

HALL DESCENDANTS  
*of*  
FRANCIS HALL  
AND IDENTIFYING HIS KNOWN ANCESTORS IN ENGLAND



A Founder of the New Haven Colony  
Early Settler of Fairfield, Stratford & Stratfield, Connecticut

*Compiled by*  
Howard Hall *with* Harlan Jessup



## Hall Genealogy

### The Hall name and this Hall family's DNA

"English, Scottish, Irish, German, and Scandinavian: from Middle English *hall* (Old English *heall*), Middle High German *halle*, Old Norse *holl* all meaning 'hall' (a spacious residence), hence a topographic name for someone who lived in or near a hall or an occupational name for a servant employed at a hall. In some cases it may be a habitational name from places named with this word, which in some parts of Germany and Austria in the Middle Ages also denoted a salt mine. The English name has been established in Ireland since the Middle Ages, and, according to MacLysaght, has become numerous in Ulster since the 17th century."<sup>1</sup>

In 2006, I asked Oxford Ancestors, a DNA analysis group in England, to assess my DNA. They reported that my English ancestors were either of Viking or Anglo Saxon origin. They were unable to differentiate due to limits on their DNA population, concluding that if my ancestors were from the south they were Anglo Saxon or, if from the north of England, they were Vikings. Since, Francis Hall and his ancestors were from the south of the island, I assume they were Anglo Saxons.

Anglo-Saxon is the term usually used to describe the peoples living in the south and east of Great Britain from the early 5<sup>th</sup> century AD to the time of the Norman conquest in 1066. Benedictine monk Bede identified them as the descendants of three Germanic tribes: the Angles, Jutes and Saxons. The Anglo-Saxons knew themselves as the "Englisc," from which the word "English" derives.

According to Camden and Lower, authorities on English nomenclature, the necessity for surnames to distinguish one family from another, did not arise until after the Norman Conquest of 1066. Prior to this, most individuals were identified with the place from which they came. After the Norman Conquest, William the Conqueror began to tax land and assets. Taxpayers were listed in the Domesday Book in 1086. Surnames were necessary to differentiate one taxpayer from another. To meet that requirement, all male heads of families adopted surnames; generally adopting the name of the place from which they or their ancestors came. It appears that all non-taxpaying English men didn't adopt surnames until the 14<sup>th</sup> century or so.

That being the case, the ancestors of Francis Hall could have acquired their name because they were from the ancient Castle Halla area, now the City of Halle in Saxony. There are salt springs and salt works at Halle, and in early times the place was called Halls for that reason. That is also how the Welsh adopted the name Hall for salt. One assumption is that the largest number of English Halls is the posterity of the men of Halle who came in the centuries-long Saxon invasions of England. They were called De la Halle, which became a surname, and is now simply Hall.

Or this Hall family could have acquired their name because they lived in, near, or worked in, an English Manor House. In Medieval documents the Manor House is called "Alle, "Halle, "De Aula and "Del Hall." The principal room was the hall, which was used as a court of justice and for entertainment; hence the owner or chief servant acquired the surname de Aula (latin) or Del Hall,

<sup>1</sup> *Dictionary of American Family Names*, Oxford University Press, ISBN 0-19-508137-4

the name also retained by the eldest son. After the Normand Conquest, the name Hall was la.

In his book *The Romance of Words*, Earnest Weekley notes that alluvial land next to a stream was called halgh, haugh, and sometimes hawes. Its dative case becomes Hale and Heal. These often become hall in place-names. There are a number of towns in England that start with the name Hall, including Hallington in Kent, Hallsboro, in Leicestershire, a Hallsboro in Devonshire, Hallsboro in Lowell in Lancaster, a Hallgarth in Durham, a Hallkin in Wales, and a Hallkirk in Scotland. Having Hall in a place-name does not mean the town was founded by a Hall.

After the Normand Conquest, when French was spoken by the nobility, Hall, in Anglo-French became "de la sale". These families may now be known as Sale or even Saul, according to Earnest Weekley. From Anglo-Saxon times to the time that Francis Hall was born and beyond, there were many spellings of the name. These included Halle, Haall, Haul, Haul, Hawl, and Hall. There are a lot of Halls around. The Hall name was found to be the 26<sup>th</sup> most common name in the 1990 U.S. Census with a frequency of 0.22%. An earlier English survey revealed that it was the 18<sup>th</sup> most popular surname in Great Britain. There are a lot of us around.

It could be that as the population of Hall DNA tests grow, the exact origin of Francis Hall's ancestors will be identified and population grouping will indicate where the first English Hall lived. Since this and other genealogy reports should be living documents for the Halls that follow, the information, hopefully, will be made available to all.

