

Finney, Lucy I

The Darling family, especially the Hon. Thomas Darling, 1719-1789

Typewritten MS. A paper compiled by Mrs. Finney principally from material relating to the Darling family in the possession of Miss Bernice Baldwin.

Read by Miss Baldwin at the Society meeting of Jan.25,1940.

Contains text of the letter from Benjamin Franklin to Darling dated Feb.10, 1746-7 concerning requirements for a glass factory, and also the text of a diary of Thomas Darling, Jr.: "Minutes of a Journey (on horseback) from Woodbridge, New Haven County, in Connecticut by Thomas Darling, Jr. (Surveyor) Aug. 27,1789." A journey from Woodbridge to northern New Hampshire and Vermont, Aug.27-Oct.22,1789

Hon. Thomas Darling

The Darlings were prominently identified with the early history of the state of Connecticut and shared in its government. They trace their ancestry back to Sir Hugh de Pierrepont, 980, through Lords and Knights and descendants of the Kings of France and England to James Pierpont, one of the founders of Yale College, and to Rev. John Davenport.

Samuel Darling (born 1695) and his wife Susannah Childs, accompanied by their only child, Thomas Darling, born in Newport, Rhode Island, February 21, 1719, came to New Haven about 1722.

7 An only sister, ~~Derethy Griffin~~, a widow and childless, ~~came with them~~. Samuel Darling was admitted to practice as an attorney at law in New Haven in 1737. He lived on the East side of Elm St. between College and Temple Streets.

Rev. James Pierpont, second pastor of New Haven Colony, was ordained in 1685. He was one of those who drew up the Saybrook Platform. He married Abigail Davenport, granddaughter of Rev. John Davenport. In three months she died of consumption. He married Sarah Haynes. In two years she died leaving a daughter whom he named Abigail for his first wife. This daughter became the wife of Rev. Joseph Noyes of Center Church, known as Pastor of the people. However unpopular her husband may have been at times, Madam Noyes gave her heart and soul to the service of Center Church and bequeathed land in Farmington to the church.

Their daughter, Abigail Noyes, married Thomas, son of Deacon Samuel Darling. Thomas Darling was educated at Yale in the class with Benjamin Woodbridge, ^{and Richard Mansfield} and graduated in 1740. He was a Tutor from 1743 to 1745. Ezra Stiles refers to him in his diary as his principal Tutor.

On exhibition in the Yale Art Gallery is a silver bowl with the following label:

Bunch Bowl
Maker, Cornelius Kerstadt
1675 - 1756
New York City
New Haven

Cornelius Kerstadt (1674-1753) was born in New York of Dutch extraction, and settled in New Haven in 1722. A map of 1724 places his house on the west side of Church St. just north of Wall.

It was presented in 1745 to Thomas Darling, Yale 1740, a tutor in the college of the Class of 1746 of which Ezra Stiles was a member. It was bequeathed in 1915 to Yale University by Helen Darling in memory of her brother, Thomas Darling. This is the most ornate piece of silver made in Colonial Connecticut.

Benjamin Franklin writing to Wm. Strahan, Phila. Oct. 27, 1753, to arrange for supplies for a nephew whom he intends to set up as a printer in New Haven, writes, "If sent to New Haven, direct them to the care of Mr. Thomas Darling Merchant (Smythe, 111, 166)

From 1723 to 1756 Samuel Darling purchased land thirteen times. A deed of special interest is dated 1723.

"Rebeckah Yale of New Haven in the county of New Haven in the Colony of Connecticut in New England, Spinster and Elihu Yale of said New Haven, yeoman. For 35² currant money of New England paid by Samuel Darling of New Haven aforesaid cordwainer a Tenement house and land lying in New Haven, 1 acre. bounded E in home lot of Stephen Sanford. W and S on highways. N on J. Bradley."

(6 Ledg. Pgs. 722-23)

Later he sold to Isaac Trowbridge of Waterbury in consideration of 540 ounces of silver, 100 acres of land lying in Waterbury within the Parish of Oxford.

Samuel Darling evidently owned land on the Chestnut Hill settlement, now Park Lane, Woodbridge, before the following purchase:

Know all by those present that I, Francis Griffin, of New Haven of the County of New Haven and of the Colony of Connecticut, in England, for the consideration of a valuable sum of money in hand paid by Samuel Darling, late of Newport of the Colony of Rhode Island, for my satisfaction and comfort have sold and do by those present fully and absolutely give, grant, and confirm unto said Samuel Darling and his heirs and assigns forever, a certain tract or piece of land lying and being within the bounds of New Haven at or near the place called Chestnut Hill, it being part of the East boundary of Chestnut Hill and Sperry's Farms. In quantity 3 acres bounded East by land of John Lines, deceased, North by a highway, South by land of Ebenezer Lines and of John Lines and most on my own land. To him the said Samuel Darling to have and to hold and occupy and possess and probably to enjoy all the above mentioned three acres of land as afore bounded with all rights and privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging from me and my heirs, administrators for the said Samuel Darling and his heirs and assigns. In the possession thereof against the Lawful claims of any person whatsoever.

Francis Griffin

P.S. Farmer Griffin of New Haven in the County of New Haven personally appeared before me in New Haven aforesaid this 20th day of Oct. 1722 and acknowledged the above to be his free act and deed.

Samuel Bishop, Clerk

In the presents of
Ebenezer Beecher
John Beecher

In 1740, a deed recorded from Richard Sperry of New Haven for 135 lbs. paid by Samuel Darling for land in the 5th division containing nine acres, bounded south on the highway, east on Joseph Sperry, north on Darling land, west on Richard Sperry. Forty-one acres more were purchased near the same locality.

In 1746, John Hitchcock, Esq., to Samuel Darling, land in the 5th division, eight acres south of Sperry's saw mill, west on highway or common land, north on Col. John Whiting and south on said Darling.

In 1747, Daniel Trowbridge and Mabel, his wife, to

Samuel Darling, twenty-three acres by Sperry's saw mill, bounded East on West Rock, West on the highway, North on John Sperry, South by Abigail Canner.

Other tracts of land were purchased in the same section including one from Jacob Sperry in 1756.

Samuel Darling died in 1760.

Mr. Samuel Darling Deed from the Proprietors Committee. Received to Record March 8, 1756 and Recorded in New Haven 20th Ledger book page 98:99 No. 62. Samuel Bishop Jr. Clerk.

