

## In Search of the True Sword: Unique Memories and Legacies of the Pequot War

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I tried to secure the old blade. I employed the most powerful purchases. I plied the power of love ; I tried the potency of money. But all was in vain. Like the old warrior owner, its present proprietors were invincible. I was obliged to retreat without the spoils. And I freely confess that I do not censure the family pride and patriotism that, with such a tenacious grasp, hold the ancient, blood dipped, family sword.” –*Mystic Pioneer*, July 30, 1859<sup>i</sup>

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Near dawn on May 26, 1637 Captain John Mason led a force of approximately three hundred English and native allied troops in an attack on the fortified Pequot village of Mistick. As a result, hundreds of Pequot were killed and the English established military dominion by right of conquest. English Pequot War veterans settled there less than a decade later, and generations following, their descendants have kept the legacy of the Pequot War alive. Their accounts recall – some painfully and some admirably – the events that took place at Mistick Fort. These memories exist in newspapers, diaries, and museum collections, and are often associated or attributed to specific items and individuals. Perhaps the most noteworthy, John Mason left behind formidable items, including an “ancient, blood dipped, family sword.” This paper attempts to explore the history of Mason’s legacy through the objects and documents he left behind and the stories they still share with us today.

More than two decades ago, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe and a team of researchers worked to identify material culture associated with the Pequot War. These artifacts were to

supplement an exhibit in the tribe's museum, to share perspectives of a pivotal moment in the community's history and the tribe's collective memory. Researchers learned of two weapons attributed to John Mason: one a sword displayed at the Lighthouse Museum in Stonington Borough with the Stonington Historical Society, and the other a rapier in the collections of New London County Historical Society.

The New London County Historical Society rapier was loaned to the Mashantucket Pequot Museum, and the museum's head of conservation, Doug Currie, worked to research the sword. Currie analyzed the rapier and was perplexed by the condition of its parts as well as the rapier's provenance, which noted this was Mason's venerated battle blade. The story the object told was much different. The blade looked as if it was found archaeologically. The Brazilian rosewood grip of the rapier was from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The style of the blade, hilt, and etchings were typical of the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, although the oral history stated it was from earlier years. The decorations on the hilt and blade were elaborate and expensive, not something a soldier would have carried through battle.<sup>ii</sup> Thus, there was a mystery.

Mason's life, his origins and his objects came to life while researching the New London County Historical Society's rapier and the Stonington Historical Society's sword, due to the *Battlefields of the Pequot War* project at the Mashantucket Pequot Museum.<sup>iii</sup> Head conservator Doug Currie and his analysis of the swords helped complete this narrative of Mason's life for this presentation; not in reverence, but as a case study of legacy and the transmittal of two unique pieces of material culture through one family's ancestry.

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Nearly four hundred years ago in a *kotton* in the town of Solingen, Germany, a sword grinder fashioned a broad steel blade to suit its bearer during battle. When complete, his guild mark – a crossed orb topped by a patriarchal Christian cross - and his initials were engraved: CS. “C” stood for Clemens and “S” (repeated to emphasize the family name), either *Schaff*, *von Schicken*, *Soter*, or *Stoll*.<sup>iv</sup> Stamped “*Me fecit Soligen*” – the blade was shipped away to the war-stricken Low Countries, Amsterdam, in the first quarter of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>v</sup>

Meanwhile, an English soldier in his roaring 20s named John Mason gained military experience. New evidence suggests Mason hailed from Farne (Northumberland), and served in the Low Countries, where he gained military prowess, leadership qualities, and fortification skills.<sup>vi</sup> In 1736, Thomas Prince wrote that Mason was “trained up in the Netherland War under Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX.”<sup>vii</sup> There is no reason to doubt Prince’s knowledge – as Prince retained it from Mason’s grandson, John Mason III.<sup>viii</sup> Biographers note that an 18-year old Fairfax served only four months in 1629 in the Netherlands under Sir Horace Vere at the siege of Bois-le-Duc.<sup>ix</sup> Mason’s rank and responsibilities gained notice from the company elite – from whom Fairfax would have been learning the art of war.<sup>x</sup> Fairfax, although several years younger than Mason, was well connected - his father was a member of parliament. Fairfax contacted Mason again years later in a request for military service.<sup>xi</sup>