Howard J. Hall  
Chelmsford, MA  
March, 2010

### "Ancestors are Hereditary"

## Hall Descendants of Francis Hall

**"B" Generation**<sup>2,3</sup>

**THOMAS<sup>B</sup> HALL**, b. say 1570, bur. Church Lawford, Warwickshire, 26 Mar 1630, m. 10 Feb 1589[90], Church Lawford, **KATHERINE DALTON**, b. say 1570, bur. Church Lawford, 22 Jan 1625[26]. Children:<sup>4</sup>

- i. John, bp. St. Peter, Church Lawford, 22 Jun 1589.
- ii. Edward, bp. St. Peter, Church Lawford, 21 Mar 1590.
- iii. Possibly William, bp. St. Peter, Church Lawford, 25 Aug 1594.<sup>5</sup>
- iv. Possibly Thomas, bp. St. Peter, Church Lawford, 13 Sept 1601.

**"A" Generation**

**EDWARD<sup>A</sup> HALL**, bp. St. Peter, Church Lawford, Warwickshire, England, 21 Mar 1590, married St. Lawrence, Foleshill, Warwickshire, 30 Jan 1612/3,<sup>6</sup> **ELIZABETH KIMBERLEY**.<sup>7</sup> Children:<sup>8</sup>

- i. Martyn, bp. Foleshill, Warwickshire, 5 Nov 1613.
1. ii. Francis, bp. Bulkington, Warwickshire, 5 Feb 1614/5, m(1) Elizabeth Pick, m(2) Dorothy (Smith) Blackman.
- iii. Joseph, bp. Bulkington, Warwickshire, 8 Jun 1617.
- iv. Elizabeth, bp. Bulkington, Warwickshire, 26 Oct 1619, m. Bulkington, 11 Sep 1638, Joseph Rogers.

**First Generation**

**I. FRANCIS<sup>I</sup> HALL**, baptized Bulkington, Warwickshire, England, on 5 Feb 1614/5, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Kimberley) Hall,<sup>9</sup> died prob. in Stratford, CT (recorded Fairfield), 5 Mar 1689/90,<sup>10</sup> m(1) Shackerstone, Leicester, 15 Apr 1634, **ELIZABETH PICK**, dau. of John and Mar-

<sup>2</sup> Research in England coordinated by Sarah Talbutt.

<sup>3</sup> Some web sites contain references to ancestors of Edward but two different genealogists, working independently with no budget limitations, were unable to verify web posted information. According to these researchers, there are no B-M-D records of Church Lawford until 1575.

<sup>4</sup> Baptisms, marriage, and burials for this family from registers of Church Lawford. Another possibly related Hall family in these registers is that of Richard Hall with three wives and with five children baptized 1580 to 1621.

<sup>5</sup> Research on William and Thomas by Danny Hall.

<sup>6</sup> Edward may have deceased before the February 1642 conveyance of land "heretofore in his occupation."

<sup>7</sup> Baptized Fillongley, 30 Sep 1587, dau. of Henrici Kymberley or baptized 1 Nov 1592, dau. of William Kymberley.

<sup>8</sup> All data on this generation from the parish register of Bulkington, Warwickshire. Other Hall family records from this register include Janet Hall m. William Warner on 16 Oct 1631, Clement Hall m. Ann Crook on 8 Oct 1636, and Sarah, dau. of John Hall, bp. on 26 Jan 1638/9.

<sup>9</sup> Parish register of Bulkington, Warwickshire.

<sup>10</sup> Except where otherwise footnoted, data is primarily from Donald Lines Jacobus, *Families of Old Fairfield*, especially for the first five generations. Comparisons are to be made with Elizabeth Hubbell Schenck, *History of Fairfield*, New York, 1889, and with David B. Hall, *Halls of New England*, Albany, NY: J. Munsell's Sons, 1883.

garet (Leather) Pick, bp. St. Martins, Birmingham, 27 Nov 1614,<sup>11</sup> died in Fairfield, 6 Jul 1665, m(2) at Stratford, last of Oct 1665,<sup>12</sup> **DOROTHY (SMITH) BLACKMAN**, widow of John Blackman and daughter of Rev. Henry Smith of Wethersfield. She m(3) early in 1692, Mark St. John Norwalk, and (4) Dea. Isaac Moore of Farmington, and died in 1706.<sup>13</sup> Francis was an original signer of the New Haven Covenant on 4 Jun 1639. Deputy from Stratford for several terms between 1661 and 1685. Had land holdings in Fairfield. Children by (1), first three baptized in Bulkington, Warwickshire,<sup>14</sup> birth order uncertain for others:

