

# THOMAS MUNSON AND HIS DESCENDANTS

## I.

**Thomas**<sup>1</sup> *b.* abt. 1612; *m.* Joanna\* app'y, *b.* abt. 1610; she *d.* 13 Dec. 1678, *æ.* 68; he *d.* 7 May 1685, *æ.* 73. Carpenter, civic office, military service; Cong.; res. Hartford, New Haven, Ct.

### Children :

2. i. Elisabeth<sup>2</sup>.
3. ii. Samuel<sup>2</sup> *bp.* 7 Aug. 1643: "Samuell Munson y<sup>e</sup> Sonn of Thomas Munson was Baptised y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>mo</sup> 43." Record of First Church, New Haven.
4. iii. Hannah<sup>2</sup> *bp.* 11 June 1648: "Hannah Munson 11. 4<sup>mo</sup>. 48." Rec. First Ch.

### Annals of Thomas<sup>1</sup>, the Originator.

1637. (Aged 25.) Thomas first becomes known to us as a resident of Hartford who performed *Pequot War*. military service in the

*Pequot War*.† Forty-two of the ninety men composing Mason's renowned army were of Hartford. At daybreak on the 5th of June occurred the historic battle, eight miles northeast of New London.

*Thomas Munson*

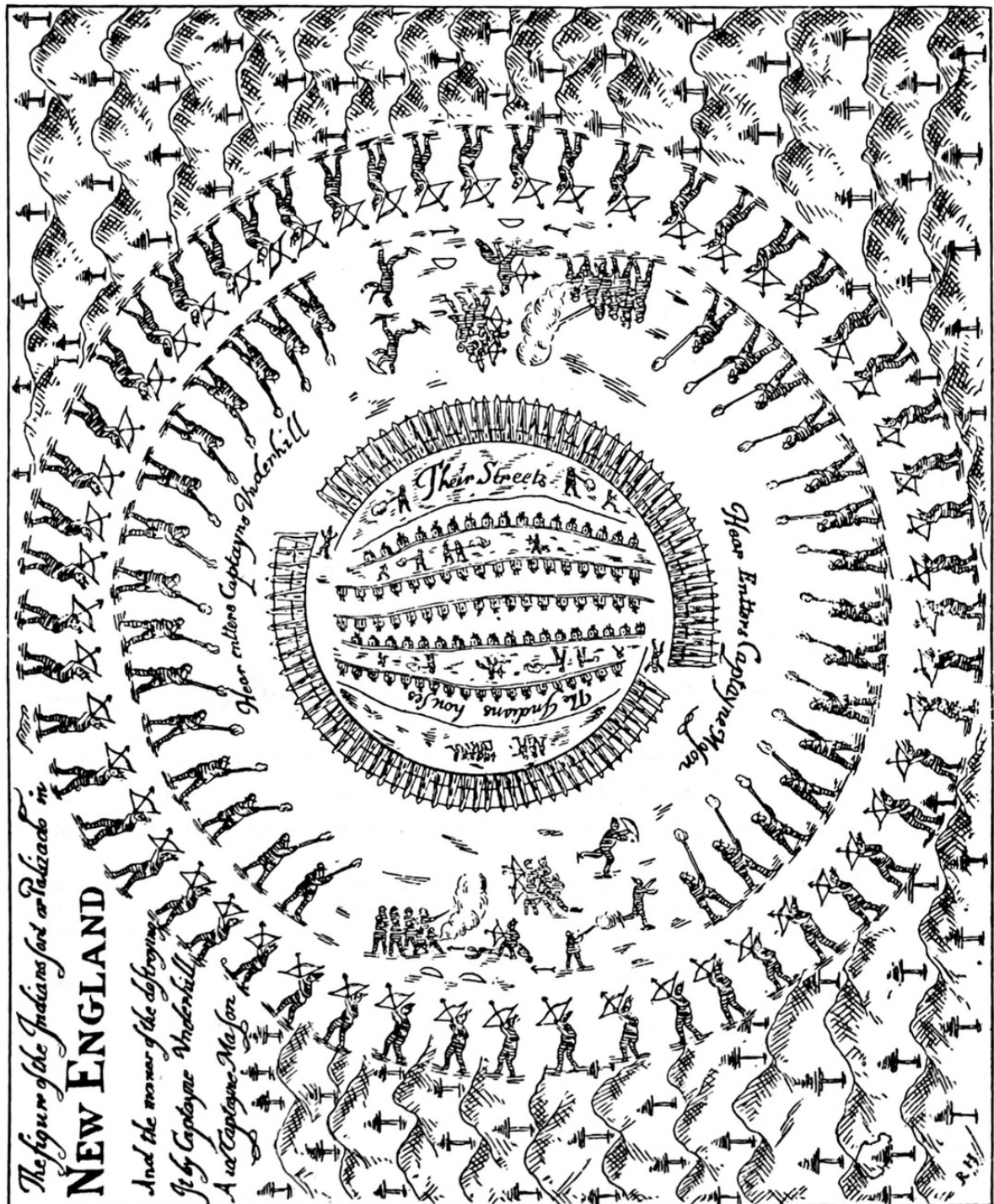
1637

\* In Hotten's *Lists of Emigrants*, page 279, appear "the names and ages of all the Passengers which tooke shipping In the *Elizabeth* of Ipswich, M<sup>r</sup> Willia Andrews, bound for new Eng Land the last of Aprill 1634;" one of them is "Susan Munson, aged 25." This Susan, three years older than Thomas<sup>1</sup>, may have been his wife. Hannah<sup>2</sup> Munson Tuttle named her second daughter Susannah. It is impossible to doubt that Joanna Munson, who was two years older than Thomas<sup>1</sup>, who died seven years before him, and whose gravestone is a twin to that of Thomas, was his wife, though possibly by a second marriage. Hannah<sup>2</sup> Munson Tuttle named her first daughter Joanna<sup>3</sup>, a name which is somewhat rare. At the seating of the meeting-house, in 1647, "Sister Munson" was located in the "2d seat" on the side (as distinguished from "the middle"); in 1656, "Goodw. Munson" and four others were "Permitted to sit in the alley (upon their desire) for convenience of hearing,"—a little deaf, it would seem; and in 1662, "Sister Munson" and four others were assigned a place "Before Mrs. Goodyears seat"—in front of the pulpit.

I should not be surprised to learn that Munson was related by marriage or otherwise to Samuel Whitehead. They two were the only Hartford settlers who removed to New Haven; in 1647 they occupied the same seat in the meeting-house, and their wives sat side by side; in 1656, the two men were seated side by side; and Thomas named his only son Samuel. Munson and Whitehead were withal the first and second sergeants of the force raised in 1653 to aid a war which had been declared against New Netherlands (Dutch). Munson lived in George St., and Whitehead at the corner of George and Meadow.