Mason was undoubtedly armed with a sword before his migration to Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1632. Mason obtained his broad steel blade in the Low Countries, the blade produced in Solingen. The blade was completed in Amsterdam with a hilt and pommel – as evidenced by the “duty” symbol added to imported blades which required hilts and were to be sold.<sup>xii</sup> The hilt, a type identified as “Wallon” (named after the metalsmithing region of Wallonia), was

commonly used in northwest Europe and the Netherlands during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The “Wallon” hilt is sturdy, economical, and meant to be used in actual military service. The pommel of the sword acts as a counter-weight to the heavy steel broad double-blade.<sup>xiii</sup>

Mason traveled to Massachusetts Bay with his broad sword from Europe and settled in Dorchester by 1632. Governor John Winthrop commissioned him as a lieutenant for an unsuccessful assignment to seek the English pirate Dixie Bull and in the fortifications at Massachusetts Bay.<sup>xiv</sup> By 1635, Mason removed to Windsor, a new settlement in the Connecticut River Valley.

In 1637, “Captain John Mason” was named commander of forces in the May first declaration of war against the Pequot tribe.<sup>xv</sup> Mason was instrumental in Connecticut Colony’s plan and the altered plan of attack; he led the force from Saybrook, to Narragansett, and into and through Pequot country. Mason’s subsequent military report and account of the Pequot War is necessary to understand his actions, specifically the attack and burning of Mistick Fort.<sup>xvi</sup> Numerous sources include Mason’s primary recollections of the war, and they became the groundwork for countless future conflicts and discourse between Connecticut and other entities for the next 150 years – especially with the Mohegan tribe and disputes regarding Connecticut’s political boundaries.<sup>xvii</sup>

After the Pequot War’s conclusion on September 21<sup>st</sup>, 1638 with the tripartite Hartford Treaty, Mason gained notoriety.<sup>xviii</sup> By 1647, he was appointed Saybrook Fort commander, and through the next 30 years was noted as commissioner, magistrate, deputy governor, Major, and finally patentee of Connecticut Colony from the British Crown.<sup>xix</sup> At some point, Mason obtained a presentation or mortuary rapier, and he was granted nearly a thousand acres of Pequot

dispossessed or “conquest land” – in particular, a place known as Mason’s Island.<sup>xx</sup> He was instrumental in treatise with local native peoples; Uncas (Mohegan leader and Mason’s ally during the Pequot War) in his political savvy, placed Mohegan lands into Mason’s hands in trust, but in doing so, this inadvertently opened their kin and descendants into decades of property and leadership litigation between the British crown, local English settlers, Connecticut authorities, and the Mohegan tribe.<sup>xxi</sup> This “Mason Case” or “Mohegan Land Controversy” created a paper trail, and when pursued enlighten researchers with a unique understanding of how both colonial and native peoples navigated each other’s political and legal systems – as well as insight into the Mason family.<sup>xxii</sup>

John Mason died in January 1672 at the age of 72, of “ye stone of strangury or some such disease.”<sup>xxiii</sup> The demise of his health was slow and painful, either due to kidney stones or failure, or bladder cancer. Biographers of Mason claim that his will and inventory have never been found, however, they just may by looking in the wrong places. The principal reason many of Mason’s probate, deeds, and letters are difficult to locate is because the originals were destroyed, altered, or relocated due to the Mohegan Land Controversy. Two important documents of Mason and the Pequot War were found among evidence used in courts during the Controversy; one being a portion of Mason’s will, as well as an unpublished 1665 copy of the 1638 tripartite Hartford Treaty that ended the Pequot War among Mason family land deeds. This copy of the treaty contains additional provisions which focus *not* on debilitating the Pequot tribe (where most historians tend to focus when studying the treaty), but on moving forward the pending Mohegan and Narragansett relationships, including the varied needs of and trade between the communities.<sup>xxiv</sup>

In this portion of Mason's will, he left the majority of his Stonington land, specifically "the Great Island," to his son Daniel.<sup>xxv</sup> This corroborates not only with oral history, but also this tale of Mason's two weapons. Both the broad sword and rapier were prominently recalled by family and antiquarians during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. They were considered by some as symbols of "American patriotism," and showcased for their legacy as tangible evidence of historic events.