- i. Isabell, bp. Bulkington, 30 Aug 1635.
- ii. Bathshua, bp. Bulkington, 20 Dec 1636, buried Bulkington.
- iii. Mary, bp. Bulkington, 5 Jan 1638/9, d. Stratford, bef. 28 Nov 1716. Will dated 1 Dec 1714 proved 28 Nov 1716 names Samuel Hall, son of brother Samuel; cousin Joseph Blackman and his dau. Sarah; cousin Benjamin Blackman and his wife; Josiah Blackman; cousin Adam Blackman; cousin Rebeckah Curtiss; brother Ebenezer Blackman's three sons, Ebenezer, Jonathan, and Nathan; cousins William and Abigail Smith.
2. iv. Samuel, b. say 1641, d. bef 8 Nov 1694,<sup>15</sup> m. (1) Mary \_\_\_\_\_, m(2) Hannah \_\_\_\_\_, m(3) Sarah \_\_\_\_\_.
3. v. Isaac, b. New Haven Colony, say 1643, d. Stratfield, CT, bef. 25 May 1714, m. Lydia Knapp.
- vi. Elizabeth, d. at Stratford bef 30 Apr 1694. Inventory 30 Apr 1694; adm. to brother Samuel on 6 Nov 1694, Samuel being deceased, his widow Susannah appointed to complete the administration. On 10 Mar 1697 Isaac Hall, being dissatisfied with the settlement, applied to Connecticut's Court of Assistants who ruled that the distribution should be one-fourth each to Isaac and to the heirs of Samuel Hall, to her sister "Marie" Hall, and to her sister Hannah Blackman.<sup>16</sup>
- vii. Rebecca, d. (recorded Fairfield) 2 Mar 1690[91].
4. viii. Hannah, m. Joseph Blackman.

In May of 1637, Francis Hall, a member of a Puritan group headed by the Rev. John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton<sup>17</sup>, boarded the ship *Hector*, a Barque class ship of 250 tons, and headed for New England. John Winthrop recorded the arrival of the ship and its passengers in Boston on June 26, 1637.<sup>18</sup> Isabel MacBeath Calder in *The New Haven Colony* specifically identifies Francis Hall as a member of the Davenport party that sailed on the *Hector*. (There may have been two ships that landed that day: The *Hector* and the *Martin*.)<sup>19</sup> After landing in Boston, Davenport and Eaton felt that the land offered to them was not suitable for farming, nor was it suitable for development as a trading post due to its inland location. Lacking a suitable site for their settlement, coupled with Davenport's religious activities, kept the Davenport and Eaton party in Boston for approximately nine months. During this period, the

<sup>11</sup> Parish Registers. Elizabeth Pick was baptized at St. Martins, Birmingham, on 27 Nov 1614, dau. of John Pick and Margaret Leather who had been married at St. Martins on 30 Jul 1613. Margaret Leather baptized at St. Martins on 9 Nov 1583, dau. of Richard Leather.

<sup>12</sup> Barbour Collection of Vital Records (hereafter "Barbour"), Stratford LR 1:484.

<sup>13</sup> Charles M. Selleck, *Norwalk*, Norwalk, 1896, p.94.

<sup>14</sup> Parish registers of Bulkington, Warwickshire.

<sup>15</sup> Estate inventory, Fairfield Probate Court Record.

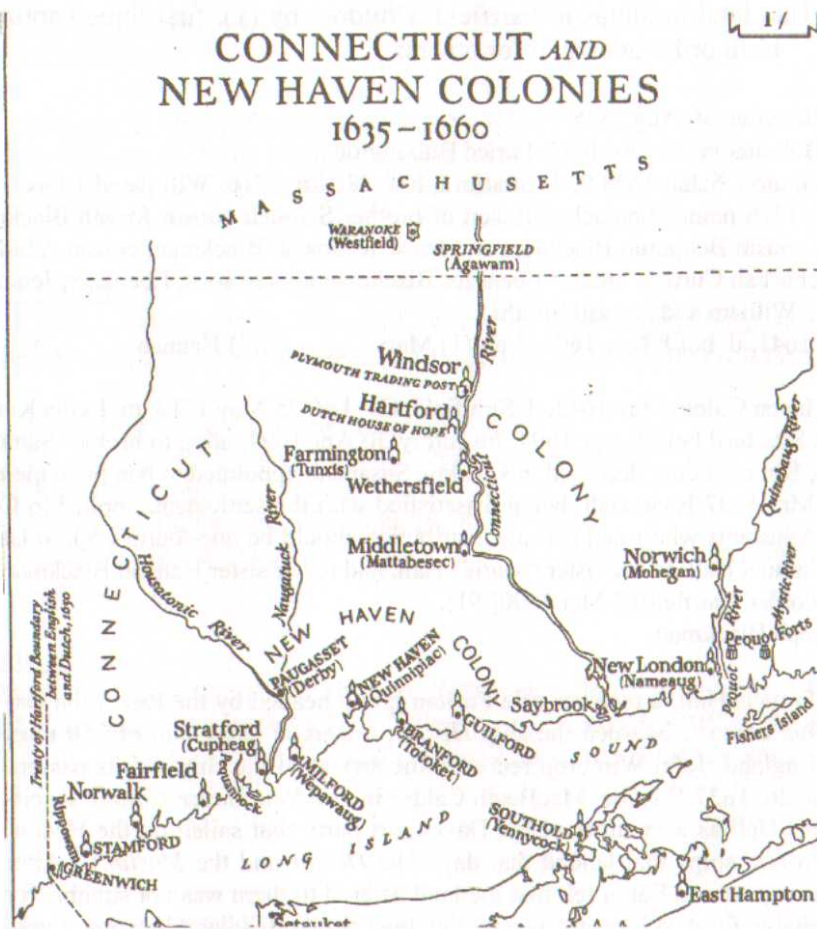
<sup>16</sup> Helen Schatvet Ullmann, transcriber, *Colony of Connecticut, Minutes of the Court of Assistants, 1669-1711*, Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2009, p. 203.

