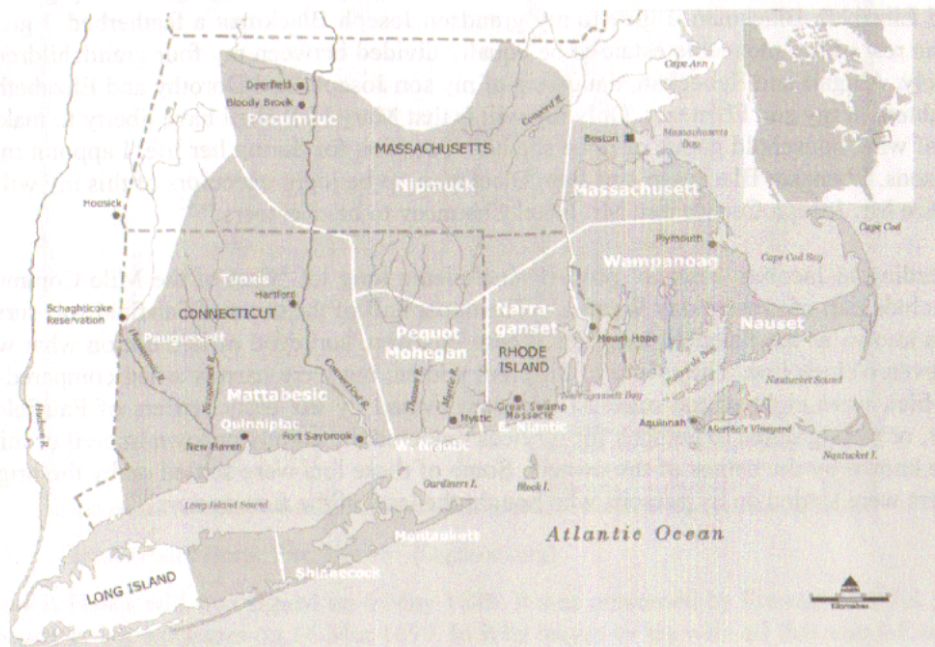


**Second Generation**

2. **SAMUEL<sup>3</sup> HALL** (*Francis*<sup>1</sup>), b. say 1641,<sup>65</sup> d. bef 8 Nov 1694,<sup>66</sup> m(1) (rec. Fairfield) 20 Mar 1682/3, **MARY** \_\_\_\_\_, d. 1 Feb 1684/[6], m(2) on 16 Mar 1686/[7] **HANNAH** \_\_\_\_\_, d. 17 Nov 1687, m(3) **SUSANNAH** \_\_\_\_\_, who m(2) Dea. Isaac Wheeler.

Samuel was a participant in the Great Swamp Fight during King Philips War. He was part of a combined force of colonial militia against the Narragansett tribe. The Narragansetts had many of the Wampanoag's women and children and several of their men had reportedly been seen in several Indian raiding parties. The tribe was not trusted by the colonists. As the colonial force assembled and marched around Rhode Island they found and burned several Indian towns that had been abandoned by the Narragansett, who had retreated to a massive fort in a swamp. Led by an Indian guide, they found the main Narragansett fort near modern South Kingston, RI. Crossing the frozen swamp, a combined force of Plymouth, Massachusetts and Connecticut militia numbering about 1000 men, including about 150 Pequots and Mohicans, attacked the fort. It is believed that about 300 Native Americans were killed (exact figures are unavailable). The massive fort (occupying over 5 acres of land) was burned and most of the tribe's winter stores were destroyed. Many of the warriors and their families escaped into the frozen swamp. Facing a winter with little food and shelter, the entire surviving Narragansett tribe was forced out of quasi-neutrality and joined the fight. The colonists lost many of their officers in this assault: about 70 of their men were killed and nearly 150 more wounded<sup>67</sup>.



Tribal Territories

<sup>65</sup> Oath of fidelity (at age 16?) in 1657.

<sup>66</sup> Estate inventory, Fairfield Probate Court Record.

<sup>67</sup> Douglas Edward Leach, *Flintlock and Tomahawk – New England in King Philip's War* pg. 130-132.

In a petition to the General Court in Hartford, Samuel Hall describes in some detail his wounding and suffering at the Great Swamp Fight on 19 December 1675. He fell with two bullets in each thigh and crawled away (after shaking hands with a Captain Mason), suffering greatly from exposure and loss of clothing. He estimated his losses at £5 and 12 shillings and was awarded 50 shillings in compensation in the May session of 1678.<sup>68</sup>

Other than the fact that Samuel had three wives, in sequence, of course, and fought in the Indian wars there is little known about him.

His last wife, Susannah, survived him to marry Isaac Wheeler, a prominent land owner in the area. Isaac Wheeler was appointed to care for Samuel's estate until the children reached the age of 14. Two surviving sons, Samuel and David, were mentioned in their step-father's will.