To all people to whom these present shall come Greetings, whereas the proprietors of the Common and undivided lands in the Town of New Haven in the County of New Haven in the Colony of Connecticut at their Legal meeting held by adjournment upon the 5th day of Jan. 1756, appointed Ebenezer Beecher, Samuel Barns, Jason Bradley, Joseph Mix, and Samuel Bishop Jr. to be a committee with full power in the name and behalf of the proprietors or any three of them to make sale of some piece or pieces of said Common Land, to Raise a sum of money in order to defray the charge of laying out the Eighth Division according to certain instructions then given them to execute deeds in name and behalf of said proprietors to the purchasers, and whereas several pieces of said Common Land have been sold at public vendue according to the directions of said Proprietors and have by said committee been surveyed and laid out unto several purchasers, to the end therefore said same may be conveyed accordingly.

Know ye that said Ebenezer Beecher, Samuel Barns, Jason Bradley, Joseph Mix and Samuel Bishop appointed and empowered as aforesaid for the considerations of the sum of two hundred three pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence money well and truly paid to the aforesaid committee for the uses in their instructions mentioned by Samuel Darling of said Town the receipt whereof they have hereby acknowledged, have given, granted bargained and sold by virtue of the power and authority given them by said Proprietors. Do fully, freely and absolutely, give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm unto him said Samuel Darling and to his heirs and assigns forever two certain pieces of said Common Land, lying and being situated in said Town, lying in said parish of Amity containing in quantity twelve and one quarter, bounded south and east by land of said Darling, north on Common Land and said highway between this Land and said saw mill land or mill grant land and west upon highway. The other piece contains in quantity one acre three quarters and thirty-one rods, bounded east and north on Land of said Darling, north west upon Common Land, this day made over to Richard Sperry and south upon highway. The south-west corner being a white oak, from there running south to a white oak, from there to Darling corner. To have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises with the appurtenances unto

him the said Samuel Darling his heirs and assigns, to his and their own proper use and behalf forever and to said Ebenezer Beecher, Samuel Barnes, Jason Bradley, Joseph Mix and Samuel Bishop-Committee as aforesaid do hereby bind them as a committee in the name and behalf of said proprietor unto said Samuel Darling, his heirs and assigns against all lawfull claims and demands forever to warrant and defend. In witness thereof the said Ebenezer Beecher, Samuel Barnes, Jason Bradley, Joseph Mix and Samuel Bishop have hereunto set their hands and seals.

March 8th 1756
Signed Sealed and De-
clared in presence of

Phineas Bradley
Samuel Dickerman

Ebenezer Beecher
Samuel Barnes
Jason Bradley
Joseph Mix
Samuel Bishop

New Haven March 8th 1756 there personally appeared Ebenezer Beecher, Samuel Barnes, Jason Bradley, Joseph Mix and Samuel Bishop Jr. the signers and sealers of the foregoing and acknowledged the same to be their free act and declaration before me.

Isaac Dickerman, Justice of the Peace

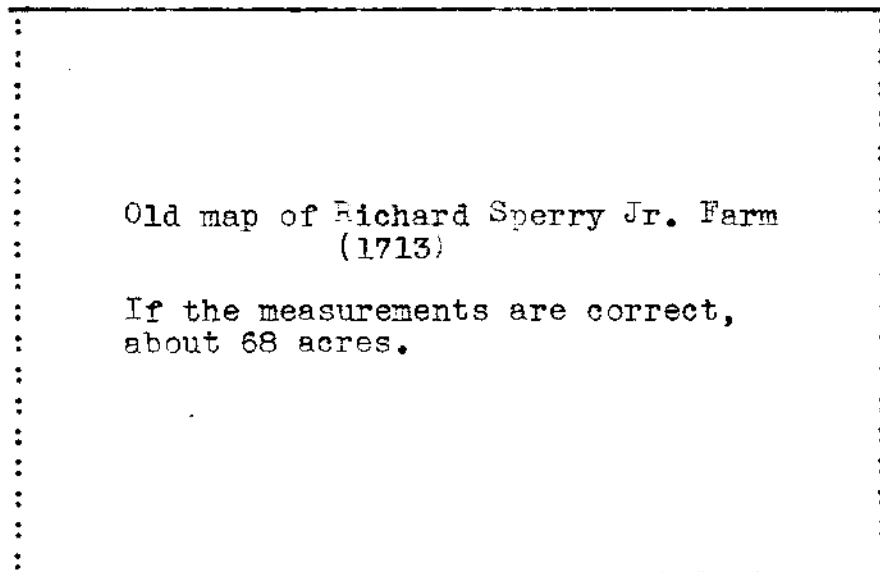
Hon. Thomas Darling of New Haven bought of Richard Sperry, Jr., the following piece of land in the present town of Woodbridge.

I, Richard Sperry, of the Town and County of New Haven, in the Colony of Connecticut, in New England. For the consideration of Sixty-eight lbs. entire lawful money received to my full satisfaction of Thomas Darling of New Haven, to Thomas Darling and to his heirs and assigns forever, three pieces of land lying in New Haven in Sperry Farms, so called, the first piece being the house lot in which I live containing ten acres, bounded east on Thomas Darling, West and South on highway, and North on Amos Sperry's land, with the buildings thereon. The second piece being that piece of land which lies before my house, on the site of the mill, bounded east on highway, west on the Long Rock, Stephen Peck and Eliphalet Beecher, south on Ebenezer Peck, north and westerly on highway and Ebenezer Sperry's land, containing twenty acres. The third piece lies on top of the hill west of my home lot, bounded west by Thomas Darling's land, south and east on highway, and north on Ebenezer's land, containing ten acres.

In the 3rd year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the 3rd of Great Britain, King, etc.... (1763)

South

South Line is 106 rds., width is 2 rds. and 10 links west of Walnut tree



North

North Line is 99 rds. to the river. North line in Charles Sperry lot is 14 rds.

The Darling house is built over a part of Richard Sperry's cellar. It is the most beautiful and best preserved of all the old houses in Woodbridge.

Hon. Thomas Darling and Abigail Noyes Darling had eight children: Abigail, Susannah, Samuel, Thomas, Anne, Dorothy, Joseph and Jemima.

Abigail married Judge Charles Chauncey, Secretary of State in 1776 and Judge of the Superior Court in 1789. Their three sons were educated at Yale and "never had parents more reason to be satisfied with the result of their training than Judge Charles Chauncey of New Haven and his wife, Abigail Darling Chauncey."

Susannah died at the age of 16.