<sup>17</sup> Isabel MacBeath Calder, *The New Haven Colony*, Yale University Press, 1934, pp. 29-30.

<sup>18</sup> Richard S. Dunn, James Savage and Laetitia Yeandle, *The Journal of John Winthrop 1630-1649*, Harvard University Press, 1996, p. 223. (Hereafter *Winthrop's Journal*.)

<sup>19</sup> *A Year Book of Colonial Times*, Compiled by the Rev. Frederick S. Sil, D.D., Member of the Society of Colonial Wars, E. P. Dutton & Company, New York, 1899.

new settlers were told of the rich lands of the Quillipiac Indian tribe by a soldier who fought in the Pequot War.<sup>20</sup> Several members of the group were sent as a scouting party and, after they returned, on March 30, 1638, the Hector sailed to Quillipiac, landing just before 25 April. There the Pilgrims founded the settlement called New Haven.<sup>21</sup>



Colony of Connecticut and New Haven (Ancestry.com)

A Fundamental Agreement for civil government was drawn and in a meeting on 4 June 1639, the free planters of the new settlement met and signed the document. Francis Hall was one of the original settlers<sup>22</sup> but, if the order of the list reflects the timing of the signature, Francis may have signed sometime after the meeting. Hoadley states in his history that "... John Clarke being absent when the couent w[as] made, doth now manefest his consent to itt, allso Richard Beach, Andrew Low, Goodmn Banister, Ar[thur] Halbidge, John Potter, Robt

Hill, John Brockett and John Johnson, these persons being nott [ad]mitted planters when the couent was made doth now express their consent to itt."<sup>23</sup>

Francis Hall signed the Agreement below the name of John Clarke and the non-admitted planters mentioned in Hoadley's transcript.

It is this author's belief (as well as that of Wanda Ware DeGidio)<sup>24</sup> that Francis was not present on 4 June 1639 when the fundamental agreement was signed. When the Hector left for Boston in May of 1637, Elizabeth Hall was pregnant and Mary Hall was born in the closing days of that year. It is likely that Francis Hall returned to England in the late summer or early fall of 1637. He also knew that the ship's passengers and crew were stagnating in the Boston area while a settlement site was selected and while the Rev. Davenport was engaged in the synodical inquisition of Anne Hutchinson.<sup>25</sup> He was aware that he would be able to go back to England and return the following spring since the Davenports left their infant son in care of a noble lady for future transport to the Colony.<sup>26</sup> Francis Hall had reason to be concerned about the birth of a new baby since one and likely both of his previous children had died shortly after childbirth. The belief that Francis returned to England after arriving in Boston is backed up by a paper by the Rev. David Hall which states that Francis Hall "went back to England after his wife".<sup>27</sup> Additionally, he is not listed as a passenger on the Hector by Isabell MacBeath Calder in her book *The New Haven Colony* for its voyage from Boston to Connecticut.

Atwater reports that three ships arrived in New Haven in June and July of 1639 carrying the Rev. Henry Whitfield and his company of Pilgrims to New Haven. One of these ships carried Davenport's child in the care of a nurse.<sup>28</sup> This ship would also have carried Francis back to New England accompanied by his wife, baby girl and the Whitehead boys, two youths who Francis was charged to bring to their uncle in Massachusetts. It appears that Francis also brought material goods with him since it was reported that "He was a man of some property and brought with him a small stock of hardware, carpenter's tools and farming implements for trade."<sup>29</sup> The ships would also have transported additional followers of the Rev. Davenport, those individuals who were the other late signers of the Fundamental Agreement. Francis Hall and these other Pilgrims would have arrived in June or July of 1639, explaining why they signed the agreement after the others.<sup>30</sup>

Also in 1639, the founders of New Haven adopted a set of Fundamental Articles, following a pattern of similar actions in other towns. A governing council of seven was established, with Eaton as chief magistrate and Cunningham as pastor. The articles required that "...the word of God shall be the only rule..." and this was maintained even over English common law tradition. Since the Bible contained no reference to trial by jury, they eliminated it and the council sat in judgment. Only members of their church congregation were eligible to vote.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>23</sup> *New Haven Colony Records*, pp. 12,13.

<sup>24</sup> Wanda Ware DeGidio began to research Francis Hall and posted her work on the web.

<sup>25</sup> Alan Heimert & Andrew Delbanco, *The Puritans in America*, Harvard University Press, 1985, p. 218

<sup>26</sup> *History of The New Haven Colony*, p. 162.