† May 1st, 1637, the Gen<sup>l</sup> Corte att Harteford "ordered that there shalbe an offensiue warr ag<sup>t</sup> the Pequoitt, and that there shalbe 90 men levied out of the 3 Plantaçons, Harteford, Weathersfeild & Windsor;" Harteford was to furnish 42. Wednesday, May 10th, the Connecticut army, composed of 90 Colonists and 70 Mohegan Indians, sailed from Hartford, and occupied five days in descending the Connecticut River,—sixty miles. Only two members of the expedition were killed, and sixteen wounded; while according to Capt. Mason six or seven hundred of the Pequots perished. Sassacus was sachem of the Pequots; Uncas was leader of the Mohegans. (Consult Palfrey's *Hist. N. Eng.*, I. 462-470, where is a list of original authorities.)

1634 left  
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"Harteford. Generall Cort, Tuesday Nov: 14<sup>th</sup>, 1637. . . It is ordered that every common souldier that went in the late designe against o<sup>r</sup> enemies the Pequites shall have 1s. 3d. p<sup>r</sup> day for their service at sixe dayes to the weeke; . . . and that the saide payment shalbe for a moneth although in strictnes there was but three weekes and 3 dayes due. . . It is ordered that the pay in the second designe [the pursuit of the fugitives to Fairfield swamp] shalbe the same with the former, and the tyme a month."

On the northern margin of the present city of Hartford was a cleared and fertile tract of 28 acres, which the grateful town allotted to the returning heroes; it has been known as the *Soldiers' Field*. In a paper on "The Soldiers' Field and Its Original Proprietors," which was read before the Conn. Historical Society, and printed in the *Courant* of June 18, 1887, F. H. Parker stated that eight acres of this Field early became the property of Zachariah Field; his tract "contained thirteen allotments, the most southern of which was that of Thomas Hale, adjoining the Spencer lot; then came in order the lots of Samuel Hale, William Phillips, Thomas Barnes, and Thomas Munson." It is Lawyer Parker's judgment that the grant of one hundred acres,\* which was confirmed by the General Court unto L<sup>nt</sup> Munson 13 May 1673, was in recognition of his service as a Pequot soldier. This view is doubtless correct.

Soldier Munson's house-lot, comprising two and one-half acres, was on the east side of the present High Street, opposite the head of Walnut: † our High Street was then known as "the *Real-Estate* highway leading from the Cow-pasture to Mr Allen's land." There was a house on this ground in February, 1641, which was probably built by Munson the Carpenter. Previously to this date, he had sold the place to Nath. Kellogge. Note this record:

"Febr: Anno dom: 1640

Severall parcells of Land in Hertford upon the River of Conecticott belonging to Nath: Kellogge & to his heires forever ~ ~ viz: one parcell on which his dwellingge now standeth Contayning by estimation two acres & two roods (more or lesse) w<sup>ch</sup> he bought of Thomas Munson Abutting upon the Cow pasture on the North & on Thomas Hales land on the South & on Willm Phillups land on the East & on the highway leading from the Cowpasture to Mr Allens land on the west." ‡

\* Assembly, May 1723.—"Upon the motion of Capt. Joseph Whiting of New Haven as attourney to the heirs of Franciss Girdler of Marblehead, deceas'd, shewing to this Assembly that a grant of a hundred acres of land granted to L<sup>t</sup> Thomas Munson, May 8 [May 13], 1673 and ordered to be laid out by Mr. John Moss and Mr. Brackett, and afterwards, viz. Feb'y 26, 1686/7, by Samuel Munson, only son and heir of Thomas Munson aforesaid, sold to said Franciss Girdley, and said in said deed to lye at or near Caughinchaug Swamp, is, notwithstanding lost, by reason the return of said Moss & Brackett laying out the same cannot be found, and praying this Assembly that said hundred acres may now be laid out in some of the ungranted lands in this Colony; This Assembly do accordingly give liberty that said land may be, by some county surveyour, laid out to said heirs in the ungranted lands as aforesaid."

Quite likely the original grant was made in May (or Oct.) 1671; it "slipt the recording," and was renewed May 13, 1673; Moss and Brackett were ordered in Oct. 1673 to lay out the grant; their return was lost; the property was sold in 1687 to Girdler; etc.

† About two blocks N. E. of Union R. R. Station.

‡ Hartford Land Records, Vol. I. p. 340.



In other significant records, Thomas' is presented as selling his allotment in the Soldiers' Field, and as forfeiting lands on the east and west sides of the Connecticut River by removal :

"Febr= Anno dom : 1639

Severall parcells of land in Hertford upon the river of Conecticott belonging to Zach: Ffeild, &c. . . One psell lying . . in the Souldiers feild . . . he bought sum partt of it of william Pratt & one pt of Richard Codman & another pt of John



preihes & one pt of Thomas munson & one pt of Thomas barnes & one pt of William Philipes [and 5 others] Contain<sup>d</sup> by estima<sup>n</sup> eaight acres."

"Febr: Anno Dom: 1639

Severall parcellls of land in Hertford upon the River of Conecti-cott pt whereof did belong to John Stone & now by him given to Samuel Stone . . . .

"One parcell lying on the East Side of the Great River, which sometime Belonged to Thomas Munson & was forfeited unto the Towne . . . . Containing by estimation two acres (more or less) Abutting upon the Great River on the west.

"One percell lyinge in the North meadow w<sup>h</sup> sometime Belonged to Thomas Munson & was forfeited unto the Towne & is now settled by the inhabitants of the Towne on John Marsh Containing by Estimation three acres (more or lesse) Abutting on the great River on the East."

1639. Previously to the date of these records, February, 1640, Thomas Munson had quit the Hartford plantation and cast in his lot with the settlers at Quinnipiac. Such experiments *Migrates.* were numerous. The Historical Catalogue of the First Church, Hartford, gives the names of 147 early members;\* seventy-four of them, including Thomas Munson, are said to have removed to other settlements.† The men who had a sight of Quinnipiac while engaged in the Pequot War, were enthusiastic over the place.

In April, 1638, Davenport and his fellow-adventurers sailed into the West Creek. On that as a base, a town-square comprising nine squares, was laid out. The following year (1639), on the 4th of June, a Fundamental Agreement was enacted in Mr. Newman's barn: its main point was that church-members only should be free burgesses, and have the elective franchise. Sixty-three "free planters"—persons who had invested in the common property of the plantation—assented to the "Agreement," and their names were appended to the instrument by Thomas Fugill, secretary. It was ordered that whoever should hereafter "be admitted here as planters," should subscribe their names to the "Agreement": the fine signature of Thomas Munson is sixth in a list of forty-eight.‡ Accordingly, as the Hartford people were already regarding him as an alien in the following February, there is no reason

Fundamentall Agreement  
 Namely that Church members only shall be free Burgesses and that they only shall have Magistrate and Officers among themselves to have the power of granting all the Courtage with officers of this Plantation of making and repairing houses & raising of contributions & settling of differences that may arise and doing all things or businesses of like nature.

\* As early as 1639, I believe.