In 1690, a petition was filed in the General Court of CT, asking that Stratfield be separated from Fairfield and Stratford. At the time, the area called Stratfield was part of both these towns. Fairfield successfully opposed the separation, but in 1694 the petition was re-filed and this time approved. Samuel Hall was one of the petitioners and was one of the first 46 residents of Stratfield.<sup>69</sup>

In June 1695, the Church of Christ in Stratfield was organized, which, since church and government were united in village management, created a separate village as part of Fairfield. There were nine principal members forming the church of whom Isaac Wheeler, Savannah Hall's husband, was one.

Children by (1):

- i. Francis, b. 27 Feb 1683/[4], d. Fairfield, 17 Dec 1690.<sup>70</sup>
- ii. Edward, b. 8 Jan 1685/[6], d. 12 Mar 1686/7.

Child by (2):

- iii. James, b. 17 Dec 1690.

Children by (3):

- 5 iv. Samuel, b. say 1692, d. Fairfield, bef 13 Jan 1768, m. Sarah Silliman.
- v. David, b. say 1694, d. unm, between 27 Oct 1712 and 1714.

3. **ISAAC<sup>2</sup> HALL** (*Francis*<sup>1</sup>), prob. New Haven, say 1643,<sup>71</sup> died Stratfield, CT, bef. 25 May 1714, married Fairfield, 17 Jan 1666/[7],<sup>72</sup> **LYDIA KNAPP**, dau. of Nicholas Knapp, d. Stratfield, bef 19 Dec 1716. Isaac was a physician in Stratfield (now Bridgeport). Nuncupative will dated 13 May 1713; inventory 27 May 1714.<sup>73</sup> Lydia's will dated 1 Dec and proved 19 Dec 1716. Children, b. Fairfield:

- 6 i. Isaac, b. 8 Nov 1667, m. Jane Burgis.
- 7 ii. Sarah, b. 3 Mar 1668/[9] (recorded Fairfield), m. Joseph Hall of Hempstead, Long Island.
- iii. Lydia, b. 21 Sep 1670, d. y.

<sup>68</sup> *Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, May, 1678 - June, 1689*, Hartford: Case, Lockwood & Co., 1859, pp.5,6 with footnote referencing Connecticut Archives, Colonial Wars Series I, Vol. 1, item 137.

<sup>69</sup> George Curtis Waldo, *History of Bridgeport*, The Standard Association, 1897, p. 5.

<sup>70</sup> Barbour, citing Fairfield Land Records, A2:677. Not in *Families of Old Fairfield*.

<sup>71</sup> Oath of fidelity (at age 16?) in 1659.

<sup>72</sup> Marriage and births of children except Hannah recorded Fairfield Land Records, A2:682.

<sup>73</sup> Fairfield Probate Estate Papers #2648.



- iv. Elizabeth, b. 11 Nov 1672, m. Samuel Lane of Rye, NY, son of George and Mersia Lane of Rye, b. ca 1666, who had a wife Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ and sons Samuel and David.<sup>74</sup>
- v. Samuel, b. 14 Sept 1674, d. y., prob. the son who d. in war 1690.
- vi. Francis, b. 26 Sept 1676m. Margaret Stites.
- vii. John, b. 8 Feb 1677[/8], d. after a few hours.
- viii. John, b. 3 Jan 1679[/80], m. Abigail Summers.
- ix. Mary, b. 7 Aug 1681, m. William Stites.
- x. Abigail, b. 1 Apr 1683, m. Thomas Jacocks.
- xi. Jonathan, b. 2 Dec 1684, m. Mary (perh.) Lacey.
- xii. Hannah, b. say 1686, m. Ezekiel Baldwin.

Isaac took the Oath of Fidelity at New Haven, Conn. on 7 Apr 1657. He studied medicine and became an eminent surgeon and during the Indian Wars, rendering service as surgeon in the Colonial Militia for which he received a grant of land in the township of Fairfield by the General Court.

The dispute that Francis had with his son Isaac seems to have become public when Francis filed a complaint on 13 May 1686 for refusing to quit lands promised to his son Samuel.

"Whereas my Honored Father Francis Hall hath formerly sould a house and land in England which was my mother's at her marriage with him and for which he hath acknowledged himself Ingaged to make her as good a right in y<sup>e</sup> like kind in sum other place by a writing under his hand bearing date y<sup>e</sup> 9th day of March 1664, may more fully appear and for y<sup>e</sup> performance of s<sup>d</sup> Ingagement hee hath nominated all y<sup>e</sup> housing and land he hass had in the libarties of Fair field as in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> writing is expressed:

I Isaac Hall as heir to my Honoured Mother Elizabeth Hall deceased enter Caveate against y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> housing and lands y<sup>f</sup> they may be responsible to y<sup>e</sup> aforesd Ingagement and for y<sup>t</sup> time this cavet is to stand according as y<sup>e</sup> law directs in such cas.  
Dated Fayrfeild This 27 of Septem. 1687.