Samuel was born in New Haven in 1751; graduated at Yale; practiced medicine up to the time of his death in his ninety-first year. In 1786, Dr. Samuel Darling became deacon in Center Church which office he held for fifty-six years. It was a part of his and Noah Webster's duties to catechize the children on Watts catechism and later on the Westminster Catechism. He married Clarinda, daughter of Rev. Richard Ely of Saybrook. His son, Rev. Charles Chauncey Darling married Adeline Dana of Boston whose brother, Capt. William Dana, is an outstanding figure in California history. He married a daughter of a Spanish Governor. They owned 37,887 acres of as lovely country as lies in southern California. This rich tract of land is now included in San Luis Obispo County. The venerable Casa de Dana home overlooking a large area is second in historical value only to the old missions. In nearly all books upon California mention is made of Capt. William Dana and the guests he entertained.

Dr. Samuel Darling's house stood on State Street, New Haven, on the site of Merchants Bank. Their wedded life of sixty-three years was rich in harmony. Here the father, Thomas Darling and his wife, Abigail Noyes, were welcome

visitors. A biographical sketch of Dr. Samuel Darling by Nathaniel Chauncey, Esq., refers to him as a model of Christian excellence.

Thomas, fourth child of Hon. Thomas Darling and Abigail Noyes Darling, was born in 1753 and died in 1815. He married Mary Dibble in 1781. Their children were Noyes, John, Thomas, James and Mary.

In 1784 125 votes were cast for Roger Sherman, 102 for Deacon Howell and 22 for Thomas Darling for Mayor of New Haven.

The infirmities of age caused him (the first Thomas Darling) to make a will providing for his wife, three sons and four daughters.

The Will

Waiving the usual Introduction which I esteem Superstition, I, Thomas Darling of Woodbridge in the County of New Haven and State of Connecticut, having completed the sixty-ninth year of my age on the 21st day of Feb. 1788, and having good reason to believe that I must shortly put off this my Earthly Tabernacle, think it my duty to make this my last will. Viz. firmly believing the truth of Revelation and the certainty of a future State of Retribution, in the first place give up my Soul to God, through the merits and atonement of his only and well beloved Son, by Body to a decent Burial at the direction of my Executor hereafter named and my Earthly Estate (after my just debts and funeral charges are paid) to be disposed of in the following manner--

I give to my well beloved wife the one third part of my movable Estate forever and the improvement of one third part of my Real Estate during her natural life.

I give to my son Samuel Darling my Silver Bowl reserving the use of it to my Wife so long as she shall remain my Widow.

I give to my son Thomas Darling two hundred pounds in consideration of his not having had a Public Education and for his Labor which my Estate has taken the benefit of which is to be considered as a full satisfaction for his Labor. I also give him my Silver hilted Sword.

I give to my son Joseph Darling fifty pounds if he will accept the same in full Satisfaction for the expense of his Publick Education which his Hon. Grandmother Noyes in her last will desired he might have. I also give him 10 lbs. for the cloth that was given him by his Hon.

The Darling Library

Joseph Noyes book - 1760 a present from
Rev. Mr. Hale, Clerk of the Closet to her Royal
Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales
and the Rev. Mr. Wilson Rector of
Westminster and Rector of Malbrook, London.

Thomas Darling, his book - 1736. Given
him by his father. (This book is in Greek and
Latin)

English Grammar - 1806

Surnyons Book - 1801

Grandfather Darling which was destroyed by the enemy when they came to plunder New Haven. I also give him my red cloak.

I give to my daughter Ann Darling the silver tankard which came by my wife reserving the use of it to my wife during her natural life. The tankard is to be considered as part of Dorothy's portion or dividend.

And to my daughter Jemima Darling I give my silver tankard for the last will of Jimima Griffin.

As to the whole of the remaining part of my Estate both Real and Personal I give and bequeath to my three sons, Samuel Darling, Thomas Darling and Joseph Darling and to my four daughters Abigail, etc., to be divided. My three sons shall have 2/10 of said Remainder and my four daughters shall have the Remainder each 1 part.

Further my Will is that whatsoever I shall have advanced to either of my children before my decease I shall have charged to him or her as part of portion.

No wonder Madam Noyes wished the namesake of her husband, the Rev. Noyes of Center Church to have a public education.

It would appear that Samuel Darling was a merchant in New Haven and it is not unlikely that his store was plundered by the British.

Thomas Darling was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, highly esteemed as a jurist as well as for his integrity and strong Christian character. A letter which he wrote to Rev. Richard Ely asking for his eldest daughter in marriage to his son Samuel is a fine specimen of the courtesy and custom of the period.

New Haven, Aug. 17, 1779

Rev. Richard Ely
Lyme, Conn.

Sir- I am informed by my son, Samuel, that he has paid his compliments to your daughter, Clarinda, whom he finds agreeable, and intends, as soon as his circumstances will admit of it, if he obtains the approbation of her parents, to receive her into the most intimate and dear relation to himself, and has desired me to solicit your consent and approbation for that purpose, which I accordingly do. And if you, sir, are pleased with his attentions, I desire you should signify the same to him.

I would also acquaint you that from the character we have heard of your daughter, we approve of his choice and such connection with your worthy family, and give an assurance that should the Doctor receive her as the partner of his life to share the joys and sorrows of the same

we will make it our care that such a connection shall be as agreeable and useful as may be, and we hope that God will approve of, and crown the same with His blessing.

Presenting my compliments with Mrs. Darling's, to yourself and lady, and in a particular manner to your daughter, I subscribe myself, with great esteem, sir, your most humble servant,

Thomas Darling

In 1774, Judge Thomas Darling became deputy to the General Assembly. He died in 1789 in the seventieth year of his age, distinguished for sensible and rational religion. (Stiles)

Only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of Yale graduates became Tories. Judge Darling was one of them and at the time was called by the patriots "a stubborn, cross grained person of strong convictions unable on principle to accept without dispute the arguments for renouncing British sovereignty". Time proved that lack of sympathy on the part of Rev. Woodbridge and Judge Darling with the politics of Amity and Yale had not made any serious breach in the regard of the people.

Judge Darling was in perfect agreement theology with his pastor. Both being life long friends and firm supporters of the Saybrook Platform or old light religion.

The following court record in 1773 is of interest.

To the Sheriff of the County of New Haven, his Deputies or either Constable of New Haven in said County-
Greetings.