† To Hadley 15, Farmington 11, Saybrook 9, Norwalk 7, Northampton 6, Wethersfield 5, Middletown 4, Boston 2, Windsor 2, New London 2, Fairfield 2, New Haven 2 (viz., Thomas<sup>1</sup> Munson & Samuel Whitehead), Killingworth 1, Springfield 1, Stonington 1, Southampton 1, England 1, Guilford 1.

‡ Thirteen signed by their mark.

to doubt that he became a New-Havener as early as 1639; he may have joined the settlement during its first year.

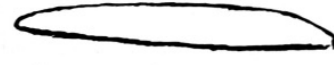
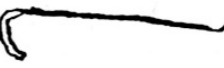
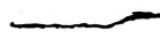


1640. The first definite date touching Thomas Munson's history as a New-Havener is that of a "Court" held April 3d, 1640:

"Itt is ordered thatt brother Andrewes and brother Mounson shall veiw the grounds of difference betwixt M<sup>r</sup> Malbon and Thomas Mouleno<sup>r</sup> the elder"—with the intent of promoting its adjustment.



At a "General Court," June 11th, Thomas Mounson, Francis Newman and four others "was made freemen and admitted members of the Court." A list of 70 names, comprising "all the freemen of the Courte of New Haven," in the handwriting of Thomas Fugill (whose term of office expired 16 March 1646), has Thomas Mounson as No. 25.

Thirty-two "planters" who had no share in the common purchase,\* were "freely" granted "small lotts on y<sup>e</sup> banke side and

\* The formal conveyance, by Sachem Momaugin and others, of their title "to all the land, rivers, ponds, and trees . . . in Quinnipiac to the utmost of their bounds" (save a reservation on the east side of the Quinnipiac river) was dated Nov. 24, 1638; it was signed by the Sachem, his council, and his sister Shaumpishuh,—and their marks were as follows:

Momaugin   
 Sugcojifin   
 quelaquangh   
 Barroughood   
 Woslaucuth   
 Shaumpishuh 

On the 11th of December, following, Mantowese (of another tribe) conveyed a tract northward of the former, extending ten miles from south to north, eight miles east of the Quinnipiac and five miles west (save a reservation near the village now named Montowese); the conveyance bears the marks of the Sachem and his companion:

Mantowese   
 Singawutsk 

These purchases comprised all the lands within ancient New Haven, Branford, and Wallingford, including nearly all of the present towns of East Haven, Woodbridge, Cheshire, Hamden, and North Haven.

It is ordered that brother Andrewes and brother Mounson shall veiw the grounds of difference betwixt m<sup>r</sup> malbon and Thomas Mouleno<sup>r</sup> the elder and acquaint m<sup>r</sup> James m<sup>r</sup> Gilbert m<sup>r</sup> Lambert and Thomas Fugill w<sup>th</sup> the same w<sup>ch</sup> are referred to end the same. If they can

m<sup>r</sup> James from Nicolls's Abakon and Francis Newman from law and Thomas Mounson was made freemen and admitted members of the Court and accepted the charge of freemen

by y<sup>e</sup> west creeke :” Thomas Munson and twenty-four others had such lots between George Street and West Creek : the *Residence.* date of the assignment is not recorded : a record dated Oct. 23, 1640, treats of it as history. There, subsequently, Thomas lived eleven years. At the date just mentioned, the General Court showed non-proprietors further favor :

“Itt is ordered thatt all the small lotts about the towne shall have 4 acres of planting ground to every Lott, and an acre to every head, layd out beyond the East River betwixt σ<sup>7</sup> *Land.* pastors farme and the Indians wiggwams.” This was at the 2nd Division of out-lands in Oct. 1640 ; the “small lots” had no share in the 1st Division, Jan. 1640.

The Historical Catalogue of the First Church, New Haven, finds satisfactory evidence that Thomas Munson was a member as early as 1640.

1641. “17<sup>th</sup> 1<sup>t</sup> mon: [March] . . . It is agreed that the Small Lotts shall begin att the Great Rock on the farre side of Mill river, and so come downe towards the sea ; and then begin att the Lower end of the farre side of the <sup>1</sup>Land in the East River and so come down to the hither side.”

However, at a G. C., Feb. 23, 1646, “It was ordered that those who are admitted freely as planters into howse-lots shall have planting land—sixe acres for a single person, eight acres for a man and his wife, & one acre added for each child at present,—and shall pay 2<sup>d</sup> an acre from October last for all their lands in the playnes [‘at the further end of the great playnes’], & beyond the east river.”

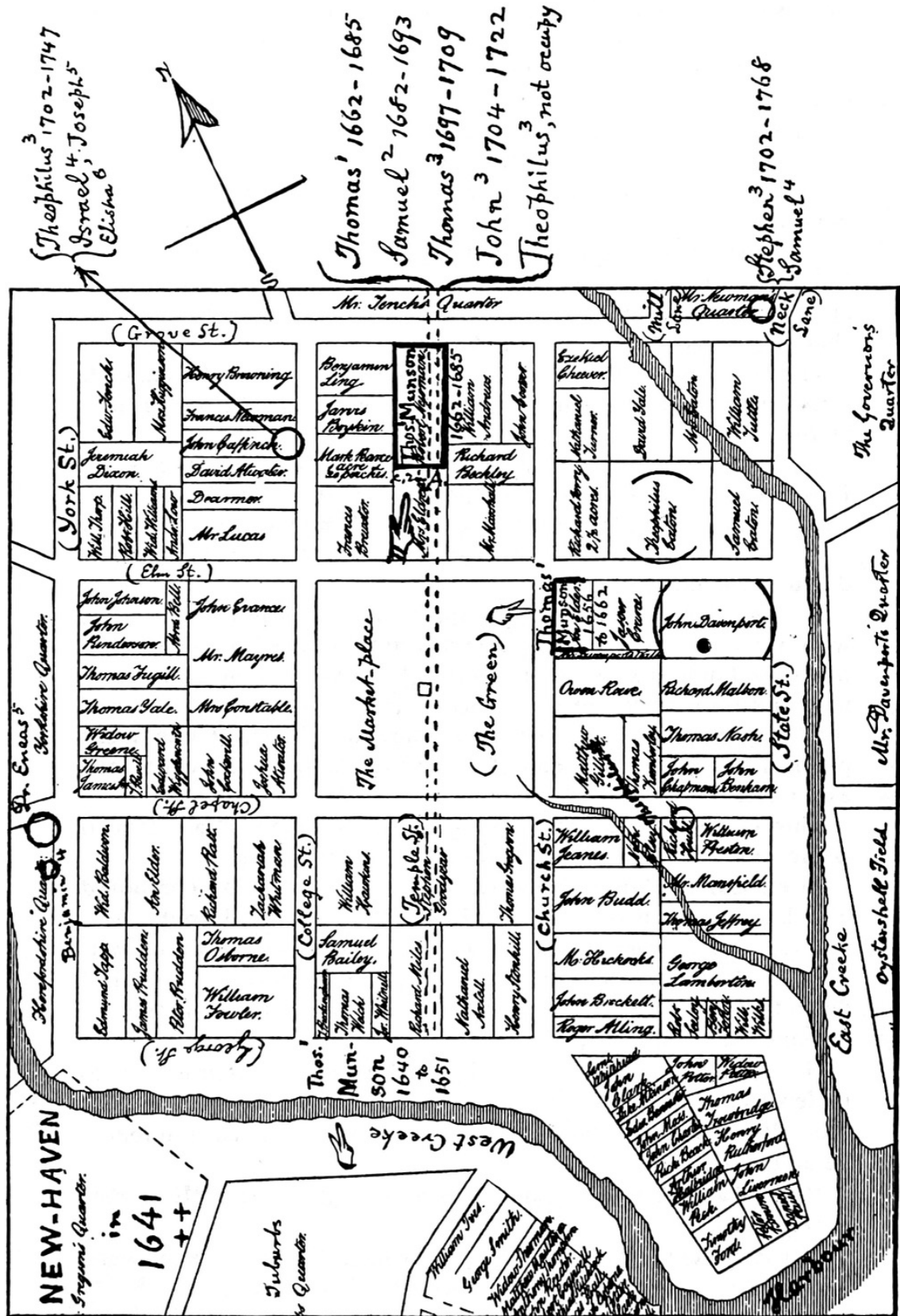
This is on record : “Thom. Munson 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> ac<sup>r</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> 2d deviſiō w<sup>th</sup>in y<sup>e</sup> 2 mile next Mr. Malbons.”

