

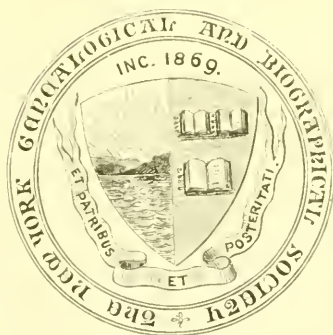




THE NEW YORK
GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL
RECORD.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF AMERICAN
Genealogy and Biography.

ISSUED QUARTERLY.



VOLUME I., 1870.

PUBLISHED FOR THE SOCIETY,
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NEW YORK CITY.

INDEX TO NAMES.

This index includes the BULLETIN issued by the Society, December, 1869.
The figures referring to the RECORD are in this type, 1, 2, 3; and those referring to the BULLETIN in this, **1, 2, 3.**

- Abbot, **2, 8**
Abbott, **6, 8**
Abercrombie, 10
Adams, 43
Akins, 33
Albertson, 7
Alexander, **5, 6**
Allen, 3
Allibone, 51
Allison, 13
Almy, 15
Alofsen, 20
Alsop, 16
Alvord, **8**
Ames, 12
Anderson, 11
Andrews, 6, 8
Angell, 8
Annand, 33
Antfoll, **8**
Anthony, 23
Apgar, 16
Appleton, 6
Armington, 7
Arnold, 11, 15
Aspinwall, 47
Astor, **7**
Atherton, **5, 7**
Athoyneau, 3
Avery, 15
Aylsworth, **5, 6**
- Backus, **5, 6**
Baker, 2, 3, 6, 8, 28, 50, **2, 3**
Ballou, 15
Bancker, 29
Bancroft, 6, 8, 33, 34, **3, 5,**
8
Barbauld, 42
Barber, 15, **4, 8**
Barlow, 6, 8, 43, **3, 6**
Barnes, 45, 4
Barrett, 6
Barrington, 5
Barton, 15, **2, 8**
Bartow, 2, 8
Bayard, 37, 48
Beardsley, 8, 32
Bedwell, 3
Beckman, 13
Beckman, 33
Beers, 34
Benedict, 6, 7, 13, **32, 3**
Bennett, **5, 6**
Benson, 7, 48
Bentson, **7**
Berdell, **6**
Bergen, 13, **2, 8**
Berkley, 3
Berry, 15
Bessac, **4, 6**
Betts, 25, 27
Beveridge, **2**
Bibbin, 15
Biddesdale, 41
Biddle, 46
Bidwell, 4
Biggs, 22
Bill, 8, 32, **2, 3, 6, 8**
Billop, 5
Blair, 5
- Blagge, 13
Blanchard, 7, 31, 4
Blank, 3
Bleecker, 31, 32
Blerkome, 13
Bliss, **2, 4**
Bloomer, 37
Boardman, 2, 7
Boerhave, 41
Bogaert, 7
Bolling, **5, 7**
Bolton, 27
Boorman, 48
Boothe, **7**
Bonaparte, **6**
Bond, 1
Borel, 1
Bourne, 16
Bowditch, **8**
Bowen, 34
Bowles, 5, 16
Bowne, 7
Boyd, 16
Boykin, **6**
Boynton, 5
Bradstreet, 21
Bradt, 31
Brady, 49
Brannaek, 15
Breeze, 8
Brevoort, 43, **3, 7**
Brewerton, 11
Brewster, 22
Bridge, 7
Bridgum, 32
Briggs, 8, 15
Bristed, **7**
Broilhead, 2, 50
Broglia, 41
Broome, 47
Brotherton, 34
Brougham, 41
Brown, 6, 21, 34, **4, 5**
Browne, 8
Brownell, 5
Bruce, **7**
Bruer, **6**
Bryant, 44, 50, 51
Buell, 7, 4
Engbee, 33
Bull, **4, 7**
Bunce, 4
Burgoyne, 11
Burke, 10, 37, **8**
Burnet, **7**
Burtell, 20
Butler, 44
- Cairnes, 28
Calvin, 43
Campbell, 48
Caner, 22
Canning, 41
Capron, 34, **6**
Carder, 15
Carle, 24
Carpenter, 7, 34
Cary, 7
Case, 16, **7**
Castlereagh, 41
Chambers, 3
Chandler, 7, 8
- Chanler, **7**
Chapin, 4
Chapman, 7, 8, **7, 8**
Chase, 31, **6**
Chamney, 34
Chetwode, 25, 27, 28
Chitwell, 13
Chitwood, 28
Clapp, 7, 16, 23, 24
Clark, 8, 4
Clarke, 7, 8, 15, 22, 34, 5
Clarks, 7
Clarkson, **3**
Clay, **6**
Cleveland, 8, 15, 51
Clift, 15
Clinton, 14, 24, 42, 44, 46, 50
Clough, 25, 28
Clouder, 3
Cobb, **6**
Cock, 3, 7
Coderese, 13
Coe, **2**
Coeymans, 31, 36
Coffin, **5, 8**
Coggeshall, 15, 5
Collburn, 2, 8
Colden, 43, 48
Cole, 22
Coles, 7, 13, 3
Coleman, 34
Colgan, 22
Conant, 15
Condit, 27
Coolidge, **7**
Cooper, 50
Corey, **2, 8**
Cornbury, 3, 13
Corwin, 7, 2, 5, 8
Cox, 2, 6
Cozzens, 49
Cragin, 8
Crawford, 13
Crew, 26, 28
Croft, 7
Crommelin, 37, 38, 39, 40
Crosfield, 7
Crow, 4
Crozer, 6
Cruger, 37
Crusger, 13
Cuning, 11
Cunningham, 8, 15, 6
Curry, 24
Curtis, 39, **6, 7**
Cushing, 7
Cutter, 7
Cuvilje, 35
Cuyler, 13, 39, 31, 32
- Dana, **8**
Darley, 34
Davenport, 3
Davis, 6, 13, 24, **2, 8**
Dawson, 32
Dean, 15, **7, 8**
De Chetwode, 28
De Clare, 34
De Costa, 16
Deenas, **2, 8**
De Groosse, 14
De Haese, 13
- Dehart, 3
De Lancy, 38
Delefield, 47
De Lyon, 25, 27
Denison, 15
De Nottbeck, **7**
De Peyster, 29, 47
Deraval, 13
De Ros, 27
De St. Liz, 34
De Wabull, 27
De Wint, 47, 48
De Witt, 46
De You, 3
Dingham, **7**
Dix, 50
Dod, **7**
Dodge, 14
Dongan, 29
Donglass, 8
Dow, **7, 8**
Drake, 1, 15, **2, 1, 7, 8**
Drawyer, 31
Drayton, 45
Drisler, 8
Dudley, 4
Dumont, 12
Dunnell, 8
Du Prodt, 40
Durrie, **2, 8**
Dutton, **7**
Duyckinck, 7, 23, 24
Dwight, 7, 34, **3, 8**
Dwinnell, **8**
Dyckhuyse, 3
Dyer, 4
- Eaton, **2, 6, 8**
Eddy, 34
Edwards, 6
Eggleston, 6, 8, 4
Eliot, 13, 22, 32
Eliot, 33
Ellenborough, 41, 42
Ellis, 15
Ellsworth, 43, 5
Elmer, 7
Elswort, **5**
Endicott, **8**
Ennis, 5, 20
Eno, 4
Erlisman, 5
Eustis, 41
Evans, 15
Evetts, 13
- Farmer, 1
Farwell, **6**
Felt, 8, **3, 8**
Fennell, 51
Fenno, 39, 40
Field, 1
Fish, 47, 50
Fisher, 15, 2
Fiske, 7, **3, 8**
Fitch, **7, 8**
Fitzhugh, 25, 27, 28
Fitz Randolph, 34
Ford, 4
Forster, 33