In his Majesty's name you are hereby required to summon Pierpont Edwards Esq. of New Haven to appear before Thomas Darling Esq., Justice of Peace for said County at his dwelling house in New Haven in said County on Monday the 22nd day of instant March at 8 of the clock in the forenoon then and there to answer unto Benedict Arnold of New Haven in an action or Plea of the case wherein the plaintiff declares and says that there being a suit depending before the Adjd County Court in New Haven in January last wherein Isaac Jones of New Haven was plaintiff and the present plaintiff deponet on Book Acct on the 2nd day of the sitting of the Court and Benedict was defaulted to be heard in Damages and on the 19th day of January at said Court the said Benedict Arnold who was then attorney for Jones in Cause and has the case of action produced to said Edwards the present Deputy the said Jones and under Jones hand in which

Arnold was charged with 113 of shingles the 25th of Aug. 1767 at 157 amounting to £8 - 9s - 0 and underneath said Acct. Interest 4 years £2 - 0 - 8, making in the whole £10 - 9 - 8 at the bottom of which acct. was written by said Jones as expected soon to be paid and you had them 5 less than others. I think interest but reasonable etc. - dated the 3rd day of Nov. 1771 which acct. the said Arnold presented to said Edwards on the 19th day of Jan. at said Court and told said Edwards if he was content to take the principal due upon said acct. without interest he would give him Judgement on Default without further litigation and the said Edwards then and there after having inspected said acct. presented by said Arnold assumed upon himself and faithfully promised the present plaintiff that he would take Exn and Judgment against Arnold for no more than the principal of said Debt and without interest and the plaintiff further says that the did at said time and place assume and promise the plaintiff that he would take Exn against him for the sum of £8 - 0 - 0 Lawful money and there of and for costs he brings this suit. Fail not and make return.

Thomas Darling

Mar. 12, 1773

Justice of the Peace

And now the defendent in Court pleads that he never did himself in manner and form as the plaintiff in his declarations has alleged and of this put himself on the Court.

Defendent - Pierpont Edwards for himself

No. 550

Benedict Arnold
Pierpont Edwards
before Thomas Darling

Damages allowed

	£ - 1 - 0
Attend	1 - 6
Witness	2
	£2 - 0 - 8

"(Aug. 26, 1785) At Mr. Darlings in Amity with Mr. Noah Webster. We went together & visited one of the places in which tradition says the Regicides dwelt, about half a mile north of Mr. Darlings house on the bank of a river" Stiles. Literary diary, III, 180.
(The place is now covered by a reservoir belonging to the New Haven Water Company.)

Before the Naugatuck Railroad was built, manufacturing companies of Waterbury sent all their freight to New York and New Haven over the old Litchfield turnpike, employing teamsters with four and six horses who would stop over night at either Landlord Darling's or Clark's Tavern near by. Both taverns were popular and entertained great men of their times.

Thomas Darling was elected Justice of the Peace on Temperance principles

Dr. Dwight of Yale College speaks of the neatness and dignity of the old Inns with their good clean beds, good supper, cider, tea and punch for four pence, and of New England Inn Keepers as being leading men in the community.

The Darling Tavern was built soon after 1763 facing an old, now unused, road. There were slave quarters back of the house and there is a compartment in the cellar with a grating where unruly slaves may have been kept. In 1777 the selectmen of New Haven recorded that they had set free the three negro slaves of Mr. Darling.

At a meeting of the Selectmen of New Haven Dec. 1778 on motion of Thomas Darling to said meeting for a certificate from said Selectmen to free his servants Tim, Cloe and their son Tim agreeable alike. Resolved of the General Assembly at Hartford in Oct. 1777. The Selectmen taking into consideration said motion of Thomas Darling, Esq., are willing to comply with his request and accordingly give him liberty to emancipate his said servants agreeable to said act. Signed in behalf and by order of said Selectmen, Timothy Jones, Jr., one of Selectmen. All whom it may concern.

The subscriber Simeon Sperry of New Haven. For the consideration of fifty pounds Lawful money secured to my satisfaction to be paid to me within the term of three years from the date of these present by Alexander, a negro servant, Do by these present manumit and set at liberty the said Alexander so that neither I myself or any person under me shall have any right from this time forward to restrain or controll the said Alexander in his said liberty or business, but that he shall be master of his own actions and attend his own affairs for the future as all freedmen have a right to do, as witness my Hand in New Haven this 22nd day of Oct. 1781.

Simeon Sperry

In presence of
Thomas Darling
Thomas Darling, Jr.

Know all men by these presents that whereas Timothy Anthony of Woodbridge hath this day bid off at vendue, held in said Woodbridge agreeable to the order of the Court of Probate for the sale of the Estate of Thomas Darling Esq. four negroes viz. Hilda, a negro woman 25 yrs. old, Gad, a negro man 23 yrs. of age, Lettice, a negro girl, 20 yrs. of age, Luke, a negro boy 17 yrs. of age--the said Timothy being the highest bidder and

the said slaves at the time of sale being sold at the risque of said Timothy and he to have no other right or title to them or their services but what the subscribers have right to as being the executor of the last will and testament of said Darling do now for the consideration of the sum of one pound one shilling lawful money due to our full satisfaction of said Timothy Anthony, We the Subscribers, executors as aforesaid do make over and quit claim to said Timothy all our right and title to said negros which we have by virtue of our being executors as aforesaid and from all right and title to said negros and all other under us by these present will be forever barred. I witness thereof we have here unto set our hands and seal this 11th day of July 1791.

Samuel Darling
Thomas Darling

Know all men by these present that I Timothy Anthony, Jr. of Woodbridge in the County of New Haven, State of Connecticut for and in consideration of the love and affection I bear my son Gad, 22yrs. of age the 2nd day of Feb. last past, Do by these presents engage and promise to said Gad that he shall upon his arriving at the age of 25 yrs. be free from all claims that I may or can have to him or his services by virtue of a bill of sale of Gad which I hold from my Father Timothy Anthony bearing date Sept. 12, 1791, and I do by this Testament from and after he shall so arrive at the said age of 25 years Emancipate and make Free from Servitude the said Gad so that I nor any other person under or for me or in my name and staid after said term will or shall have any claim to him or his services but hereby will be forever barred. In witness thereof I have here unto set my hand and seal in Woodbridge this 3rd day of Oct. 1791.

Timothy Anthony, Jr.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in presence of
Nathaniel Martin

In 1642, Hartford, Connecticut, issued directions that hemp seed should be sown near Hartford and New Haven for the raising of hemp and the making of rope for use on rigging of ships on the Sound and Connecticut River.

