Historic Downtown Wallingford

Walk #1  **The Center Street Cemetery**
Start Your Walk at Center Street and North/South Colony Rd. (Rt. 5) across from the Railroad Station and Gazebo. The cemetery is surrounded by a high stone wall. Enter the large gate off Center St. into the cemetery. Parking is available on both sides of Center St.

**Distance:**
The perimeter walk around the cemetery is approximately ½ mile.
Interior roads E to- W are 1/10 miles each.
Cemetery roads are dirt and gravel.

**Center Street Cemetery** has been the free public burying ground of the Town of Wallingford since the town was established in 1670. Here lie the remains of those whose activities in private and in public life laid the foundation for the present day Town of Wallingford, as well as the remains of those who represented the town in the Revolutionary War, Civil War, World War I, World War II, Korean War, Vietnam War, and many other conflicts. From the very beginning to the present, it has been and continues to be the final resting place of all residents of Wallingford, regardless of nationality, race and religious belief, who may desire to be laid to rest there.

**Interesting Points:**
The Civil War Circle has 19 CW gravesites – located about ½ way down the back road parallel to Prince St.

Seventeen graves are Indicated as 1-17 on the map; also there is a large map mounted on a post by the South Orchard St. entrance to the cemetery. Each one of the 17 monuments represents a significant person in early Wallingford and is identified by a post with a white number.

1. LYMAN HALL----------------- Prominent Person
2. ABRAHAM DOOLITTLE------- Original Settler
3. WILLIAM HOLT------------- Original Settler
4. KATHERINE MILES--------- Early Settler
5. REV. SAMUEL STREET------- Original Settler
6. MARY YALE----------------- Early Settler
7. JOHN MATTOON------------ Early Settler
8. CAPT. CALEB ATWATER------ Early Settler
9. DEACON JOHN PECK ------- Original Settler
10. NATHANIEL MERRIMAN------ Original Settler
   CALEB MERRIMAN------------ Early Settler
11. JOHN MOSS---------------- Original Settler
12. SAMUEL THORP------------ Early Settler
13. REV. SAMUEL WHITTELEY--- Early Settler
14. JOHN HALL---------------- Original Settler
15. DR. JOHN HULL------------ Early Settler
16. REV. JAMES NOYES-------- Early Settler
17. MOSES Y. BEACH---------- Prominent Person

See narrative below for more information.
**Narrative:**

### Civil War Circle

On Feb. 3, 1879, Congress authorized the furnishing of stones for the unmarked graves of veterans in private cemeteries. A list of Civil War Veterans was compiled by a Veteran’s Committee headed by Thomas Pickford.

On May 4th, based on this updated list, Mr. Pickford filled out and sent, to the Quartermaster General of the United States Army, several forms requesting headstones for our nineteen soldiers in the Civil War Circle as well as others soldiers located in Holy Trinity Cemetery and In Memoriam Cemeteries. These forms were co-signed by John Atwater, a local farmer and First Selectman and were received and approved in Washington DC, May 8, 1879.

These headstones were shipped to Wallingford by train and located in front of a row of sycamore trees by the back wall of the cemetery. The nineteen soldiers buried here are:

### CIVIL WAR CIRCLE @ CENTER STREET CEMETERY

**In order around the circle**

- Early, E., 4th United States Infantry.
- Richards, S., Company A., 29th Connecticut Infantry, died June 1864.
- Dagle, C. V., Company M., 8th Connecticut Infantry, died Sept 1862.
- Clarke K. D., Company D., 2nd Connecticut Heavy Artillery, died Aug 1865.
- Daley, H. P., Company F., 5th Connecticut Infantry, died June 1863.
- Crusius, H., Company F., 6th Connecticut Infantry, died June 1862.

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### Seventeen Prominent People in Early Wallingford

(1)

**Lyman Hall -- Prominent Person**

Lyman Hall was born in the town of Wallingford, CT on April 24, 1724. His father’s name was John Hall and his mother’s name was Mary Street.

Lyman Hall was educated at Yale where he studied theology. He graduated in the year of 1747. With his studies, he was called to pulpit in a Stratified Parish that is now located in the city of
Bridgeport, CT. His time served as a pastor was hard to say the least. Flak from many outspoken members in the Parish against him quickly lead to him leaving the church in 1751 under charges against his moral character.