Index to Names.

- Foster, 33, **7**
 Fournceys, 25, 28
 Fowler, 31, **3**
 Foxcote, 25, 27
 Frazer, 11
 Fredericks, 48
 French, **8**
 Fromde, 9
 Fuller, 7
 Furneaux, 25

 Gallatin, 51
 Gallutton, 13
 Gansevoort, 31
 Gardiner, **8**
 Gardner, **3, 8**
 Garrick, 49
 Garrison, 7
 Gautier, 2, 3, 7, 13, 23, 24,
 31, 33, 34, **3**
 Gernegan, 25, 28
 Gibbs, 11, 12
 Gibson, 15
 Gilford, 13
 Gillett, **1**
 Gilman, **2, 4, 7, 8**
 Glover, **8**
 Goodwin, **1**
 Gorton, 15
 Gough, **6**
 Gould, 16
 Gowans, 16
 Graham, 13
 Grant, 13, 42, **2, 3, 1, 6,**
7, 8
 Graves, **1**
 Gray, 16, **5**
 Green, 8, 34
 Greene, 2, 15, 34, **3, 7**
 Greenhill, **4**
 Grey, 25, 28, 41
 Grice, 3
 Griswold, 35
 Grosvenor, 41, **8**
 Grotins, 46
 Grout, **6**