<sup>27</sup> David B. Hall, *The Halls of Fairfield County, Connecticut*, Manuscript Mss A6076, New England Historical and Genealogical Society.

<sup>28</sup> *Idem*.

<sup>29</sup> *Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to the Families of the State of ...*, By William Richard Cutter, William Frederick Adams, Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1910.

<sup>30</sup> Howard J. Hall, "The English Origins of Francis Hall of Stratfield, Connecticut", *Connecticut Ancestry*, Vol. 51, No. 1, August, 2008. The return trip to England as well as verification of Francis Hall's Warwickshire roots is detailed in this article.

<sup>31</sup> *Wikipedia*, New Haven Colony.

<sup>20</sup> Thomas O'Connor, *History of Early New Haven: A Connection to Our Past*, Yale-New Haven Teachers Institute.

<sup>21</sup> *Winthrop's Journal*, p. 251.

<sup>22</sup> Charles J. Hoadley, *Records of the Colony and Plantation of New Haven*, 1857 (Hereafter *New Haven Colony Records*), p.17.



New Haven. Francis Hall's Lot is No. 7. Original at Yale University.

Francis Hall was allotted land on the west side of West Creek along with 13 other settlers. The settlers who were allotted land in this section were those that were not proprietors (stockholders) in the venture.<sup>32</sup> The present day location of this site is within the Church Street South Development area, south of Congress Avenue and east of Lafayette Street.

<sup>32</sup> *History of The New Haven Colony*, p. 105. Erroneously called Francis Ball on the map in the web site hosted by the Society of Colonial Wars.

Francis Hall is mentioned several times in the early records of the Colony. The first was in July of 1641 when Francis Hall was accused by Luke Atkinson of "withholding from him some money justly due him. He was enjoined by the Court to make satisfaction to the said Luke forthwith."<sup>33</sup>

On 1 December, 1641, the General Court of New Haven ruled that Francis had the right to "dispose of the children which he brought out with him until the court had light to dispose otherwise of them, provided that they be well looked unto and well used."<sup>34</sup> The children referred to were Thomas and John Whitehead who had been sent out from England in the care of Francis Hall and were to be delivered to their uncle George Allcote (Alcott) of Roxbury in Massachusetts. Apparently Francis never made an attempt to deliver the youths to their uncle, although he claimed otherwise. George Allcote died in Roxbury on 3 Dec. 1640, a year and a half after Francis arrived in New Haven with the two boys.<sup>35</sup> As a result of the court decision, the boys remained indentured to Francis Hall for the next six years.<sup>36</sup>

New Haven land owners were asked in 1643 to list the number of persons in their family and to provide the value of their estate. Francis Hall listed three persons (presumably this included his wife and daughter Mary), and an estate worth ten pounds.<sup>37</sup> From this record, we can deduce that son Isaac has not yet been born and the two other children listed in the Bulkington records were dead. We can also question if Francis was a "man of some property" as stated by Cutter and Adams.

In 1647, John Thompson, a Boston lawyer arrived in New Haven and asked the Court that the Whitehead boys be delivered to their uncle, Thomas Allcote, the brother of George Allcote who resided "in the Baye." Allcote's sister, Elizabeth Whitehead, wrote Thomas Allcott on 1647, 25, 8 month concerning her sons John and Thomas Whitehead then with Francis Hall of New Haven.<sup>38</sup> Elizabeth Whitehead, then living in Lemington Priors, Warwickshire wrote that Francis Hall was a neighbor of her "Uncle Darby" in Bulkington Parish.<sup>39</sup> Thomas was the brother of George Alcock of Roxbury who was to have received the boys from Francis Hall in 1639.

Francis Hall had indentured Thomas to Mathias Hitchcocke for 5 years and 8 months, who then indentured him to David Atwatter (Atwater) for 4 years, 4 months. John, the oldest, was still with Francis Hall as a servant. Hall claimed that he tried to contact their mother but could not and that he had not received payment for the cost of the boy's voyage from England.

The Court ordered the boys freed from indenture but Thomas decided to stay with David Atwatter until he heard from his uncle. Mr. Atwater and the Court agreed that Thomas should have three pounds a year, meat, drink and clothes and finally set him free. John Whitehead was immediately set free and Francis Hall was ordered to pay him 50 shillings.<sup>40</sup>

In 1648, problems with the Pequot Indians led New Haven to mandate that all able men who signed the Planters Agreement serve as soldiers, responsible for a rotating watch. Francis Hall declined and counseled others to refuse also. Seriant Fowler brought Francis before the court for which he was fined 20 shillings for contempt of authority.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>33</sup> *New Haven Colony Records*, p. 57.

<sup>34</sup> *New Haven Colony Records*, p. 60.

<sup>35</sup> *The New England Historical and Genealogical Record*, Vol. XL, April 1901, p. 180.

<sup>36</sup> *New Haven Colony Records*, p. 364.

<sup>37</sup> *New Haven Colony Records*, p. 92.