He learned after this that he was more interested in healing in a medical sense rather than healing through God. His medical studies were completed in the year of 1754 and he was ready to practice as a physician.

Halls also had a marriage during his time of medical studies. In 1752, he was married to Abigail Burr. Sadly, she died about a year after the marriage. Lyman Hall was the married a second time in 1757 to Mary Osborne. The two soon moved down to South Carolina where he was established as a physician in the town of Dorchester, SC. This marriage brought upon Lyman Hall’s only son. After settling in Sunbury, SC, his medical practices brought him enough money that he was able to obtain a rice plantation in Burke County, GA.

Later in his life he outwardly called for the independence that the patriots of revolutionary America screamed. Soon after calling a citizens meeting that was attended by mostly patriots who supported his drastic cry for freedom for Great Britain, he was elected as a delegate into Congress in the year of 1775.

One year later he joined two other Georgia representatives to the Old State House in Philadelphia to take part in the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Of the three representatives from Georgia, he was the oldest and most outspoken for freedom.

The English destroyed his plantation but his family managed to escape to the north where Lyman Hall still was in Philadelphia. When they returned to Georgia, he was elected to the office of state Governor in 1782. He served for one year and then went back to his life as a plantation owner on a new plantation in 1784.

Lyman Hall lived the rest of his life in Burke County, GA until his death on October 19, 1790 at the age of sixty-six.

Today Lyman Hall is widely remembered in the town of Wallingford for his signature of the Declaration of Independence. We honor him with the name of one of our two public High Schools, Lyman Hall High School.
Abraham Doolittle was born in 1620 in England. He eventually immigrated to Boston Massachusetts and later found himself in New Haven, Connecticut. Doolittle was married to Joane Alling, with whom he had six children and later to Abigail Moss with whom he seven; their names were: Abraham, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Samuel, Joseph, Abigail, Ebenezer, Mary, Daniel, and Theophilus Doolittle.

In 1644, at the age of twenty-five, Doolittle was made the chief executive of New Haven county and was also chosen seven times to be New Haven’s deputy at Hartford’s General Court. Doolittle was one of the first settlers in Wallingford in 1669 and two years later, in 1671, Doolittle became the town’s treasurer and a sergeant in the town’s trainband, or militia. During King Philip’s War in 1675, Doolittle was a part of a vigilance committee, which is a group of citizens who group together for self-protection, fortifying his home in the process.

Along with his time as sheriff and sergeant, Doolittle was also one of the thirteen organizers of the first church of Wallingford. In 1681, Doolittle was one of four men authorized to purchase neighboring land from the Quinnipiac Indians. Doolittle owned over 200 acres of land within Wallingford and has one of the oldest gravestones in Wallingford. Abraham Doolittle, age 70, later died in August 11, 1690 and his wife Abigail later died in 1710.
William Holt was born in 1600 in England. He lived there until he was thirty five years old. At that point he set sail and stopped in Bermudas Barbados before landing in New Haven. He married Sarah and they had seven children together. They had five sons and two daughters and their names were John, Nathaniel, Mercy, Eleazar, Thomas, Joseph, and Benjamin.

William Holt was not one of the first settlers of New Haven because he arrived there around 1642, but he was one of the first in Wallingford. He also was the first Holt or Hoult, as the name was sometimes spelled, on record in the New World. Records show that he was living in Wallingford by 1673 in his own home. He was in Wallingford for at least 10 years and died on September 1, 1683 at the age of 83. His fieldstone marker is the oldest tombstone in the then new Center Street Cemetery. It is important to note though that he was not the first person to die in Wallingford, just that he was the first person to be buried in the new cemetery.
Katherine Miles -- Early Settler

Katherine Miles was born in the country of England in the year 1588. Living there for most of her life, she came to the US and settled in the state of Connecticut. Here in Connecticut, she married Richard Miles. With her husband, she had one son. His name was Thomas Miles. He became a major in the army. He married Abigail Mix, the daughter of Thomas Mix. In Katherine’s lifetime she also became the grandmother to Anna, who was the wife of Reverend Samuel Street. The Miles family tree can be traced back to a John Miles who came to New England in the year 1630. Richard Miles died in New Haven in the year of 1663. Katherine Miles out lived her husband by 20 years. She died in the town of Wallingford in the year 1683. The day was January 27th and she now resides in the Center Street Cemetery. Her son, Major Thomas Miles, later died on October 5, 1741.
Reverend Samuel Street was born in 1635. Born to Nicholas Street, he graduated from Harvard College in the year 1664 in a class of only seven people. On November 3rd of that year he married Anna Miles of New Haven. With Anna Miles he had seven children. They were named: Anna, Samuel, Mary, Susanna, Nicholas, Katherine, and Sarah. With his father, Reverend Samuel Street worked at the Hopkins Grammar School, which taught its students in Greek, Latin and Hebrew classics.