 Hackett, 51
 Hadlock, 3
 Hall, 7, 13, **5**
 Hallock, 44
 Halsey, 47
 Hamill, 13
 Hamilton, 7
 Hanford, **8**
 Harper, 46, **6**
 Harris, 3, 16
 Harrison, 41, **8**
 Hart, 35, **3, 8**
 Haskell, 7
 Hastings, **7**
 Harvey, 18
 Havemeyer, 48
 Hawkins, **8**
 Hawley, **5, 6**
 Hay, 11
 Hayward, 16
 Hazard, **8**
 Hazeltine, **2, 8**
 Heathcote, 21
 Heerman, 3
 Hemmway, 24
 Hendricks, 13
 Hickman, 13
 Hicks, 7
 Higley, **1**
 Hill, 33
 Hillyer, **6**
 Hinman, **1**
 Hoar, 7
 Hobart, 44
 Hochelfe, 25, 27
 Hocklyve, 27
 Hodge, **6**
 Hodgkinson, 51
 Hoffman, 29, 42, 48, 51, 52,
2, 8
 Hokelay, 25
 Hoklay, 27
 Holcomb, **1**
 Holcombe, 2, **1, 2, 3, 6, 8**
 Holden, 15, 31, 34, **3, 6**
 Holland, **8, 8**
 Holliman, 15
 Holloway, 3, **5**
 Holman, 16
 Holmes, **3**
 Holt, **8**
 Holton, 1, 8, 22, 29, 50, 31,
 32, **1, 2, 3, 6**
 Holyday, 3
 Hooker, **1**
 Hopkins, 34
 Horn, 17
 Hosack, 44
 Hough, 15, 16, **3, 8**
 Howard, 33
 Howe, 10, **1**
 Howell, **8**
 Howland, 2, 8, 34, **2, 3, 8**
 Hows, **6**
 Hubbell, 34
 Hudson, 6
 Hughes, 5
 Hulgrave, 13
 Humphrey, **1**
 Humphreys, 15, 16
 Hunt, 21, **8**
 Hunter, 43
 Huntington, 1, 18, 49, **3, 7,**
8
 Hyde, 14
 Hyndes, 33

 Irving, 42, 43, 45, 48, 49, 50,
 52
 Ives, 7

 Jackson, 11, 34, **6**
 James, **1, 7, 8**
 Jamison, 3
 James, **3, 7, 8**
 Jarvis, 48, 49, 50
 Jay, 44, **3, 5**
 Jefferson, 43, 51
 Jenkins, **7**
 Jenks, 31
 Jennings, 16
 Jewett, **8**
 Joe, 31
 Johnson, 37, 38, 44, 46, **6,**
8
 Jones, **1**
 Jordan, **1**
 Josselyn, **7, 8**
 Journey, 3
 Joy, **5**

 Kane, **7**
 Keen, 51
 Kelly, **3**
 Kemble, 18, 51
 Kemper, 41
 Kennon, **5**
 Kerke, 5
 Keyes, **7**
 King, 6, 38, 41, 44, 47, 48
 Kingman, **8**
 Kip, 7, 37
 Kirkbridge, 34
 Kitchel, 31
 Knox, **3**
 Kohl, 16
 Krans, 24

 Laeote, 13
 Laete, **1**
 Laight, 47
 Lane, **8**
 Langdon, **7**
 Langley, 16
 Landsdown, 41
 Lansing, 13, **8**
 Lapham, 34
 Latham, 15
 Lathers, **5**
 Latting, 2, 7, 8, 32, **3, 8**
 Laurence, 5
 Lawrence, 15, 46, 47, **3, 7,**
8
 Leary, 7
 Leavenworth, 15
 Lee, **6**
 Leggett, **8**
 Leonard, **8**
 Lepomar, 3
 LePlatirier, 38
 Leslie, 5
 Lessonly, 13
 Lettin, 6
 Lewis, 17
 L'Hommeleu, 2
 Lincoln, 16, 24, **8**
 Lippincott, 16, **6**
 Livingston, 3, 13, 19, 20
 Lockwood, **7**
 Lodington, 5
 Lomas, 14
 Lomatz, 14
 Lomax, 14
 Lommas, 11
 Louckermans, 37
 Loomis, 14, **1**
 Lord, 32
 Loring, 7, **3, 8**
 Lossing, 2, 10, **3, 8,**
8
 Lovelace, 37
 Low, 15
 Lower, 25
 Lucas, 7
 Lunhalghes, 14
 Lunt, 8
 Lyckas, 13
 Lyon, 22

 Macy, **3, 8**
 Madison, 41
 Mahoe, 13
 Malbone, 40
 Marmion, 25, 27, 28
 Marschak, 29
 Marsh, **1**
 Marshall, 15, **3, 7**
 Marston, 37
 Marvin, 8, 34
 Martien, 8
 Mason, 34
 Mather, 15, 20
 Matthews, **8**
 Mauritz, 3
 Maverick, **2, 6**
 Maxim, 15
 Maxwell, 42
 McClure, **8**
 McCrea, 11, 24
 McDonalds, 15
 McLean, **8**
 McNeil, 24
 McNevin, 46
 Meade, 5
 Meadows, 48
 Meech, 3
 Melville, 5
 Merrill, **1**
 Mills, **1**
 Minviel, 3
 Minturn, 48
 Mitchell, 9
 Monroe, 40
 Montgomery, 6, 51
 Montrose, 41
 Monvielle, 3
 Moore, 1, 2, 8, 9, 12, 13, 18,
 22, 23, 28, 44, 52, **2, 3,**
4, 8
 Morehouse, 14
 Morgan, 5, **8**
 Morris, 28
 Morrell, 10
 Mort, 7
 Morton, 16
 Motley, 10, 50
 Mudge, 7, 23, **7**
 Muirson, 21
 Munsell, 7, 11, 14, 16, 32, 33,
 34, **3, 1, 7**

