear.

And at last their prayers were answered:—
It was in the month of June,
An hour before the sunset
Of a windy afternoon

When steadily steering landward
A ship was seen below,
And they knew it was Lambertton Master
Who sailed so long ago.

On she came with a cloud of canvas,
Right against the wind that blew,
Until the eye could distinguish
The faces of the crew.

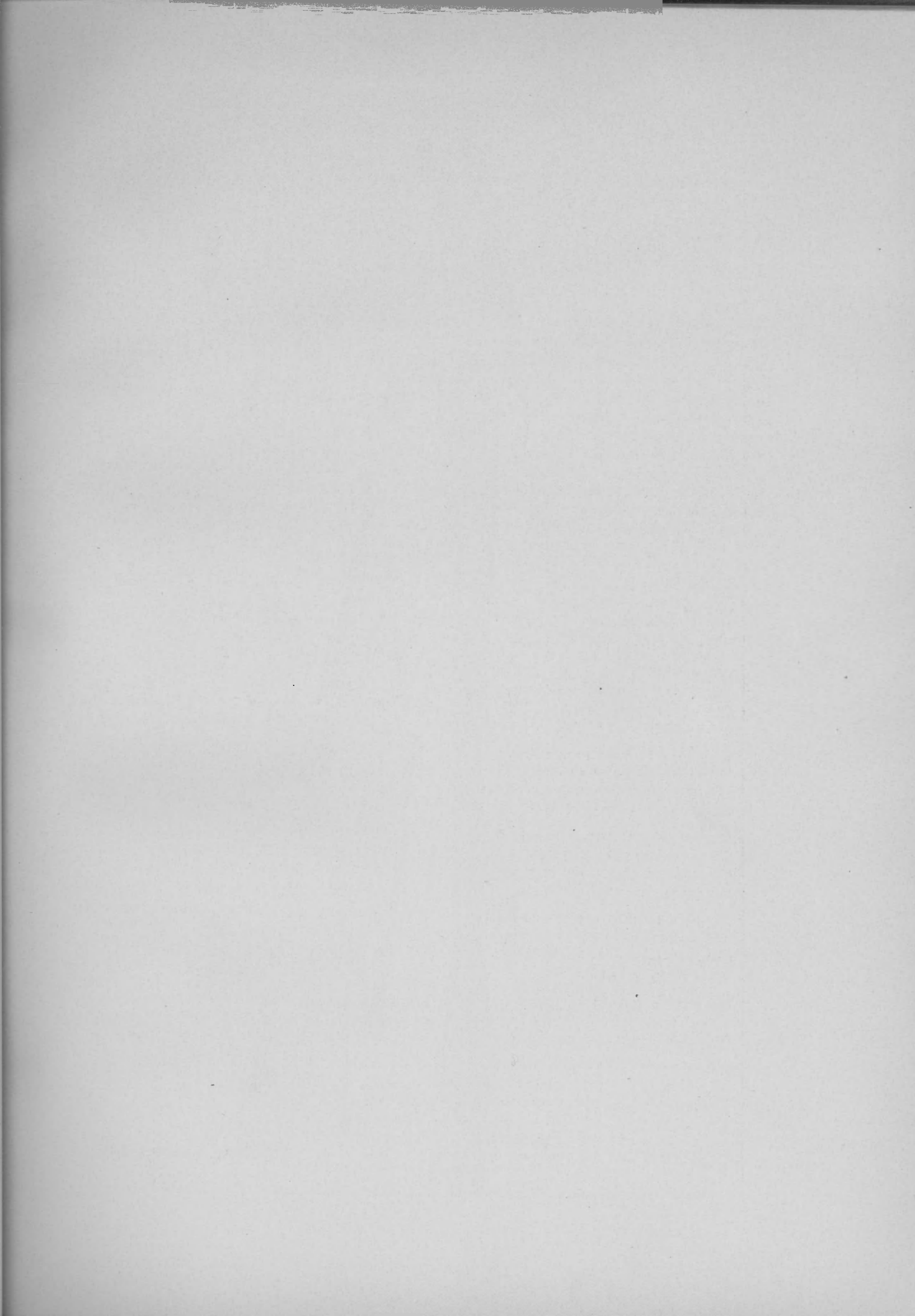
Then fell her straining topmasts
Hanging tangled in the shrouds,
And her sails were loosened and lifted
And blown away like clouds.

And the masts with all their rigging
Fell slowly one by one,
And the hulk dilated and vanished
As a sea-mist in the sun.

And the people who saw this marvel
Each said unto his friend,
That this was the mould of their vessel,
And thus her tragic end.

And the pastor of the village
Gave thanks to God in prayer
That to quiet their troubled spirits
He had sent this Ship of Air.

By Henry W. Longfellow.





NEW HAVEN PALISADED OR FORTIFIED

NEW HAVEN PALISADED OR FORTIFIED.

This fortification was built on account of King Philip's War, 1676. The Indian uprising known as "King Philip's War" which had been pending for several years, broke out in June, 1675, and received a crushing blow in the defeat of the Narragansett Indians, December 19th, 1675, at their fort located on an island surrounded by a swamp in South Kingston, R. I.

This tribe, it will be remembered, had broken their treaty with the English at Plymouth, and had allied themselves with Philip, chief of the Wamponaogs, to exterminate the English. The fight was called the "Dreadful Swamp Fight," and it occurred while Philip, of Pokonoket, the principal actor, was in winter quarters west of Albany, stirring up the Mohawks and northern tribes to war.

At a town meeting, September 24th, 1675, a committee was "appointed to consider of and direct some fortification at the meeting house and places about town," and Captain William Rosewell was ordered to prepare the great guns for service, and all inhabitants to bring their arms to meeting on the Sabbath and other public days.

On the 12th of October following, news of the burning of Springfield by the Indians was received, and it was thought best to build fortifications at the end of each street and at the angles of the town, and to fortify (palisade) some of the houses, one of which was Mr. Harriman's—(site of New Haven House)—also to fortify the square of the town with a line of palisades or posts on the sides of the quarters; also at the ends of the streets and at the four angles, places of shelter (flankers) against the shot of the enemy, should be set up. It was also ordered that all small brush and brush-wood within half a mile of the town plot should be cut down and cleared away that it might not afford shelter for the Indians to creep in a skulking manner near the town.

On the 18th of October, Major Treat informed the town of the Narragansetts' preparation for war, and the General Court advised all plantations to fortify themselves against the common enemy. The United Colonies of New England formally declared war against the Narragansett Indians, November 2nd, 1676, and the troops raised were called "the Army of the United Colonies of New England." This army of 1000 men met at Wickford, Rhode Island, Dec. 18, 1675. The Connecticut quota was 300 men and 150 Mohegan and Quinnipiack Indians, formed into five companies under the command of Major Robert Treat, who was made second in command of the expedition, the commander-in-chief being General Josiah Winslow, of Plymouth.

On the following Sunday, Dec. 19, the troops marched during a heavy snow storm fifteen miles to the swamp, arriving about 1.00 p. m. The fight was long and bloody and the victory dearly bought. Six captains and one hundred and eighty men were killed or wounded. Of the captains, Seeley, Gallop and Marshall, of Connecticut, were killed, and the New Haven company had twenty men slain, and in consideration of the disabled condition of his command at such an inclement season, Major Treat returned to Connecticut to recruit his diminished forces.

The slaughter of the Indians was terrific, and the army, after burning the fort, returned about sunset with their dead and wounded, arriving at headquarters at midnight, when the wounded received relief. But the cold weather, the storm and fatigue prevented many from recovering.

Soon after the return of the New Haven troop from this campaign, at a town meeting, on the 7th of Feb., 1675/6, it was voted to finish the fortification; and the records further note: "It is ordered that no Indian be suffered to come into town to see the fortification or to take notice of any of our acts or motions, and that by the constable warning be given the Indians that not any of them may come into the town nor into any English house, and that if any Indian come into the town he be apprehended and sent back again."

At a town meeting held on the 11th of March, 1675/6, it was voted that all persons able to work on the fortifications shall set to work when the drum beateth in the morning, and anyone that is defaulting shall pay 5 shillings towards the work. A committee was appointed to regulate the ditching and breast works, and John Nash, the gunsmith, was spared that he might be beneficial to persons about their arms.

The fortification consisted of a palisade line of wooden posts of timber that would square twelve inches set close together five feet in the ground of several thicknesses and ten feet above and at the

top pointed. They were properly braced and filled in between with earth and clay excavated from the ditch dug on the outside ten feet deep and fifty feet wide, which was flooded with water from the harbor and perhaps the Beaver Ponds.

This palisade was built wide enough for a soldier to march on top and may have had also a platform on the inside, low enough for a sentinel to walk with body protected by the works with loop-holes for observation. On the seaside, in full view were the King's arms cut in wood and great guns mounted at the Meeting House in the Market Place, which was protected by flankers and palisades (with "Watch Tower" on top). Here was kept the armor belonging to the town, an account of which given in the records is very interesting.

The East and West Creeks were dug out and the harbor flats at an early date to allow vessels to reach the outskirts of the town plot, and the records state in the East Creek as far as Mr. Preston's corner, now State and Chapel Streets, where, since the Revolution, I have been told, West India traders have unloaded their cargoes. The Custom House and Post Office and business centre was just above near the junction of State, Elm and Grand Streets, Bishop's corner, the head of navigation. The West Creek was navigable for boats as far as the corner of College and George Streets, and the tide has been known to set back in this creek as far as the corner of Park and Chapel Streets, and a ravine continuing to its source, corner of Elm and Howe Streets, may still be traced. See Stiles, p. 126, Plate V.

The above shows how the creeks may have been dug out to assist in protection from Indian raids, and that ditches might have been excavated from the creeks and meeting at the "ditch corner" out Broadway, then an important gateway to the town, which was always closed at night and where was located the pales; the last of the palisades where young Mr. Brewster when "overcome" was found and fined by the Court.

OLD TOWN RECORDS FOUND IN ATTIC OF TOWN HALL, WHERE THEY HAD LAIN SINCE REMOVED FROM OLD STATE HOUSE, FEB. 3, 1895.

mo. da. ye.

Att a Townsman Meeting 4—8—78—1678.

The townsmen called Joseph Morris to an account for taking away 3 loads of the Fortification and for satisfaction ordered him the said Joseph to carry widow Moore 3 loads of wood for her use.

Att a Meeting of the Townsmen 7 8^{mo} 1678

Notice taken how the Town musketts were disposed off

1	Muskett to Moses Mansfield
1	" Henry Brocks
1	" Tho Brocks
1	" Ralph Lines
1	" William Bradley
1	" John Hancock
10	" At Abraham Dickermans
one	" At George Parde

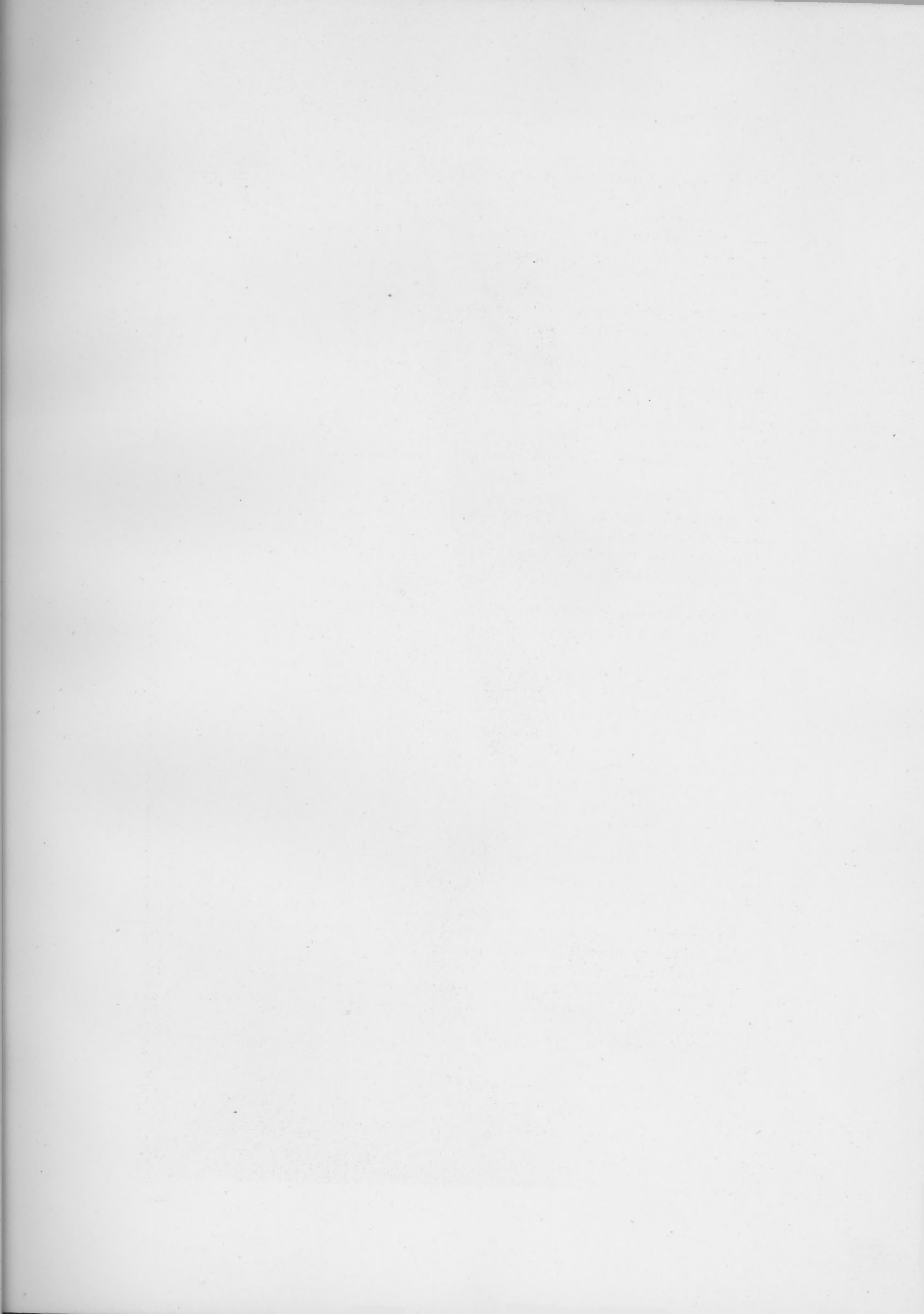
There are 5 (about) that are lent and to be kept in good order and returned in good order at the demand of the townsmen or any one of them by order.

Att a Meeting of the Townsmen 7th Dec. 1680

To finish with the Indians about the purchase of land bought of Indians.

The Townsmen have agreed to sell the fortification wood that stands against the quarter for 6^p. per rod for the townes use.

To send Widdow Morell 3 loads Ab^m Bradley to cart it John Powell 3 loads W^m Bradley to cart it.





RUINS OF FORT WOOSTER.

RUINS OF FORT WOOSTER AND BEACON HILL.

This ancient fortification on Beacon Hill is now within the city limits and overlooks one of the finest views of land and sea in New England. From the ramparts of these old earthworks may be seen land in fifteen Connecticut towns, besides in many more on Long Island in the State of New York.

From this superb and sightly spot, in clear weather, the mountains west of Hartford, 37 miles distant to the northward, may be seen and the Long Island hills 25 miles southward are visible, giving from point to point a prospect of between 50 or 60 miles with the naked eye.

Here on this hill in Indian times was the fire place of the Quinnipiac Indians, from which they sent up great clouds of smoke to attract to their harbor the early Dutch traders, and here also was their Palisade Fort and northward their burying ground, while under the hill near the Fresh Meadows was their powow place.

This hill at the early settlement of the New Haven Colony was used to light beacon fires in case of alarm and, during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 a beacon was exhibited to give warning to the citizens of the town and surrounding country of the approach of the enemy's ships and the appended notice and plate have interest.

Beacon Hill is also noted for the stand which the patriots made there in the forenoon of July 5, 1779, while Gen. Tryon's British invaders were landing. It was held until after the engagement at "Raynham" (which occurred about noon of that day), when, outnumbered by British Hessian and Tory troops (three regiments), supported by two pieces of artillery, these brave defenders were obliged to retire. Tryon made this hill his headquarters during the invasion and, immediately after his retreat, it was occupied by the Patriots under Gen. Ward with the regiments of Colonels Cook, Russel, Worthington and Sage, one thousand strong. This body, together with a field piece from East Haven Green, greatly distressed the enemy till at length they quitted the hill about noon, July 6, on the approach of our troops, who immediately occupied the hill and brought the field piece to bear, between which (the enemy and an armed galley off Black Rock Fort) was kept up an enlivening, incessant and continuous fire all the afternoon and until every armed ship of the invaders had quitted the bay.

The last shot fired from the enemy's fleet when they sailed away killed Isaac Pardee, who with his neighbor, Smith, was returning, with buckets of water from the spring, up the south slope of the hill. The story, as told by Smith, is that after the Patriots had gained the hill he and Pardee were detailed to fetch water from the said spring below. They were returning, having filled the buckets, when, hearing the report of a cannon from the galley anchored off Black Rock Fort, they turned to look; both saw the shot coming toward them; Smith dropped on the ground, Pardee remained in a standing position and the ball carried off his head. In reference to this hill for beacon signals the following notice has interest:

NOTE—Many shots found on the Townsend estate give evidence of the heavy fire the earthworks and the Rock Fort were under during the invasion, July, 1779. After the invasion these earthworks were strengthened.