In 1656 rope was needed in the repairing of the meeting house in New Haven and in the building of Neck Bridge which will cost beaver skins or silver which are difficult to obtain. Advised that as part of the rate, they pay in small quantities

of hemp. Ropes might be made for ye purpose, there being one man in town that can make them. It is ordered that every planter belonging to the town pay to ye treasurer as part of his rate 2 lbs. of good hemp which is for to use.

In 1658 the Treasurer propounded to know at what price should take ye hemp that is brought in to make ropes, and divers apprehensions were about it at 12 d per lb. Towns- men informed the hemp, formerly ordered to be paid by the Treasurer, comes not in, the work of the Neck Bridge is like to be hindered.

Over one hundred years later more rope was needed by ship builders. Thomas Darling had a building one or two stories high and several hundred feet long called a rope walk across the way from his house on the Litchfield Turnpike, Woodbridge.

The following rules found among his effects were probably better understood by him than by us.

Rules for Rope Making

Size of Yarns (numbers)

Size of Stay Strands

Rule

To make the Strands for a Stay in one length entire Multiply by 7.

Example 10 fathams of Stay x 7 = 70 the length of the yarns.

Note

The Heart of the Stay is to be the 13th part of the whole stay.

Size of Cable Strands

Rule

Multiply by 5 and divide by 3

The length of Cable Strands to the thread

Cordage

Rule

Multiply 6 and divide by 4 gins the length of yarn or thus take the half of what you want to make and add to it 50 ÷ 25 = 75

Note: Harden the 5th part of the yarns

Thumb rule for Sizing of yarn
Girt your yarns hard allowing $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in 3 for
couching.

Thomas Darling was interested in the making of glass sixteen years before he bought the Richard Sperry house. In the Colonial Records of May 1747 we find the following permit granted by the Assembly.

Upon the memorial of Thomas Darling, of New Haven, in the County of New Haven, praying for the sole liberty of making glass in this Colony, and setting forth his readiness to undertake and engage in said business if suitably encouraged therein; and this Assembly considering the advantage such a manufacture may be to this Colony if succeeded; It is resolved by this Assembly that the memorialist, and his assigns shall have the sole liberty and privilege of making and manufacturing glass in this Colony, and the said liberty and privilege is hereby granted to them for the space of twenty years from this time and all and every other person and persons are hereby forbidden and prohibited setting up, erecting and carrying on any works, buildings, or materials for carrying on the business of making glass, as aforesaid in this Colony for the space of twenty years next coming, without the liberty of the memorialist or his assigns, on penalty that every such person or persons so doing shall forfeit the sum of one thousand pounds money, to be recovered by the memorialist, or his assigns in any court proper to try the same; provided nevertheless, that if the memorialist and his assigns shall neglect or fail to erect, set up and prepare suitable works, and materials for the making of glass, as aforesaid, for the space of four years, or shall fail of making the quantity of five hundred feet of good window glass in any one of the remaining sixteen years after the aforesaid four years, that then this grant and every part thereof shall be void and of none effect, anything thereinbefore to the contrary in anywise contained notwithstanding.

The glass may have been made from fine sand taken from the sand bank north of the Darling house. The following is a copy of a letter from Benjamin Franklin to Thomas Darling regarding the making of glass.

Philad. Feb. 10, 1746-7

Sir:

I wrote a line to you ye last post which I hope came to hand. The ingredients of Common Window & Bottle Glass

are only sand and ashes. The proportions of each I do not exactly know.

The heat must be very great. Our Glass-house consumes twenty four hundred cords per annum, when it works but seven months in the year. But the wood is only in three Foot Length, which lessens the quantity one fourth. It is split small and dried well in a Kiln before 'tis thrown into the furnace.

The Cutting, Hauling, Splitting & Drying of this wood, employs a great many hands, and is the principal charge; for this Consumption of Wood in making the necessary heat, furnishes at the same time great part of the ashes that are wanted; An advantage they have not in England, where they burn Sea-coal, the ashes of which will make no glass, nor even soap.

The House and Furnace may cost about a Thousand Pounds of your money. The Tools a trifle, being only a few iron rods, made hollow with Wooden Handles, Shears, etc. The Pots which contain the melted Glass Metal, are made of a particular clay, which will stand a violent fire. At first twas brought from England; tis now found here. They may be large enough to contain about 100 lbs. of Metal.

There are no workmen to be had here, but as several Glass houses about London have blown out since the discouraging Act, which lays so heavy a duty on Glass, possibly hands may be easily procured from there. It will be advisable, if you go on with this affair, to procure a Tract of land, well wooded, 1500 or 1000 acres may do, seated on or near some Navigable Water. By dividing your land, and cutting suppose a Thirtieth Part of your wood yearly, suffering it to grow again, you may always be supply'd. And by means of the Navigable Water, carry your Glass to Market cheaper & with less Risque of Breakage.

It will not suit me to be concerned at such a distance. I heartily wish you Success, and if you need any further information that I can procure for you, please to command me.

My Wife joins with me in presenting our service to good Mr. and Mrs. Noyes, to your good spouse, and amiable Sister.

I hope little Miss continues well, and am Sir,
Your very Hum. Servt.
B. Franklin

In connection with Franklin's letter it is interesting to note the writing on the small panes of glass over the front door of the Burton Bishop house on the Litchfield turnpike, not far from the Darling house.

John Butler Carpenter 3rd St near Race St
Philadelphia Mar 25 1795

This Indenture made the First Day of March 1775
Witnesseth that Justice Wood, son of Elisha Wood, hath of his own free and voluntary will by and with the advice and consent of his Father, his natural Guardian, placed and bound himself apprentice to Thomas Darling of New Haven in said county to be taught in Husbandry what he the said Thomas Darling useth and wish him as an apprentice to dwell, continue and serve him from the 25th day of this present March untill the full end and term of 5 yrs. from thense next ensuing and fully to be complete & ended, during all which term of 5 yrs. the said apprentice his said Master well and faithfully shall serve, his secretes keep, his lawful commands everywhere gladly do, Hurt to his Master he shall not do, nor willfully suffer to be done by others but of the same to his power shall forthwith give notice to his said Master, the goods of his said Master he shall not embeziel or waste nor them lend without his consent to any. At cards, dice or any other unlawful games, he shall not play; Taverns or Ale houses he shall not frequent. Matrimony he shall not contract; from the service of his master he shall not at any time depart or absent himself without his master's leave. But in all things as a good and faithful apprentice shall and will demean and behave himself towards his Master and all his during the said term of 5 yrs. And the said Master and said Apprentice their said Business of Agriculture which he useth, shall and will teach and instruct or cause to be well and sufficiently taught and instructed after the best way and manner that he can, and shall and will also find and allow unto his said apprentice, meat, drink, washing, lodging and apparel both linen and woolen and all other necessaries fit and convenient for such an apprentice during the term aforesaid & at the end of said term shall and will give to the apprentice one good suit of homespun apparel and make his clothes as good as they now are. Neat cattle to the value of 20 lbs. at an Apprisement and one Bible.