At a court in Hartford Sept. 2, 1641,—the court being composed of John Haynes, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Gouer<sup>r</sup>, George Willis, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Deputy, four *Plaintiff.* others, and the jury,—a suit against John Hall of Hartford had this result : “Tho: Munson ag<sup>t</sup> John Hall defend<sup>t</sup>, in an ac<sup>n</sup> of defamation. The Jury find for the pl<sup>t</sup> damages 20 s. Costs, vij s.”

G. C., 29 Nov. 1641 : Vacant lots belonging to absentees are to be fenced at the town’s charge (reimbursement shall be made)—“and bro: Andrewes and bro: Mounson are to see that the fences be done well.”

1642. (Aged 30.) “A Gen<sup>rl</sup> Court the 25<sup>th</sup> of 12<sup>th</sup> Mon: 1641 [Feb., 1642].

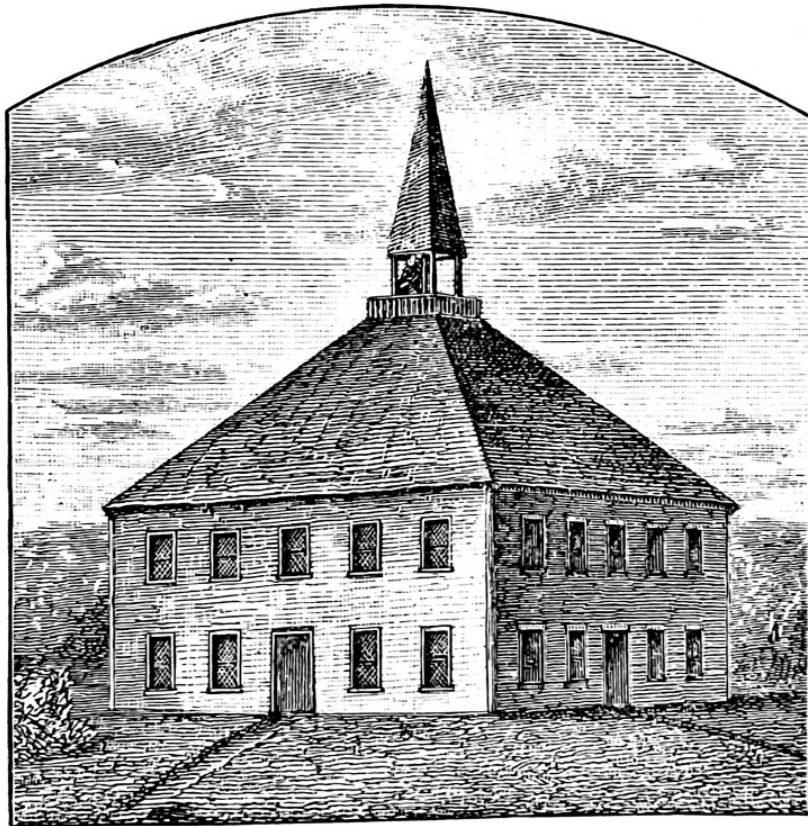
“Itt is ordered thatt Mr Rob<sup>t</sup> Newman, Mr Francis Newmã, Thomas Mounson, and Adam Nicholls, shall veiſw the comō way





to the Plaines, and afterward itt is to be ordered so as may be most commodious for the publike good."

G. C., "6<sup>th</sup> of 6 moneth" (Aug.): "Rob<sup>t</sup> Ceely chosen leiveten<sup>t</sup> of the Trayned Band, & Fran: Newmā Ancient. Bro Andrewes, bro: Mounson, bro: Clarke, and Goodman Jeffrayes was chosen *Sergeant*. Sergeants." "Itt is ordered that the Gen<sup>l</sup>: Trayning dayes shall be observed once every mon<sup>th</sup>." (Mounson bore the title of Sergeant nineteen years.)



FIRST MEETING-HOUSE.

1644.\* Mounson's name is 25th in a list of 182 inhabitants who took the "oath of fidelity" from Gov. Eaton at G. C., July 1st. (Twenty-eight names were added Aug. 5th.)


A committee of four, including Thomas Mounson, and John Tompson, Naylo<sup>r</sup>, was appointed by Court Aug. 7th to view and determine concerning damage done Thomas Nash by hoggs.

At same Court:

"With Andrewes having undertaken to build and finish the meeting house, did lett out some part of the worke to Thomas

\* I quote an original record at Springfield, Mass.: "Abraham Munden joyned in marriage to Anne Munson 3 mon: 16 day 1644." (Nothing more is known of Anne.)

Mounson and Jervas Boykin, who put itt off to Thomas Saule and Wiłł Gibbons w<sup>h</sup> the said Wiłł Andrewes Consent and *Contractor.* approbatiō, provided they did itt well; butt in the Issue itt was defectively done by the said Thomas Saule and Wiłł Gibbons; and Thomas Mounson and Jarvas Boykin conceive they are discharged of their Bargaine: but Wiłł Andrewes alleadged thatt he never discharged them of their covenants whereby they were bound to do itt well and substantially, butt w<sup>h</sup> condition thatt they should see the said Thomas Saule and Wiłł Gibbons pform their bargaine, w<sup>h</sup> was to make the roofe of the Tower and Turrett Thite to keep out wett: butt because there was a defect of testimony on all sides, the Court advised them to consult together and doe itt amongst them, so as the meeting house may be kept dry w<sup>h</sup>out delay."