 Nedry, 3
 Neville, 27
 Newenham, 25, 28
 Newton, 7, **1**
 Nicholas, 2, 52
 Nichols, **6, 7**
 Nickerson, 15
 Nixon, **7**
 Norton, **6**
 Soyas, **7**

 O'Callaghan, 3, 18, 20, 29
 Odell, 7
 Ogden, 37
 Onderdonk, 16, 41, **3, 8**
 Onely, 5
 Osborne, 3
 Owen, **1**

 Page, 15
 Pain, 15
 Paine, 7, 16, **3**
 Palmer, 5, 15
 Papin, 3
 Park, **1, 6**
 Parkhurst, **6**
 Parr, 25, 28
 Parsons, 20, **6**
 Patterson, 6, 8, 14, **3, 6, 8**
 Paulding, 49
 Peabody, 16
 Pearson, 29
 Peck, 7, 15, 23, **7**
 Peckham, **5**
 Peet, **6**
 Peirce, 15, 16
 Pell, 41
 Penn, 34
 Pettit, 24
 Phillips, 20
 Pierrepont, **3**
 Pierson, 34
 Pike, 43
 Pitman, **5, 7**
 Platte, 13
 Porahontas, **5**
 Poo, 51
 Potter, 13, 15, 24, **7**
 Pratt, **1, 7**
 Preble, 5
 Prescott, 8, **5, 6**
 Provost, 37
 Pullion, 3
 Purple, 2, 7, **2, 3**
 Putnam, 8, **8**

 Rachel, 51
 Ramsay, 34, **8**
 Randall, 3
 Randolph, 50, 5
 Rawins, **6**
 Ray, 18
 Raymond, 2, 15, **6**
 Read, 5
 Reade, 37
 Roemer, 13
 Renwick, 46, 47, **7**
 Reynolds, 49, **3, 8**
 Rhodes, 15
 Rich, 7
 Richardson, 6
 Richards, 15
 Riker, **3, 8**
 Ristori, 51
 Ritzman, 37
 Riville, 13
 Robbins, 6, **7**
 Robert, 3
 Robertson, 15, **5**
 Robinson, 3
 Roddam, 24
 Rosedale, 4

Index to Names.

- Rogers, 11, 5
 Rolfe, 5
 Root, 23, 3, 6, 8
 Rootes, 23
 Roscoe, 2, 46
 Rosevelt, 13
 Ros, 25, 27, 28
 Ross, 35
 Rowall, 8
 Rowland, 7
 Ruggles, 4
 Rumford, 15
 Rutgers, 29
- Sager, 21
 Salisbury, 8, 15
 Salter, 3
 Salisbury, 25
 Sands, 44, 46
 Sanford, 6, 7, 8, 16
 Sargeant, 6
 Savage, 1
 Sayles, 34
 Schofield, 34
 Seofield, 34
 Schooley, 34
 Scott, 23, 34, 42, 43, 52, 4
 Schuyler, 3, 18, 19, 20, 28,
 29, 36, 42, 8
 Scribner, 6, 7
 Sedgwick, 7
 Seymour, 2, 8
 Shadwell, 5
 Shakespear, 48
 Shannon, 8
 Shea, 16
 Sheffield, 7
 Sheldon, 7
 Shelton, 41
 Shepard, 13, 20, 1, 6
 Shrieve, 3
 Shukey, 3
 Shurtleff, 8
 Sidmouth, 41
 Simond, 42
 Sinclair, 37
 Slafter, 22, 1, 3, 7, 8
 Slocum, 15, 34
 Smith, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 15, 20,
 21, 22, 3, 5, 7
 Sounde, 25, 27, 28
 Spellman, 6
 Spooner, 7
- Spragg, 20
 Sprague, 1
 Stafford, 7, 13, 14, 22, 23, 3,
 6
 Stagg, 7
 Staines, 5
 Stanford, 12
 Stanton, 3
 Stetson, 8
 Steuben, 48
 Stevens, 48
 Stevenson, 12
 Stiles, 1, 2, 8, 12, 16, 22, 23,
 24, 1, 2, 3, 6, 8
 Stillwell, 13
 Steutenburgh, 7
 St. Quintin, 25, 28
 Stranahan, 7, 8
 Strong, 4, 7
 Struddle, 3
 Stuart, 13, 49
 Stuyvesant, 23, 25
 Suert, 15
 Sully, 49
 Sunsorke, 13
 Swords, 2, 10, 11, 12
 Sypher, 16
- Talleyrand, 52
 Talmage, 22
 Taylor, 2, 10, 14, 15, 22, 34,
 8
 Tearse, 24
 Temple, 6
 Ten Broeck, 29
 Ten Eyck, 7, 21, 12
 Thatcher, 8
 Thomas, 42
 Thompson, 4, 24
 Thornycraft, 7
 Throgmorton, 13, 24
 Thurman, 3
 Thurston, 7, 5, 7, 8
 Tiebout, 7
 Tilton, 34
 Todd, 7
 Tontl, 47
 Town, 7
 Townsend, 15
 Treadway, 4
 Trow, 7
 Trowbridge, 7, 5
 Trumbull, 16, 8
- Tunstall, 4, 5
 Turner, 44
 Turner, 4
 Tutbill, 7, 3
 Tuttle, 14, 14
- Underhill, 7
 Upham, 6
- Valentine, 28, 29, 25, 8
 Van Cortlandt, 2, 19, 37
 Vanderbeck, 2
 Vanderveer, 13
 Van Dyke, 20
 Van Laer, 3
 Van Laets, 76
 Van Orteck, 13
 Van Rensselaer, 3
 Van Salee, 13
 Van Schaick, 28, 21
 Van Slechtenhorst, 3, 18, 20,
 28
 Van Twiller, 36
 Van Waert, 36
 Verdon, 25, 28
 Vernon, 24, 34
 Verplanck, 12, 28, 25, 26, 37,
 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44,
 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51,
 52
 Vigne, 25, 36
 Vincent, 34
 Vinton, 8
 Vitalis, 34
 Vrikers, 13
- Wade, 4, 5, 7
 Wakefield, 15
 Waldo, 7
 Wallin, 8
 Waltheof, 34
 Walton, 38
 Ward, 14, 7
 Warde, 14
 Warner, 15, 3
 Warren, 15, 27, 8
 Wason, 33
 Waterman, 15, 42, 4, 7
 Watkins, 7
 Watson, 16, 3, 4
 Watts, 47
- Weaver, 7
 Webster, 10, 1, 6, 8
 Weed, 6
 Weeks, 7
 Wellman, 7
 Wells, 4
 Wendell, 29
 Wendell, 47
 Wentworth, 37
 Wessels, 56
 Wesselles, 20
 West, 29
 West, 6
 Westcott, 7
 Wheatland, 3, 8
 Wheaton, 45
 Wheeler, 15
 Whetten, 7
 Whipple, 34
 White, 12, 1
 Whitman, 6
 Whitmore, 3, 8
 Whitney, 7
 Whittaker, 3
 Wickes, 15
 Wigglesworth, 15
 Wilberforce, 41
 Willbar, 7
 Wilder, 16
 Wiley, 4, 7
 Wilkinson, 8, 24
 Wilks, 7
 Willet, 24
 Willets, 8
 Willett, 12
 Williams, 15, 4, 7
 Wilson, 44, 8
 Winfield, 8
 Wing, 24
 Winslow, 30, 31, 6
 Winslowe, 10
 Woodhull, 27
 Wood, 13, 16, 51
 Woodbridge, 4
 Woodhull, 25, 26, 27, 28, 7
 Woodward, 15
 Worden, 8
 Worthington, 4, 1
 Wynclowe, 20, 21
 Wynkoop, 8, 15, 7
 Wynne, 8, 5
- Youngs, 22