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After Mason's death in 1672, family oral history recalled his swords were inherited by Captain Daniel, Mason's youngest son.<sup>xxvi</sup> With additional oral history, the swords were then bequeathed to Nehemiah and next to Andrew. These men were proprietors on the family namesake of Mason's Island, and the weapons never left the property. Andrew Mason, in 1781, split the two blades, one bestowed to his nephew Andrew Gallup. Gallup remarkably survived the Battle of Groton Heights – just one result of Benedict Arnold's treason against American colonial forces:

Andrew Gallup, an artilleryman of the regular garrison, was... struck by a musket ball...[and] stabbed with a bayonet as he lay helpless on the ground...[he] recovered...[and] died [in] 1853, nearly ninety-two years old...[he] descended from John Mason, a sword of whom he received from his mother's brother...who was third in the line of direct descent from the famous John.<sup>xxvii</sup> ...his uncle Andrew Mason presented him with the sword of his ancestor<sup>xxviii</sup> ...to always keep it as a memento of his ancestors services to the country,<sup>xxix xxx</sup> and given him on the condition that it should be kept in the family line.<sup>xxx1</sup>

The blade bestowed to Andrew Gallup during the American War for Independence was the presentation rapier, and although he was instructed to keep it safe – it was nearly lost – not once, but twice during its lifetime. The most remarkable of those losses gave the rapier its almost archaeological state of preservation, mentioned earlier:

[Andrew's] sons, Andrew Henry and Asa Lyman, then young lads, organized a military company of two and armed themselves with the old sword, but a dispute soon arose as to who should be captain of the company, and the sword was dropped in the grass and forgotten. It was not found until six months later, and then much the worse for its long exposure to the elements. The lads learned upon that occasion in the most impressive manner with what value the relic was cherished by their father [Andrew Gallup], a love they inherited with mature years.<sup>xxxii</sup>

Again, in 1876, the rapier was exhibited at the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia with Myles Standish furniture, and it was misdirected after the celebration and lost for over a year.<sup>xxxiii</sup>

When America entered its monument building craze in the post-Civil War era, a committee formed by the New London County Historical Society pursued the Mistick Fort battlefield site to erect a monument in Mason's memory. Between 1866 and 1887, the Connecticut legislature approved the monument, its site, and style.<sup>xxxiv</sup> The dedication ceremony took place in 1889 atop Pequot Hill in Mystic, Connecticut. Isaac Denison in his RSVP shared that the "Mason sword is now in the possession of Asa Lyman Gallup of Ledyard." Richard A. Wheeler, considered a "Man of Mark in Connecticut," carried Mason's rapier at the unveiling, where "Many descendants of Maj. John Mason were also present."<sup>xxxv</sup> Interestingly, the Mason brothers of Mason's Island – John the V and Andrew - never RSVP'd to the gathering, and did not attend. Less than five years later, this rapier was donated to the New London County Historical Society.<sup>xxxvi</sup>

The Mason broad sword, however, stayed on Mason's Island with the two Mason brothers.<sup>xxxvii</sup> In 1854,<sup>xxxviii</sup><sup>xxxix</sup> the first description of the broad sword on Mason's Island is documented by a witness who visited the homestead.

in the possession of the descendants of the old warrior, I found the veritable, venerable, glorious, old battle-blade ...*The trusty old sword is of ancient English manufacture, of very plain, Puritanic pattern, double-edged, straight in form, very*

*heavy, and steel throughout, even to its mountings, except the encasing wood and leather to the part grasped by the hand. A small portion of the point has been broken off...As now seen, the entire sword is about three feet in length ; the blade measures about two feet and a half, and is about two inches broad at the hand. Upon the whole, the old instrument is yet good for many a battle, should it be needed; and the wielding hand must be cold indeed that would not catch a warrior's inspiration from its gory and victorious history. F. D.*<sup>xl</sup>

In 1914, the Masons lent the broad sword to Stonington for the 1914 Centennial Celebration - where it was carried in a parade by Charles J. Mason, a 7<sup>th</sup> generation descendant of John.<sup>xli</sup> The sword was donated to the Stonington Historical Society,<sup>xlii</sup> “presented by Elizabeth Colgrove and Dr. Gurden Allyn,” by 1940.<sup>xliii</sup> Since the donation, the sword has been in the collections of the Stonington Historical Society, and on display at the Old Lighthouse Museum in Stonington Borough.

Three years ago, the beginnings of this research was presented for the Stonington Historical Society and New London County Historical Society at a packed-house public program, and it was here where both organizations displayed the John Mason swords, reunited for the first time in nearly 250 years.

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## ENDNOTES

<sup>i</sup> Author unknown. “Historical Leaves---No. 12. Mason’s Sword.” *Mystic Pioneer* (Mystic, Connecticut). Jul. 30, 1859.