The Town of New Haven having this day erected a Beacon on Indian Hill at East Haven, now Beacon Hill about a mile and a half southeast of the town, and ordered us their committee to give public notice thereof, we now inform the public in general and the neighboring towns in particular that the Beacon will be fired on Monday evening next, the 20th instant at 6 o'clock; all persons are then desired to look out for the Beacon and take the bearings of it from their respective abode, that they may know where to look out for it in case of alarm, which will be announced by the firing of three cannon. If our enemy should attack us, and we be under the necessity of making use of this method to call in the assistance of our bretheren, we request that all persons who come into town will take care to be well armed, with a good musket, bayonet and cartridge box, well filled with cartridges, under their proper officers, and repair to the State House, where they will receive orders from Col. Fitch, what post to take. The Ministers of the several parishes of this and the neighboring towns are requested to mention to their respective congregations the time when the Beacon will be fired.

NEW HAVEN, 14th Nov., 1775.

PHINEAS BRADLEY,
ISAAC DOOLITTLE,
JAMES RICE, } Commissioners.

The following extract from the *Columbian Register* of Oct. 4th, 1814, informs us how Fort Wooster was constructed :

“This work has progressed with great rapidity, and is now nearly completed. The inhabitants of the neighboring towns deserve and receive the thanks of the public for volunteering their aid in this patriotic labor.

On Wednesday and Thursday last one hundred men from Cheshire, under the direction of Andrew Hull, Esq., labored with great industry and effort at the fortifications, for two days ; on their return through the city in wagons with music playing, they were saluted with a discharge of artillery and cheered by the citizens who had collected in great numbers at the public square.

On Thursday one hundred men from the Town of North Haven, under the direction of their Reverend pastor, Dr. Trumbull,* the venerable historian of Connecticut, 80 years of age, volunteered their services and spent the day in the same patriotic work. This aged minister addressed the throne of grace, and implored the divine blessing on their undertaking.

On Friday, the same number of men from Hamden, under the command of Capt. Jacob Whiting, with great industry, laboured at the same work, and were saluted and cheered by the citizens on their return.

The inhabitants of the Town of Meriden, with a patriotism not exceeded by their neighbors, have volunteered their aid for Wednesday next.

It is confidently hoped, that our fellow citizens of other towns in this vicinity, and our own citizens, will in the course of the present week, *complete the works* which are now nearly finished. Parties who are willing to give their assistance in this preparation for the common defence, are desired to give notice to the committee of the time when it will be agreeable to them to give their attendance. The enemy is hovering on the coast - where the next blow will be attempted no one can tell. Preparations to repel invasions cannot too speedily be made.”

NOTE—William Kneeland Townsend, as a very young man, assisted the New Haven Volunteers at the building of the fort named Fort Treadwell after Governor Treadwell of Connecticut and later Fort Wooster after Major-General David Wooster, the patriot martyr of the Revolution ; and could a more appropriate site be selected for Wooster's monument than within the ramparts of this ancient fort.

Sheldon B. Thorpe, Esq., mentions the Fourth Connecticut Militia garrisoning Forts Wooster and Hale during the latter part of the last war with England. Part of these troops served in a light battery which patrolled a portion of the time the west shore below New Haven City, and they were finally quartered in Fort Wooster on Beacon Hill while this defense was building. John Bassett was chief gunner and Mr. Thorpe informs us he has frequently heard Mr. Bassett say, he fired the first cannon from this earthworks at its completion (not at the enemy, but for practice). These soldiers' services were not voluntary like the builders of the fort ; but were members of the State Militia and were drafted and most of them received pensions after the war.

The principal burying place of the Quinnipiack Indians is situated on the land of the Misses Woodward and a few rods west of the Indian fence, remnants of which showing its outline are still extant on the northeast part of Fort Wooster Field, dividing the parsonage lands and How lot from the aforesaid field.

This place of burial deserves more than casual mention, as it may again prove, as former examinations have, a mine of wealth to those in search of archaeological relics.

From these graves many relics of the Stone age (now in my possession) have been taken, and men living testify to their having assisted at excavations when many objects of extraordinary interest were exhumed.

The late Rev. Stephen Dodd, who was for many years minister of the Congregational Society (stone church), East Haven, informs us, that “the burial place of the Quinnipiack Indians is on the northeast slope of the hill on which Fort Wooster stands. Some of the graves have been levelled by the plough, but many of them are yet visible.” He also says : “In the year 1822 I examined three of these graves. At the depth of about three feet and one-half the sandstone appears in which the bodies were laid without any appearance of a wrapper or inclosure. They all lay in the direction of the southwest and northeast, the *heads towards* the west. Of two of them the arms lay at the side. The other had the arms across the body after the manner of the white people. The larger bones and teeth were in a sound state. The thigh bones of one measured 19 inches in length, the leg bone 18 inches, and the arms from the elbow to the shoulder

* He commanded a company of North Haven men in the Revolutionary.

13 inches. By measuring the skeletons as they lay, this one, it was concluded, was that of a man six feet and a half high."

"No articles of any description appeared with the bones. It is said that about fifty years ago some of these graves were opened and a number of Indian implements of war and kitchen were found in them. Few Indians have been buried here within a century past."

Mr. Dodd adds: "The Indians had a *Fort* on the hill near the burying ground and from that circumstance it was called Fort Hill."

Prof. J. D. Dana of Yale College says: In 1836 he went with Mrs. Whepley's son (of Hillhouse Avenue), and opened two graves on Beacon Hill (northeast slope), and took therefrom two skeletons of persons, now to be seen (only the skulls remain), in the Medical College. No coffins, or implements for war or chase were found.

The late Dr. Levi Ives says: While a medical student he and others with him examined the Indian graves on Fort Wooster Hill. This occurred about the year 1836. The party consisted of Dr. Totten, John Atwater and himself, all medical students. They opened thirteen graves from which was taken bones and trinkets. One leg which had been broken and connected with a ligament, he kept for years as a curiosity, also a skull broken as if by a tomahawk blow. These he finally gave to Dr. Francis Bacon of this city for his collection.

In twelve of the graves nothing but bones were exhumed, but in one, which was probably a chief's, a skull with scalp and hair in a good state of preservation, was found. The hair was long, straight and black, had several tailor's timbles tied to it. He also found in this grave a copper pot and glass and pewter vases. Mr. William Woodward ordered the visitors off and forbade their digging up his land, but when told they were Prof. Silliman's students he allowed them to remain.

Mr. Horace Day says he went with Prof. Dana of Yale College to examine the Indian graves on Beacon or Fort Wooster Hill. They asked permission of the owner, Mr. William Woodward, who loaned them a spade and shovel. They commenced excavating in the northeast corner of Fort Wooster Lot (on the south side of the fence running east and west) in a gravelly soil, and dug to the depth of between three and four feet. Two skeletons were found sitting with their faces to the rising sun. Mr. Day carried the bones home in a large handkerchief; the next morning when he went to look at his Indian, nothing remained but a set of teeth. The remains were of a middle aged adult.

A few feet from the flag staff on Fort Wooster (Beacon Hill), is a red sandstone (coppertipped), marked by the United States Coast Survey, and on this spot about 1840 I remember stood the last beacon in full view from the north window of the house where I was born. This beacon was on a pole set firmly in the ramparts of the fort and on its top about twenty feet from the ground was a large sheet iron cage-shaped ball painted black and set so as to show in line with the arched gateway of Fort Hale, and was a landmark when in range for vessels bound into New Haven Harbor to avoid the shoal water off Savin Rock. If the vessel drew more than six feet of water the black-topped chimney of the Townshend House was brought to bear over another landmark which was a very conspicuous object.

This beacon succeeded the old beacon and keepers' house which was inside the fort, a print of which was found in the Totten House, corner of Meadow and West Water Streets, sketched by Nathaniel Jocelyn in 1814, and as our artist was most truthful in all his efforts I herewith give a description.

It was a striped mast and topmast 40 feet high from the ground with a yard 20 feet long, crossed rigged ship-shape and halyards, rove to hoist balls by day and lights by night on each yard arm, above or below as laid down in the code, as shown in this print of the Telegraphic Signals annexed.

It is eminently fit to here give an abridged biography of Major General Wooster, the distinguished soldier, sailor and martyr of the American Revolution.

David Wooster was born at Stratford, Conn., March 2d, 1710-11, the youngest son of seven children of Abraham and Mary (Walker) Wooster, of a highly respectable family.

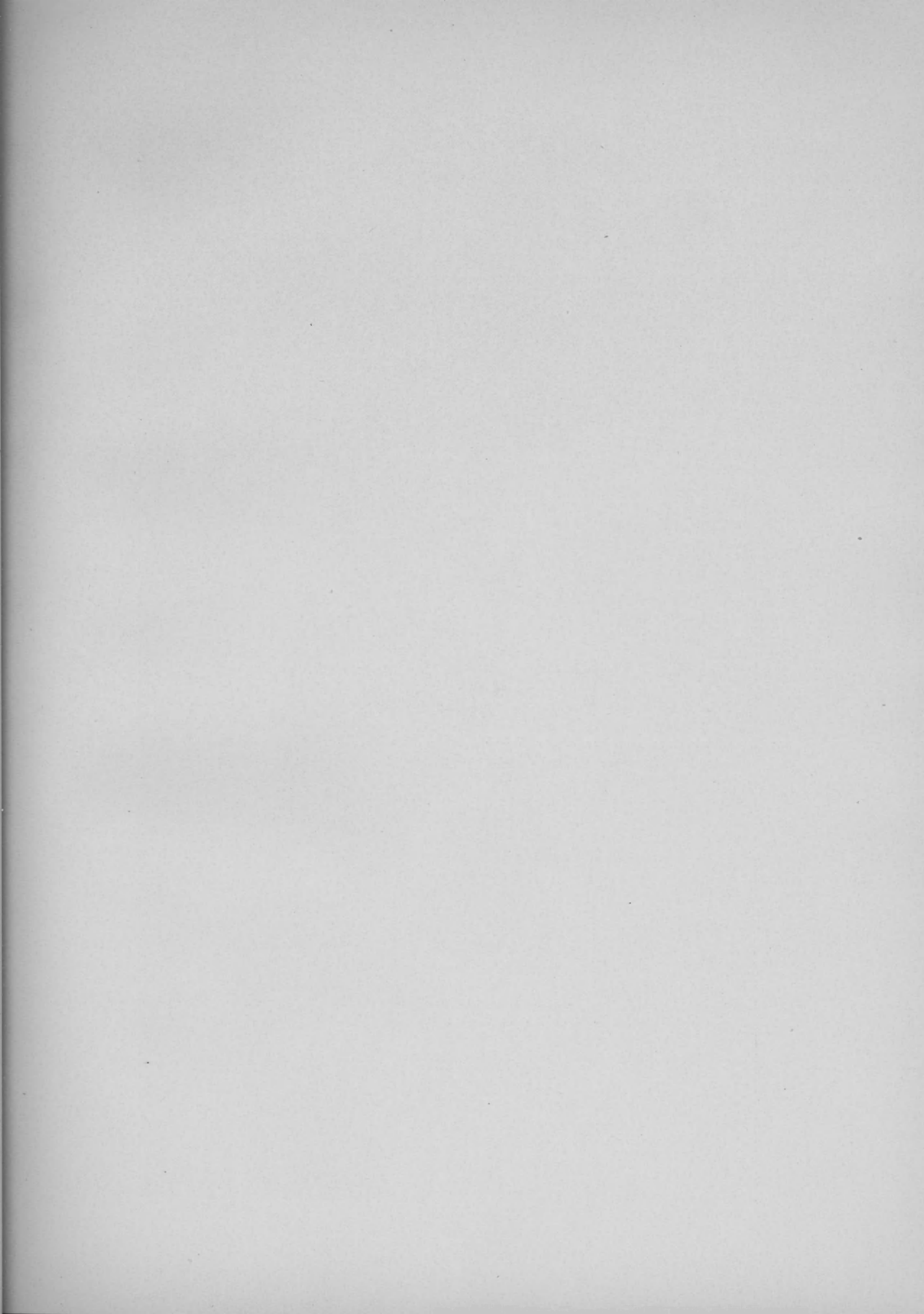
Very little is known of his boyhood. He was educated with care and joined the church at Stratford in 1732, and graduated at Yale in 1738, and when the Connecticut Colony built at Middletown its first war vessel, the "Defense," a "Guard-a-Costa" fitted and armed to cruise against Spanish pirates, in 1739, he was appointed 1st Lieutenant, under Captain George Phillipps, by the Connecticut Assembly, and soon after, in 1742, to the Captaincy, and cruised for some time between

the Capes of Virginia and Cod, and while on this service he often ran his vessel into New Haven Harbor for supplies, and to meet the lady whom he afterwards married, March 6th, 1755. She was Mary, eldest daughter of President Clap of Yale College, a woman who was well suited to encounter the perilous times which were approaching.

In 1742 we find him at New London in command of the "Defense," of 100 tons, when he is ordered to lay his vessel up and discharge the men, and he seems to have had interest in the "Defense" until May, 1746, when we find a petition of David Wooster, late Commander of the "Defense," for remuneration for services.

It was on June 18th, 1744 (consideration £800), Captain Wooster was deeded the Old Homestead on George street, facing College street, in New Haven, where he resided for a while, and later, after the French and Indian Wars, he built the famous Mansion (now standing) on Wooster street, which was sacked by British soldiers, July 5th, 1779, under the command of Captain Boswell of the Guards, who were stationed there to protect this property, by orders of General Garth, and many valuable historical and family papers were carried off to the enemy's ships and later a portion were secured from the waters of Long Island Sound by crews of whale boats cruising in the Continental service, and left in the custody of Captain Morris, where Pres. Stiles writes he found fragments.

The Connecticut Assembly, in Feb. 1745, for the expedition against Cape Briton, raised five hundred men, divided into eight companies, and Captain Wooster was appointed to the command of one company. These troops in eight transports were conveyed by the sloop of war "Defense," and sailed from New London, April 4th, 1745, and meeting at sea the united fleets of the Northern Colonies of one hundred sail, anchored off Louisburg, where they found the West India fleet, Admirals Warren and Townsend, on the 30th following. The Colonial Expedition was commanded by Gen. (afterward) Sir William Pepperell of Maine, and second in command was Gen. Roger Wolcott of Connecticut (Yale, 1747), and afterward a signer of the Declaration of Independence. After the capture of this stronghold of the French, in consideration of the gentlemanly deportment of Captain Wooster, he was appointed to the command of a cartel ship, and sailed with trophies and prisoners for France for exchange, and thence went to London, where he was received with extraordinary exaltations, at Court, and his portrait adorned the pages of magazines and the chief places of entertainment. He received a Captain's Commission in a regiment in His Majesty's Service, of which Sir William Pepperell was made Colonel. Soon after his return from England, he procured from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Massachusetts a charter (dated Nov. 12th, 1750, and of Masonry, 5750), under which Hiram Lodge of New Haven was organized, and Wooster appointed its first Master. About 1748, Captain Wooster we find on half pay in the recruiting service. In 1756 he was appointed Colonel of the 2nd Regiment, and sent to Crown Point, and served through the whole of the French and Indian Wars. He was a Deputy from New Haven 1757-58-59 and 1760. After the war he became a prosperous merchant in New Haven, and also held office in his Majesty's Collection of Customs for the Port of New Haven. On the approach of war with England he renounced his half pay and at a special session of the Connecticut Assembly, April, 1775, was commissioned Major General of the Colony force (Israel Putnam and Samuel Spencer Brigaders), *from his approved ability, well known courage and great experience.* He was immediately sent to guard New York, and with his Continental force drove Governor Tryon and his Secretary, Colonel Fanning, on board the frigate "Asia" for refuge, and while protecting another state, the Continental Congress appointed Washington General-in-Chief, and as Wooster had not a friend at Court, Israel Putnam was made Major General, which Wooster submitted to without protest. He was sent to Canada soon after, and after the fall of Montgomery, was Chief in Command, and was so badly treated by General Schuyler, who ranked him, that he asked for an investigation, and the committee appointed Aug. 17, 1776, reported "that nothing censurable or blameworthy appeared against Brig. Gen. David Wooster." On the 27th of April, 1777, while in New Haven, two thousand of the enemy landed at Norwalk, and marched on Danbury and destroyed military stores. With Gen. Arnold he met the enemy with his militia, and while rallying his men at Ridgefield, Sunday morning, April 27th, a musket ball from a tory broke his spine, just as he called out, "Come on, boys, never mind such random shots." He was carried to Danbury, where he died Friday, May 2d, 1777, in the 67th year of his age, and was buried in the village grave yard.





HASSLAR'S SURVEY CAMP.

HASSLAR'S SURVEY CAMP

Herodotus mentions the ebb and flow of the tides, and nearly all nations since his time have observed their phenomena, and, as the science of marine chart-making advanced, the flow of the waters of the earth attracted by the sun and moon while making their daily revolutions, has been taken account of, and as a result precautions have been taken against perils to navigators approaching the coast.

The United States Government, with its enormous sea and inland tonnage, in 1807 made its first effort to establish a National Coast Survey. Jefferson recommended an appropriation of \$150,000, which was accordingly made by Congress. Secretary Albert Gallatin solicited opinions from the first scientific men of the world as to the best methods of constructing the proposed work, numerous plans were submitted, and that of Frederick R. Hasslar, a Swiss, who had made a trigonometrical survey of his own country, was adopted and he was appointed by our Government to superintend the execution of his own plan.

His purpose was to determine the geographical position of certain prominent points along the coast by astronomical and trigonometrical methods and to connect these lines so as to form a basis upon which the nautical survey of the channels, shoals and shore approaches could be made.