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR 1870:

HENRY REED STILES, M.D.

SETH HASTINGS GRANT.

JOHN STAGG GAUTIER.

BULLETIN

OF THE

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Genealogical and Biographical Society.

VOL. I.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1869.

No. 1.

CONTENTS.

ORIGIN OF THE SOCIETY.

THE SEAL OF THE SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS, Oct. 16; Oct. 30; Nov. 13.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Genealogical Circular; Exchanges; Donations invited; Note to Clergymen, Physicians and Town Clerks.

OFFICERS for the Year 1869.

MEMBERS, Honorary, Corresponding and Resident. AMERICAN GENEALOGY, its significance.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Aylsworth Family; Bessac Memorial; Bolling Family; Gilman Genealogy; My Wife and my Mother; Pitman and Thurston Records.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF GENEALOGIES, Town Histories and Biographies in preparation.

RECENT GENEALOGIES.

DONATIONS to the Library since its organization.

Trustees and Executive Committee were held weekly, at the residence of Dr. W. Frederic Holcombe, until the 7th of July, when the first quarterly meeting was assembled at "Mott Memorial Hall," No. 64 Madison Avenue, New York, where the Society has secured handsome accommodations for its library, collections and meetings, for the ensuing year.

THE SEAL OF THE SOCIETY,



THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,

had its inception with Dr. D. P. Holton of New York City; and, in response to letters of invitation from him, seven gentlemen assembled at his residence, No. 124 W. 54th Street, New York, on the evening of February 27th, 1869. After a free interchange of views on the subject, and an interesting statement of the plan, progress and condition of the "New England Historic-Genealogical Society" by the Rev. E. F. Slatter, of Boston, Corresponding Secretary of that Society, who was present, it was determined that an effort should be made to establish in the city of New York, a similar association, for the State of New York. On the 16th of March, a certificate of incorporation was filed in the office of the Secretary of State, at Albany. N. Y., and, at successive meetings of the original seven and their friends, a code of By-Laws was prepared, and, on the 17th of April, formally adopted. The Board of Trustees held its first regular meeting on the 24th of April, and elected the officers of the society; and regular meetings of the Society, the

was adopted by the Board of Trustees, on the 8th of May, 1869. It bears upon its face a shield divided into two parts, upon one of which is depicted the arms of the State of New York; and upon the other, three open books—this idea being borrowed from the arms of the University of Oxford, England. Below, and at the sides of the shield, a ribbon bears the legend motto of the Society, "*Et patribus, et posteritate*," *i. e.* freely translated, "Not only in honor of our ancestors, but for the sake of our posterity." Above this shield, the word and figures "Inc. 1869," preserves the date of the Society's incorporation; and around the edge of the seal, in old English letters of the 14th century, runs the title of "The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society." This seal was designed by S. Edward Stiles, the Recording Secretary of the Society.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1869.