<sup>ii</sup> The sword analysis was compiled by Doug Currie, head of conservation, Mashantucket Pequot Museum & Research Center, Mashantucket, Connecticut. ca. 2000.

<sup>iii</sup> “Battlefields of the Pequot War” project, Mashantucket Pequot Museum & Research Center, Mashantucket, Connecticut. The “Battlefields of the Pequot War” project began in 2007. Is a long term effort by the museum to identify, document, and preserve Pequot War battlefields and associated sites, with the final goal of nominating those contributing sites to the National Register of Historic Places. See [www.pequotwar.org](http://www.pequotwar.org).

<sup>iv</sup> Richard H. Bezdek, *German Swords and Sword Makers*. (Paladin: Boulder, Colorado: 2000.) Pp. 78-84.

<sup>v</sup> *German Swords and Sword Makers, Edged Weapons Makers from the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries*. (Colorado: Paladin Press, 2000). “Me fecit Soligen” imprint with guild and grinder mark generally defines blade origin, however, some historians have suggested that later guilds defected to other cities and counterfeited the Solingen mark and name. However, the age and details of this blade suggest that it was created in Solingen.



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<sup>vi</sup> "Indenture of delivery, by the Deputy Lieutenants of "Wiltshire of 250 soldiers to Phil. Garway and John Tirwhit, officers of Lieut.-Colonel Dutton; with list of their names." Dec. 15 1624. MS Secretaries of State: State Papers Domestic, James I, 1603-1640. SP 14/178 f.10. The National Archives of the UK.

<sup>vii</sup> Major John Mason, Rev. Thomas Prince, ed. *A Brief History of the Pequot War: Especially Of the Memorable Taking of their Fort at Mistick in Connecticut In 1637*. (Boston: S. Kneeland & T. Green, Queen Street, 1736). P. v.

<sup>viii</sup> *Ibid*, page vi.

<sup>ix</sup> Geoffrey Russell Richards. *Who's Who in British History: Beginnings to 1901, I-Z*. (London: Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers, 1998.) Page 443.

<sup>x</sup> For an explanation of terms of service and military ranks, see Charles Laurence Barber, in *Early Modern English*. (Edinburgh, Scotland: Edinburgh University Press, reprint 1997). Pp. 243-244.

<sup>xi</sup> Charles Orr, *History of the Pequot War: The Contemporary Accounts of Mason, Underhill, Vincent, and Gardener*. (Cleveland: The Helman-Taylor Company, 1897). Footnote, page 8. Sir Clements Robert Markham, *A Life of the Great Lord Fairfax: Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Parliament of England*. (New York: MacMillan & Co. 1870.) Pp. 14-16.

<sup>xii</sup> The sword analysis was compiled by Doug Currie, head of conservation, Mashantucket Pequot Museum & Research Center. "Observations and analysis of the Stonington Historical Society broad sword." The following sources contributed to this information: Richard H. Bezdek, *German Swords and Sword Makers, Edged Weapons Makers from the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries*. (Colorado: Paladin Press, 2000). Anthony North, *European Swords*. (Maryland: Stemmer House, 1982). Arthur Richard Dufty, *European Swords and Daggers in the Tower of London*. (London, 1974). Robert Edward Gardner, *Five Centuries of Gunsmiths, Swordsmiths, and Armorers*. (Ohio: W F Heer, 1948). Michael Coe, *Swords and Hilt Weapons*. (New York: Weidenfeld & Nicholson, 1989).

<sup>xiii</sup> *Ibid*, Currie, head of conservation, Mashantucket Pequot Museum & Research Center.

<sup>xiv</sup> Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Series II, Vol.III, Pp. 232-233.

<sup>xv</sup> J. Hammond Trumbull, editor. *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, Prior to the Union with New Haven Colony, May, 1665*. (Hartford: Brown & Parsons, 1850). Pp. 8-10.

<sup>xvi</sup> See Major John Mason, Rev. Thomas Prince, ed. *A Brief History of the Pequot War: Especially Of the Memorable Taking of their Fort at Mistick in Connecticut In 1637*. (Boston: S. Kneeland & T. Green, Queen Street, 1736). P. 9. Also Philip Vincent, *A True Relation of the Late Battell fought in New England, between the English, and the Salvages: With the present state of things there* (London, UK: M.P. for Nathanael Butter and John Bellamie, 1637). Pp. 13-14, and William Hubbard, *A Narrative of the Trouble with the Indians in New England...To which is added a Discourse about the Warre with the Pequods in the year 1637*. (Boston: John Foster, 1675). P. 126.