 The records of the Jurisdiction from April 1644 to May 1653 are lost.

1645. G. C., Feb. 24th.—"A comitte . . chosen in every Quarter to veiwe the comon ffences and ffences belonging to every Quarter, some one day in the first weeke in every moneth:" Thomas Mounson and Rob<sup>t</sup> Pigge for the Oystershell field. (A "quarter" was one of the house-lot squares; each was enclosed by a common fence. Later, the out-lands belonging to a quarter also bore the name of that quarter, as Mr. Davenport's Quarter, Cooper's Quarter, the Yorkshire Quarter. There was a Suburbs Quarter. Oystershell Field was not then inhabited; it lay eastward of East Creek. There were viewers for "the farmes" and "the plaines.")

G. C., "Last of March."—The "Artillary Company" is organized: Thomas Mounson was chosen sergeant,—though retaining his office in the Trayned Band. *Artillery.* Ordered—"Thatt every one of this company purposely coming to any Gen<sup>all</sup> or perticular Court, or to the ordinances att any publique meeting, whether on the Lords dayes, lecture dayes, dayes of solleme fasting or thanksgiving, shall carry and weare his sword by his side, under penalty of 6<sup>d</sup> for every such omission."

"Itt was ordered thatt a chist shall be made\* forth w<sup>h</sup> to putt the pikes in, to keepe them from warping,† w<sup>h</sup> Thomas<sup>1</sup> Mounson and the rest of the officers undertooke to see done."

"Itt was ordered that the markett place [The Green] shall be cleared forthw<sup>h</sup>, and the wood to be carried to the watch house,

\* "In some convenient place in the meeting howse."

† "Or other hurt or decayes."

there to be piled; and that the business may be effected, the care of it is committed to the 4 sergeants."

G. C., June 16th.—Sergeant Mounson was one of four chosen to "consider where the dyers and Tanners may Gett their barke . . w<sup>h</sup> the least damage to the publique:" and they have power to regulate.

Court, Dec. 3d.—"To put an end to the wrangles about the fences Belonging to the vacant Lotts, It was Ordered that Brother Andrewes And Brother Munson\* shall veiw them all And Allow those that made them soe much as they were worth when they were sett upp."

G. C., Dec. 8th.—The Governo<sup>r</sup>, magistrates, deputies, elder, deacons, Mr Cheevers, three others, and bro. Munson, are a committee "to consider and digest" the case of inhabitants who have been enjoying public benefits, but "have hitherto borne noe part of the publique chardges."

Seawan was beads made of cylindrical bits of shells about one-fourth of an inch in diameter, strung on a thread, and used by

North American Indians as money. White seawan was distinguished as wampum (meaning white), and dark purple as suckanhock. But the term "wampum" was employed by the planters for seawan of either color. Each white bead, in transactions with the natives, passed as the equivalent of a farthing, and the black or purple were valued as two farthings. For a dozen years or more wampum was currency in the transactions of the settlers with each other. Thus in 1645 the rates might be paid in money, beaver, wampom, or corne. Wampom was to be current pay under 20/s, if half be black and half white. It was ordained that "Indian wompom shall passe, the white at 6 a penny and the blacke at 3 a penny." But in April 1650, much of it had become "bad" by being passed "too & fro," so that it was not a welcome currency, "and some refuse to take it." In May it was recorded that "much of the wompom that is brought is so faulty that y<sup>e</sup> officers can hardly or not at all pass it away." It was reckoned in July 1651 at "6<sup>s</sup>: 3<sup>d</sup> per fathom." In Nov. 1651, it was ordered that all payments into the church-treasury be "in silver or bills." And in Dec. 1656, it was voted by General Court that "seeing wampom is now a drugg," Harriman, keeper of the ordinary, might refuse it.

1646. G. C., Feb. 23d.—"Ordered that Bro: Atwater the Treasurer, Bro: Andrewes, & Brother Munson, shall prize the frame that was provided for an Inne & . . dispose of it."

\* Fugill, the first Secretary, spelled Mounson.

This is put on and to go to range for about  
 the same belonging to the barment of the  
 and Brother Munson shall have the same  
 must as they were worth when they were set up.

"Bro: Andrewes, brother Munson," and three others, "are appoynted to view" "the east river in the way to Connecticott," and consider where and how a bridge should be built.

G. C., March 16th.—The viewers "have fownd a conveynient place" for a bridge "over New Haven River going to Connecticott," about a mile & a halfe above "the old passadge." *First Bridge.* Bro. Andrewes & bro. Munson require "4<sup>l</sup> 10<sup>s</sup>" for the carpenters worke & carriadge, & they thought 20<sup>s</sup> might serve to fit the banks for passadge." Ordered done.

[Court, April 7th.—]"Serjeant Munson being complayned of for Taking away 3 hands from Traynings to goe fetch hay,—*Complaint.* he Alleadging A promise to have had it don while he was gonn to Moheigin,\* & after he Came home,—but being putt of, & in hazard, whether he should gett Canowes or the like, to doe it,—and if he had not imbraced that oppertunity, he Could not have had hands to helpe him,—& Considering it was don on a shewing day after they had shewed their Armes,—he was fyned 2/8 each Person."

1647. (Aged 35.) "The perticular court," "the ruling elder," and "the 2 deacons," were directed by G. C., Jan. 4th, to "place people in the seats in the meeting-howse;" result *Seat in Church.* announced March 10th. "Tho<sup>m</sup> Munson" (at the head) and five others had the 5th of "the Crosse seats at the end" (on the men's side),† corner-seat. "Sister Munson" sat on the opposite side of the house with three other "sisters" in the 2nd seat "on the side" (as distinguished from "the middle" tier). The same committee had been "desired to place men in the meeting howse" a year previously, Feb. 23, 1646; but the assignment is not on record.

G. C., March 10th.—"Brother Andrewes, Bro. Munson, & Goodman Basset, were desired to view the Posts of the meeting howse, & to see if the gists fly not out, & to doe whats necessary for the preservation of the whole, lest insensibly they should decay."

G. C., May 17th.—"Serj<sup>t</sup> Munson did testifie in court" that Serjeant Jefferies "earnestly desired" release from his office, because he was "abroad much by reason of hs occassions at sea."

July 9th.—Tho<sup>m</sup> Munson a witness of Wm. Preston's Will.

Court, Nov. 2nd.—"Mr. Pery passeth ouer to Thomas Munson 16: ac<sup>rs</sup> of vpland w<sup>ch</sup> is on halfe of the second devission of land

\* On the Thames, in New London Co., app'y.

† The right-hand side, from the pulpit.



w<sup>h</sup> belonged to that lott w<sup>h</sup> was old mrs eattons lying on the other side of the west river behind the yorkshir quarter."