Reverend Samuel Street was one of Wallingford’s founders, however he did not permanently move to Wallingford when it was established. He instead waited until he was established as pastor, taking over for John Harriman of New Haven. Harriman was Wallingford’s pastor for its first two years. Reverend Street’s late move is believed to be due to Street’s demands for proper housing and a salary of fifty pounds per year of service.

Reverend Street was Wallingford’s pastor for forty-five years. At the end of his ministry, a committee was formed in order to find a proper replacement. The committee decided on Reverend Samuel Whittlesey who worked with Reverend Street in his last few years as pastor. Reverend Samuel Street died on January 16, 1717, at the age of 82. His wife Anna later followed in 1730 at the age off 91.
The second generation of settlers in Wallingford, CT included several people. One settler was Mary Yale, daughter of one of the first settlers in Wallingford. On August 27, 1682, Mary was born to her mother Rebecca and her father Capt. Thomas Yale. Mary’s mother and father had 8 children including Mary. Their Daughters were, Hannah, who was born on July 7, 1669 in New Haven CT, Rebecca who was born on October 2, 1671 in New Haven, CT, and Elizabeth who was born on July 25, 1673. Thomas and Rebecca’s sons were Theophilus, who was born on November 13, 1675 in Wallingford and died September 13, 1760 also in Wallingford, Thomas who was born March 20, 1678 in Wallingford and died September 26, 1750 in Wallingford. The last two sons that Rebecca gave birth to were Nathaniel who was born July 12, 1681 in Wallingford and died on December 20, 1711 in Wallingford, and John who was born December 8, 1687 in Wallingford and died January 6, 1782. John married Sara Payne on February 2, 1710 in Wallingford. About a decade after the birth of her last child, John, Rebecca died. Thomas married again to Sara Nash and later married Mary Beach after the death of his second wife. Other than being a captain, Thomas served as the justice of the Peace, surveyor and a moderator of the town meetings for numerous years. Mary’s father died on June 26, 1736. He outlived her by 33 years.
John Mattoon -- Early Settler

Born in 1682, John Mattoon was the son of Phillip and Mary Mattoon. Both were settlers in the town of Wallingford, CT. The family made its residence in the northeast area of the town. Later in life, John married Jerush Hall. Together the two had 9 children: Eleazer, Gershom, Ebenezer, David, Isaac, Nathaniel, Sarah, Mary, and John. In the year 1711, Henry Cook sold John half of the Robert Lyman lot. This land consists of what is Branford today. Just 3 years later in 1714, John sold this lot to his brother, Isaac Mattoon. During the time this lot housed a series of forts that are noted. After the Mattoons, this lot became home to four generations of the Field family. John Mattoon Sr. died on February 19, 1754. His wife, Jerush, later died on September 29, 1760.
Capt. Caleb Atwater -- Early Settler

Capt. Caleb Atwater is a member of the group of men that helped found the great town of Wallingford, CT. He was born on September 5, 1741 the son of Joshua and Sarah Atwater. He was married two times. The first was to Abigail Jones and second he married was Ruth Wadsworth. He had eight children between the two marriages. There were six girls and two boys and their names were Sarah, Mary, Lucy, Joshua, James, Abigail, Catharine, and Ruth.