<sup>38</sup> William Aspinwall, *A volume relating to the early history of Boston: containing the Aspinwall notarial records from 1644 to 1651*, Boston Municipal Printing Office, 1903, pp. 101-102.

<sup>39</sup> Bulkington then, now Bulkington.

<sup>40</sup> *New Haven Colony Records*, p. 365.

<sup>41</sup> *New Haven Colony Records*, p. 386.

In 1648, Francis Hall was taken to court by William Judson (A founder of Stratford, CT and the owner of an iron works in East Haven, CT.<sup>42</sup>) for denying him the services of John Knight, whom he had hired a year earlier.<sup>43</sup> He asked the court to allow him to hire Knight as his servant immediately as his time as a servant was up with Hall. Francis Hall stated that Knight owed him money and he was not allowing Knight his freedom until the debt was paid. The court advised them to agree to "agree it themselves". Judson paid the money owed and obtained Knight as his servant.<sup>44</sup>

The dispute over this servant is interesting considering what happened later that year when John Knight was called before the court charged with "committing filthiness in a sodomitical way with Peter Vincon, his master Judsons boy". He was also charged for "filthiness" with Francis Hall's children, (The oldest Hall child, Mary, would have been about 9 or 10 years of age at this time)<sup>45</sup> and with Mary Clarke, the daughter of James Clarke. William Judson and his wife apparently knew what was going on as they were charged with concealing these things from public authority and for letting John Knight and Mary Clarke be alone together "in the meadow and in the woods."<sup>46</sup>

John Knight was sentenced to death by hanging. Mary Clarke and Peter Vincon were sentenced to be whipped. William Judson was fined ten pounds.<sup>46</sup> The hanging of Knight was the only example of conventional sodomy that led to an execution in colonial New England.<sup>47</sup>

The final entry for Francis Hall as a resident of New Haven states that in 1648, a Mr. Crane had an attachment upon the corn and cattle of Francis Hall for a debt of 24 pounds. The court had the same appraised by men appointed by the court to clear this attachment – the appraised value of 20 pounds to be "paye in corne or wampum or porke wch is currant and merchantable."<sup>48</sup>

Soon after this last court appearance, Francis left New Haven, moving to Fairfield, his dwelling being on the east side of what is now called Beardsley Avenue.<sup>49</sup> According to Schenck's "History of Fairfield", he owned a farm in Fairfield, called "Hall's Farm" lying southeast of the Newton Square. He also owned land at Greenlea and "shared the land dividends of the town." He was a practicing attorney in Fairfield and was reported as being the deputy for Stratford in General Court sessions in 1661, 1676 through 1680, and in 1685,<sup>50</sup> serving as deputy to the general court for 13 sessions.<sup>51</sup>

In 1654, he, along with his wife, Elizabeth, bought substantial land in Stratford from Thomas Wheeler, yeoman. Francis moved to Stratford and became one of the proprietors of that town. (A proprietor was someone who received a grant of land from the king or other personage.) In 1659, he purchased more land in Stratford. (The area of Fairfield at this time would have included all of today's Fairfield, Bridgeport and Stratford, Connecticut as well as other towns to the North as far as Newtown.) Like nearly all colonies in early Connecticut

<sup>42</sup> Linda-Jeanne Dolby, *Descendants of William Judson of Connecticut*, The Gregath Publishing Company, August 1999. {Herein after *Descendants of William Judson*}

<sup>43</sup> Samuel Orcutt, *A History of the Old Town of Stratford and the City of Bridgeport, Connecticut*. 1886. {Herein after *History of Stratford*}, p. 100.

<sup>44</sup> *New Haven Colony Records*, p. 403.

<sup>45</sup> John Winthrop, *Winthrop's Medical Journal*, p. 13. On 24 March 1656/57, Winthrop treated Mary Hall and listed her age as 18.

<sup>46</sup> Charles J. Hoadley, *Records of the Colony or Jurisdiction of New Haven*, 1858, pp. 138,138.

<sup>47</sup> Elizabeth Reis, Editor, *American Sexual Histories*, Blackwell Publishing Limited, 2001.

<sup>48</sup> *New Haven Colony Records*, p. 436

<sup>49</sup> *History of Stratford*, p. 121.

<sup>50</sup> *Families of Old Fairfield*, Vol. 1, pp. 249-50.

<sup>51</sup> *The Order of the Founders and Patriots of American Register, 1911*.p. 225, by Order of Patriots and Founders of America.

and New England, Stratford was a small fortified village. It was surrounded by a palisade, on the north wall of which was a watch tower. "The Indians were so numerous in this part of the colony that the English judged it necessary for their own safety, to compass the whole town plat with a fortification. It was so closely enclosed with strong pallisadoes, as entirely to exclude the Indians, from that part of the town."<sup>52</sup> (Trumbull, History of Connecticut).