1648. Court, March 7th.

"William Paine was Called to make goode the Charg w<sup>h</sup> he laide vpon Seriant Munson last Courte: w<sup>h</sup> was The he presented some for Comeing Late on the Lords day w<sup>h</sup> their armes, *Review.* but not others, Though They offended equally Alike. William Paine saide he was Loath to doe it, but yett presented sundry names he had in A papr, w<sup>h</sup> came Late The last saboth in maye, 1647, And the last saboth in June: some of them came Late And some brought not their Armes. seriant Munson saide he dissiered willm Paine might prove, first that the men came late; 2<sup>dly</sup> that he did not present them. William Paine said hee hade not his prooffe in Courte. He was Tould if there was indeede A fayling, he should first have Tould his seriant of it in A private waye: and if it had bine reformed, well: if not, then he might have Complained: for every souldier should strive in all lawful wayes to vphold the honour of their officers. further, seriant Munson saith That he had the names of sundry in A note to give the marshall that they might be warned to the Courte, but he lost it out of his pockett, he knowes not how. The seriant was Advised, And w<sup>h</sup> him the other seriants, That they would Carefully attend The Dischargeing of that Trust w<sup>h</sup> is Committed to them; for they maye see that the eyes of many are upon them."

G. C., March 8th.—Each of the 4 sergents in turn (on every 4th night), is to go to the watchhouse, set the watch, and give them their charge: 2 of the 4 watchmen are to walk the rounds one part of the night, and the other 2 the remainder; the 2 who are not walking, are to "keepe sentinell."

G. C., March 23d.—Andrewes had proposed to give up keeping the ordinarie: finally proposed to sell his house to the town, and take a lease of it, that he might have money with which to buy provisions advantageously: committee to "consider with bro. Andrewes of this matter"—Richard Myles, Henry Lendalle, Thomas Munson, Jervic Boykin, Francis Newman, and John Cooper.

Courte, Maye 2nd.

"William Paine was Called to make prooffe of the Charge he made against seriant munson. Hee saide it was not his Intent to Charge seriant munson w<sup>h</sup> partialletie. The governer *Re-review.* told Hime he Charged it so as it must be partialletie or grose negligenc. He produced william gibbins: whoe saith that he Tooke notice That some came Late, as Henry Lindalle, Allen

balle, goodman Lampson, william Blayden: but it is long sinc, And he Cannot tell wheither they were Complained of, or no. John Halle saith he sawe Goodman Lampson And Henry Lindalle Come late ; but wheither they payde for it, or no, he cannot tell. William paine saith That Thomas moris Came w<sup>h</sup>out Armes, And Edward Campe : William holt saith so Allso.

“seriant Munson saith he Tooke not notice that they came w<sup>h</sup>out Armes ; And wheither it was not upon some day that he was Absent,—for he was 2 or 3 dayes Justly Hindered last Summer. And for Henry Lindall And Allen Balle, They were not in his Squadron :

“William payne was Tould he had not Carried it well : for he should Have Told the Seriant of it before, And not lett it passe till he was Complained of himselfe,—and then in his distemper to declare it, it did not savour well. But he said he was sorry for it. Seriant Munson was told y<sup>t</sup> The Court Judged hime faithfull in his Trust ; yett it had the Appearance of negligenc. But they hoped this would be A warning, And so passed it by.”

Mention that Mrs. Wilkes's house, N. W. corner of State and George sts., was prized by William Andrewes and Thomas Munson.

G. C., July 3d.—“William Andrewes and Thomas Munson were desired to view the pillars of y<sup>e</sup> Meeting house, that any decaye in them maye bee timely discovered and p<sup>r</sup>vented.”

Committee on petition of Jonathan Marsh for “libbertie to sett up a shop to worke in, on his trade, under the bankeside, next the watter, before his house”: Leivtenant Seely, Jasper Crane, Thomas Munson, and Francis Newman — “to report to the governer.”

Court, July 4th.—“James Clerke was complained of for absenc upon a trayning day when they showed armes. He said sariant Munson tooke him away, and he thought he would have bine at Court to have cleared him. But it was respited, and the Marshall ordered to warn seriant Munson to the next Court.”

Court, Dec. 5th.—“Sariant Munson Informed the Court that he was about 3 or 4 moneths sinc accused In this Court by Captaine malbon,—that he had upon A Trayning day Come to the Company & taken Away some men, & said he would Answer it. But the thing was not True. But the thing was this: m<sup>r</sup> Davenports\* sellar was to be stoned, & the massons had

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\* Pastor.

Appointed to Come to worke on the second day from guilford, w<sup>h</sup> was trayning day hear. m<sup>r</sup> Davenport spake to him to gitt helpe, & Come & undersett the house, & prepare it so that the men might goe to worke when they Came. He told m<sup>r</sup> Davenport it was trayning day,—therefore would have done it upon the last day before. But m<sup>r</sup> Davenport was not willing to have his house lye open upon the Saboth day, but said—lett him gett men and he would freely paye the fine if the towne required it. So he spake to two or three before, whoe helped him in the worke; but he came not at the Company that morning.

"Mr Malbon Answered that he Cannot name the particular person that told him; but he was sure he was told so; & when the Company Came To his house for the Cullars, their was much stirr in the Company about it, and they was offended at it, in so much as some said, if this was put up they would trayne no more. That there was A great stirr in the Company about it, Leivtenant Seely, Ensigne Newman, & the Clarke, & others, do witnes; but that Sariant munson was at the Company that morning, they cannot saye.

"The Court told Sariant Munson that it seemed their was some mistake in the buisenes; but had he Caried it so highly  
*Acquittal.* as to take men away And saye he would Answer it, they should have bine much offended at it."

1649. G. C., Jan. 3d. — Report on Meeting-house — pillars, groundsills, siding, &c.; "the workmen" to consider again—viz., W<sup>m</sup> Andrewes, Thomas Munson, Jervic Boykin, Jn<sup>o</sup> Bassett, Robert Bassett, George Laremore, Jonathan Marsh & Thomas Moris.—Thomas Munson (agreeing with Andrewes) had said "that he durst not give counsell to deffer the repairing of it."

"The governer Informed the Court that A while sinc the particular Court was Informed of A miscariage of Sariant munson,—

that hee came to the Company & tooke awaye some men  
*Review.* upon A trayning day morning to goe to work to mr Davenports, & said he would answer it. But he saith the thing was not so. Therefore if any in the towne can Charge it upon him, they are desired to speake; if not, that then he may be Cleared, & men be more wary how they expresse themselves. But  
*Acquittal.* none spake to Charge him, but rather To Cleare him, & so it was past by."

G. C., Jan. 31st.—"Thomas munson, Jn<sup>o</sup> basset, Robert basset, william peck, Thomas mitchell, desired they might have some meddow granted them, out of A pec w<sup>h</sup> lyes by Livtenant Seelyes near y<sup>e</sup> blacke Rocke:" Seely and Brocket are to view "these

The governor Informs the Court that of no ill, for the cylinder Court not sufficient of  
 and strange of patient-munson that hee came to the Company & tooke awaye some men  
 upon of trayning day morning to goe to work to mr Davenports & said he would answer  
 it. but he saith the thing was not so. therefore if any in the towne can charge it upon  
 him they are desired to speake; if not, that then he may be cleared, & men be more  
 wary how they expresse themselves. But none spake to charge him, but rather  
 to clear him, & so it was past by.

several pcels of meddow," and report. The Black Rock was at the northern extremity of Solitary Cove (now Morris Cove).