In 1810 Hasslar was sent to Europe to procure instruments and, the war coming on and other delays occurring, active operations were prevented until 1817, when a beginning was made near New York, but soon after the work was stopped, on account of lack of funds, and remained dormant until 1832, when the Coast Survey was re-established with Hasslar in charge.

About 1838 Hasslar commenced the Topographical and Hydrographical Survey of the Southern section of the coast of New England and New York and, until the year 1842, he was personally present in the field with several parties making a complete survey of the region about Long Island Sound. About May 1, 1839, Hasslar selected for his camp a prominent knoll on the "Raynham" estate, then within the town limits of East Haven and contiguous to the east shore of New Haven Harbor. The site was elevated and one of advantage, with a creek at its foot, a spring of clear water near by, surrounded by shade trees with a clear outlook over the region he was then surveying, while affording a rocky foundation on which to mount his delicate instruments.

His entry on this site, the property of the late William Kneeland Townsend, was without regard to the ordinary rules of courtesy. He came with his wagons and camp equipments, entering upon the site which he had arbitrarily selected, and with his two score of men, some of whom came in boats, erected a flag staff for a signal beacon. He proceeded to pitch his camp of some dozen tents with his own at the head, and the cooking tent at the end, digging holes and building a stone fire place and the cooking at once commenced for the party. The site selected being a choice spot and directly in front of the family residence, became a source of annoyance to the owner, who, after waiting a suitable time for the person in charge of the party to make some explanation, Mr. Townsend himself visited the camp and suggested that in occupying lands for surveying purposes it would be no more than common courtesy to announce the intentions.

To this Hasslar replied, saying: "I am Hasslar. I have come to survey this region, and if you want to know about it, go to the United States."

His answer was so arrogant and his manner so insulting that Mr. Townsend withdrew and never had a word more with him or his party. Suffice it to say that when Hasslar's party broke camp, which was towards the end of summer, they left the pretty, green sodded knoll broken, the fence down and the place in a state of wreckage and debris in all directions.

Hasslar, I remember well. He was tall and of good proportions, had large prominent features, wore a broad brimmed drab hat, much like a Mexican ranchman. His overcoat was long and dark with side pockets and light color, his broad white shirt collar turned over his overcoat collar and tied with a black silk handkerchief in a square knot, gave him a picturesque appearance.

He was a man of great ability, and taught our coast survey officers their business, laying the foundation for the finest and most complete survey of any country in the world. He died in 1843.

The New Haven party was called the 1st Party. The following gentlemen were attached to it:

Lieut. H. H. BELL, U. S. N.	Mr. ROBT. J. LIVINGSTON.
Lieut. HENDERSON, U. S. N.	Mr. FERGUSON.
Lieut. W. H. SWIFT, U. S. A.	Prof. HENRY L. WHITING,
Lieut. MUMFORD, U. S. A.	U. S. Coast Survey.

THE SHELL FISH INDUSTRY.

As the shell fish industry of New Haven Harbor has interest, brief mention may be made of it. The shell fish were an important diet of the early settlers during the long New England winters.

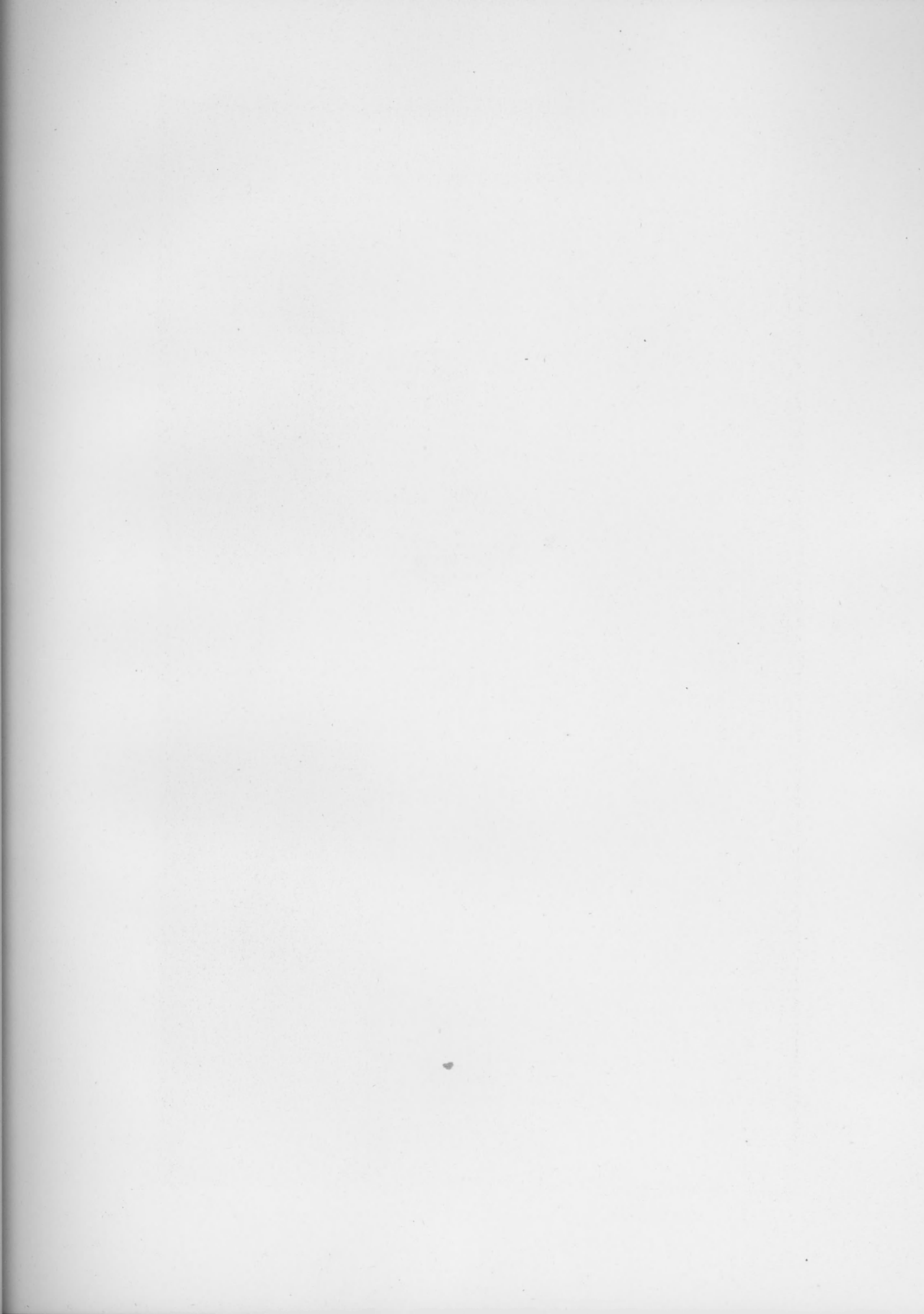
The immense deposit of oyster, clam and mussel shells found at Oyster Point, the Oyster Shell fields and the Quinnipiack Village site near the Red Rock gives abundant evidence of prolific growth and the extensive use made by the natives long before the arrival of the whites. The oyster was not only meat for the natives, but its shell, which has been found several inches long, was a good implement to cultivate their plantations of corn and beans. These vegetables when cooked and mixed together were called "Soccotash" by the Indians, who taught the Europeans how to prepare it.

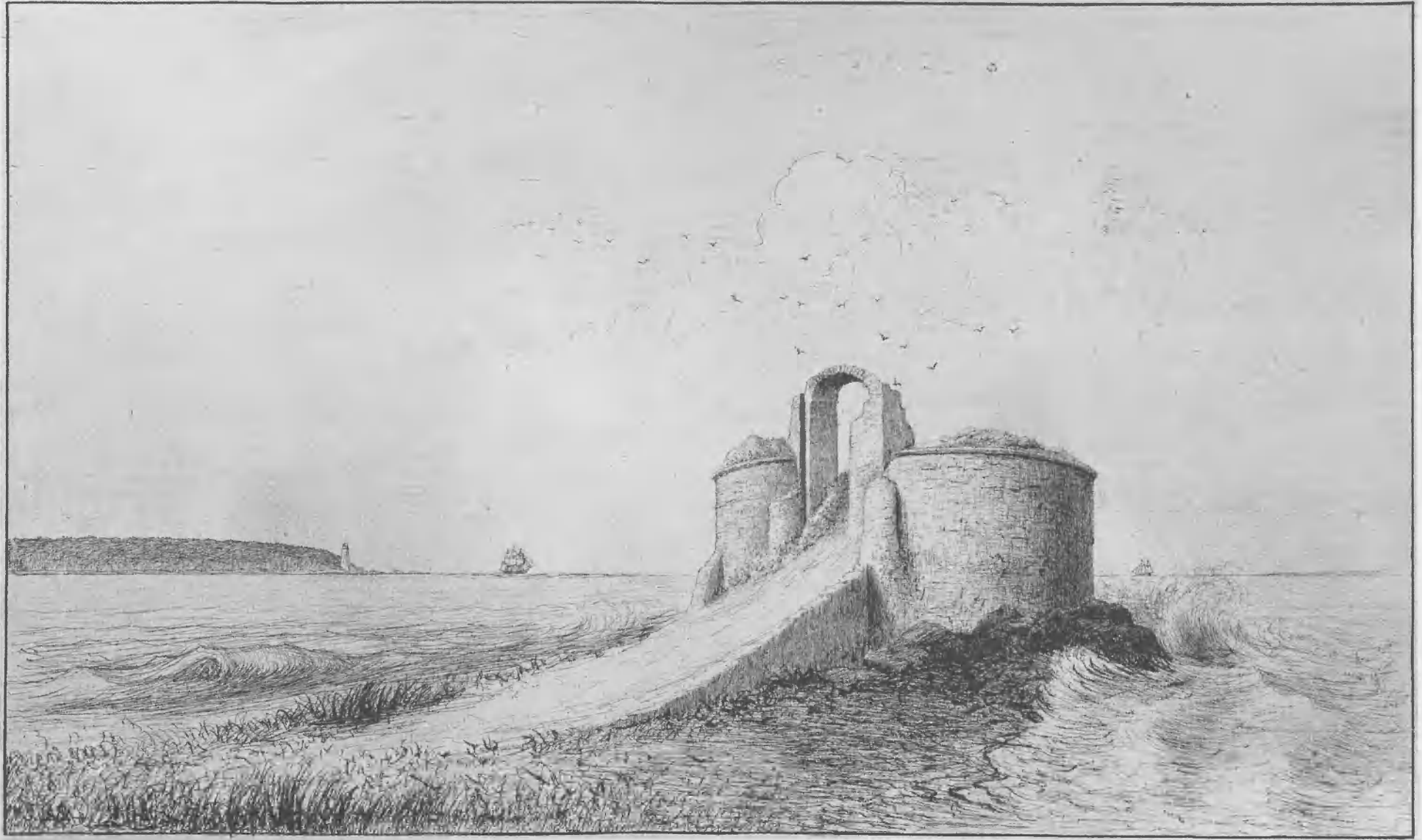
The clam was not only a valuable food, but its shell was made into money called sewan (wampum) and became a currency that the English, Dutch and French found most useful in traffic with the Indians and between themselves. The town records from the earliest settlement make frequent mention of these bivalves, and during the first century after the arrival of Europeans all mortar used in masonry was from oyster and clam shells burned into lime, specimens of which may be found at this date in old structures showing its wonderful tenacity.

It is a remarkable fact that about a century ago the oyster growth east of the Hudson River suddenly disappeared, save in a few localities, one of which is the Quinnipiack River above the Red Rock Ferry, where the residents of the Dragon Bank collected at low tides considerable quantities which were placed in beds or parks in the river to develop for market; and this cultivation formed a nucleus for what is now one of the most interesting shell fish industries on this section of the coast.

It may be in place to mention here that some years previous to 1860 the famous French savant Monsieur de Coste, assisted by the late Captain DeBroca of the French Navy, and at the time Director-General of the port of Havre, successfully experimented (which the writer was an eye witness to) along the Atlantic Coast of France with shells, tiles and brush for the collection during the spawning season of the fry or spat, and published a voluminous report, now in my possession, on this industry. Subsequently in the summer of 1862 Captain de Broca was ordered by the Emperor Napoleon III, to visit the United States and report on the American oyster, and it was the author's privilege to introduce this gentleman to several parties who were at the time extensively engaged in oyster culture, and while in New Haven to accompany him on several visits to our harbor plantations, viz: Morris Cove, the Beach, Black Rock and Crane's bars, and the Quinnipiack River. It was during one of these visits that M. de Broca suggested using shells and brush as a stool for the spat to set on. This suggestion I at once acted upon; and on one occasion was called a lunatic for following the suggestions of a "Frog-eating Frenchman who had the cheek to come to New Haven and teach our oystermen how to grow oysters." The experiment was followed by others, and the result can be seen by a visit to the Peabody Museum at Yale College, or in Ernest Ingersoll's report on the Oyster Industry in the Tenth Census of the United States.

The author's earliest recollection of the oyster was of his father, the late William K. Townsend, purchasing Morris Cove oysters which he laid down (for family use) in a tidal creek fed by springs on his property at "Raynham," and later, being part owner in the schooner "Mary and Martha," Captain Abijah Moulthrop Munson, a cargo of Virginia oysters was bought while the vessel was homeward bound from Baltimore and brought to Fair Haven about the end of March, 1835, and being late in the season it was decided best for all concerned to lay the oysters down in Morris Cove where Mr. Morris had held oyster grounds near his wharf and well protected from the wash of the sea and by a boundary of stones and stakes with marks of owner. Here in Morris Cove the cargo was laid down, and when the first autumn month with an R came these Virginia oysters had increased in size at least one-third and in flavor not to be excelled by any on the coast, and those not stolen were sold at good profit. The planting stimulated others and has been followed with success, and was the first planting of Virginia oysters in Morris Cove that we have any record of.





RUINS OF FORT HALE.

FORT HALE.

This most interesting fortification with lands that belong thereto, with consent of the United States Government has been lately imparked, and has much of historical interest recorded in the annals of New Haven Colonial and State History. The fortification built on trap rock of basaltic formation, and in early times, may have been surrounded by water, and during southwest gales the natural dykes or beach from it to the Palisades in Fort Hale Park must have been constructed from sand and pebbles carried up with southwest winds, and so may the northern beach or dyke have been built to King's Island, nature so constructing a barrier which has kept out winds and tides, allowing the meadows to grow where shoal water formerly existed. This theory is based on the knowledge that freshets and high tides have forced a passage through the "beach" at Sandy Point which was until then a long sandy point, dry at high tide with vegetation growing thereon. In 1829 this debris was carried into the harbor, forming the Pardee Bar, and a portion was carried further and distributed along the shore above King's Island, and the action of the winds and tides has distributed this debris of sand and shells as far north as "Cranes Bar," half a mile distant.

The first mention of this site was in 1657, it being a prominent object standing in bold relief on the northern point of the crescent-shaped Morris Cove. It was first talked of for defensive purposes, as the records show, by order of the Colonial Court, Feb. 20, 1657, brothers Andrews and Munson being empowered as commissioners to treat with the Indians, in exchange for the lands therefor, and it is very probable that it was soon after made a Military or Coast Guard Station; as the General Court held at New Haven the 23 of June, 1659, desired "William Russell and Thomas Morris to attend their trust about the great guns at the fort, and see that they be fit for service, and it was left with the townsmen to see that it be done, and to agree with them what an allowance they shall have from the colony;" and some of the great guns sent to the waterside in time of alarm were no doubt placed here, as we note in the Colonial records that there was a reservation for fort and roadway thereto, when a sale of town lands to John Morris was made, south of the Indian lands and just north of Harrison Rocks (the Palisades). Here was a cartway which was used to reach the shore until the New Haven Chemical Works opened their highway, which led also northward inside the bank to the Black Rocks, and over this, before the Government road was purchased of Isaac and Kneeland Townsend (between the bank and the meadows to King's Island), was hauled the cannons and ammunition which were used in Colonial times at Black Rock Fort, for the defense of New Haven approaches.

The Black Rock Fort of the American Revolution was constructed early in the year 1775, on the site of an old one and manned with cannon made at Salisbury, Conn., by orders of the General Court of Connecticut, and history not only proves true, the testimony of people who were living at the time of the Revolutionary War, and known to the writer, but adds absolute proof of the value of the defense which drove frequent marauding parties of British and Tories from our harbor when they came to forage and destroy. The writer takes this opportunity to give his own theory, why Gen. Tryon landed his two divisions at Savin Rock, and Morris Point. Sir Henry Clinton, Commander-in-chief of the British forces stationed at New York, in his instructions to Maj. Gen. Tryon says, "the landing (at New Haven) seems good on the east side or tongue of land (Morris Point) nor can you be assaulted on your retreat, for you must when landed, by a rapid march, get possession of the Rebel Works two miles to the northward (Black Rock now Fort Hale), on a bluff commanding the harbor, and then your ships may enter to it (the harbor)."

This seemed easy enough as long as the Black Rock Fort was captured but there were in the fort three (3) guns and nineteen (19) New Haven men each an army in himself, and supported by their townsmen on the high ground back of the fort who were ready and on the spot, defending their homes and firesides, and did dispute the landing of the invaders, step by step. The men behind these guns in the fort displayed such undaunted spirit and bravery, that the first division under General Garth, which had expected to land on Sandy Point Beach, a continuation of the Old Field on the west side of the harbor, and there be forded over by their boats to Oyster (City) Point, were compelled to land at Savin Rock, where they were met at the water's edge by the brave Captain Painter and his West Haven neighbors with leaden hail.