On August 1, 1659, Francis Hall, who said he only had 10 pounds back in New Haven in 1643, now states "... lands at Norwalke, Fayrfeyld, Stratford, Milford, and New Haven with my lands at Stratford, houses, commons belonging to those lands by the water's side in Milford."<sup>53</sup> Francis, who had 10 pounds in his estate in 1643, did very well in just 15 years; the Indians did very poorly.

Francis' house in Stratford was west of Main Street on what was afterwards called Lundy's Lane, being the old road to Fairfield.<sup>54</sup>

The wife of Francis, Elizabeth, owned a house and land in England which Francis sold in 1664. At the time of the sale, Francis gave her the following written agreement,<sup>55</sup>

*"Francis Hall of Fairfield does acknowledge to have formerly sold a house and land in England which was in jointure confirmed upon his wife Elizabeth at our marriage in consideration whereof I make over all unto my said wife all my housing and land, within the liberties of Fairfield...."*

Elizabeth died on July 6, 1665. At the time of her death, Francis, a practicing attorney was representing Mrs. Jane Blakeman, widow of the Rev. Adam Blakeman against her daughter-in-law, Dorothy, also a widow, in a lawsuit over property.<sup>56</sup>

Rev. Adam Blakeman, Dorothy's father, in his 1665 will says " I give to my daughter [Dorothy] Blakeman, if she marry not John Thomas, and shall take her friends' consent in the matter, or continue a widow, five pounds," and the General Court, Oct. 10, 1665, recorded: "The magistrates do order that in case John Thomas and the widow Blakeman do not issue their difference by reference now concluded on, that the said Thomas shall make good his claim to that woman at the next Court at Fairfield, otherwise the widow shall have liberty to marry."<sup>57</sup>

Faced with this decision, John Thomas apparently abandoned his claims to Dorothy since Francis Hall, who had been the attorney disputing her claim before the Court, married Dorothy on October 31, 1665 – just four months after the death of his former wife, Elizabeth.<sup>58</sup>

Francis' last days were greatly embittered by the quarrel between his sons Isaac, a surgeon, and Samuel, a lawyer, over lands at Pequannock that Francis had deeded his son Samuel. When the land was granted, Samuel acted as the attorney for his father. This created a serious division between the sons and between Francis and his son Isaac, as reflected in Francis' will.<sup>59</sup>

<sup>52</sup> Trumbull, *History of Connecticut*.

<sup>53</sup> *History of Stratford*, p. 116

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 751

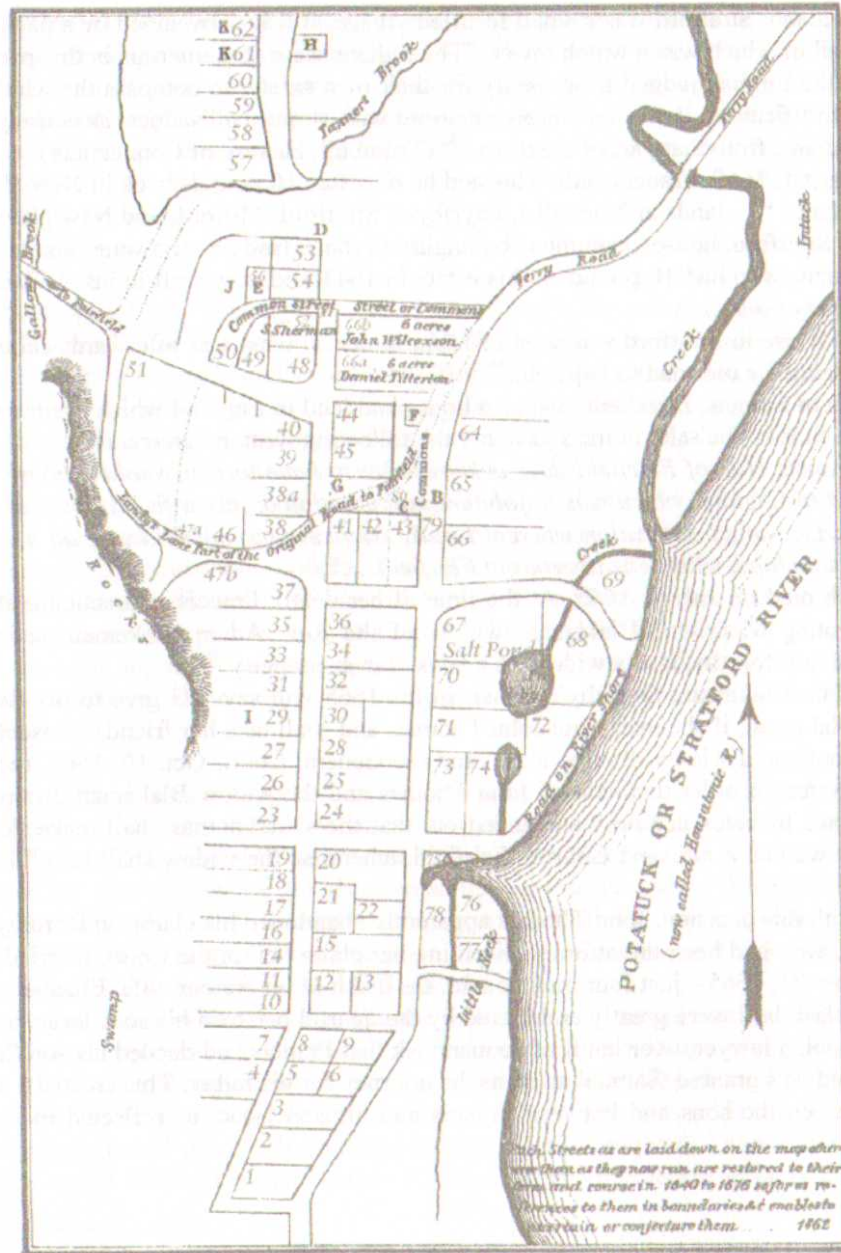
<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 122.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 116.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 100.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 100.