Court, Mch. 6th.—"William Andrewes was desired to joyne w<sup>th</sup> Thom: Munson & Jervice Boykine to prise the house and lott of Robert Preston."

"The Inventorie [of estate John Hunter, dec<sup>d</sup>] amounting to 16<sup>lb</sup> 04<sup>s</sup> 08<sup>d</sup>, prised by Thomas Munson & Thom: Kimberly upon oath for ye vallew of ye goods."

Munson was one of sixteen "Tennants of oystershell field beginning 1648, M<sup>r</sup>ch 10;" he had 2 acres (of 43); *Oystershell Field.* rented, at 3 s. an acre, "for 7 yeeres."

Court, April 3d.—"Jn<sup>o</sup> Cooper Informed the Court that ther is sundry Catle have bine pounded w<sup>h</sup> is To be paid by divers men whoe owned the fenc was then downe: A presented 3 notes wherin it Appeared that ther was 12 Cowes & 5 horses to be paid by m<sup>r</sup> Leach, m<sup>r</sup> Malbon, & Thom: Kimberly, & the quarter gate; & 29 Cowes upon Thom: munson, m<sup>r</sup> gilbert, & Jeremiah How; & 25 Cowes upon m<sup>r</sup> Malbon, m<sup>r</sup> Leach, & y<sup>e</sup> qrt. gate. The Court ordered that the poundage be p<sup>d</sup> by these men."

Court, May 1st.—"Mr Pell\* . . showed the award or arbitration betwixt John Budd and himselfe, under the hand of Mr William Wells and Thomas Munson, whereby it appeared," &c.

G. C., Maye 14th.†—"Sariant Munson Informed The Court that James Russell, being A watchman, pleads to be Excused, because by reason of some Lameness in one of his hands, he Cannot Discharge his gunn." (Must provide a substitute.)

G. C., June 25th.—"John Cooper desired that ther might be A man Appointed in each quarter, to know what quantity of Corne every man hath sowen or planted this yeere, That he is To be p<sup>d</sup> for: And Jn<sup>o</sup> Cooper propounded: And the Court Appoynted ffrancis Newman for m<sup>r</sup> Eatons quarter; mr Ling for mr Newmans quarter; [nine more; and] Thom: Munson for oystershellfeild, those that live by the east Creeke, & on the Bankeside."‡ This inquiry concerns "any feild w<sup>h</sup>in the Two Mile."

Court, Sept. 4th.—Estate of James Haywood prised by William Andrewes, Thomas Munson, Thomas Kimberly, and Thomas Wheeler, Jun<sup>r</sup>; it included "£ 59:0:0 in y<sup>e</sup> ship Fellowship."

"Thomas Munson tooke oath that y<sup>e</sup> apprism<sup>t</sup> he made of Robert Prestons goods or estate was justly done according to y<sup>e</sup> best of his light."

\* Physician.

† F. Newman, Clerk.

‡ Along the Harbor, E. of Chestnut St.



G. C., Sept. 10th.—Rumors concerning the Indians—"ther pride and insolencie"—announced by the Governor: "the whole ordering of these matters" referred "to y<sup>e</sup> pticular Court and y<sup>e</sup> sarjants joyned w<sup>h</sup> them."

"The Gouverner further Informed the Court that Sarjant Munson is aboute goeing To Connecticote, to stayer this winter. Therefore the Court maye Consider whether it be safe for y<sup>e</sup> towne to lett him goe,—seeing Sarjant Andrewes is not at home. The

Court thought it not fitt that he should now goe; *Can't be spared.* but desired the Gouverner to Informe them at Connecticote, whom it Concernes, that it is not his neglect,—but the Towne hinders him for publique respects."

G. C., Sept. 24th.—"It is ordered that upon y<sup>e</sup> dayes of publique meeting, a sentinell should stand upon the meeting house, to discover any danger that may be; and that, every night, on of the watchmen be sent up ther two or three times to looke aboute and make discovery of any danger by fire, or Indians, or other danger that may be espied. And Thomas Munson & Jervice Boykin were desired to mend y<sup>e</sup> ladder that they goe up upon; and y<sup>e</sup> floure, both goeing to it and landing from it."

Court, Oct. 2nd.—"Sarjant Munson was Complained of for neglecting to give out the bills of y<sup>e</sup> watches in his *Complaint.* squadron in season, whereby the watch Could not be full one night. And he, seeing and Confessing it was his mistake, told y<sup>e</sup> master of y<sup>e</sup> watch he would Come downe, & see y<sup>e</sup> watch made up,—but did not, nor can tell any reason w<sup>h</sup> might Justly hinder his Coming. The Court Considered of his miscarriage herein, and ordered that he paye as a fine to y<sup>e</sup> towne 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>."

G. C., Oct. 15th.—"Two men out of each quarter"—twenty in all—appointed a committee "to consider and draw up y<sup>e</sup> severall rates w<sup>h</sup> they thinke every man should paye:" it included Mr. Tuttill, Francis Newman, Mr. Gilbert, Samuel Whitehead and Thomas Munson.

G. C., Nov. 29th.—Nathaniel Meriman\* and William Russell\* chosen members of rating committee "in y<sup>e</sup> roome of Thomas Munson & Francis Browne;\* because the one is not at home, and the other Cannot attend it because of the fferry."

1650. Court, March 5th.—"A fine of Serjant Munsons laid october 2<sup>th</sup> 1649, of 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>, was remitted."

1651. G. C., March 10th.—"The Court granted to Robert Pigg a piece of Land of aboute 4 acres formerly granted to Thomas

*The Gouverner further Informed the Court that Sarjant Munson is aboute goeing to Connecticote, to stayer this winter. Therefore the Court maye Consider whether it be safe for y<sup>e</sup> towne to lett him goe,—seeing Sarjant Andrewes is not at home. The Court thought it not fitt that he should now goe; Can't be spared. but desired the Gouverner to Informe them at Connecticote, whom it Concernes, that it is not his neglect,—but the Towne hinders him for publique respects."*

\* All "Bank-side" men.

Munson, out of Mr Roes Lott, but now by him resigned to Robert Pigg if the towne give consent."

Abraham Smith had left a lott in the hands of W<sup>m</sup> Bradley, which he desires to "resign into ye townes hands," namely, "a home Lott neare Thom Munsons," &c.