Sir Henry adds, "the troops may afterwards, if they cannot ford the creek (which, I take, means West River, between the head of Sandy Point Beach, where the oyster watch house stands), be landed on the other side, or being landed on New Haven beach (Oyster Point), proceed at proper time to New Haven."

NOTE—Viewing New Haven from the southeast, the Sandy Point Beach looked as if continuous with Oyster Point and as there was not a survey extant at this date, the enemy may have thought New Haven beach was continuous from Sandy Point to Oyster Point.—C. H. T.

After the landing of the enemy on the east shore of the harbor, they brought to bear (we have been told) a field piece on the Rock Fort from the heights (Palisades) in the now Fort Hale Park, and its brave defenders, having exhausted their ammunition, spiked their guns and then threw the carriages and all over the ramparts of the fort onto the rocks below, into the harbor, and retreated along the shore, northward, after setting fire to their quarters. This retreat was covered by Lieut. Evelyn Pierpont, who with a field piece was stationed a short distance above in the street at "Raynham," where he held the advance guard of the enemy at bay until they were supported by reinforcements from the main body. He then made good his retreat up the road, keeping up a running fire which diminished their ranks by every shot. This gun was at last mounted on Reservoir (Tuttle) Hill, where after giving a final shot the piece was spiked and abandoned and carried off by the enemy the next day.

As history has only given a casual account of the co-operation of the British fleet and army during the landing of the two divisions, and their operation and disembarkation, it is intended to add that the departure of the enemy to their ships the next day, July 6th, at daybreak, was pressed not only by the appearance of the militia, with heavier guns than they were equipped with, but the state of the tide. At the Black Rock Fort, General Tryon decided to there embark his demoralized and much fatigued force, and in accordance with his orders General Garth's division crossed the ferry part in the flat boats belonging to the fleet, and part across Neck Bridge, which was destroyed after his passage, and joined General Tryon at his headquarters at Beacon Hill. At that moment several cannon shots were exchanged with the Patriots assembled on East Haven Green, under the command of General Ward, who with a field piece, were moving to storm the hill which, as soon as they arrived, they found had been evacuated, the enemy being in rapid retreat to their boats at Black Rock Fort, and, one hour after were aboard the fleet, which soon set sail westward, leaving desolation behind them.

The colonial government, immediately after the Tryon raid of Connecticut in 1779, ordered twelve hundred and fifty men distributed to the different military posts on the sea coast, and ninety-four officers and men were ordered to the New Haven forts, viz. the Black Rock Fort; the Earth Works on Beacon Hill; the slight batteries on Mount Pleasant (Mosquito fort); the Ferry (site of East and Bridge street corners), and the battery of heavy guns on Long Wharf Pier, which then was not connected with the shore end of the wharf and was manned by sailors, while the harbor was patrolled by whale boats or row galleys manned with fifty men each and a swivel gun forward, which seemed to give good protection to the shipping of the port.

After the close of the Revolution in 1783, these fortifications were dismantled, save a gun or two, and allowed to go to ruin until the dawn of the 19th century when the European wars broke out. Then the "Orders in Council," "the Milan and Berlin Decrees," produced a tremendous shock on the American side of the Atlantic, and then a scheme for fortifying the whole coast of the United States was set on foot. Early in the year of 1808 the Black Rock Fort was examined (as mentioned in reminiscences of Fort Hale) and money voted by Congress to erect a new fort on this ancient site for the defense of New Haven Harbor.

The garrison of this fort during the war of 1812-14 were compelled on several occasions to open fire on British ships of war in the offing and force them to "haul off." On the night of September 13th, 1813, an English Frigate and Sloop of War stood close into the Light House and Mr. Morris with his neighbors made such warlike demonstration that an attempt to land was prevented. The next April, 1814, Essex and other Connecticut river villages were burned, and losses estimated at \$150,000 incurred. In October, Captain Northrop's company stationed at Fort Hale, assisted in building Fort Wooster. During this and the following year Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy's fleet of twenty sail were kept at bay by the guns of this fort. This was the same fleet that *captured and released* the timber-loaded vessels bound from the Connecticut River to New Haven, and the cargoes

of which was used later in the construction of Center and Trinity churches (the handiwork of Ithial Town). On the receipt of the news of the Treaty of Trent the guns of Hale and Wooster proclaimed the glad tidings.

In the United States Government Report of 1821, the New Haven forts were reported "too small to offer any resistance," and a scheme was suggested to build forts of the 1st, 2d and 3d class for the protection of the coast cities. New Haven was listed in the 2d class. In 1826 the Military Report suggested new works at Fort Wooster and heavier or larger works at Fort Hale, both to cost \$59,609.18.

Fort Hale was estimated to cost \$31,815.00 and to be garrisoned with 25 men in peace and in war 220 men; and Fort Wooster \$27,793.00, with 25 men in peace and in war 155 men. In 1836 the Military Report repeats the same sum with addition of six barbette guns (32 pounders), but the fort was gradually allowed to go to decay and nothing was appropriated. All was placed under charge of Captain John A. Thomas, a pensioned officer of the 25th United States Infantry, who lived in the brick barracks with his wife and son John A.—Andrew Jackson and daughter Harriet Thomas. Captain Thomas died about 1840, and his son remained in charge of the government for some years after.

For an abridged account of this fort and its successors see Reminiscences of Fort Hale.

It is interesting to note that after many years of peace the importance of coast defense was first brought to the attention of Congress by the report of the Chief of Engineers U. S. A., Gen. H. C. Wright, a native of the New Haven District, and, the Fiftieth Congress, first session, presented Bill No. 603, dated March 19, 1888, which was ordered printed under head of fortification and sea coast defenses. New Haven was inserted in the list at the *last moment* by the meritorious effort of U. S. Senator Hawley, as correspondence still extant in the author's possession abundantly proves, and when the bill became a law the proposed armament as ordered we copy verbatim:

New Haven, Conn. Fortification—Barbette batteries—Mortar batteries and submarine mines will form part of the defense.

Proposed Armament.

No. 27.	Calibre.	Kind.	Number.	Remarks.
	8 inches	13 ton guns	3	B L R
	12 inches	mortars	8	rifled

The exact site of the two forts ordered has not yet been selected, and as the works in progress on the islands at the east entrance of Long Island Sound are fast reaching completion these works may not be needed as submarine mines may be sufficient. The first effort to defend the east approach to the port of New York via Long Island Sound emanated from the New Haven Chamber of Commerce and the Connecticut State Board of Trade, as shown by the Proceedings of the latter at its first and second annual meetings, held in the cities of Hartford and Waterbury, January, 1891 and '92.

The naming of Fort Hale, in 1812, after the martyr spy of the Revolution, was the first public recognition of Nathan Hale by his native State. Later there was erected a monument to him in Coventry, Conn., where he was born June 6, 1755, and in 1887 a memorial was placed in the Capitol at Hartford. The inspiring bronze statue in City Hall Park, erected near the spot in New York where he died (on Sept. 22, 1776), came still later, in 1893, and it is only within the last few years that any active measures have been taken by his alma mater to perpetuate his memory. England long ago commemorated her martyr spy, André, with an elaborate monument in Westminster Abbey.

The Hales came to Boston in the ship "Lion," presumably from Kent, and Robert Hale, the ancestor of Nathan Hale, settled in Charlestown, Mass. As a surveyor he ran the northern line of Massachusetts. His son John Hale was by his fourth son, Samuel, grandfather of Richard Hale of Coventry, the father of Nathan Hale. This John Hale had graduated from Harvard and his descendant Nathan followed in his footsteps by graduating from Yale in September, 1773. The records of the college and of Linonian Society show him to have been considerable of a scholar. Consequently it is not surprising to find him teaching school after leaving college, first in East Haddam, 1773-4, then at the Union Grammar School (house still standing) in New London, where he was when the Revolution broke out. Enlisting as a lieutenant, he went with the Connecticut

troops to Boston and after the British withdrew accompanied General Heath to New York as a captain. Here he distinguished himself by cutting out a British sloop from under the guns of the frigate "Asia," lying in East River. Fair and well proportioned as his Saxon ancestors, of engaging presence and many accomplishments, we find him always spoken of with affection and esteem. His popularity was great and consequently it was with genuine sorrow that his brother officers saw him accept the duty of finding out what the British intended to do after the battle of Long Island. Leaving the American camp at Harlem he went to Norwalk, crossed the Sound to Huntington, and disguised as a schoolmaster penetrated the British camp. Unfortunately his work was useless, for already the British had occupied New York and Washington knew their intentions. How he was taken prisoner on his way back at the "Cedars," East Neck, Huntington, L. I., where he had gone to meet a boat to carry him to the Connecticut shore, his sufferings at the hand of the infamous Cunningham, and his inspiring words on the scaffold, is familiar to all: we repeat them, "*I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.*"

Wreck of Steamer Chief Justice Marshall.

The steamer "Chief Justice Marshall" was originally a North River sloop and remodelled into a side-wheel steamer in the early thirties, and in May, 1835, was put on the route between New York and Norwich and commanded by Captain Henry Waterman of Hartford, Connecticut, who was a skillful Long Island Sound navigator. She was cast away and became a total wreck during the summer following (1836), on Morgan or Momaugan Point, South End, East Haven.

The Rev. William D. Havens, late pastor of the Stone Church, East Haven, informed the writer that he was on board a few minutes before she left the dock at New York, which was at 4 o'clock P. M. The weather was clear and there were no signs of a storm, but, as she passed up the Sound, toward morning, heavy clouds, the forerunners of a tempest, appeared and the wind freshened from the northeast with increasing seas, and while off Thimble Island the steering gear gave away and the steamer fell off into a trough of the sea. The wind shifted to the southeast and at this critical moment the engine became disabled and the smoke-stack was carried away and, in order to save life and property, the jib was set and an effort made to run before the gale for safe refuge in New Haven harbor, but with ill success. She drifted broadside toward the northwest and might have reached an anchorage at the entrance of the harbor, but when off South End the wind shifting to south-southwest and blowing with a great violence the vessel at 10:00 A. M., struck a reef off Morgan Point at high water, and, according to the statement of Captain Elizur Thompson, an eye witness of the scene, she lay broadside to in the surf and, before the tide and sea subsided, rolled over on her beam end and became a hopeless wreck.

When the steamer struck on the rocks of Morgan Point, the people of the vicinity came to the assistance of the shipwrecked crew and strong cables were at once made fast to the rocks and trees on the shore and all the crew and passengers were rescued, save the pilot, Mr. Harkens, of Middletown, Connecticut, who made an attempt to get out a boat with a line for the shore. But the boat capsized and it was supposed that he was then killed, as his body was soon after taken from the surf in a bruised condition.

After the gale had subsided, several attempts were made by the owners of the steamer to get her off the rocks, but their efforts were in vain and the Court ordered her sold at auction. She was bid off by Mr. Asa Buddington, who broke her up and the wood work was rafted to New Haven and the machinery sold on the spot and carted away. There are a few relics of her still extant, viz: her name in large gilt letters taken from one of the paddle boxes and a saw with other tools saved from the wreckage.

At the time of the disaster Captain Thompson lived in the John (Morgan) Thompson house near the scene of the wreck, and for many years afterwards was keeper of the New Haven Lighthouse, a position he held to the day of his death in 1898, and his wife succeeded him in care of the lighthouse property and at this date, December 10, 1899, is in charge.



WRECK OF STEAMER CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL, ON MOMAUGIN POINT.

REMINISCENCES OF FORT HALE.

The General Assembly of Connecticut, in Oct. 1775, ordered erected a battery here, and fifty men were added to the company to hurry on the work, 6 eight pound and 10 twelve pound cannon were ordered from Salisbury for New Haven by the Assembly in the November following. Captain Thompson seems to have taken the contract and been in command. Winter setting in, the men were paid off 23d of Dec. 1775. For one and one-half months, work in the winter, Capt. Thompson was paid 3.0.0 pounds, while at work on the fort. In 1775, a Beacon was ordered to be put up on Indian Hill (Fort Wooster site).

In March, 1776, Capt. Thompson with a lieutenant and two sergeants and 30 men commenced work again on Black Rock Fort, the next week 50 men were added, and the work was finished in June following, and the residue of the Colony's cannon were ordered to be placed in the Fort at the Black Rock.

A cheap barracks of wood, cost 25 pounds, was ordered built (and was burned down by the Tories later), Capt. Thompson was paid for building the fort 200 pounds, money of the colony ($\$3\frac{5}{10}$ to the pound). He was also allowed for his expense 75 pounds. When the Fort and Barracks were finished, shingle roof and chimney built outside, the whole was put under the charge of Mr. Bishop as Barrack master.

This fort is sketched by Pres. Styles somewhere as a square fort, with flankers, with barrack probably built inside.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR, Vol. 4, 1776, page 411.

Upon the Memorial of the Civil Authority and Selectmen of the *Town of New Haven*, showing to this Assembly that sundry things are necessary for the defense of said town praying for relief, as per memoranda on file:

Resolved, by this Assembly. That the three twelve-pounders lately brought into said town remain there at the expense of this state and that y^e charge of transportating the same be paid out of the treasury, liable to be removed by the Governor and council of safety, under Capt. Thompson, remain where they are stationed, as guard at Black Rock, and that the roof of the barracks, newly built, be shingled and a chimney built, and that the Militia of said Town of New Haven hold themselves equipped, and in constant readiness to defend said town and to be liable to be removed. And his honor, the Governor, by the advice of his Council of Safety, is impowered and directed to carry the aforesaid provisions into execution and to make such further provisions for the security of said town and the rest of the sea coast as they think proper and expedient.

Oct., 1776.

Passed in the Lower House,

Concurred in the Upper House,

ASST. HUNTINGTON CLARK.

Sec. GEORGE WYLLYS.

There was established a pass system; all vessels and boats entering the harbor must get from the fort a written pass to enter or pass up to the town. During winter of 1776-7, the cannon were carried to New Haven (probably the harbor had frozen up), but soon after sent back, and the fort remanned, Jan. 30, 1777.

Resolved, by the General Assembly. Ordered, "No vessel or boat will, in the future, be permitted to pass Black Rock Fort without a written licence from one of the civil authorities of the town." In March, 1777, a British Frigate with two tenders was driven off by the fort.

In June, 1777, 13 Tories, taken in the sound, were sent to prison at Black Rock Fort, Capt. Phipps from the enemy's direction, was fired into from Black Rock Fort and had lower yard (jaw) shot away in part. In the fort were one captain, one sergeant, one corporal and 10 privates.

The Colony built the fort, private parties made the powder at (Hotchkiss Town), and the town defended with it. Captain Morris was, at times, in charge of the fort.

East Haven and North Haven each gave a field piece. When Tryon captured Fort Hale, it was manned with 19 men and three guns, which were spiked and thrown over the ramparts into the harbor when the fort was evacuated, Lieut. Moulthrop and Lieut. Bishop in command.

Last Friday morning, (Feb. 4th, 1781), before day several Long Island Whale Boats with Tory refugees landed at the Pest House, about a mile from the college. They went off in the morning and landed at West Haven and plundered a house or two, then went over towards the Fort at Black Rock, which fired upon them, and so they turned off and went on board a small sloop, which first proceeded westward, where the boats landed and plundered Deacon Platt's (sic) house. Then going on board, eastward to Thimble Island, probably to lie there and intercept our coasters. Some say they had six others. Three whale boats carry about 40 or 50 men. Several were known to be New Haven men.

Pres't Styles Diary, 1780-1781.

In May, 1781, Black Rock Fort was unfit to hold a garrison, but capable at small expense of being made defensible.

A request for two brass pieces, to take the place of the old iron guns, and two horses, to draw them, was made, and £100 for repairs to the fort.

In 1782, the garrison at the fort, 3 officers, 19 privates. At the close of the Revolutionary War New Haven kept 3 cannon in the Black Rock Fort under the charge of the *Captain of the Governor's Guard*, after the Revolutionary War the fort was allowed to go to decay.

During the Revolutionary War, the little battery situated beneath the beautiful grounds of "Raynham," was garrisoned and the commanding officer, of unknown fame, distinguished himself by firing upon one of the vessels of New Haven. Capt. Solomon Phipps was returning from a successful cruise in his privateer, having in his charge a prize he had captured from the English and while passing the formidable fort of one gun, was hailed by the commanding officer, and ordered to heave to and anchor, else he would fire upon him. The redoubtable captain, with an answer more forcible than polite, continued on his course, when the boom of a cannon reverberated across the quiet harbor of New Haven, and the aim of the gunner was entitled to quite as much praise as that disposed on more modern marksmen, for it carried away a portion of Capt. Phipp's face, rendering his pronunciation very imperfect. The commanding officer at "Fort Hale" was instructed to let no vessels pass to the upper harbor after sundown, and Capt. Phipps was rather late.

"Day before yesterday, April 18th, 1781, Captains Hubbell and Ives with the assistance of other spirited Loyalists manned eight whale boats and left Lloyd's Neck with an intention to make a descent on the coasts of Connecticut. . . . They rowed to the eastward, determined to attack the Fort at New Haven, and, landing in the night about a quarter of a mile from the fort, proceeded in perfect silence that they gained the center of the parade, secured the sentry and surrounded the barracks before the rebels knew of their approach. After forcing the door and entering the barracks one of the rebels (Isaac How) discharged his musket and thereupon was instantly killed.

"The rest of the party, eleven in number, surrendered prisoners. Captain Hubbell then ordered the platforms to be burned, cut down the flag staff, and effectually destroyed two French (double fortified) nine pounders, set fire to the barracks and to everything that would burn. The rebel colors with the prisoners and eighteen stand of arms were brought off and the party returned to Lloyd's Neck without sustaining any loss."