<sup>xvii</sup> See, for the best description of the "Mohegan Land Controversy", Paul Joseph Grant-Costa, *The Last Indian War in New England: The Mohegan Indians v. the Governour and Company of the Colony of Connecticut, 1703—1774*. Doctoral dissertation. (New Haven: Yale University, 2008). Pp. 212-213.

<sup>xviii</sup> See Mason, Introduction, as well as Louis B. Mason, *The Life and Times of Major John Mason of Connecticut: 1600-1672*. (New York, London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1935), P. 306; New England Historic-Genealogical Society, *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volume XV*, (Boston: Samuel G. Drake, 1861), P. 119. James Addison Throop and Olive Cole Smith, *Ancestral Charts of George Addison Throop Deborah Goldsmith, Many Historically Interesting Letters from the Old Traveling Bag, saved throughout the years by James Addison Throop*. (East St. Louis, Illinois: Addison James Throop and Son, Dan Addison Throop & Call Printing Company, 1934).

<sup>xix</sup> See "The Charter of Connecticut" in J. Hammond Trumbull, *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, from 1665 to 1678; with the Journal of the Council of War, 1675 to 1678*. (Hartford: F.A. Brown, 1852). Pp. 3-11.

<sup>xx</sup> John Mason's land grants are numerous and occur over a twenty-year span. See: J. Hammond Trumbull, *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, Prior to the Union with New Haven Colony, May, 1665*. (Hartford: Brown & Parsons, 1850). Page 71, 224-225. "Chippachauge" is now known as Mason's Island. See also: New London County Court Records, Volume 1, P 7. Binder titled: *NL County Court Records T NB#38* (Indian & Colonial Research Center, Mystic, Connecticut.), And, New London County Court Records, Volume 1, P 59. Binder: *NL County Court Records T NB#38* (Indian & Colonial Research Center, Mystic, Connecticut.). The "small woody island" known then as Ashowugcummocke, "a little island upland full of bushes", now known as Abigail's Island.