Capt. Caleb Atwater was the grandson of John Atwater, one of the earliest settlers in Wallingford in 1682. His grandfather had a building lot on the east side of Main Street. Caleb Atwater built two houses that are still standing on North East corner of Christian Street and No. Elm Street, built in 1769 and 1779. When George Washington marched through Wallingford he stopped at Capt. Atwater’s house on Christian Street. During his short visit, George Washington sipped tea and talked with Caleb and his family. Caleb Atwater followed in his grandfather’s footsteps to become one of the original propitiators of the Western Reserve. When he died he left his land to Joshua. In April of 1799, Capt. Caleb Atwater left Wallingford with Jonathan Merrick, Peter Bunnel, Asahel Blakesley, Asa Hall and his wife and arrived in the township of Atwater.
John Peck -- Original Settler

John Peck was born in 1638. He is the son of Deacon William and Elizabeth Peck of New Haven. His brother Rev. Jeremiah Peck was the first rector of Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. He was also a minister in Saybrook and a founder of Newark, New Jersey. He married Mary Moss, daughter of the 1st John Moss of New Haven, November 3, 1664. She was born April 11, 1647. He was made freeman of New Haven and resided there until the settlement of the town of Wallingford. He then moved to that plantation. The titles Mr. Lieut. are prefixed to his name on the town records of Wallingford. John came to Wallingford around 1668. In 1670 he was given a house lot on the corner of High Street and North Main Street. John and Mary had a total of 10 children. John Peck passed away in 1724 and left Mary a widow. Mary Moss passed away shortly after on November 16, 1725. John was 86 when he died and Mary was 78. John and Mary’s 10 children were named Elizabeth, John, John, Elizabeth, Lydia, John, Ruth, Abigail, Anna, and Anna. Only one of the sons John survived childbirth. The last 6 of the 10 were born in Wallingford.
Nathaniel Merriman was born in England in 1613, came to this country in 1632 and was one of the founders of Wallingford in 1670. He served as town clerk, selectman and first selectman, representative to the General Court, magistrate, and Captain of the Train Band (local militia). He also served on many committees associated with the affairs of the town.

In 1649, Nathaniel married Abigail Olney, daughter of William Olney of Killingworth, Connecticut. They had 10 children: Nathaniel, John (died young), Hannah, Abigail, Mary, John (father of Caleb below), Samuel, Caleb, a son (died young), and Elizabeth. Nathaniel Jr. was killed in a battle with Narragansett Indians in Rhode Island on December 19, 1675. After Abigail's death, Nathaniel married Jane Lines of Hadley, Massachusetts in 1680.

Nathaniel died February 13, 1694, and either he did not have a gravestone or it disintegrated during the years since his burial. At a reunion held to commemorate Nathaniel's part in the founding and further development of Wallingford, his descendants dedicated his gravestone. They wanted something that was dark looking and similar to Caleb's stone but not so old looking that it could be interpreted as a stone that was set when Nathaniel died. And they wanted simple lettering -- similar to what his children might have selected. They did not put his date of birth on the stone, which is believed to be June 2, as it probably was not known at the time of his death.

Caleb Merriman is one of the founders of Wallingford. He was born on April 25, 1707 into a very influential family as the son of John Merriman. Caleb married a girl named Ruth and they had eight children together. They had six girls and two boys and their names were Sarah, George, Elizabeth, Ruth, Anna, Teresha, Abigail, and Caleb. Caleb Merriman Sr. died on June 2, 1770 due to Small Pox.

Caleb Merriman was the grandson of Capt. Nathaniel Merriman, an esteemed original settler in Wallingford. In his will, Nathaniel left half of his land, house, barn, orchard, pasture, and corn land to his grandson Caleb. Besides Capt. Nathaniel Merriman, Caleb was also related to other important figures in American history. He can be traced back to being related to Joseph Merriam, another spelling of their last-named, who was born in Lexington, Massachusetts in 1638.
This monument is erected in memory of
WARRIMAN BLOO
Rounded Church
Buried in Willowfield.
On the 11th day of June 1776
Wives of a brave soldier
Who fell in defense
After the battle
At the foot of the flag.
John Moss was born in Worcester, England in 1604. Moss’ father was John Mosse, though his son did not maintain the former spelling. While in England, Moss married Abigail Charles, with whom he had eleven children. The Moss family emigrated to American with John Brockett and his wife, Mary in May 1637 and arrived in Boston on June 26th of the same year. Moss and Brockett later moved to New Haven colony, where Brockett became a surveyor. Moss became a corporal in the community’s militia for ten years and later became a deputy of New Haven for the Connecticut legislature from 1667 to 1670.

Moss was the oldest founder of Wallingford at the age of 66. He was later appointed to be the first magistrate in Wallingford, and thus was able to join people in matrimony. Through his time in Wallingford, he earned the honorary title of “Mister”. Along with his time as deputy for New Haven, Moss became the first deputy of Wallingford in the Connecticut legislature, serving from 1671 to 1677.