Diary of the Revolution,

By FRANK MOORE, p. 940.

In 1808, the U. S. Government ordered a battery to be built on the site of the Old Black Rock Fort at New Haven as the channels had deepened there.

April 27, May 3, May 31, the U. S. Government bought of Kneeland and Isaac Townsend, Truman Colt and Phileman Auger lands on the east side of New Haven harbor, with a strip of land two rods wide (and right of way from Black Rock to King's Island, of the Townsends and Forbes families), for \$275; a second tract, next the harbor, of one-half acre for \$125, and another tract for \$30. They also bought a strip of land from King's Island for a road way to Light House road. The fort

was to hold six guns, the barracks 40 men, and on Feb. 11th and June 14th, 1809; \$6,295.96 was paid for the fortification by Congress.

The Report of Dec., 1811, describes it as an eleptic enclosure battery of masonry, mounting six guns, small brick magazines, brick barracks on the outside, in a field for 50 men and officers.

At the commencement of the War of 1812, the fort was garrisoned with 78 artillerists. The magazine held about 25 bbls. of gunpowder. The fort took its name from Captain Nathan Hale, the Patriot Martyr.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from Fort Hale on the night of the 22d, inst., Wm. Garvin, soldier in the 25th Regt., U. S. Infantry—5 feet 7 inches high, sandy hair and light complexion. Whoever will apprehend said Deserter, and secure him in any garrison or goal in the United States, shall receive the above reward, all necessary charges paid.

SOLOMON DEWEY,
Lieut. 37th Regt., U. S. Infantry.

Fort Hale, June 23d, 1813.

This advertisement appears in the issue of the *Columbian Register*, New Haven, Tuesday, July 6th, 1813.

During the War of 1812, Fort Hale was garrisoned by Capt. Chauncey Ives' Company of the 37th Conn. Regt. A sergeant of this company, James Ferguson, removed to Iowa, and lived to the advanced age of 101 years and 8 months, according to a letter written by his son to Charles H. Townshend in 1896, the son being at the date of the said letter in his 79th year.

In Sept. 1813, a small squadron of British vessels appeared off the east end of Long Island Sound and passed New Haven Harbor harmlessly, toward New York. At this time the 4th Conn. Regt. were garrisoned at Fort Hale.

Lieut. John A. Thomas with between 20 and 30 soldiers of the 4th Regiment, left Fort Hale on Tuesday last (Sept. 8, 1813), for Greenbush. They embarked on board an Albany sloop, and proceeded towards New York, until they discovered the British force in the Sound, when they ran into some creek and escaped capture.

After the war Captain Thomas was appointed custodian, dying there in 1840, and was buried with masonic ceremonies. The next custodian was Henry Burr, about 1850; the barracks were burned accidentally and for several years the property was abandoned. About 1855 Mr. J. A. Stock rebuilt the brick barracks, which he occupied with his employees, and when the Civil war broke out the government took possession and demolished the old fort and the rocky promontory, cutting a ditch through the rocks from the moat and building a new fort, armed with Dahlgren guns, at a cost of about \$125,000,* and being completed about the close of the war was not garrisoned, and left in charge of Ordnance Sergeant James Maxwell, U. S. A. In 1867 the public property and tools were sold and the reservation put in charge of a keeper. About this date several purchases of land adjoining were made by the government, making the tract contain about 30 acres.† From 1870 to 1893 Charles H. Townshend was custodian and soon after the government granted by act of Congress permission to the park commissioners of New Haven to use the reservation for park purposes only.

An incident connected with Fort Hale was the capture of the packet sloop "Susan," Captain John Miles of New Haven, where she was bound from New York, with passengers and cargo, and which was made off Stratford by a disguised Long Island wood sloop armed with a long tom. This sloop had been taken a few days before by one of Sir Thomas Hardy's vessels and made a tender to the brig of war "Despatch."

This episode of the War of 1812 may interest, as it shows how Fort Hale prevented the recapture of the "Susan." During the greater part of this war the navigation of the Sound was annoyed by British vessels of war blockading the east entrance. The sloop "Susan" made numerous success-

* Built under the direction of Lieutenant Mansfield, U. S. Engineers, and superintended by Messrs. P. Ferguson and Hemingway Smith.

† The Farrel works of Ansonia, Conn., bought the guns, and the wooden barracks and outhouses were shipped in sections to Newport, R. I., and the whole reservation placed in charge of General Warren, of U. S. Engineer Corps.

ful runs, and the last trip for the season she had taken on board in New York valuable merchandise for the winter supply of New Haven merchants, who had arrived in New York by land and expected to return as they came.

With other merchants Isaac Townsend went to New York, and having shipped his goods by the "Susan," he remained on the wharf to see the packet off on the afternoon of October 9th, 1814. The weather was fine and with a fresh S.W. gale and flood tide, giving every evidence of a quick run to New Haven, enabling them to arrive before daylight next morning. Mr. Townsend with his son Isaac II., a small boy, were induced to take passage, thus saving time and expense, inasmuch as Captain Miles told him, when asked if there was danger of capture, that the packet could hug the Connecticut shore and dodge into the many inlets in case of the enemy's appearance. The packet made a quick run through Hell Gate and passed Throgs Neck before dusk, and with a spanking breeze was by Norwalk before midnight, when the wind veered to the southward and at sunrise was light and baffling. When off Stratford a lubberly wood sloop was observed to windward and "close aboard," and seemed manned with a crew of three men. She was standing to the westward with a deck load of firewood; mainsail double reefed and boom triced up to allow its free movement according to conditions. Not appearing suspicious, Captain Miles hailed her, asking for news of the enemy's fleet, and in reply up went the English ensign and overboard part of the deck load of wood, exhibiting a long tom. A command to surrender followed, which being acceded to without conditions a prize crew took charge and the "Susan" was convoyed to Plumb Island, and anchored under the guns of the "Pomona" frigate, Captain Carteret, who sent word to New Haven that the "Susan" with passengers and cargo would be ransomed for 2000 Spanish milled paper dollars, which amount was received from the New Haven bank where Mr. Townsend was a director, and conveyed by night on horseback in saddle-bags by William Kneeland Townsend to the salt works (Woodmont) and there on the beach paid over to an officer sent from the Brig-of-war "Despatch," which was lying "hove too" in the offing with the captured vessel and passengers in charge. The payment of ransom accomplished the "Susan" was released and given a few hours to reach New Haven or be recaptured.

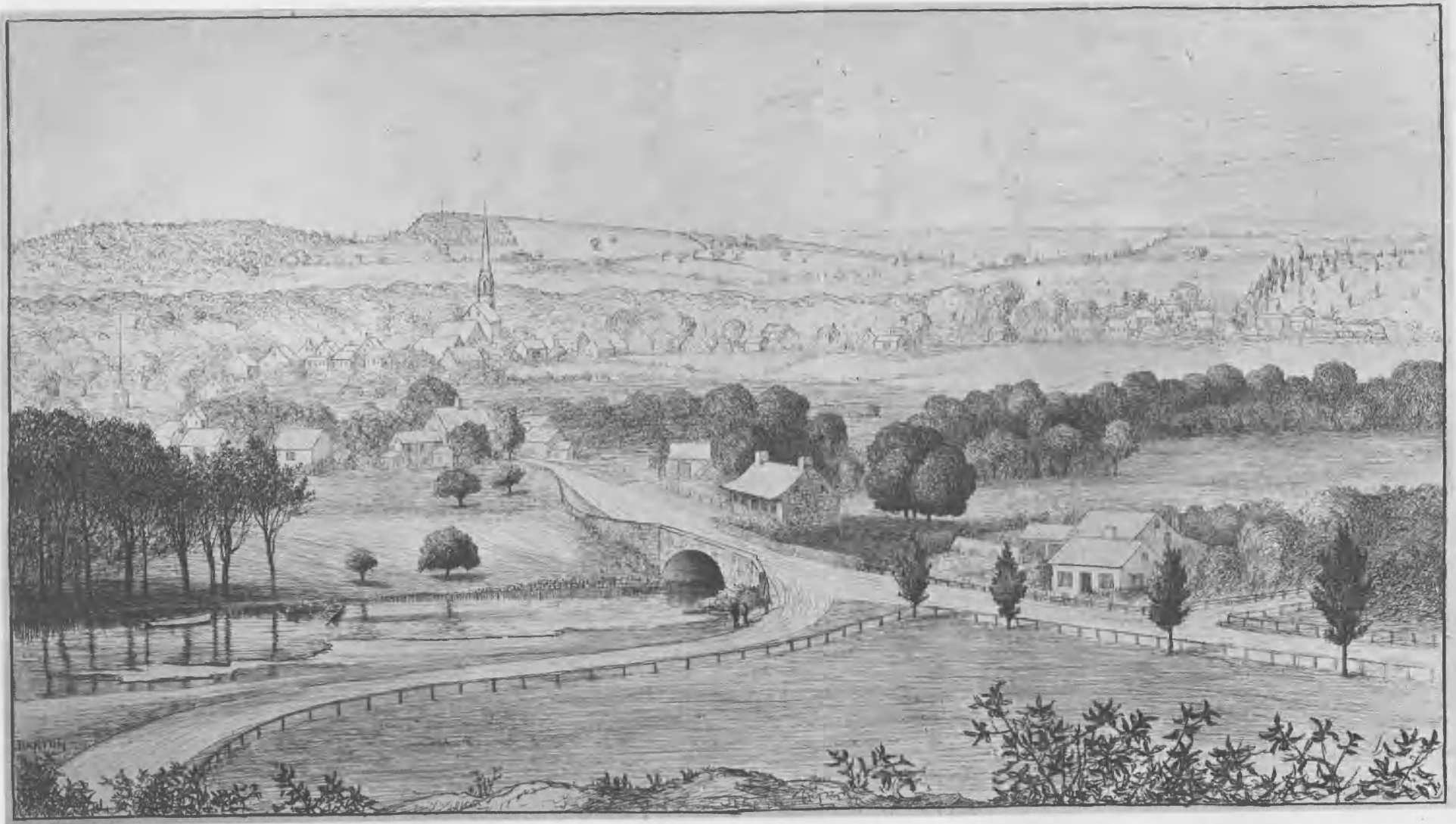
The "Susan's" crew made sail, but she was retarded by calms, and time expiring the war brig sent her boats to recapture her, and then came a white ash (oar) chase. The "Susan" towed by her boat and propelled by her long sweeps made slow progress; some of the passengers paddled with boards, and as a last resort a package of hay forks was found among the freight, to which canvas was attached to the tines and used for oars, or in case of need for boarding pikes; when luckily a light breeze sprung up and the sloop with great effort succeeded in getting within range of Fort Hale guns. These opened fire on the enemy's boats and caused them to abandon the chase. Thus the "Susan" escaped, arriving at the wharf in New Haven about dark of the same day.

As Mr. Townsend's parol is still extant we give it verbatim:

"Having captured Mr. Isaac Townsend in the sloop 'Susan' of New Haven, with others, on the tenth instant—all of whom are of course Prisoners of War, and being so far to mitigate the rigours of war with respect to him as to exempt him from Personal Imprisonment on the express Condition he has this day most Solemnly Subscribed to, whereby he has pledged his most sacred word and Honor as an Honest Man and Christian not to serve against Great Britain, her Dependencies or her Allies until regularly Exchanged."

"Given under my hand on board His Britanic Majestys Ship 'Pomona,' off Plumb Island, the Seventeenth Oct. 1814.

TH. CARTERET, *Captain.*"



VIEW FROM SALTONSTALL MOUNTAIN—Westward,

VIEW OF SITE OF IRON WORKS AND BRADLEY HOUSE.

This charming view from Saltonstall Mountain embraces East Haven, the city of New Haven and the site of the ancient Iron Works, the third of the pioneers of America ; Lynn and Braintree, Mass., having been the first to work bog iron ore into pigs and blooms for the early settlers to manufacture numerous necessary implements for domestic use.

In the center of the view is the ancient Isaac Bradley House, built of material obtained on the spot, viz: boulders of granite and trap rock with mortar compounded of sand, clay and lime from shells burned and taken from the river and meadows close by. The interior is constructed from the neighboring forests, and to-day this Colonial House stands forth a remarkable example of the skill of the owner, who was a carpenter, a good architect, and a most valuable acquisition to the vicinity in which he came to make his domicile, having been a resident of Branford sometime before.

The village Records of East Haven show that at a meeting held Oct. 14th, 1683, John Potter propounded to the "Village to give unto Isaac Bradley a piece of land lying between Stony River and Joseph Russell's home lot, and a lot of land up the river, as near as may be. The village thereupon do grant to s^d Bradley the s^d land, *provided he build a tenantable house upon it*, otherwise to return it to the village again, Mathew Moulthrop and John Potter were chosen by the village to set out the s^d pieces and to provide the 'commodity' to the highway."

John Potter and Mathew Moulthrop having viewed the land made a report, "That they do not judge it will be any damage to the village to grant it to Isaac Bradley." The village did thereupon confirm it to him by their vote, and appointed Mathew Moulthrop and John Potter to lay out "to him what may be conveniently spared by Joseph Russell's lot and about four (4) acres up the river, upon the conditions formerly mentioned."

January 22, 1683, Isack Bradley makes record of his land formerly granted to him by y^e Village, and laid out to him by Mathew Moulthrop and John Potter by their order as followeth: "First, Isack Bradley's home lot is bounded on y^e west by Joseph Russell's Home lot, on the south by the highway, and on the east and north by Stony River, and is by their estimation one (1) acre and one half be it more or less." "Secondly, The other lot by y^e village given to Isack Bradley, lying on the said river, and laid out by the same men, by the village their order, lyes four (4) acres, be it more or less, is bounded by a walnut stake on y^e west, with a walnut tree on y^e 3 corners more-over the line on y^e west side is 20 rods in length, the line on south side 20 rods, the line on y^e east side 20 rods, the line on y^e north side 32 rods long."

The record of the grant of the Joseph Russell Home lot is either indistinctly recorded in the book, containing the record of the proceedings of the village proprietors, or else it is lost.

It however appears from the transcript, recorded in the New Haven Land Records (Vol. 1, page 226), that "the village did give and grant to Joseph Russell in 1681 half an acre of land lying, being and situated upon Stony River, bounded with the river on y^e north, and with a highway on y^e west, and with y^e common on y^e south, and with Isack Bradley's lot on y^e east. Laid out by John Austin and Mathew Moulthrop. "The above written is a true record of y^e original, recorded y^e 26th March, 1687. John Nash, recorder."

As Isaac Bradley's home lot was not granted till 1683, it is evident that his name was inserted in the copy, when the record was copied in 1687. It appears also, from the language in the following deed, that in 1687 the locality of said land was also known, to some, as "the place called Iron Works," which were not far off, though not on the highway.

Joseph Russell conveyed to his father-in-law, John Potter, by deed dated January 18, 1687, (recorded in New Haven Land Records in Vol. 1, page 373), the same land as above described, by the following description, "one half acre of land situated, lying and being upon Stony River, in a place called "Y^e Iron Works," bounded by y^e s^d river on y^e north, with a highway on y^e west, with y^e common on y^e south, and with Isack Bradley's lot on y^e east."

John Potter thereupon granted to Isaac Bradley the same land, last above described, by deed dated January 18, 1687 (recorded in the New Haven Land Records in Vol. 1, page 373), adding to the description these words, "the s^d half acre of land with the house thereon together with y^e buildings, privileges and boundaries, as above expressed."

The village records show that, January 22, 1706, Isaac Bradley expressed a desire to have his home lot widened towards the east about two (2) rods. The village granted his desire. How the lot could be widened, unless by taking part of the river bank, does not appear. From the description in the grant of Joseph Russell's home lot, it would seem as if this lot was a corner lot in 1681, and 1687, but the highway referred to on the west was probably closed. The home lot of Joseph Russell was evidently added to the original home lot of Isaac Bradley, for by estimation it now comprises two (2) acres, and is bounded on the south by the highway, leading from East Haven to Branford, on the east and north by Stony River, and on the west by land now owned by James D. Ashbe, but in 1872 owned by John Russell. The Isack Bradley home lot is now owned by the estate of Jared Bradley, deceased, one of the descendants of Isaac Bradley. The widow of Jared Bradley now (1895) resides in the house, standing on the lot, which house was built by Isaac Bradley, as we are informed.

The grant of the village to Isaac Bradley was upon the condition that he erect "A tenantable house." That house has stood till this day, 1900.

The picture accompanying this gives a view of the Isaac Bradley home lot, with the house standing thereon, on the northerly side of the highway, near Stony River.

Isaac Bradley resided first at Canoe Brook, Branford, 1674, became a citizen of East Haven 1683, died January 12, 1713, (new style) aged 62 years. His wife, Elizabeth, died nine (9) days before him.

They had four (4) sons and two (2) daughters. Their descendants are numerous, and widely scattered. Many of them have been prominent in various walks of life. He was an ancestor of L. A. Bradley, who collected this data, and Chas. Hervey Townshend, the compiler of this article.

The first iron works in Connecticut were established in this town and continued about twenty-five years. The business was introduced in the following manner :

"GENERAL COURT, New Haven, 12th Nov., 1655."

"The town was acquainted that there is a purpose, that an Iron Works shall be set up beyond the farms at Stony River, which is considered will be for the publique good; and Mr. Goodyear declared that Mr. Winstone and himself did intend to carry it on, only he desired to know what the town desired in it, but no man engaged in it at present; but divers spoke that they would give some work towards making the damm, whose names and number of days worke were taken, which amounted to about 140 days: so is issued for that time."