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- <sup>xxi</sup> See Grant-Costa, *The Last Indian War in New England: The Mohegan Indians v. the Governour and Company of the Colony of Connecticut, 1703—1774*.
- <sup>xxii</sup> See Jenny Hale Pulsifer, “*Subject unto the Same King*”: *Indians, English, and the Contest for Authority in Colonial New England*, University of Pennsylvania Press, 2005. Also Grant-Costa, *The Last Indian War in New England: The Mohegan Indians v. the Governour and Company of the Colony of Connecticut, 1703—1774*.
- <sup>xxiii</sup> Simon Bradstreet, “Bradstreet’s Journal. Copied for the Register, by Rev. James B. Thornton.]” *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, October, 1854. Volume VIII. No. 4. (Boston: Samuel G. Drake, 1854.) Page 327.
- <sup>xxiv</sup> Western Manuscripts: Lansdowne MS 1052. *oblong 4to. A Collection of sundry original Deeds of Conveyance of Lands ceded by Indian Sachems to English Settlers in New England, from 1659 to 1711; with Covenants and Agreements made between the English Inhabitants.*(British Library, London. England.)
- <sup>xxv</sup> William Samuel Johnson Papers. MF Reel IV, Volume 3, No page number. (Connecticut Historical Society, West Hartford, Connecticut). See also James H. Allyn, *Major John Mason’s Great Island*, (Mystic: Roy N. Boylander, 1976.) Page 20. *New London County Court – Trials 1661 – 1701*. [Reel #: MF 345.42FC752NT] Volume 3, P 47, (Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Connecticut.). Also, *New London County Court – Trials 1661 – 1701*. [Reel #: MF 345.42FC752NT] (Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Connecticut.) Volume 3, P 47.
- <sup>xxvi</sup> Louis B. Mason, *The Life and Times of Major John Mason of Connecticut: 1600-1672*. (New York, London: G. P. Putnam’s Sons, 1935), P. 306; New England Historic-Genealogical Society, *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volume XV*, (Boston: Samuel G. Drake, 1861), P. 119. James Addison Throop and Olive Cole Smith, *Ancestral Charts of George Addison Throop Deborah Goldsmith, Many Historically Interesting Letters from the Old Traveling Bag, saved throughout the years by James Addison Throop*. (East St. Louis, Illinois: Addison James Throop and Son, Dan Addison Throop & Call Printing Company, 1934). P. 270. *Letter from Charles J. Hewitt to the New London County Historical Society, Dec. 22, 1894*. Mason Statue 1889 Binder. Manuscript Collections. New London County Historical Society. New London, Connecticut.
- <sup>xxvii</sup> Charles Allyn, *The Battle of Groton Heights: A Collection of Narratives, Official Reports, Records, Etc. of the Storming of Fort Griswold*. (New London, CT.: Charles Allyn, 1882; Reprinted in Mystic, CT: Seaport Autographs, 1999), Pp. 224-225. Daniel Williams’ death, inserted in brackets by author, from P. 235.
- <sup>xxviii</sup> Throop and Smith, P. 270.
- <sup>xxix</sup> *Letter from Charles J. Hewitt to the New London County Historical Society, Dec. 22, 1894*. (New London County Historical Society Archives, New London, Connecticut).
- <sup>xxx</sup> Andrew Gallup’s wounds were as follows. Letter from the Connecticut Archives, penned by Samuel Mott, Elisha Lathrop and Robert Crary: “Andrew Gallup a soldier belonging to the garrison wounded with a musket ball through the hip & groin wounding the main tendon of the thigh whereby he is much disabled in walking & like exercise.” Charles Allyn, *The Battle of Groton Heights: A Collection of Narratives, Official Reports, Records, Etc. of the Storming of Fort Griswold*. (New London, CT.: Charles Allyn, 1882; Reprinted in Mystic, CT: Seaport Autographs, 1999). P. 130.
- <sup>xxxi</sup> Williams, Charles Fish. *Genealogical Notes of the Williams and Gallup Families, especially relating to the children of Caleb M. and Sabra Gallup Williams, descendants of Robert Williams of Roxbury, and Capt. John Gollop, Sr. of Boston, Mass.* (Hartford, Conn: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, 1897). Reprint produced by Kessinger Legacy Publishing. Pp. 59-60.
- <sup>xxxii</sup> Throop and Smith, P. 271.
- <sup>xxxiii</sup> Throop and Smith, P. 271.
- <sup>xxxiv</sup> *Mystic Press*, “Advisory Committee, New London County Historical Society.” February 26, 1875. Mystic, Connecticut. Burgess, in “West Mystic,” by Horace Clift, Pp. 89.
- <sup>xxxv</sup> Thomas S. Collier, *A History of the Statue Erected To Commemorate the Heroic Achievement of Maj. John Mason and his Comrades, with An Account of the Unveiling Ceremonies*. (Published by the Commission, 1889), P. 15; Colonel N. G. Osborn, *Men of Mark in Connecticut, Volume II*. (William R. Goodspeed, Case, Lockwood and Brainard Company: Hartford, 1906). Pp. 182-184.
- <sup>xxxvi</sup> *Letter from Charles J. Hewitt to the New London County Historical Society, Dec. 22, 1894*. Mason Statue 1889 Binder. Manuscript Collections (New London County Historical Society. New London, Connecticut.)
- <sup>xxxvii</sup> Throop and Smith, P. 271.

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<sup>xxxviii</sup> *Stonington Land Records*, Volume 19, Page 209. *Joseph D. Mason to Daniel Mason (240 Acres)*, 1822. (Stonington Town Hall: Stonington, Connecticut).

<sup>xxxix</sup> *A History of Mason's Island*, Westerly, Rhode Island: Utter Company Printers, 1940). Available online. Accessed at: [http://www.masonsisland.com/masons\\_island\\_history.htm](http://www.masonsisland.com/masons_island_history.htm). March 2, 2011.

<sup>xl</sup> "Historical Leaves---No. 12. Mason's Sword." *Mystic Pioneer*. Mystic, Connecticut. July 30, 1859. Brackets and italics inserted by author.

<sup>xli</sup> Old Lighthouse Museum provenance information (Stonington Historical Society. Stonington, Connecticut.)

<sup>xlii</sup> Louis B. Mason, *The Life and Times of Major John Mason of Connecticut: 1600-1672*. (New York, London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1935), Pp. 306-307.

<sup>xliii</sup> William Haynes, *Connecticut's Own Major: A Profile of John Mason (1600-1672)*, (Stonington, Connecticut: Pequot Press, 1956), P. 7.