Moss and Brockett later were appointed as Wallingford’s commissioners, which essentially gave them judicial powers to solve disputes among their people and also to conduct town meetings. Moss was one of thirteen to help organize the construction of Wallingford’s church; however the construction was delayed due to the difficult times. Moss was part of a committee which negotiated with the Quinnipiac Indians in order to buy land near the village in exchange for coats, spoons, knives, scissors, hatchets and hoes. This property bought includes present-day Meriden. In 1687, at the age of 83, Moss was elected to be a selectman, which is the equivalent to a modern day city councilman. While no proof has been found, it is believed that in 1704 Moss wrote his will at the age of 100. Moss later died at the age of 103 in 1707.
Samuel Thorp was born in New Haven on June 14, 1646. He married Mary Benton of Guilford on December 6, 1666. Samuel Thorp was not one of the thirty colonists who signed the plantation Covenant in 1669 to organize the Town of Wallingford. However, he and his wife were one of the thirty eight founding families, replacing some of the members of the covenant that refused to leave New Haven. They were given lot 14 on the east side of the main road of Wallingford and had a garden property on the eastern side of Wallingford. Thorp was a sergeant in the Wallingford Trained Band. His wife Mary died March 1, 1718 at 84, and he died February 2, 1728 at 82. There is a road on the eastern side of Wallingford named after the family.

Samuel Thorp and Mary Benton had eight children together. Their first child was Mary Thorp. She was born on September 27, 1689 and died December 30, 1760. She married a man named Samuel Doolittle. Their next daughter was named Elizabeth Thorp. She was born April 29, 1692. Later, she married John Dunbar on June 14, 1716 and died November 2, 1751. Their third daughter, Sarah, was born on November 24, 1694. Sarah Thorp married twice; once on August 1, 1728, and again on September 22, 1755. Their fourth daughter was named Hannah. She was born on February 4, 1698 and died two weeks later on February 17, 1698. The Thorp’s fifth child was a boy named Theophilus. He was born January 31, 1700 and married on May 24, 1722. He died December 12, 1747 twenty five years later. Their next child was another boy named John who was born March 23, 1702. He married Sarah Banton on November 13, 1729 and moved to Plymouth Connecticut. Their next child was born in 1704, they named her Hannah. She married Thomas Doolittle on May 24, 1722 and died September 9, 1760 at fifty six years old. Their last child Thomas Thorp was born on September 13, 1707. He moved to Westbury on April 19, 1760 and became the justice and deacon.
Reverend Samuel Whittelsey -- Early Settler

Reverend Samuel Whittelsey came to Wallingford to serve as a colleague pastor to the aging Reverend Street in 1710. When Street died in 1717, Whittelsey became the sole pastor. He played an important role in Connecticut’s political and religious life. His wife Sarah Chauncey enhanced his political influence in Massachusetts. The Saybrook platform was developed in 1708 after his graduation from Yale. This set up regional association of ministers known as Consociations. This lead to a tighter union of the colony’s congregational churches. Whittelsey admired the manner in which the Anglican Church was organized and kept order. He was one of the first men in New England to sample the enlightenment writers. Whittelsey spread Enlightenment thinking to a number of Congregational Churches in New Haven. The Whittelsey family had a lot of enemies throughout Connecticut during the Great Awakening and after his death in 1752; the church became overwhelmed with New Lights. His sons carried on his fight though.
John Hall -- Original Settler

John Hall Jr. was baptized on August 9, 1646 in New Haven. He was the son of John Hall Sr. and Jeanne Hall. John Hall Jr. died September 2, 1721 at the age of 75. John married on December 6, 1666 to Mary Parker daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Potter) Parker. Mary was baptized on August 27, 1648 and died September 22, 1725 at the age of 77. John and Mary's parents were immigrants from England. In 1670 John Hall Sr. took three of his sons John, Samuel, and Thomas joined the company that settled the town of Wallingford. John Jr. and his brothers stayed in Wallingford for the remainder of their lives. John Hall Jr. was one of the men, along with his father John Hall Sr., chosen to lay foundation for the church in Wallingford. He was also chosen to be a part of the committee of five men appointed to select the pastor of the town. The committee decided on Reverend Mr. Whittlesey to become the pastor of Wallingford. In 1672 John became the Distributor of Land in Wallingford. When a new family wished to move into Wallingford they had to go to John to see where they could settle. Over his lifetime he was also the Selectman and Deacon of Wallingford. Those two positions were also held by his father John Hall Sr. a year before he died.
Dr. John Hull -- Early Settler

