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## Cracks in the Foundation

**D**uring the early decades of New Haven's history the colony earned a reputation among other puritans for being a model society. But as Davenport well understood, the best efforts of men to reform society would remain imperfect. During the 1640s two major disruptions in the church shook the colony's foundations. The first of these occurred in the household of Governor Theophilus Eaton. Eaton was the head of a blended family. His wife, Anne Eaton, was the daughter of George Lloyd (bishop of Chester from 1604 until his death in 1615) and widow of Thomas Yale. Anne was well educated and prosperous in her own right. Accompanying her to New England in 1637 were her son David Yale, her daughter Anne Yale Hopkins, and her son Thomas Yale. Mary and Samuel Eaton—the governor's sons from his first marriage—were also part of the household. There was another Mrs. Eaton in the household, Theophilus's aged mother, Elizabeth. Completing the family unit were Theophilus and Anne's two children, Theophilus and Hannah. The household also contained a number of servants, who in the early 1640s included Elizabeth Browning; Mary Breck; Mary Launce; "Sister Maudline"; Ann Smart; John Massom; "Brother Bradley"; "Brother Lupton"; and two black servants, one of whom was named Anthony.

Despite the relative elegance of the Eatons' home, the comforts available were far less than Anne had been raised with and had enjoyed in their London residence. In all, up to thirty individuals resided in the governor's home. Managing such a large household would have been difficult under any circumstances. For Anne Eaton the situation would have been made more difficult because of the presence of her mother-in-law, who had been accustomed to running Theophilus's household between the death of his first