In witness thereof we have set our Hands and Seal this first Day of March 1775.

Elisha Wood
Justice Wood (his mark)
Thomas Darling

Signed, sealed &
Delivered in presence
of Samuel Darling,
Abigail Chauncy

And the Master will give him good learning in reading, writing and arithmetic. The addition is parcel of Indenture and made before signing.

Justus left my service on the 10th day of July 1776 & went into the Colony Service. Was absent from service $5\frac{1}{2}$ months.

President Stiles, who knew Thomas Darling well, has this to say of him:

A man of large stature, of a strong, reasoning mind, calm and judicious; of Integrity and uprightness; of in-offensive behavior. He differed from his Countrymen on the late Revolution - but never hurt the States - altho in judgement strong for British Government.

He and his son Thomas took the oath of Fidelity with the other inhabitants when, on April 12, 1784, Amity Parish became the Town of Woodbridge. He was a member of Center Church where his father was deacon but his son, Thomas Darling, Esq., joined the Amity Church where he was most helpful and respected.

1775--Voted - Ye Thomas Darling Jr. should assist ye choiristers in tuning ye psalms. Voted - said Darling should set in ye first seat in ye front. Voted - that he be one of a committee to procure a singing master and are directed to draw said money out of treasury to support said school. Voted - to appropriate \$20.00 for promoting singing.

In 1786 Thomas Darling paid the largest tax in Woodbridge - 20 lbs. The rate at that time was one penny half penny. Moses Hine was Collector, Thomas Darling, Justice of the Peace.

Thomas Darling was one of a committee appointed by the Proprietors of the New Haven Green to decide on a house of public worship to be built on the Green. Permission was given to remove the brick school house and build upon its site. The three churches were already built. Even at that time there was reluctance in placing another building on the Green.

In 1789 - "Received of Thomas Darling, Esq., by the hands of Mr. Samuel Darling 45 shillings being in full for a tax of 9 shillings per right on 5 rights in a petition of the assembly of Vermont for 6 Townships of land near Lake Mumpemagog in said state. - Isaac Beers." This is the year of the death

of the first Hon. Thomas Darling. His son, Samuel, evidently journeyed to Vermont to pay a Township tax on the estate. During the same year, Thomas Jr., brother of Samuel, left New Haven on horse back and journeyed to Magog, now in Canada. A well preserved diary gives a most interest daily account of the trip.

Minutes of a Journey (on horseback) from Woodbridge, New Haven County, in Connecticut by Thomas Darling Jr. (surveyor) Aug. 27, 1789.

Left Amity at 10 o'clock A.M. Went through New Haven, arrived at Dr. Jo Darling's in the evening.

Tues. Aug. 28 - Set out 8 o'clock, called on Esq. Clark, Northford, half an hour. Passed through Durham at 11, stopped in Middletown at 2, called on Gen. Sage. Set out at 3. We stopped at open house in the rain. Lodged there. Breakfasted at Col. Chester next day. Lowery and wet, traveling all day, detained one hour in Hartford by the rain. Stopped at Elsworth's Tavern in Windsor about noon. Slept in Hitchcock's Tavern in Suffield, 50 miles from New Haven.

Thursday, 30th. Rode to Stubbin Tavern in West Springfield to breakfast and to North Hampton at one. Court was sitting, bad times for poor. Dined at James Dwight's - very pretty woman for a wife. Goin to Hatfield. Had a fall from my horse, receiving no hurt. In Hatfield a little north of the M. House, I saw a ball of fire descending with great velocity and burst with considerable report, about 3 P.M. Crossed the river and rode to Sunderland and lodged. A barren country after we crost the river until we came to Northfield about 25 miles. The uplands and plains and mountains covered with stunted Pitch Pine, a few oak, chestnut, Maples, Walnut, etc. Their intervalles appeared to be very poor thin land, the Indian corn very miserable. So indeed to Hartford - passed through Montague, poorer if possible both in land and houses than Sunderland. Northfield looks somewhat better. Crossed the river 2 miles above Northfield M. House. Passed the line into Vermont at 12, traveled on the bank of the Connecticut perhaps 15 miles to Brattleborough. The Country exceedingly mountainous, rough, with here and there a patch big enough for one farmer with pretty good buildings, the rest is a very broken with small huts scattered on the hills as we passed along. Called on Secretary Townsend, kept up along the river, passed a considerable river called West River through a hilly country to Fulham. Took lodging there, poor entertainment.

Saturday, 1st Sept. 1789. Rode 8 miles through Putney to Westminster to breakfast. Fog almost every morning which arises from the river. It lasts after the sun is up, 1, 2, or 3 hours. Took a wrong road, passed an exceeding bad mountain between Putney and Westminster. A poor township of land, mostly little old houses, dirty Courthouse and jail all together. Called on Col. Bradley. There we crossed the

ferry into Walpole. Rode a mile out of our way to see Gen. Bellows. Kept on that side of the river. Crossed the bridge over Conn. river at Bellows Falls. As we passed it did not appear equal to my expectations, neither the Oak Valley fall nor the workmanship. Charlestown No. 4 lies next and is 12 miles upon the river. The growth is changed in the upper part of No. 4 & Charlemont, from pitch to White pines, tall handsome trees. In justice I must alter my opinion respecting the land I have passed over, as I have compared it with lands of Woodbridge, but learn by inquiry they excell for wheat both winter and summer, crops also, Indian corn, flax, oats, etc. Lodged at Bates Tavern in Claremont, which appears to be the best Township I have yet seen, though there is little or no meadows belonging to it. Exactly opposite to Claremont on the Vermont side lies Wethersfield, 6 miles sq. and next above lies Winsor, a County town, the line between Winsor and Wethersfield runs across the highest mountain I have yet seen.

Sunday, Sept. 2nd, 1789. Pursued our journey until we could find some place of worship. Passed through Cornish, Plainfield, Lebanon. No houses of Worship on the road, they be principally 3 or 4 miles east from the river. Arrived at Dartmouth College, just in time for afternoon exercises. Heard from Mr. Smith their Professor of ye Languages. Viewed the new college which is building, 50 ft. in length & 50 ft. in bredth. Put up at Brewster's Tavern. People not strict in keeping Sunday. 130 students belonging to the College.