<sup>59</sup> Elizabeth Hubbell Schenck, *The History of Fairfield*, 1889, p. 376.



Francis Hall's Home Site, Lot 46 (Ctgenweb.org)

Francis Hall's will was signed on 6 May 1686. It was presented by Francis on 9 Jul 1689 and proved by his witnesses on 14 Mar 1690. In it he leaves to his wife all that was left to her by her last husband John Blackman. He leaves only one shilling apiece to his son "Izhak" and all his grandchildren. All farms, lands, etc. were left to his son Samuel, who is named executor. Specific bequests were made to his daughters Mary, Elizabeth, Rebecca, and Hannah. In a lengthy paragraph Francis describes the dispute with his son Izhak, saying that "he began againe to be troublsom and broke the peace giving som bad and threatening words being un-

comfortable to me," and as a result his legacy is limited "if he do not repent and that it be to the satisfaction of my overseers."<sup>60</sup>

Francis Hall died, apparently in Stratford on March 5, 1689/90. His widow Dorothy still possessing charms too attractive to be confined to widowhood, married Mark Sension (St. John) of Norwalk, who died in 1693, after which she married Deacon Isaac Moore of Farmington.<sup>61</sup> In her will, dated 21 May 1700, Francis' daughter Mary is left a legacy in Dorothy Moore's will.

"I, Dorothy Moore of Farmington, having some estate left by my first and second husbands which is properly my own to dispose of in life or at death, I do make this my last will and testament. Imprimis: My sons having all received their portions left them by their father, and some lands besides their portions, I give to my grandchild Joseph Blackman my dwelling house and homsted, only with this provisall, that Mary Hall, the daughter of my husband Francis Hall\* decd., shall have the use and improvement of the eastermost room of the house during her life, and the privilege of the whole house for her convenience for fire- room, baking and washing, and he to provide fire-wood for her; but if my grandchild Joseph do not return to possess the sd. house and homsted, I give it to his two brothers, John and Samuel Blackman, on the same conditions of providing for Mary Hall as aforesd. Item. I give all my lands at Claboard Hill, and all my meadow in Stratford, to be equally divided between my two sons, John and Kbenazer Blackman, and my grandson Joseph Blackman; but if Joseph do not return, his two brothers, John and Samuel, to have his part. I give my land at Hatfield to my son Ebenezer Blackman, and all the moveables which I had of my mother's legacy at Hadley I give to my grandchild Elizabeth Blackman. I give to my grandson Joseph Blackman a featherbed. I give all the rest of my moveable estate to be equally divided between my four grandchildren, namely, Abigail and Rebeckah, daughters of my son Joseph, and Dorothy and Elizabeth, daughters of my son Ebenezer. Only my will is that Mary Hall shall have liberty to make use of what household goods of mine she hath occasion for during her life. I appoint my two sons, Ebenezer Blackman and John Blackman, to be joynt executors of this my will. I desire Mr. Joseph Curtice and Mr. Israel Chauncey to be overseers."<sup>62</sup>

According to Jacobus, Francis' property included a long lot "East of the Mile Common" which would include part of present day Weston.<sup>63</sup> The upper half of the town of Fairfield was surveyed into what was known as the Fairfield long lots. These lots were surveyed or laid out on what was known as the eleven o'clock line. They were of different widths, but were narrow when compared with their depth, which were eight or ten miles. They were owned by the early settlers of Fairfield near the tidewater, or were granted to persons for services rendered the colony or town in civil or military life; and were known by the names of the owners. Some of these lots were settled on by the original owners - others were settled on by persons who bought the land of the first owners.<sup>64</sup>

<sup>60</sup> Fairfield Probate Estate Papers, #2638.

<sup>61</sup> History of Stratford, p. 122.

<sup>62</sup> Charles William Manwaring, *A Digest of the Early Probate Records of Connecticut*, Vol. 2, 1903.

<sup>63</sup> Jacobus, *Long Lot Proprietors*, Vol. 1, pp. 249,250.

<sup>64</sup> History of Redding. Web site.