Court, April 1st.—"Thomas Munson hath sould to Robert Pigg his dwelling house, and house lott, and all the housing thereupon—as barne and Shop & Henhouse,—*Sale of Home.* garden & Trees; and all his meddow on the other side the Harbour, betwixt the Meddow of John Vinson and Goodman Hitchcocke; and 3 acres of Land Lying in the new field by the Millway, betwixt the Land of Jn<sup>o</sup> Moss and Ephraim Pennington." Where he dwelt the next five years does not appear.

It seems not unlikely that the Sergeant sold out with a design of migrating to Delaware Bay. Three months and a half previously, Dec. 17, "At a Town Meeting"—"The Governer Informed y<sup>e</sup> Court that y<sup>e</sup> Cause of this meeting is because divers of ye towne have bine with him and expressed a sense of difficulty in Carrying on ther family occasions with Comfort in this place, ther being more in y<sup>e</sup> towne [say, 500!]\*] then can well subsist together; and therefore they thinke ther is a necessitie that some should remove; also that Delaware Bay hath bine propounded as a place fitt to receive plantations which may be for y<sup>e</sup> good of posteritie." . . . Names were called; each spoke his mind. "Y<sup>e</sup> major part by farr did see a Necessitie that some part of y<sup>e</sup> towne should remove." Delaware Bay was approved of.

"At a Meeting of the Townesmen, Dec. 3, 1651, Jervice Boykin was desired to Call John Basset & Thomas Munson & *Neck Bridge.* view y<sup>e</sup> Neck bridge: M<sup>r</sup> Atwater & ffrancis Newman were desired to go with them."

1652. (Aged 40.) G. C., Feb. 9th.—"Thomas Munson desired the Towne to give him a parte of Mrs. Eldreds home lott *Proposal.* [north of The Green; included Temple St.], to build and live upon: and propounded his purpose of setting aboute makeing of wheelles; which some what inclined the Towne To hearken to his motion, and left it to the Townesmen to doe as They see cause."

"At a meeting of the Townsmen February 21<sup>th</sup> . . . It is propounded to the Towne concerning M<sup>rs</sup> Roes home Lott [east of The Green, site of City Hall] that Mr Davenport might have that third part next his owne lott which M<sup>r</sup> Crane has, or so much

\* In 1700, pop. "very little, if at all, exceeded five hundred."—Kingley's *Hist. Disc.*

Cross the lott against his owne as he desires it: And that Mr Gilbert might have that third part he hath next his owne : Declined. and that Thomas Munson should have the other third part—upon condition that he doe presently after possession of it, build a suitable house upon it, and follow the Trade of makeing wheelles, for the good of the Towne, and plowes and other things for the furtheranc of husbandry, as he can."

Court, May 4th.—("Alienation—) John Vinton passeth over to Isack Beecher 6 acres of Land at the plaines, lying betwixt the land of John Sackit and y<sup>t</sup> which was Thom Munsons."

1653. (The case of Mrs. Elisabeth Godman, suspected of witchcraft, was investigated by the courts in May and August.)

Court, Nov. 1st.—Thomas Munson one of three appraisers of John Basset's estate, Jan. 3d.

1654. G. C., June 14th.—"Some complaints were made, aboute the Indians planting in y<sup>e</sup> quarter on Mr Goodyeaes ground; and of killing of hoggs, and stealing pease, and that their Corne planted, is like to be spoyled, except fenced. The court appointed Serjant Munson, Serjant Jeffery [and two others] to treat with them and endeavor to convince them."

G. C. for the Jurisdiction, June 23d.—It was announced in Dutch War. G. C. for the J., June 9th, that commissioners from "his Highness, Oliuer, Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland," had come to the four colonies for the purpose of uniting them in hostile demonstrations against "the Dutch on Hudsons River and at the Manhatoes." The quota of New Haven was 133 men;\* of whom at the present G. C., Lieut. Seely was made captain, and "Serjant Munson, Serjant Whitehead, Serja: Tibballs of Milford, & serja: Bartlet of Guilford, serjants." It is a curious fact that the news reached Boston June 20 that peace had been concluded between England and the United Provinces on the 5th of April, two months before Cromwell's request for co-operation was received at New Haven!

G. C., Oct. 3d.—Thomas Munson was chosen to arbitrate in the case of an action for slander, and to adjust all differences in respect to a bargain for a boat.

"In the autumn of 1638, the year of the allotment of our colony, a company of the colonists—the most important of Delaware Bay. whom was George Lamberton—voyaged to Delaware Bay."† The party took with them a Pequot Indian to act as interpreter. All the lands along the New Jersey side of Delaware Bay

\* Conn., 200; Mass., 300.

† N. H. Hist. Soc. Papers, iii. 93.

and that Munson should have the other third part—upon condition that he doe presently after possession of it, build a suitable house upon it, and follow the Trade of makeing wheelles, for the good of the Towne, and plowes and other things for the furtheranc of husbandry, as he can!

(some eighty miles) were purchased of the Indians for £60. Lands were also acquired on the Delaware side of the Bay.\* Factories for trade with the Indian trappers were established. "There was a purchase," says the New Haven record, "made by some pticular psons, of sundry plantatiōs in Delaware Bay, att their owne charge, for the advancem<sup>t</sup> of publique good, as in a way of trade so allso for the settling of churches and plantations in those pts, in combinatiō w<sup>h</sup> this."

"Itt was propounded to the Gen<sup>ll</sup> Court," Aug. 30, 1641, "w<sup>h</sup>er plantations should be settled in Deleware Bay, in combinatiō w<sup>h</sup> this towne." Decided in the affirmative, and Capt. Turner was released from public duty at New Haven that he might "goe to Delaware Bay for his owne advantage, and the publique good in settling the affayres thereof." That same year, Capt. Lamberton, the owner of the *Cock*, "which was the first vessel recorded as owned in New Haven," sailed in that vessel for the Bay, "carry- ing with him as adventurers about twenty New Haven colonists." An historian† says that "nearly fifty families" removed. They began their settlement at a place now known as Salem, in New Jersey. But the Swedes, who claimed the lands on the Delaware side of the Bay, imprisoned Lamberton, and fined him, and prejudiced the Indians against the colonists. Trading-posts were established, however, by Turner, and prospects were opening favorably. Then, in 1643, the Dutch authorities at Manhattan, who claimed the lands on both sides of the Bay, sent two armed vessels against the New Haven settlers, whose storehouses were burned, while they were allowed to take their movable goods with them back to New Haven. It is believed that there were some of the New-Haveners who were living elsewhere than at Salem, who were not expelled. And the adventurers did not relinquish their claim to the territory which they had purchased. In 1644, only a year or two after the expulsion of the colonists, a vessel was sent with a second colony; but incautiously entering the port of New York to complete their outfit, they were compelled by the Dutch to return, with considerable loss of property. Capt. Lamberton, however, and others persisted in making voyages to the Delaware.

See above, 1651.

G. C. for the town, Nov. 2nd.—

"The Governor acquainted the Towne that understanding from some that they expected some Information aboute Delaware Bay : Whereupon he read to them a Letter he wrott to the Sweeds

\* Not later than 1641.

† Barber.