OUR SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS.

A special meeting of the Society was held at their rooms in Mott Memorial Hall, on October 16th, 1869. Four resident, and one corresponding member were elected. Chas. B. Moore, Esq., read an instructive paper upon "Methods of Genealogical Work," and was followed with remarks by Porter C. Bliss, Rev. John Beveridge, and others.

The following motion was adopted.—"*Resolved*, that the names of the resident members, after the number of fifty, be numbered in the order of their completing their membership and that each member be requested to furnish a pedigree of his own immediate ancestry, so far as he can, to be filed, numbered and preserved in the archives of the Society."

At a regular meeting held Oct. 30th. at the same place, five resident, and two corresponding members were elected; donations of books were acknowledged from A. Gilman, Esq., S. G. Drake, Leonard Hazeltine, Essex Institute of Salem, (Mass.,) Quarter-Master General's Office, (U. S. A.,) and others.

Mr. Benj. Howland presented to the Society a printed copy of his pedigree showing him to be descended from John Howland who came to America in the *Mayflower*. Dr. D. P. Holton, Dr. Henry R. Stiles and S. Edward Stiles also presented copies of their pedigrees for the archives of the Society.

The following Motion was offered.—"*Resolved*, that each member be requested to prepare a biographical sketch of some ancestor; or of some person connected with this State, to be read before the Society, and be requested to notify the Executive Committee, when ready."

At a regular meeting, held November 13th, three resident and three corresponding members and two life members were elected. Chas. B. Moore, Esq., read a portion of a paper on "Dutch and English Inter-marriages," the conclusion being deferred to the next meeting. The Librarian announced that the new book-case had been finished and placed in the room; and, also that the

Regular Meetings of the Society

would be held, henceforth, on the *second* and *fourth* SATURDAYS of each month, at 7½ P. M., at the "Mott Memorial Hall," No. 64 Madison Avenue.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

OFFICERS

For the Year 1869.

PRESIDENT.

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EXCHANGES.—The Librarian has, on hand, duplicate copies of the *Holmes and Wilson Genealogies*, (published by the U. Q. Club,) the *Fiske Genealogy*, and several other works, which will be exchanged for genealogies, local histories, biographies, etc. For terms of exchange, address *Dr. W. Fred. Holcombe, 54 East 25th Street, New York.*

AMERICAN GENEALOGY.

ITS TRUE SIGNIFICANCE.

Our readers have doubtless seen in the papers a report of the recent meeting of the Lyman family at the little village of Nonotuck, at Mount Tom, in Mass. The *N. Y. Evening Mail*, in noticing this celebration, makes some just observations setting forth the real import of such demonstrations.

"First, they show that in this country a man may 'have a grandfather' and be proud of the fact, although that ancestor may have no ornamental or 'noble' handle to his name. It is the fashion with our playwrights, novelists, and paragraphists to make sport of our 'new rich' who strive vainly to disguise the humiliating fact that their fathers or grandfathers were poor and honest laborers, and the game is legitimate. Of all forms of snobbery this is the meanest and most unnatural. But our Yankee genealogists avoid this stumbling block of offence. They go back through a line of John Smiths to the Mayfower, nine-tenths of whom were poor men and the majority manual laborers. They take pride in an ancestry that have displayed the virtues of honesty, thrift, manliness, and more or less of the Christian graces. They may point out with pride a few eminent divines, lawyers, statesmen, or other intellectual magnates, but the stock in the main shows its noble and enduring traits in the hand to hand struggles with the coarse necessities of life.

"It is only in the past few years, comparatively, that the New England genealogies have been thoroughly investigated, and the results have filled the seekers with an honorable pride. It has been said by those who have delved deeply in this sort of lore on both sides of the water, that the proportion of New England families who can show a creditable and clearly marked line of descent from the best stock of Great Britain is far greater than in the mother country itself. We firmly believe this to be true.

"These investigations show the fruitfulness of the hardy stock which was transplanted from the stormy England of the time of the Stuarts to the stony soil of New England."

*** A Committee of this Society has in preparation a circular FORM OF GENEALOGICAL INQUIRY, designed to be used by all who are engaged in correspondence with a view to obtain genealogical information. In view of the great importance of making such a form as perfect as possible, the Committee respectfully request that practical genealogists, throughout the country, will favor them with copies of forms which they are themselves using, or with any suggestions which may aid them in their work. ADDRESS THE LIBRARIAN.