Dr. John Hull’s origin is unknown. Some believe that he came from England, while others speculate that he was a son of Richard Null of New Haven. John Hull moved a lot before settling in Wallingford, Connecticut. He started out in Stratford in 1661 as a farmer, then received a land grant in 1668 from Derby, Connecticut, then moved there in 1675. He became a very well-known businessman and builder in Derby. Man knew him and could count on him for many jobs and works. He was induced to come to Wallingford, Connecticut in 1687 with a seven hundred land acre grant.

Dr. Hull married for the first time in Stratford, though her name is unknown. His second marriage, to Mary Jones in 1672, didn’t last long, for she passed soon after. After her death, he married Rebecca Turner in 1699. They had nine children together. Their names were John, Samuel, Mary, Joseph, Benjamin, Richard, Ebenezer, Jeremian, and Andrew. They all lived a happy life together in Wallingford.

An interesting fact about Dr. John Hull is that he was not referred as a ‘doctor’ until he came to Wallingford in 1687. Reasons for this are unknown. Another interesting fact concerns a direct descendant of Dr. John Hull. Captain Isaac Hull distinguished himself by capturing the British Frigate Guerriere while in the command of the U.S.S. Constitution. This is significant because the HMS Guerriere was the first major unit of the Royal Navy to fall to an American ship. The U.S.S. Constitution is still a commissioned ship of the United States navy and is on display in the Boston Navy yard.
Son of Reverend John Noyes, Reverend James Noyes was born on August 4, 1764 in Stonington, Connecticut. He later married Anna Holbrook on January 22, 1769 with whom he had fourteen children. Their names were: Catharine, Anna, James, Mary, Sally, James, Cornelia, Ester, Abigail, Eunice, Joseph Fish, John, Catharine and Harriet. Eight of these children died at a very young age. In 1782, Reverend Noyes graduated from Yale. He was later ordained pastor with Reverend James Dana, when he was 20 years old on May 4, 1785. Noyes later took over for Dana and served as pastor until 1832. During the forty-seven year term spent as a pastor he missed only 2 Sabbaths, both due to bad health. James Noyes was known for his good judgment and for his love of peace and harmony. His prayers were known for being very spiritually uplifting and his usage of original and select diction well renowned. He also showed great hospitality to all in his home. Due to his manner, he was able to pass through tough times while remaining positive to maintain order in his company while still demanding respect. At the age of 80, James Noyes died of lung fever in Wallingford on February 18, 1844. His wife, Anna died on January 1, 1838 at the age of 69.
Moses Yale Beach -- Prominent Person

Moses Yale Beach was born in the town of Wallingford, CT on January 7th, 1800. His parents were Moses and Lucretia Beach. At the age of 4 months, his mother passed away. His stepmother took primary care of him because his father was usually out of town on business.

In Hartford, he became an apprentice in cabinetmaking. Moses moved to Northampton, Massachusetts as a journeyman in cabinetmaking. In 1819, he married Nancy Day, with whom he later had 8 children.

Soon he moved to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he experimented with engines run by gunpowder. However, these experiments failed, but he did create a successful design for a rag cutter for paper mills, that he did not patent.

After Moses moved to New York in 1835, he purchased part ownership of the “New York Sun” for $5,200. One year later, he bought the rest of the ownership for $19,500. Profits ran low with the paper, but in two years, Moses was able to turn the company around. With the company running profitably, he developed horse, rail, and pigeon services to gather news for his New York offices.

After his health began to fail, he moved back to Wallingford in order to retire. He also handed over control over the “Sun” to his two sons, Moses S. Beach and Alfred Ely Beach. On July 19, 1868, Moses Yale Beach passed away at the age of 69. He owned the largest estate in the town of Wallingford at the time.

His eight children were Drusilla, Moses, Joseph, Mary, William, Alfred, Henry, and Eveline Beach.

Moses Yale Beach School on the corner of North Main Street and Christian Street was named after him in his honor in 1950.