"29th Nov., 1665.—The Governor [Winthrop] informed the towne this meeting was called to consider something further about the Iron Works, sundry who engaged to worke, last Court, have not yet performed, tho' all others have: and it was now concluded that those who are behinde, should be called upon to perform what they promised. It was also now desired that men would declare, who will engage in the worke, and what estate they will put in. But few speaking to it, it was desired that those who are willing would meet at the Governor's this afternoon at 2 o'clock, to declare themselves therein, and it was now propounded whether the towne will give up their right in the place, and what accomodation is necessary for the best conveniency of the said Iron Works, in this case all the towne voted to give a full libertie for the Iron Works to go on, and also for wood, water, iron places, oares, shells for lime, or what else is necessary for that worke, upon the towne lands upon that side of the great river, called the East River; provided, that no man's propertie, laid out, or to be laid out, be entered upon, nor no planter prohibited from cutting wood, or other conveniency upon said common, in an orderly way, and that Branford doe make the like grant, according to the proportion they have in the worke, that future questions about this thing may prevent."

"19th May, 1656.—Upon the motion of Mr. Goodyear and John Cooper in behalf of the Collier that comes to burn coal for the iron workes; he had twelve (12) acres of land granted as his own, if the Iron Works go on and he stay three years in the worke. Provided that all minerals there be reserved and that he attend all orders of the towne for the present and in disposing of said lands hereafter if it shall so fall out to have it. The place propounded for, is a piece of land lying

betwixt the Great Pond and the Beaver Meadows, a 100 or 2 acres, about two miles from the Iron Workes. Against which grant or place none objected so as to him or the same.”

Business was carried on here both from New Haven and Branford. It continued until 1680. Why the business was relinquished cannot now be satisfactorily ascertained. The tradition is that it was occasioned by the death of the principal workmen during a season of great mortality in 1679.

The furnace was supplied with bog ore from North Haven. It was chiefly carted but sometimes brought from Bog Mine Wharf, Quinnipiack River by water, around by the point below the furnace, and, from that circumstance the point is called to this day “Bog Mine.”

There was also at this point a small deposit of Bog Ore, and, as the hills in the neighborhood gave evidence of the existence of a deposit, which proved erroneous, the Iron Works were abandoned.

In Putnam's “*Monthly Historical Magazine and Magazine of New England History*,” for June, 1895, the following interesting article appears :

“THE FIRST IRON WORKS IN CONNECTICUT.

By HENRY A. BAKER.

Among the first manufacturing industries started in the State of Connecticut, was that of making Iron from ‘bog ore.’ . . . Water filtering through the New England hills brings down into the ponds and marshes large quantities of iron in solution and deposits the same at the bottom of the ponds and streams of water along with vegetable moulds in soft spongy masses which went by the name of ‘bog mine ore.’

The large iron furnaces of to-day could not be supplied with it because a sufficient quantity does not exist, but for use of small colonists it supplies every want.

The iron cast from it was very brittle and very soft when melted. Such iron is now used for stove casting.

In 1643, specimens of this ‘bog ore’ from ponds near Lynn, Mass., were sent to England to be tested and were found to be of so good a quality that a company of undertakers for the Iron Works was formed by John Winthrop, Jr., and others, who began the manufacture of iron at Lynn. The works were very successful, the Bog Iron being well adapted for casting cannon, shot, pots and other hollow ware.

About six years after, 1649-50, John Winthrop, Jr., came to New London and obtained a grant from the General Court to enable him to make iron in Connecticut. His first attempt to establish the manufacture of iron was at Montville, at a place still called the ‘Old Forge,’ at an outlet of Oxoboro stream or Saw Mill Brook, as it was then called. On this stream Winthrop had already erected a saw mill a short distance above the iron works, the site of the present Dye Works of Wm. G. Johnson.

At the Old Forge he started a Bloomery for smelting iron. The principal Bloomery was a hole in the ground in which charcoal was burned by the aid of a bellows made from goat skin. Iron ore being added to the fire in small quantities. The one here built was an improvement upon the primitive ones used in India in ancient times and now employed by the natives in Asia and Africa.

They consist of a furnace and forge made of stones laid in clay, kettle shaped, plastered with clay on the inside. A chimney was raised to a sufficient height to produce a strong draft. Bog Ore and Charcoal were used in layers.

In this way the ore was brought to a condition for the forge to melt the iron into shape for use.

These iron works were soon abandoned and the next mention of the iron works is in 1750, when they were deeded by Benj. Alford to Benj. McCall and started.”

COMMODORE SIR GEORGE COLLIER,

Who commanded the sea forces of the expedition to Connecticut in 1779, was one of the best equipped officers in the British navy. He was advanced to the rank of commander, August 6, 1761, post captain, July 12, 1762, and in 1771 he commanded the "Flora," of thirty-two guns.

At the commencement of the dispute with the American Colonies in 1775 he was appointed to the Rainbow frigate and not long afterwards, on account of his active behavior in that quarter, he received the honor of knighthood.

In 1777 he was appointed by Lord Howe to command, at Halifax, the detachment of the fleet stationed there, but as senior captain only, not having the privilege of a broad pendant as an established commodore. He distinguished himself exceedingly while on this station, as well by his great attention to the protection of the British fisheries, as to the commerce and trade of that country in general. In the month of July, being on a cruise, he fell in with and captured, after a very long chase, the Hancock, an American frigate of thirty-two guns and two hundred and ninety men, esteemed at that time the finest in their service, and one of the fastest sailing vessels ever built, though from her foulness and the mismanagement of her crew in starting her water injudiciously, she was put out of trim and overtaken.

Some little time after meeting with the above success, Sir George, having received information of an invasion projected by the Americans from New England, against the province of Nova Scotia, he proceeded with his own ship, the Blonde, and Mermaid, frigates, together with the Hope, sloop, to Machias, a small port where some of the principal magazines, intended for the support of the expedition, had been formed. He destroyed there several storehouses filled with flour, rice, and other articles. After which, proceeding along the coasts of New England and New Hampshire, he burnt thirty sail of vessels of different descriptions, the greater part of them destined for the service just described. He continued on the same station during the ensuing year, 1778, but not for the whole of the time as commanding officer, Captain Fielding, of the Diamond, who was senior to him, having been ordered thither to refit his ship during the summer. The Diamond having proceeded, in company with Vice-Admiral Byron, to join Lord Howe, on the 4th of September following, Sir George resumed his former command. After the departure of Lord Howe for England, and Vice-Admiral Byron for the West Indies, Sir George removed into the Raisonable, of sixty-four guns, on board which ship he hoisted his broad pendant, as commander-in-chief *pro tempore* on the North American station, a consequential trust which he continued to hold, and with the highest credit to himself, till superseded, in the year ensuing, by the arrival of Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot with a squadron from Europe. Previous, however, to this he distinguished himself exceedingly in expeditions undertaken in 1779 against Portsmouth, Verplanks, and afterwards Newhaven, Fairfield, Norwalk, Greenfield, and other small ports on the Connecticut shore, which served as places of refuge to the small American privateers, many of which being destroyed, proved an infinite relief to British commerce.

Immediately on his return from the last exploit he sailed to the northward for the purpose of relieving Colonel Maclean, who had just before taken post and began to erect a fort at Majebigwaduce, on the river Penobscot. This settlement exciting no inconsiderable alarm among the people of Boston, a formidable armament, consisting of nearly three thousand troops, escorted by a large frigate, and sixteen other vessels of war, was equipped with the utmost expedition for the purpose of attacking the fort before its projected works should be completed. On the 25th of July the enemy made their appearance and began their operations immediately; they were, however, successfully kept at bay till the 14th of August, the day when the arrival of Sir George Collier completed their discomfiture. He sailed from Sandy Hook on the 3d with the Raisonable, Greyhound, Virginia, Camilla, Galatea, and Otter, sloop. On his arrival in Penobscot Bay he found the American fleet drawn up in form of an half-moon, as if with an apparent intention of disputing the passage. This resolution, however, soon failed them; they endeavored in vain to make their escape, but were all of them either destroyed or taken.

He quitted the Raisonable almost immediately after this success and returning to England in 1780, was made a rear-admiral February 1, 1793, and June 12, 1794, was made vice-admiral, and died April 6, 1795.

THE EAST HAVEN MILITIA.

Of the many military parades I have witnessed in Europe and America none have made a more lasting impression on my mind than when, a boy of six or seven years of age, I witnessed on East Haven street near the center, the May muster of the Fifth Company, Second Regiment, Second Brigade of Connecticut Militia, warned for spring training from the freemen of the town, aged between eighteen and forty-five years, and commanded by Joseph Ives Hotchkiss, Esq., captain, Mr. Nathan Andrews, lieutenant, and Mr. Philip Street, ensign.

These gentlemen, with red and black plumed cocked hats, red sashes, blue swallow-tailed coats; scarlet-faced trimmings with gold lace and brass buttons, and with pants to match, and provided with silver sheathed swords and belts as required by law, met early on the morning of the first Monday in May, 1840, at Hemingway's tavern, or Elizur Thompson's store. Drum roll was sounded, and the battalion was formed by First Sergeant Lucius Lindsley on the sidewalk on the south side of the street, backed up against the stone wall west of Hemingway's tavern, all armed and equipped for military service as the law provided. The second sergeant, Edmond Hemingway, was then sent to notify the officers that the "milish" was ready for parade and soon after Captain Hotchkiss and officers appeared in front of the company to drill the troops preparatory to their taking up their line of march to the Green, where from the royal truck of the white flagstaff, surmounted with a golden cap of liberty (the emblem of a sovereign people) floated the stars and stripes, and guarded at the foot by one of the six-pound cannon that it was said assisted to dispel the British invaders on the morning of July 5, 1779, and in peaceful attitude, stood ready at the first stroke of the bell in the steeple of the anti-revolutionary stone meeting-house, to peal forth the announcement that the warriors had taken up their line of march. Here was a battalion composed of noblemen, every member a sovereign of the State of Connecticut with no power over him but his God and his flag, the creators of presidents of their nation, governors and other officials of their State, and of even the selectmen of their town, whom all citizens of a Connecticut town recognize as the proper medium, being their own choice, through which the people of a rural community for their mutual benefit in their own quiet way can reach the power that may be for their own benefit and protection.

And it may be pertinent here to give my remembrance of the dress, arms and equipments of the non-commissioned officers and privates of this band of sovereigns, who were all armed with flint-lock muskets and bayonets, some of which dated back and had done service in the colonial wars and the war of the Revolution. All were equipped with powder horns, cartridge boxes and canteen slung over the shoulder and each wore white belts that crossed at the back, the whole giving, as they marched in column, a decidedly warlike appearance.

Each non-commissioned officer was dressed in conformity to the military service regulation, and some of the soldiers, who aspired at some future day to promotion from the ranks; but many of the soldiers were dressed, it being a fine day, in their daily or Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes, and here and there the costume of a farmer or sailor was noted in the ranks. Some wore hats, some caps, and others tarpaulins. They were, however, accepted at inspection and roll call as armed and equipped for military service as the law provides.

But when Captain Hotchkiss drilled his company then came the tug of war; then the time which tried men's souls, and afforded rich amusement to the bystanders and citizens who had congregated from near and far, yea, from the remotest outlying districts of the towns. Especially was the interest heightened when the order was given to right and left wheel in rapid succession; shoulder arms and charge bayonets, when the breech of a musket happened by accident (and when adjectives were out of place) to come in contact with the next man's right toe. Truly the spectacle was most sublime when the battalion wheeled into East Haven's broad and winding street, and in column, led by the musicians, Jacob Farren drummer and Zeba Monson fifer, took up their line of march for "the Green."

With thrilling fifes
And pealing drums
And clashing horns,
They come! they come!

Then, the great gun on the Green began to belch forth the well known sound of war, and the peal of the bell in the steeple of the ante-revolutionary built stone meeting-house proclaimed the tidings to all free and bonded that the first Monday in May was training day.

The writer has a clear and vivid recollection of this company and of Captain Hotchkiss, whose gay uniform and cocked hat inspired him with a greater awe than any marshal or general of European or American armies, whom it has in late years been his privilege to meet. The musicians also were held in high esteem and when Mr. Jacob Farren gave the three rolls accompanied by Mr. Munson's fife, the effect was wonderful and negotiations for molasses candy and peanuts were at once commenced.

Upon arrival of these warriors on the Green, they were drilled after marching and counter-marching, then stacking their arms a respite for an hour was given to refresh these brave troops for the long march down South End road, through Mew's Lane to Morris Avenue, which led up to the stone meeting-house and by the residence of the Reverend Stephen Dodd, where they halted; then Captain Hotchkiss, leaving his company in charge of Lieutenant Andrews, waited on the parson, who appeared and made his annual military address; when over the drum and fife struck up *Yankee Doodle* and the company escorted the Reverend and the Captain to Hemingway Tavern, where after a blessing from Mr. Dodd, all sat down to a bountiful repast; when half over the good parson made his exit home and then came the "Tug of War," which was generally kept up until a very late hour—but we boys were required to go home before night, which deprives me of giving the sequel of this Monday in May, the training day.

One soldier in this parade I shall always remember. He was one of nature's noblemen and a sovereign of the State of Connecticut, Mr. Henry Burr, a relative of the celebrated Aaron Burr, vice-president of the United States. Mr. Burr wore a black dress (claw-hammer) coat, and pants to match, with black felt hat (which was the Sunday suit of the period 1840), bayonet sheath and white belts crossed at the back. His position was near the left of the company, and while marching in column with musket on his shoulder at carry arms and ordered to wheel, his bayonet came in contact with the beaver of Mr. William Hill, who expressed himself, and being much annoyed at Mr. Burr's unsoldierlike carriage, declared Mr. Burr handled his gun like a cow would a musket. But this parade was of great value to Mr. Burr, who became expert at drill, and when called in later years to march forth to assist in subduing the late rebellion, he was wounded in the battle of Antietam, where he lay three days supposed to be dead. He was at last taken away and found to be wounded in the leg, which was amputated.

East Haven Green, or market place, was the meet for citizens of the town on all occasions, in peace or war. Here met the inhabitants to go forth to fight the Narragansett Indians in 1676. Here met the town's soldiers in the French and Indian war, and of the Revolution. Lafayette with his regiment encamped here enroute to capture Cornwallis. Here four regiments, according to Dr. Stiles, of Yale College, under Colonel Russell, Colonel Cook, Colonel Sage and Colonel Worthington, and commanded by General Ward, met on the 6th of July, 1779, and formed to storm Beacon Hill, which was held by the British army until the town of New Haven had been evacuated by their troops, who had to cross Neck Bridge and were quietly making their retreat to their boats at the Black Rock fort; but the storming party arrived at the hill just in time to see the rear guard of the enemy go down the west side to their embarkation.

ROSTER OF THE COMPANY.

Following is a complete list of the officers and other members of Captain Hotchkiss' company :

Officers and privates of Fifth Company, Second Regiment, Second Brigade Infantry, Connecticut Militia, 1840 :

Joseph Ives Hotchkiss, captain.

Lucius Lindsley, orderly sergeant.

Nathan Andrews, lieutenant.

Edward Hemingway, second sergeant.

Philip Street, ensign.

Privates—Jared Andrews, Charles Wolcott, Edward A. Walker, Laban Smith, Ashael Thompson, Charles Bishop, Edward Thompson, Alfred Hughes, Roswell Hughes, Samuel Forbes, Robert Rows, Jared Smith, O. B. Thompson, Thadeous Street, Abraham Chidsey, Benjamin Street, Charles Auger, Street Chidsey, Justion Bradley, Henry Forbes, Jeremiah Barnes, Hezekiah Bradley, William Tuttle,

James P. Smith, Albert Hemingway, Samuel F. Bradley, Samuel H. Bradley, William Niles Grannis, Frederick Grannis, Barlow Russell, Albert I. Thompson, Jerard Byington, Oliver Beidley, Roswell Landcraft, Roswell Woodward, Charles Woodward, Julius Upson, Henry Burr, Hezekiah Woodward, Richard Woodward, Samuel F. Burwell, Jerard Burwell, John Button, Samuel Pardee, Stephen Pardee, William B. Goodyear, Samuel Tuttle, Charles Tuttle, Orin Mallory, Merwin Henderson, William Russell, Willis Bailey, Merwin Bailey, John Foote, Solomon Bradley, Morton Allen, Joseph Ames, N. W. Potwine, William Davidson, Augustus Hall, Alonzo Jacobs, Denis Jacobs, Frederick Mansfield, Robert Menchen, Riley Rowe, Barlow Russell, Samuel Tuttle, Ami Tyler, Thomas Grannis, Daniel Grannis, Hubbard Goodale, William Hill, Epheream Hitchcock, Benjamin Hosley, Lucius Landcraft, Zina Mallory, John Naylor, Barny Rowe, Edwin Russell, William R. Sheet, Ruel Tuttle, James Wedmore. The drummer—Jacob Farren. The fifer—Zeba Munson.

OFFICIAL ORDER.

The first order to Captain Hotchkiss notified of his election (which took place September 10, 1839), and authorized him to take official charge of it. It also ordered him to call out the company for the first Monday in May, 1840, and was signed by David B. Hurd, Brigadier General, Second Brigade Infantry :

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT,)
MILFORD, CONN., April 1, 1840. }

To Joseph I. Hotchkiss, Esq., captain elect of Fifth Company, East Haven :

Sir—Herewith I send you an order from General Hurd authorizing you to take command of the Fifth Battalion Company of the Second Regiment, pursuant to your election last fall.