Monday, 3rd. Pursued our journey through Lime, Oxford, Piermont, and Haverill. Met Esqs. Holbrook & Hide on the road, sent a letter home, took lodging at Widow Fisher's at Haverill. Appears better Country the farther up the river we get. More meadows. The back country appears more level especially on the Haverill side.

Tuesday, 4th. Recrossed the river again at Newbury Ferry, 2 miles below the Tavern. Col. Thomas Johnson & Gen. Bailey, Col. Robert Johnson rode 8 miles out to James Whittelos, Doct. Lurrey and Gen Lyme. Lodged at Col. Johnson's who lives against the great Ox Bow meadows. Not so large as I imagined. The mountains very bold and broken where it joins the meadows, but Col. Johnson and others gave a good account of the land, back not broken at the river but large hills rising in gradual swell and large flats on top of the hills, well watered throughout. All the way we came we have observed the flax raised on the meadows - a favorable season this year for flax. While I am entering these minutes I hear them talking in the other room of a maggot that has almost destroyed their Peas, Cabbage & turnips. Begins on the wheat.

Wed., 5th. Crossed again into Haverill and pursued our journey through Bath, Genthright, Littleton, Dalton, Lancaster. Took lodging with a Mr. Youngs 10 miles from Haverill Court House. Soon after we leave the Court House and leave the river to the west & pursue Ammonoosock. At Youngs we were as much as 18 miles from the great river. Here we passed a family moving up into upper Coos, this is

the 3rd family we have passed from Youngs neighborhood of 3 or 4 houses until we came to Lancaster 20 miles or more. We passed but 2 or 3 houses and the worst road I ever traveled.

Thurs., 6th. Lodged at Col. Buckman's. A few miles before we got to Lancaster we came upon the great river again and the meadows begin to expand and the country around looks much more level than what it appears down the river.

Friday, 7th. At Col. Budkman's I saw a young man, Fuller by name, very intelligent, says he out with Whittlaw locating the Magog Townships. They began back of Averill joining on the Canada line and located the towns on the line till they came to the Lake, then began at the Lake and returned back and numbered the Towns as they located them. That No. 2, 3, 5, are much the best Towns. Drawing a plan for Granby and consulting with Esq. Budkman. The forenoon and afternoon rode 8 miles to Esq. Twedys and took lodging.

Sat., 8th. Could get no pasture for our horses. Sent them back as far as Esq. Buckman's. Engaged 140 of salt pork of Esq. Tweedy and footed it into Stafford through Guildhall and Maidstone. Got one Smith to show us an 80 acre lot. Could find but one bound & one line or side next the River. It is fit for only pasture or meadow, perhaps $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ the rest fit for any crop save a few acres at North East corner. The growth next the river is White Maple very scattering and undergrowth. Brakes, then comes Alder. The ground uneven, appears as if cut by the river running several places. Growth on plow land, Beach, Hemlock, Spruce, Maple, Fir, etc. We lodged at Brown's, Town Clerk. Searched the record.

Sunday, 9th. On our way down to Esq. we met one Cornwall, friends, who told us of a dispute like to arise about Stafford, Preston & Driden. I learn the foundation is this - the one who laid out Northumberland formerly Stonington runs three miles higher than this charter said, that brought on the dispute between Stafford, formerly Woodbury & Stonington. Stonington got the bounds established by a new charter from John Wentworth. He at the same time enlarged the dimensions of Woodbury by a new charter, doing this avoided Preston in to Driden and so on. That was the old Charters coming to life and will undoubtedly take places. Dr. Judd & Brown are so far convinced that the old Charter will take places. They are buying up rights in Preston expecting they will fall in Stafford. He further says he was knowing to their purchasing a right a few days since for 30 L. One Hughs in Guildhall and Esq. speaks of the same affair. Lodged at Esq. in Northumberland.

Monday, 10th. Passed the river into Guildhall. Spent the day among the inhabitants consulting what method to take respecting the allotment in Guildhall & preparing for the business. Heard we must write Bills, Deforest who informs that Gen. Oswell of Norwich, Vt., himself & Co. had bought 500 acres of undivided lands belonging to Granby which was sold at vendue by the High Sheriff to pay the Arrears of a State Tax of 101 on every 100 acres which they have laid out in a square at the N.E. cours of Granby.

Tuesday, 11th, 1789. Footed it down to Sq. Beerbouans, advised with what proprietors we see respecting Guildhall and made preparations for Granby. Lodged at Col. Bushman's. Bad news - Col. Grout was coming up.

12th. Afternoon, attended a court before Col. Burham.

Thursday, 13th. Left Sq. Clark and Col. Burham to attend Granby meeting and Capt. Andrews and myself footed it about 9 miles to Guildhall meeting. One Hubbard was in behalf of Elihu Hall, and others with a sham power of Attorney, would have acted on 25 rights. It was overruled by a meeting that he could act on but one Right and he shoved off.

Friday, 14th. At Sq. Peverlys, it rained the forenoon. Sq. Clark came from Col. Beerbouans. All went over the river into Guildhall preparing for allotting the Towns.

Sat., 15th. Took down the port of Col. Buckman's ready to set out for Granby.

Sunday, 16th. Wrote a letter to send home by Sq. Clark.

Monday, 17th. Set out for Granby. Got 2 horses to carry out provisions. Went out through Lanningburg. Inhabitants have settled out 3 miles. Then took a highway marked out till we came on the south line of Granby. Then made our general encampment about 10 or 11 miles from the river & about 10 or 11 we went, 2 parties of five men each, besides Esq. Clark who returned next morning with the horses. I run out 3 lots and returned to Emlain that night.

Tuesday, 18th. I run across the town and encamped for the night. The manner is to make a great fire and prepare wood for the night, pitch, fir or hemlock boughs and spread them upon the fire, wrap up in a blanket and lie down feet to the fire. The woods break most of the wind and keep off the dews, no danger of taking cold. New times for me, I slept indifferently however.

Wed. 19th. As the Town line on the backside was not so far as my line, Range 45, I ran across the Range ($\frac{1}{2}$ mi.) & met just as he run out his line. Coe overrun the Town line 70 rods. I overrun 17 rods. As we were altogether running on the Town line to get our hanges, we killed a Hedgehog. The had killed the Hog's pig the day before. I got 1/3 of the way back and encamped under the shelf of a large rock as it appeared likely to storm, wind high.

Thursday, 20th. Stormy all day. Not uncomfortable traveling in the woods. Got to the main camp in good season and encamped all together.