* * Donations of genealogical works, town histories, biographies, funeral, historical and commemorative sermons, addresses, etc., church manuals, military muster rolls, etc., etc., are respectfully solicited for the Library. Old Directories, Town and State Registers, and College Catalogues particularly desired.

* * CLERGYMEN can help us in the formation of our library by sending us copies of any church manuals, historical sermons, funeral discourses, preached and published during their own pastorate, or by their predecessors. Also, by copies in MS. of the old records of their churches and parishes.

* * PHYSICIANS frequently have an opportunity, while visiting their patients, of procuring copies of valuable pamphlets, books, family records, etc., which they could "have for the asking," and which would prove very acceptable and important to the purposes of this Society.

* * TOWN CLERKS are, by the Constitution of this Society, *members ex-officio* thereof, and, from their position, can contribute largely to the value of our collections, by sending us copies of curious historical documents, lists of births, marriages and deaths, etc., etc., from the records in their charge.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

THE GILMAN GENEALOGY, by ARTHUR GILMAN, of Lee, Mass. Albany: Joel Munsell, 1869. Sm. 4to. pp. xii, 324.

We have seldom, if ever, examined a genealogy (in which we were not personally interested) with so much pleasure, as we enjoyed in the perusal of this. Handsomely printed by Munsell, and well illustrated by very excellent and well engraved steel plate portraits, as well as wood cut views of localities in England and this country, associated with the family history—the external appearance of the volume leaves nothing to be desired. The contents evince the same conscientious and loving care and accuracy. The English portion of the history is full and interesting—the biographies numerous and well written, and the arrangement convenient—while reference to any person or anything mentioned in the book, is rendered perfectly easy and comfortable, by the numerous indexes of persons, families, places, books referred to, etc., which are given. That one devoted to the GILMAN family has a very convenient arrangement, one that we have never before

seen employed for distinguishing the various persons bearing the same christian name. It is to give the date of birth and decease of each, thus :

Joseph	1680.	—	40.
"	1738.	1806	118.
"	1772.	1772	200.

The edition consists of three hundred copies in small quarto, and twenty copies on large paper; these last having eleven additional photographs.

H. R. S.

IN MEMORIAM. A Biographical sketch of JOHN WILLIAM BESSAC; with some account of his family, by GEORGE PARK, and BENJAMIN L. BESSAC. Albion, N. Y. Press of Bruner Bro's, 1863.

This pamphlet of twenty-two pages, contains an interesting biography of Jean-Guillaume Bessac, who was born in the parish of Monvalant, France, Feb. 4, 1760; came to America in 1779, settled first at Jersey City, N. J.; thence, about 1788, removed to Hudson, N. Y.; again moved about 1809, to Green, N. Y., where he died in 1824. Also, a genealogy of his descendants.

D. W. P.

MY WIFE AND MY MOTHER. Hartford: Williams, Wiley & Waterman, 1864, 12o. 312 pp. and 84 additional pages of Genealogy. (Privately printed.)

This compactly printed volume, prepared by Heman H. Barber, for many years well known as Probate Judge of Hartford County, Conn., contains very full biographies (with extracts from correspondence) of his deceased wife, Frances Elizabeth (daughter of Merlin and Clarissa) Merrill, and of his mother, Naomi (daughter of Solomon and Hannah) Humphrey, both of Barkhamsted, Conn.

The Genealogical portion, separately paged, displays a great amount of research and careful thought, and traces his wife's lineage to the following families. viz.: *Merrill, Jordan, Watson, Marsh, Webster, Lyman, Ford, Pratt, Shepard, Greenhill, Scott, Blanchard, James, Newton, Wells, White, Crow, Goodwin, Clark, Gillett, Jons, Treadway, Howe, Barnes, Worthington, Brown, Bull, Graves, Clark.* His mother's lineage is traced to the families, of *Humphrey, Grant, Chapin, Mills, Bull, Ruygles, Dyer, Woodbridge, Dudley, Leete, Higley, Hulcomb, Bliss, Chapin, Drake, Moore, Bunce, Gillett, Loomis, Scott, Eggleston, Hooker, Owen, Wade, Eno and Bidwell.*

H. R. S.

REGISTER OF THE AYLSWORTH FAMILY, by SYLVESTER AYLSWORTH. Utica: Bennet, Backus & Hawley, 1840.

This is a pamphlet of twelve pages, without cover, giving one line of the family, without dates for four generations, except in the family of William Aylsworth, of the fourth generation, whose descendants seem to be fully named, and in three of the households full dates are given. An appendix of three pages contains some account of other branches, without dates, and the author's conclusions that Arthur Aylsworth was born in Wales in 1656, and was a brother of Theophilus who, in 1661, fled to Holland, remained several years, spelling his name "Elswort," then with his family settled in the city of New York, where many of the descendants still remain. They spell their name "Elsworth." He also supposes that another brother fled in 1670, and settled in Connecticut, whose descendants "spell their names Ellsworth;" and says, "to this family belonged Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, who was born at Windsor, Ct., April 29th, 1745, and died 1807, aged 62 years, and William W. Ellsworth, present Governor of that State." Unfortunately for this last conclusion the ancestor of the Ellsworths of Windsor, had been many years in that place before 1670.