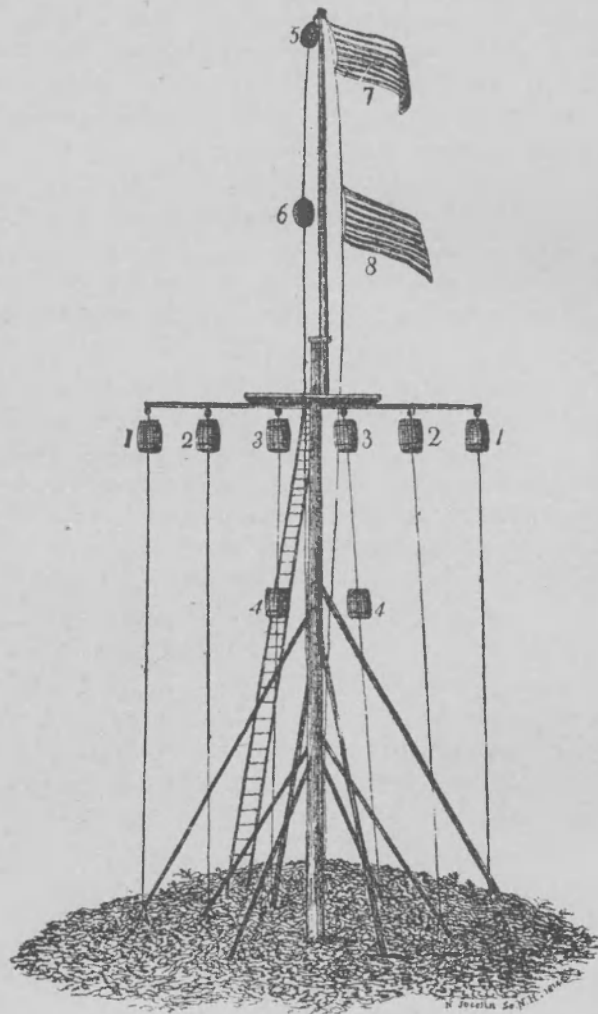
You will see that the members of said company are enrolled and called out to perform the military duty required by the law of the State. You have annexed a copy of the proceedings for a court martial held in New Haven, which you will cause to be copied in the orderly book of the company under your command.

ISAAC T. ROGERS,
Colonel Second Regiment Infantry.



Stiles Itineraries and memoirs.
Vol. 1. 1760-62, page 434.

SIGNAL MAST ON BEACON HILL.



Explanation of the Coast Guard Signals on Beacon Hill, East Haven.

- | | |
|---|---|
| No. 1, N. E. arm, 1 Ship to Eastward. | No. 1, S. W. arm, 1 Ship to Westward. |
| No. 2, N. E. arm, 2 Ships to Eastward. | No. 2, S. W. arm, 2 Ships to Westward. |
| No. 3, N. E. arm, 3 Ships to Eastward. | No. 3, S. W. arm, 3 Ships to Westward. |
| No. 1 & 3, N. E. arm, 4 Ships to Eastward. | No. 1 & 3, S. W. arm, 4 Ships to Westward. |
| No. 1, N. E. arm, Halfmast, Fleet to Eastward. | No. 1, S. W. arm, Halfmast, Fleet to Westward. |
| No. 5, Topmast Head, Brig to Eastward. | No. 7, Topmast Head, Brig to Westward. |
| No. 5 & 6, Topmast Head, 2 Brigs to Eastward. | No. 7 and 8, Topmast Head, 2 Brigs to Westward. |
| No. 6, Half Topmast, 1 Schooner to Eastward. | No. 8, Half Topmast, 1 Schooner to Westward. |
| No. 5 & 6, Half Topmast, 2 Schooners to Eastward. | No. 7 & 8, Half Topmast, 2 Schooners to Westward. |
| No. 4, N. E. arm, Halfmast, 1 or more Sloops to Eastward. | No. 4, S. W. arm, Halfmast, Sloop to Westward. |
| No. 2, N. E. arm, Halfmast, Barges to Eastward. | No. 2, S. W. arm, Halfmast, Barges to Westward. |

There was a signal master's watch house in fort.

EAST HAVEN'S STONE MEETING-HOUSE.

A prominent feature in the Iron Work sketch is the Colonial East Haven *Stone Meeting-house* which was erected some years previous to the Revolution and dedicated September 1774. It is the oldest *stone* structure of the kind that we have any knowledge of standing in New England.

This edifice was preceded by two others built of wood "barn-fashion." The first two ministers of the village were Messrs. Alling and Harrison, who either preached in the school-house or in private dwellings.

In November 1704 East Haven "town-born" ("Sir") Jacob Hemingway, a graduate from the Rev. Abraham Pierson's School (the acorn from which mighty Yale grew), commenced his ministry. The society voted June 10th, 1706 to build of wood a meeting-house twenty feet long, sixteen feet wide, and seventeen feet between joints and to set it across the east end of the school-house. It seated about fifty people and in it the organization of the society and the ordination of Mr. Hemingway as minister was held October 8th, 1711. This structure sufficed for the accommodation of the village until replaced by a larger one in 1719; which tradition says stood back of the residence of the late John M. Finch and had adjoining to it a small burying ground which was used until the donation by the *Proprietors* of the ground occupied by the present cemetery, which was "*Commons*," and known as Fort Hill. Mr. Hemingway was the sole minister here until his death, October 7th, 1754, in the 71st year of his age, and was succeeded by the Rev. Nicholas Street.

The new meeting-house stood on the northwest corner of the green, six rods northeast of the old meeting-house and nearly in front of Mr. Henry Smith's residence. The site is still known as "Meeting-house Hill," but the small knoll on which it stood has long disappeared. And it is interesting to note that President Stiles, in his sketch of East Haven Green about 1762, locates this house, which unpainted was used by the congregation for more than fifty years; and some years before the death of Mr. Hemingway it was proposed to build anew, but the proposition was indefinitely postponed until December 1769, when the society "voted to build a new meeting-house if we can be suited with the place;" on the 26th of the same month another meeting was held, "to fix upon a place where the new meeting-house is to be set."

The Rev. D. William Havens, in his historical discourse delivered at the Centennial Celebration of the dedication of the Stone Meeting-house, East Haven, Conn., Wednesday, September 16th, 1874, gives us the following, which I have abridged for want of space. The contest was between those dwelling at Foxon and Dragon and those at the Cove and South End; the other residents at the Centre were divided, the majority acting with the south party. The point in controversy was: whether the new meeting-house should be built upon or near the site of the old edifice or at the point of Mullen Hill in the fork made by the junction of the Foxon and old North Haven road.

The action of the first meeting was to declare by a two-thirds vote that "we will build a new meeting-house in this Society for the public worship of God." Also, "It was tryed by vote where ye people were to have ye Meeting-house." There were *thirty-seven* votes for the Green and *twenty-seven* for Mullen Hill. The parties were so nearly balanced and the spirit of both ran so high that a Compromise Committee was appointed "to try to agree about a spot where the meeting-house should stand and if they agree the people would agree." This committee was composed of men from different sections, viz., Captain Stephen Smith, Samuel Thompson, Captain Isaac Chidsey, Samuel Hemingway, Captain Amos Morris, Stephen Morris, Benjamin Smith, John Woodward, Abraham Hemingway and Timothy Andrews.

The following year, 1770, the committee reported to the society that they could not agree and the question was referred to persons non-resident, viz.: Captain Eliakim Hull of Wallingford and Colonel Nathaniel Chauncey and James Wadsworth, Esq. of Durham, and Captain Guernsey of New Haven was chosen to act in case one of the three principals failed to act.

This committee from abroad was manifestly a failure and the only reference to it dated April 3rd, 1770, when Stephen Morris, Esq. was appointed to notify the County Court of "the Committee's doings." The December following, the society by a two-third vote declared; "We will built a meet-

ing-house for the public worship of God." The next week the grand question of location was tried, when twenty-seven voted for "Mullen Hill," two for the "Corner" and twenty for the "Green."

The corner was "Thompson's Corner," which was about midway. In January, 1772, the society by formal vote referred the matter to the Judge of the County Court, who decided before the 10th of April ensuing, and "drove a stake on Thompson's Corner," for the site of the new Meeting-house, which was accepted.

As soon as the question of location was set at rest, steps were at once taken to commence building and "a six penny tax was laid upon a total valuation not exceeding £5,000. This would yield about £300 or \$1,000 Federal currency."

After much debate it was decided to "build a *stone* Meeting-house seventy-three feet long and fifty feet wide," and to build a steeple to be carried up with stone, and it is said the whole fabric was modeled after the Old South Church in Boston.

This church was completed August 1774, and dedicated the following September. And to this day it stands a monument to the memory of the splendid Yeomanry that then inhabited this beautiful town.

The Reverend Mr. Havens tells us in his centennial address that it took two years to build this edifice. That the dimensions as it now stands measure, from outside to outside, seventy feet long and fifty feet wide. The stone is a conglomerate sandstone and the mortar is made from sand and shell lime burned on the bank of the river, where immense quantities of shells are still extant. The quarrying, dressing and laying the stone was done almost entirely by the people themselves, and at this date, May 1, 1900, scarcely a stone has started from its original position and the water line is as level as when it was first laid.

A single accident occurred when it was nearly finished. The workmen were raising the last window cap to its place over the east upper window, on the north side, when the scaffolding gave way and three men, with a ponderous stone in their arms, fell to the ground. Tony, a negro servant of Captain Amos Morris, was injured, but not so seriously as to prevent his running away two weeks afterwards. Mr. Stephen Thompson had his skull fractured; it was trepanned and he recovered. Mr. Joseph Hotchkiss had his leg crushed and never wholly recovered.

It is estimated that the walls, without a steeple, and unfinished interior of this building, cost the society \$12,000, or three-fifths of the whole amount of its grand list, and as the means of the society were exhausted the idea of leaving it unoccupied after so great sacrifice and labor had been made for its erection, was repugnant to their feelings; therefore the pulpit and pews of the old meeting-house were removed to the new and the house was made quite comfortable notwithstanding the rough and unfinished walls, and so it remained during the Revolution and was the rallying place for the yeomanry of the village, and at the invasion, July 5, 1779, we are told it was entered by the enemy's scouts, who were in search of the society's communion service.

About the year 1796 the new steeple was built and the interior completed, with prodigious pulpit and mighty sounding board, but a tornado threw down the newly erected spire and unroofed the building. Then East Haven energies were aroused and a beautiful spire was erected with clock and bell in belfry, which was replaced by the present one in 1857.

When the bell was ordered Dr. Bela Farnham was one of the committee appointed to see it cast and he threw into the melting pot nineteen Spanish silver dollars, to give the bell a silvery tone. The first year it was hung it announced the death of Washington, and of Lincoln in 1865. Previous to this bell the drum was used to call citizens to town meeting and church. Deacon Joshua Austin was chosen first drummer, and the society by formal vote desired him to beat the drum from Chidsey's Hill to Goodsell's Hill.—See Dodd, East Haven Register.

WEATHER SIGNAL STATIONS
At the following places the U.S. Weather Bureau has placed signal flags indicating the weather to be expected.
New Haven 034 Three-Five Mile Pt.

ELEVATIONS
All elevations are referred to high water and are expressed in feet and by contour lines showing successive differences of 20 feet.

BOYS
1 Red buoy to be left in anchorage on marked land
2 Black buoy to be left in anchorage on the head
3 Black and Red horizontal stripes danger buoy
4 Black and White perpendicular stripes channel buoy
5 Red buoy to be left in anchorage

ABBREVIATIONS

Symbol	Color or Mark	What spoken
△	Red	Red for anchor
□	White	White for anchor
○	White	White for anchor



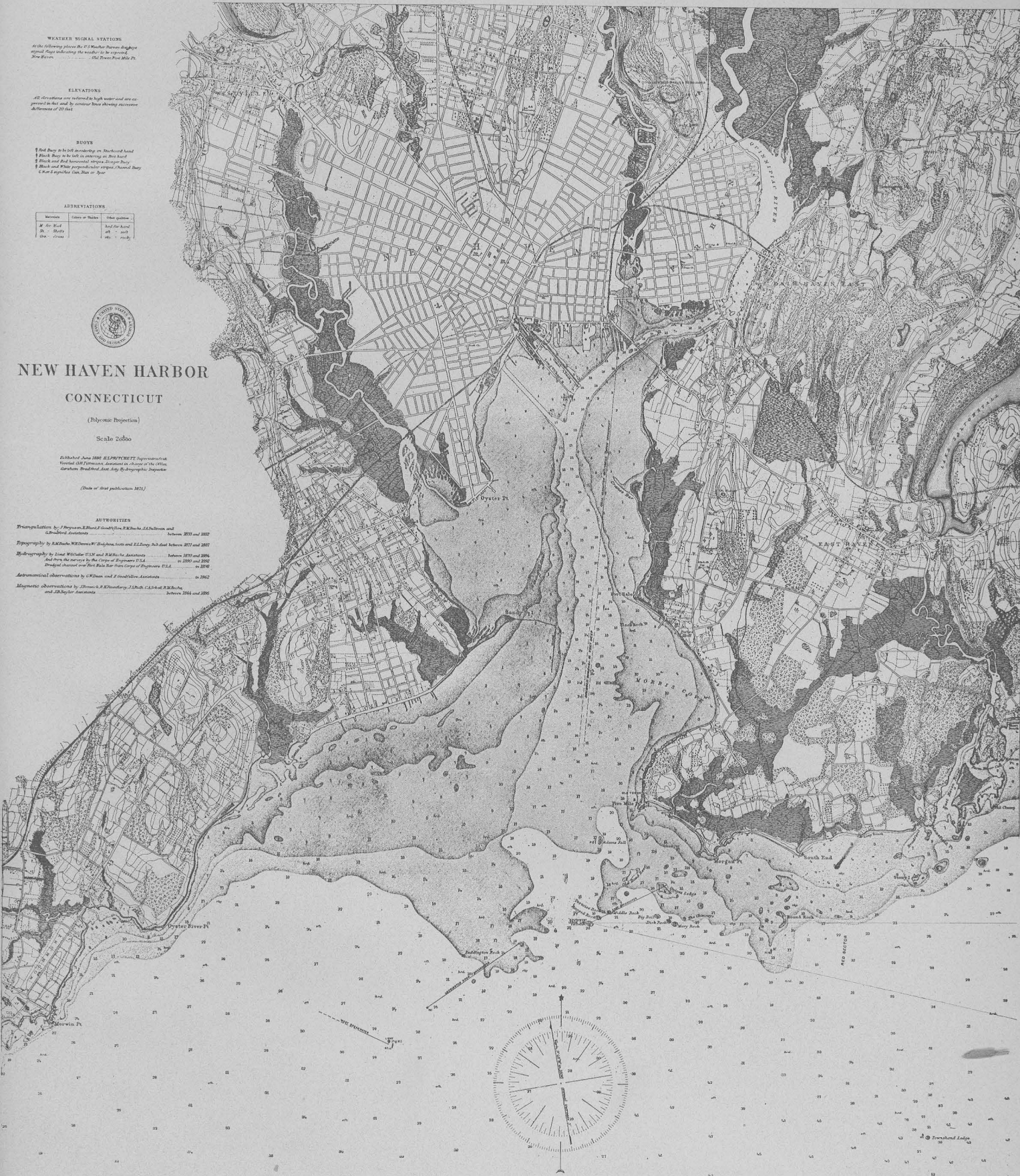
NEW HAVEN HARBOR CONNECTICUT

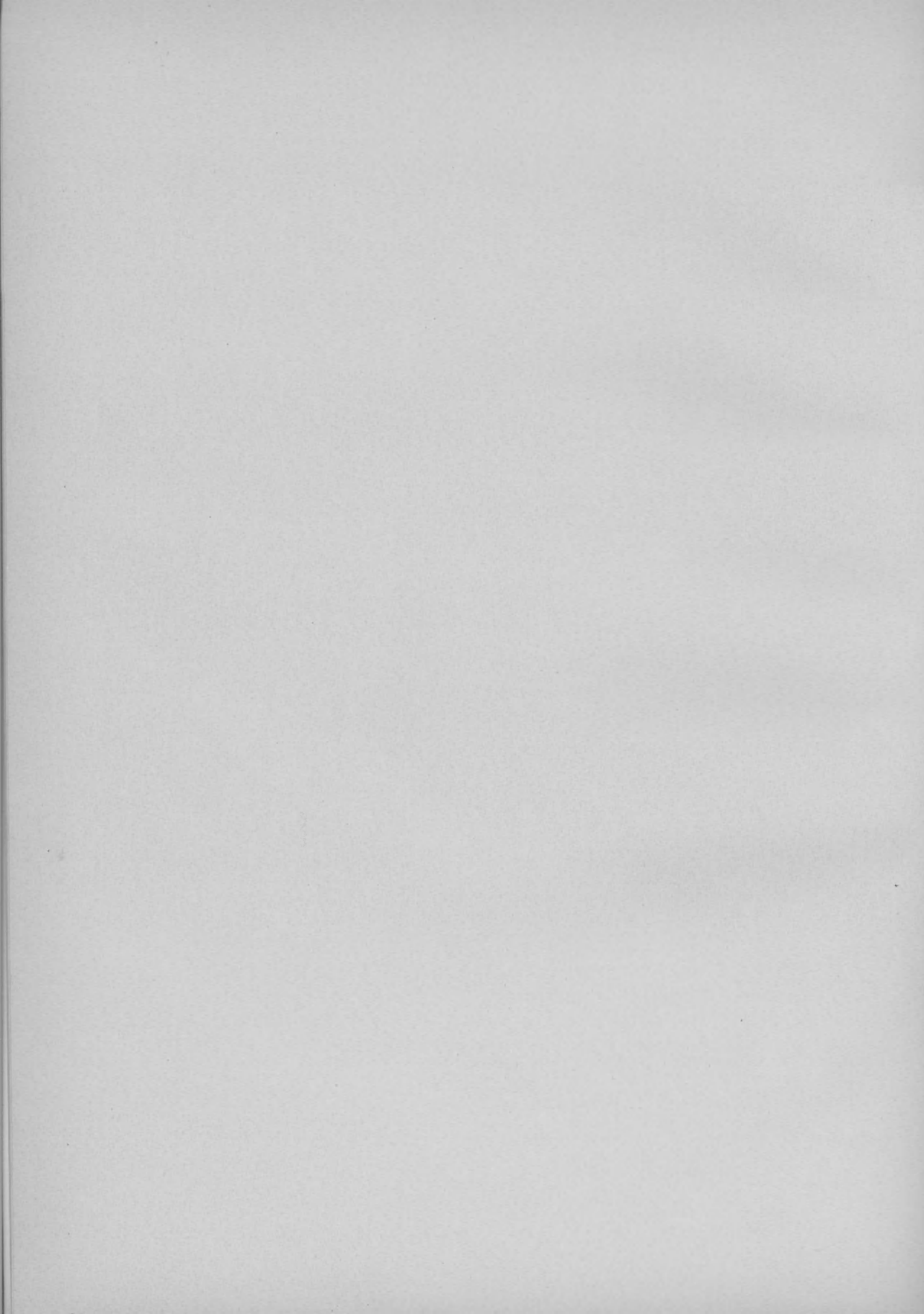
(Polyconic Projection)
Scale 1:2000

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and from the survey by the U.S. Fish Commission U.S.F.C. in 1890 and 1891
Dredged channel and New Haven Harbor from Cape of Engineers U.S.A. in 1896
Astronomical observations by G. E. Sumner and J. Goodwin, Assistants in 1862
Magnetic observations by J. M. Williams, U.S.N. and J. M. Williams, Assistant between 1864 and 1866
and J. M. Williams, Assistant





GOVERNOR THEOPHILUS EATON.