Friday, 21st. Set out for another bout through the town. Had lowery bad weather at the time. Nothing remarkable. Returned to main camp on Sunday.

Monday, 24th. Left the main encampment, finished the Town and returned to camp again on Wednesday morning, found Col. Buckman there but one of the party was missing, Viz: John Cooper (or Coop). We sent 2 men out on the quest after Coop. The rest returned.

Thursday, 27th. Col. Burkman comparing our surveys. The 2 men returned but found nothing of Cooper. A sermon preached at Col. Burkman's in the evening by Rev. Mr. Smith of Haverill, Mass.

Friday, 28th. Traveled to Esq. Tweedys in the afternoon.

Saturday, 29th. Went to Mr. Hughes & Mr. Becher & Lumms & Esq. Arthers to prepare matters for allotting of Guildhall. We saw Dr. Judd at Hughes and inquired of him about the Governors lots in Guildhall and Granby. He informed us the only place he is thinking is at Ira Alling's office. That Capt. Sumner knows nothing about it.

Sunday, 30th. Went to Maj. Wild's. Heard his son preach and to Esq. Penham's after meeting. Small Congregation.

Monday, Oct. 1. Attended a Granby meeting at Lumberg and adjourned to the first Thursday in March. Then traveled to Esq. Paverlys, some call it 7 or 8 miles.

Tuesday, Oct. 2. Began the lotting of Guildhall. Went to Esq. Cuttler's. Took provisions and began on the north side of the Town. Had swampy bad running the forenoon. One of my hands (Clark) cut himself badly. We carried him to Mr. Lindley's, proceeded on with 3 hands. Encamped in the woods that night.

Wed. Oct. 3. I ran through the town & returned 2 lots back. Encamped in low spot of ground. Poor accomodations.

Thursday, 4th. Run through to the North line and got into Sq. Cutler's that night. Saw a great many partridges very tame.

Friday, 5th. Light snow in the morning. Bad traveling in the woods. Set off the north side of the town, ran 3 lots, and forty rds. Came on the river and ran acrost an intervale and recrossed the river. We got about half way acrost the town, it being toward night and beginning to rain, left out line and went to the inhabitants on the river, 1 & 2 miles. Tarried at Esq. Howes, lodged on the floor. 4 or 5 houses in this vicinity both sides of the river.

Sat. Oct. 6. Pursued our way through the town and as usual came to a convenient place & kindled fire. Some to cutting wood. Indian fashion, ate supper & straightened ourselves before the fire and slept very well. No danger of taking cold.

Sunday, 7th. All days are alike here or very little distinction. Pushed on our course, on our last line through the Town and came to the river. Sun 3 hrs. high. Then obliged to fall down the river near 3 miles to Sq. Howes before we could cross it. At Sq. Howes I took an observation to the White Mts. bearing south 300-40' East which was then covered with snow, as white as a sheet tho a warm pleasant afternoon. Arrived at Sq. Peverlys about sunset.

Monday, Oct. 8. Busy drawing a plan and preparing for Granby meeting.

Tuesday, Oct 9 & 10th. Settling with the hands. Making up accounts, etc.

Thursday, 11th. Attended Guildhall meeting. Col. Grout was there, and hindered the meeting. He got a power to act on Major Wilders right. It was not acknowledged.

Friday, 12th. Attended meeting all day. Hubbard was there. He and Grout joined together to hinder the meeting. Hubbard presented a bond from Sundrers for a number of deeds in addition to a power at large which he presented in a former meeting and was rejected by the Proprietors. Then Coop here asserted that in disputes of like nature the Mod. ought to direct and it was left to him and he gave it his opinion Hubbard had no right to act at that meeting in the evening.

Sat. 13th. Went to Clark's. Took a copy of the proceedings of the meeting.

Sunday, 14. Afternoon started on my journey home. Rode the woods as far as Mr. Young's and took lodging. Bad road, 9 miles without a house. Saw a bear in the road.

Monday, 15th. Rode to Newberry. Crossed the river 1 mile above the Court House. Attended the Assembly in the afternoon. Put up at Lord's.

Tuesday, 16th. Put up at College.

17th. Was hindered at the printers 2 hrs. Stopped at Parmley's Tavern. Took late dinner, hindered long, poor entertainment. Crossed the river $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below. Had to ride in the evening to get to number 4.

Thursday, 18. Rode to Worlpool to breakfast 12 miles. Delayed on Capt. Eastman's affairs until most night. Stopped at Craffe Tavern. Best house of entertainment I've met with. Got as far as Buhham's Tavern at Chesterfield. Long hills, some of them rough. Two roads, then Westmoreland.

Friday, 19. From Chesterfield we passed through Hines dale, Northfield, Montague, Sunderland, Hadley into North Hampton, 50 miles or upward. Put up at Poonsey in Montague. I met Capt. Eben Smith, Nehemiah Strong & Hide, they are traveling to Coos.

Sat. 20. Passed through E. Hampton, S. Hampton, Hatfield, Southwich, Salmon Brook & Simsbury and put up at Farmington at Coles. On our way from N. Hampton to Farmington we ran through several places of Pitch pine & scrub oak.

Sunday. Put our horses out at Church Tavern in Cheshire. Capt. Andrews & myself went to his Uncle Andrew's. Made welcome in the evening. I visited Mr. Robinson, examined his Bee House and the management of the bees.

Monday. Arrived home at 2 o'clock. Found all well. Went to Trooping & Training in afternoon.

Surveyors were paid well for their work.

A great proportion of the first settlers of Vermont were from Connecticut. Following the course of the Connecticut River they established themselves along its banks and afterwards in other parts of the State.

In 1777 the people of Vermont declared themselves independent and organized a government for themselves. Vermont was admitted to the Union in 1791.

As early as 1761, Daniel Lyman, a member of Center Church, together with other citizens of Connecticut, procured from the Royal Governor of New Hampshire a Charter for a new Town which they named Weathersfield, in the County of Cumberland, province of New York, now Vermont.

William Clagget of Portsmouth, Attorney General of the Province, who is the villain in Kenneth Roberts' novel "Northwest Passage", sold his proprietor's right to the New Haven Church, which in turn sold them to actual settlers.¹

Thomas Darling was a member of Center Church.

In 1773 Thomas Darling was one of a Legislative Committee incorporating "South Farms", Waterbury, in an Ecclesiastical Society by the name of Salem, the present town of Naugatuck. One of the boundaries was the interesting tree called Three Brothers.