As recorded in the *Private Controversies*:

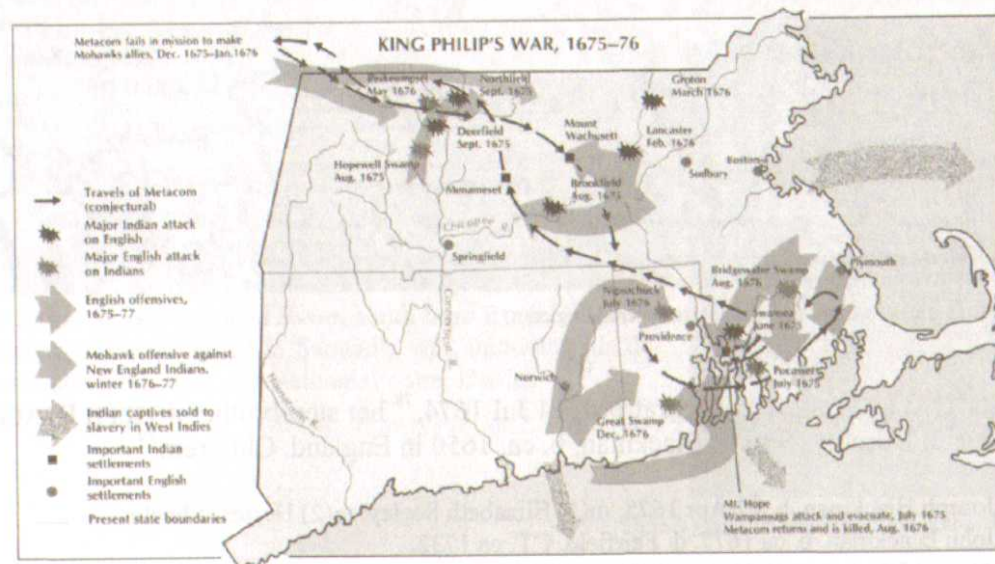
"In answer to the petition of Mr. Francis Hall that he might have some redress of some abuses he receives by his son, and especially his impounding of his cattle off of his own land &c., putting him to great trouble and vexation of spirit, after some lawsuits and arbitrations about it &c., the Court do hereby order that the constable of Fayrefield do forthwith repair to Isaac Hall, the son of said Francis Hall, and inform him that this Court do advise him that he leave off the impounding of his father's and brother's cattle off of their land, which is said lawfully to be in their possession, until he doth take some legal course to possess himself of those lands he shall see cause to claim and that he forbear threatening and molesting of his father and brother for the future or till an opportunity of trial may be obtained in course; and if that cannot be obtained, then the aggrieved party is to apply themselves to the authority of the country there, who are desired to grant them a hearing forthwith to prevent further inconveniences."<sup>75</sup>

On 23 Sep 1686 a deposition by Abigail Wakeling stated that Isaac Hall had carted away the grass that Samuel Hall and her husband had mowed. She reported that Isaac said "I thought one of us two should have been killed this week. I believe my father hath a minde one of us should be killed and the

other hangd" and "I had rather kill than be killed" and "If Samuel went to mowing again, I will take my three tined forke ... and I will thrust my forke into him as far as god shal enable me."<sup>76</sup>

In 1687, Isaac entered a caveat to prevent his father from selling the Pequannock property, claiming it under the 1664 agreement for the children of his mother. The claim asked to recover "certain amount of money which was his own mother's estate at marriage, and guaranteed to her in writing by Francis Hall." This was finally settled by Jonathan Pitman & George Pardee of New Haven as arbitrators, apparently on 20 January, 1714. It was agreed to by the six children of Isaac and by Samuel, the only surviving son of their grandfather.<sup>77</sup>

For his services in the Indian Wars as a physician and surgeon, Isaac received 150 acres in 1697. The land was in eastern Redding (then called Reading) north of what is now Church Hill Road. He transferred this land in 1709 to his sons Isaac, Jr., Francis and John Hall.



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<sup>74</sup> James Hill Fitts, *Lane Genealogies*, Vol. II, Exeter, NH, 1897, p. 247

<sup>75</sup> *Private Controversies* IV:116. Other papers relating to this matter are in the same volume, Items 112-115, 117-122 as well as in volume V.

<sup>76</sup> Hall documents from Connecticut Archives, *Private Controversies*, 1642-1717, Series I, and Court Papers, 1649-1709.

<sup>77</sup> *Families of Old Fairfield*, p. 251.