As Governor Theophilus Eaton was a prime mover in the settlement of the Quinnipiack [New Haven] Region, which he explored in the early autumn after the arrival of his Colonists from London, at Boston, June 28th, 1637, it is eminently fitting to here mention his family and antecedents.

This family took its name from the hundredth of Eaton in the County Cheshire, and we may here note the fact that the chief representation of the name now is in Eaton Hall, the princely seat of the Duke of Westminster.

One of the several Cheshire families that have borne the name of Eaton is the Great Budsworth branch, an account of which we find in Ormsrood's Cheshire.* A certain Robert Eaton shortly after the dissolution of the monasteries purchased an estate here, and in the will of the Rev. Richard Eaton, 1616, property is mentioned that he bought of John Eaton, of Sandyway, which he gives to wife Elizabeth, the mother of Theophilus Eaton, and it would seem that this property is the Pole and descended to Theophilus Eaton the Second, who went first to New England with his parents and returned after his father's death to England, and settled at Dublin, Ireland, where he died in 1668, and his son John Eaton, of Ireland, sold the same to Geo. Eaton of the Pole, in this parish, a direct ancestor through a female of the present possessor.

Of this John Eaton we have no record and suppose that he died without issue. His sister, Anne Eaton, was wife of Thomas Maunsell, Esq., of Macollop Castle, Ireland, a Colonel in the army, and for his loyalty to the Royal Cause in 1649, was granted lands in the counties of Waterford and Galway and liberties of Limerick, which latter grant remains in the family. In this Maunsell family the names Theophilus and Eaton appear as Christian names for several generations.

The Rev. Richard Eaton, vicar of Great Budsworth from 1561 to 1591, was no doubt a scion of a family of this branch which from time immemorial were seated at Eaton in the same county.

He was succeeded a few years after this date, Aug. 3^d, 1604, by another Richard Eaton, D. B., and he Jan. 20th, 1616, by John Ley. The last Richard Eaton was a Presbyterian of Litchfield in 1607, and according to his will dated January 11th, 1616, and sealed the 12th of July of the same year, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [8 Weldon] June 14th, 1616, by eldest son Theophilus Eaton, Executor. In this will the Reverend Richard Eaton mentions two tenements which he bought of John Eaton of Sandiway (who was perhaps a kinsman) in the hamlet of Seaven Oaks called Pow House and Poos House, and other tenements occupied by Thomas Whittly and Brothwick House in Over Wheatley, also a piece of land in Barrow Lane in Sandiway in the Parish of Great Budsworth, which he gave to his wife Elizabeth for life. He also orders certain premises in Over Wheatley to be sold and the proceeds to be distributed as follows: One third to his wife and two thirds to his children and to be divided among them equally, viz: Elizabeth, Hannah, John, Samuel, Thomas, Frances, Nathaniel and Johnathan and to his eldest son Theophilus Eaton, whom he makes executor, he gives the aforesaid two houses Pow House and Poos House after his wife's death; and his three daughters, Elizabeth, Hannah† and Frances, are to have their portion at marriage.

This Theophilus Eaton, the famous Governor of the New Haven Colony, was born at Stony Stratford, Oxfordshire. He was the eldest son and at this date the most fit to be made Executor of his father's will. He was an important merchant of London and interested in the East Lands Company of which he had been Deputy Governor, and we are told he was an Ambassador from England to the Court of Denmark. He was one of the Patentees of the Massachusetts Bay Company and assisted as a magistrate at several of their meetings in London before the records were sent over to New England.

* NOTE.—See Ormsrood's Cheshire, vol. i, p. 657. Over Wheatley, a township of Great Budsworth, Cheshire, comprises the hamlets of Norcot, Antobus, Middlewalk, Seaven Oaks and Crawley. In the hamlet of Antobus is the Pole, the property and residence of the Rev. George Eaton, the son of George Selby, Esquire, who assumed the name of his wife Miss Eaton on succeeding to the estates. See the pedigree of Robert Eaton of [Sandiway] in Barrow Lane, Seaven Oaks, Lordship of Wheatley. The Eatons have possessed property in this parish for centuries.

† According to a well sustained tradition this Sister Hannah married the Rev. Francis Higginson, who came to New England with the Cape Ann Colony in 1639 and is the Mrs. Higginson of the New Haven Colony in 1640.

Previous to his embarkation he was a resident of the Parish of St. Stephens, Coleman Street, of which John Davenport* was rector, and the Register of this parish records the births and burials of some of his children† and from which I have copied the names of Theophilus, the son of Theophilus and Ann Eaton, baptized 11th March, 1630; Hannah, daughter of Theophilus Eaton, baptized 6th Oct., 1632; Jonathan Eaton, son of Theophilus Eaton, was buried 2 July, 1634. Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus Eaton, was buried 8 Sept., 1630, and in the margin of a later page another Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus Eaton was buried 15 March, 1637. This burial must have taken place, a few days before Governor Eaton's embarkation from London in the ship "Hector," William Fernes, Master, and partly owned by the brothers Richard and Samuel Hutchinson, then of Boston and Lynn, Massachusetts. Circumstantial evidence and the Admiralty Court records show how this ship was detained at the port of London and would seem to place the date of the "Hector's" departure about the 12th of April, which with an average run down the English Channel of a week and her arrival at Boston on the 26th of June following would make her passage about an average one for this season of the year.‡

The second wife of Theophilus Eaton, we are informed by J. P. Earwaker in his history of East Cheshire in a note, p. 33, was Ann, a daughter of George Lloyd, D.D.,§ (sixth son of Meredith Lloyd), Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1600-4, and consecrated Bishop of Chester, Jan. 4th, 1605. The Bishop died Aug. 1st, 1615, aged 55 years, and it is interesting to note just here that his palace, which is a remarkable example of the west of England architecture of the Seventeenth century with the arms of Lloyd and other insignia of his Sees of Man and Chester, portrayed over the principal entrance is still in existence in Water Gate Street, Chester, and is soon to be restored by ex-Mayor Brown of that city, who has lately bought this edifice.

In the Cathedral at Chester is an alabaster stone which once bore a plate that some vandal has carried off. On it was a Latin inscription of the burial of this Bishop Lloyd, the English translation of which I have had made and published in the New England Register, vol. 1898. The Bishop married Anne, daughter of John Wilkinson, of Norwich, Norfolk, and his before mentioned daughter, Ann, married for her first husband, Thomas Yale, Gentleman, eldest son of David Yale, LL.D., Vicar General to the Rt. Rev. George Lloyd, Bishop of Chester. Dr. Yale's will is dated 15th August, 1625, and proved in the Consistory Court of Chester, 16th June, 1626. In this will he gives "To David Yale, Thomas Yale, and Ann Yale, children of Thomas Yale, my eldest sonne, late deceased, twenty pounds a year," in toto—"three score pounds."

This Thomas Yale, late deceased, according to Earwaker, was the first husband of Governor Eaton's second wife. He died in August, 1619, and his inventory on file at Chester, dated August 27th, 1619, made by Thomas Heyes, administrator of the goods, chattels, etc., of S^d Thomas Yale, of the city of Chester, Esquire, deceased, was sworn to "before Dr. Robert King, and David Yale, Doctor of Laws, etc." In this administration xiv shillings each person is allowed a week for the diet of the widow and three children (names not mentioned). Value of personal estate £36 10s. 8d. From this instrument enough has been gleaned to prove this Thomas Yale was the son of Dr. David Yale, and father of the children mentioned in his will.

The historian, Cotton Mather, in his *Magnalia*, has given us an outline of this noted man's career; but only brief mention is made of his first wife, and her children, who, surviving their mother (Samuel and Mary) came to New England with their father, and as searches for Gov. Eaton's two marriages have not been successful, it was gratifying for me to find in the Record Office, Chester, among the Bishop's transcripts from the Parish Register of Great Budsworth, Cheshire, the burial of a certain "An Eaton, May 25th, 1658, of Seaven Oaks, widow."

* Davenport's father had been Mayor of Coventry, where Eaton's father at the time held a church living. And it is quite probable that these "Fathers of New Haven" were schoolmates.

† We have no record of Governor Eaton's first wife's maiden name. His mother (old Mrs. Eaton) and two children by his first wife came to New Haven with him, Mary and Samuel. Mary Eaton became the second wife of Valentine Hill of Boston in 1616 and had issue. They moved to Dover, New Hampshire, where Mr. Hill died in 1662. Samuel Eaton, the eldest son, graduated at Harvard College in 1649, and married Mrs. Mabel Haynes, Nov. 17th, 1654, and died with wife in July of next year. [Dexter.]

‡ At this season of the year ships bound to New England usually took the Southern Course to avoid tempestuous weather.

§ See Burk's *Royal Families*, vol. 2, p. 39, Meredith ap John Lloyd.

This was no doubt the burial of the Governor's widow Ann, who left New Haven soon after the death of her husband, for England via Boston and stopping enroute at Hartford, she entrusted her business affairs with her friend, Governor Winthrop, and the town employed a man to accompany her and her family, which consisted of her sons Thomas Yale, Theophilus Eaton and daughter Hannah Eaton, and it is natural to suppose that on arrival in England, Mrs. Eaton, with her family, immediately occupied her deceased husband's property, and perhaps resided at Brothwick House, in the hamlet of Seaven Oaks, in the Parish of Great Budsworth, some eight score miles from London. Here in the west of England she escaped oppression and died surrounded with the friends of her youth and near her brother-in-law, the Rev. Samuel Eaton, who had returned from New England some years before and was then minister over a congregation of non-Conformists at Denton in the same county. By her will she appoints her son Theophilus and daughter Hannah Eaton, executor and executrix, and they their brother Thomas Yale, atty., who very soon after sailed for Boston, from whence he writes Gov. Winthrop, July 6, 1659, that as he has no horse to return to his home via Hartford, will sail for New Haven in Brother Alsop's vessel and will come to Hartford on his arrival, about his mother's estate left with the Governor, and which his brother and sister Eaton have put him in charge.

This letter with others of Thomas Yale, and sealed with the arms of Yale of Plas Grono. Ermine on a Saltire, Gules. A Crescent, Gold, are very interesting.

This Thomas Yale was the ancestor of the writer and married in 1645 Mary, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Turner, who was lost in the Phantom Ship in January, 1646. His town lot now owned by Yale University was on York Street, and on his return from England he took possession of the Governor Eaton farm in North Haven, west of the Quinnipiack River [Goodyear Farm], which his brother Theophilus and sister Hannah Eaton had deeded to him before his departure for New England, as follows: "This Indenture made the nine and twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand six hundred fifty and nine, between Theophilus Eaton of Dublin in the Dominion of Ireland, Esquire, son and heir unto Theophilus Eaton, late of New Haven, in New England, Esquire, aforesaid, and Hannah Eaton of London, Spinster daughter to the said Theophilus Eaton of the one part and Thomas Yale of New Haven, in New England, gentleman of the other part Witnesseth &c., &c., Theophilus Eaton and Hannah Eaton in consideration of the affection they bear to their beloved brother Thomas Yale, and for twenty shillings by him to them in hand paid receipt of which they do hereby confess to have received have granted him their farm and house on the Connecticut [Quinnipiack]* River in New England formerly in the tenure of William Bradley and now in possession of Thomas Yale &c., &c. They appoint Francis Newman of New Haven Attorney with right to enter on and transfer the said land to Thomas Yale which shall be for the use of him the said Thomas Yale and his heirs forever.

Wit JOHN BROTHWICK
JOHN PEPPER

Signed

THEOPHILUS EATON
HANNAH EATON "

The original is on parchment indented and was recorded twenty-four years later, April 23d, 1683, John Nash, Recorder. Space will not admit here the history of this farm, also the Gov. Eaton Farm near the Iron Works, and his estate at Eaton Neck and Southhold, Long Island.

Mrs. Eaton's eldest son, David Yale, and wife Ursula, with sons David, Elihu, Theophilus and Thomas, returned to England with their parents about 1650, and all died without issue except Elihu, who left three daughters. Elihu was born at New Haven, April 5th, 1648, admitted to Merchant Tailors' School, London, Sept. 1st, 1662, went to India and became Governor of the East India Company. He was a benefactor of Yale College, and died in London, July 22d, 1621, and was buried in Wrexham Church yard, where his fine monument stands which has lately been restored by the Yale University.

We are informed he left a will giving money to Yale College, but as it was not properly executed, his son-in-law objected to the bequest and it was never paid.

Mrs. Eaton's daughter, Anne Yale, married Governor Edward Hopkins, of the Connecticut Colony, and returned to England with him and is mentioned in his will [Ruthen 148] dated London, 7 March, 1657, and proved 30 April following by Henry Dally, nephew and sole executor. In this

*Quinnipiack River was often called Connecticut River.

will which is quite lengthy, numerous bequests and many Connecticut names are mentioned. "Of his estate in England one hundred and fifty pounds per annum to be paid to Mr. David Yale, brother of my distressed wife for her comfortable maintenance and to be disposed of by him for her good, she not being in a condition fit to manage it for herself. To brother Mr. David Yale two hundred pounds. To brother Mr. Thomas Yale, two hundred pounds. To sister Mrs. Hannah Eaton, two hundred pounds." The residue of his estate to my father, Theophilus Eaton, Esqr., Mr. John Davenport, Mr. John Culleek and Mr. Goodwyn in trust, &c., &c., to give some encouragement in those foreign plantations for the breeding up of hopeful youths in a way of learning both at the Grammar School and College for the public service of the Country in future times.*

It is interesting to make notes of the Governor's will dated 26 Aug., 1656, in which he gave to his wife "one third of his real estate wheather in England lying and being in the Parish of Great Budsworth, in the County of Chester, or in any other place in said county or whether in New England in or near New Haven," for life, also one-third of the residue of the estate and in token of his love fifty pounds over and above her third.

Governor Eaton died suddenly at his mansion house on Elm street, New Haven, on the 7th of January, 1657 N. S. and was buried in the churchyard on the Green, and the General Court caused a monument to be erected to his memory. H. T. Blake, Esq., says in his "Chronicles of New Haven Green," p. 263, "Among the monuments removed from the Green to the New Grove Street Cemetery, there was one of especial interest, that over the grave of Theophilus Eaton." In May, 1658, just after Governor Eaton's death, the General Court of the Colony adopted the following order :

"The Court, calling to mind the good services done to this Colony by our late honored Governor, did order that a comly tomb, such as we are capable of, shall be made over his grave and that the estate he left behind him shall be free from rates this year to the Jurisdiction."

In May, 1661, there was something propounded about the engraving of Governor Eaton's tomb, which was left "to ye Governor Deputy, Governor, and New Haven Court with advise of ye Elders of New Haven."

The two stone blocks or pillars which support the tablet, in the Grove Street Cemetery, are probably part of Governor Eaton's monument.

The Rev. Abraham Pierson of Branford wrote on the death of Governor Eaton an elegy of thirty-eight lines to express his sorrow, three lines† of which are on this tablet.

"Theophilus Eaton Esq^r Gov^r
Dec^d Jan^y 7th 1657 Ætat 67"

†"Eaton so famed, so wise, so meek, so just
The Phoenix of our World here lies his dust
This name forget N. England never must"

"T' attend you, Sir under these famed Stones
Are come your honored son and daughter Jones
On each hand to repose their weary bones."

W^m Jones Esq^r Dep^t Gov^r
Dec^d Oct. 17 1706 Ætat 82
Hannah Jones
daughter of Gov^r Eaton
Dec^d May 4th 1707 Ætat 74

* He was the founder of the Hopkins Grammar School.



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