Arthur Aylsworth came to America about 1681, married Mary Brown, of Providence, R. I., and settled in North Kingston, R. I., where he died in 1725, aged 69 years.

D. W. P.

Memoir of a portion of the BOLLING Family, in England and Virginia. Richmond, Va.: W. H. Wade & Co., 1868, ix. 68.

This interesting volume, which we have merely glanced at, in a friend's library, forms No. IV of "Wynne's Historical Documents from the Old Dominion," and consists mainly of a Memoir of the Bolling Family, written by Robert Bolling, of Chelowe, Buckingham Co., Virginia,—translated from the original French manuscript, by John Robertson, Jr., son of William, 1863. It is printed in small quarto form and is curiously illustrated by excellent portraits, photographs from original paintings of Robert Bolling, husband of Jane Rolfe, granddaughter of Pocahontas; John Bolling, son of Jane Rolfe; Mary Kennon, wife of said John Bolling; John Bolling, Jr., and Elizabeth Blair, his wife; Richard Ran-

dolph, of Cowles, and Jane Bolling, his wife; Richard Randolph, Jr., of Cowles, and Anne Meade, his wife; Thos. Bolling, of Cobbs, and Betty Gray, his wife; John Blair, of Supreme Court of the U. S.; Rev. Hugh Blair; William Bolling, of Bolling Hall, and Mary his wife, daughter of Richard Randolph, of Cowles, and Ann Meade Bolling, daughter of Col. William; of Robert Bolling, of Chelowe, the author of the memoir. H. R. S.

Descendants of EDWARD THURSTON, of the Colony of Rhode Island. New York: 1868. 8vo. pp. 70.

Genealogy of CHARLES MYRICK THURSTON, and of his wife RACHEL HALL PITMAN, formerly of Newport, R. I. New York: 1865. 8vo. pp. 80.

Descendants of JOHN PITMAN, of the Colony of Rhode Island. New York: 1865. 8vo. pp. 48.

These three well printed, well arranged and compact genealogies are the work of Mr. Charles Myrick Thurston, of New Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y.; and 250 copies of each were printed at the joint expense of Richard Lathers, Allan Melville, Rachel H. Barrington, Rachel H. Thurston and the author. Copies, we understand, will be sent postpaid, to those interested who are willing to contribute toward the cost of printing.—Nos. 1 and 2, at \$1 each; No. 3, at 75 cents. These works evince a great amount of careful research and are peculiarly rich in genealogical matter relating to other Rhode Island families, such as the *Coggshalls*, *Peckhams*, *Clarkes*, *Halls*, *Brownells*, *Rogers*, *Athertons*, *Trowbridges*, *Smiths*, *Coffins*, etc. The copies of these pamphlets presented to the Society's Library, by the author, are enriched by a great number of manuscript additions, references, etc. H. R. S.

Genealogies in Preparation.

Alexander. Miss E. C. Jay, 296 Madison Avenue, New York, is engaged on a genealogy of the descendants of James Alexander, who came to America in the year 1715.

Atherton. H. B. Atherton, Editor, Nashua, N. H., is working on Atherton Records.

Bancroft. J. M. Bancroft, P. O. Box 382, New York City, is preparing a genealogy of his family, and will be glad to receive information, copies from records, and traditions concerning the family.

Corwin and Joy. Rev. Edward T. Corwin, of Millstone, N. J., connected with biographies published of Clergymen of the Reformed Dutch Church, is engaged in getting up an account of the whole Corwin family, also, of the Joy Family.

Grant. D. Williams Patterson, of Newark Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y., is engaged in tracing the descendants of Mathew Grant, of Windsor, Conn., who came to America, A. D. 1630, and was the ancestor of Gen. U. S. Grant, President, &c.

Hodge. O. J. Hodge, of Cleveland, O., is working up Hodge family genealogy, and wants information.

Holcombe. By Wm. Frederic Holcombe, M. D., Address, 54 E. 25th Street, New York City.

Holden. Frederic A. Holden, P. O. Box 616, Washington, D. C., author of the Genealogical work on the *Capron* family, is now engaged in compiling the records of the *Holden* family.

Holton—Farwell—Parsons—Winslow. Genealogical and Historical facts relating to any of these families may be sent to David P. Holton, M. D., 124 West 54th Street, New York City.

Johnson. William Johnson, 355 Broadway, New York City, has some MS. notes of Johnson Family.

Norton. Charles B. Norton, formerly of New York City, now in Paris, has prepared a MS. Genealogy of the Norton Family.

Pect. William Pect, Esq., 192 Broadway, New York City, has records of his ancestry bearing the same family name with himself.

Prescott. Dr. Wm. Prescott, Concord, N. H., has been for over thirty years collecting material for Memorials of the Prescott family in America.

Root. The Genealogy of the Root Family, prepared by Rev. James P. Root of Perry Center, N. Y., is now passing through the press under the immediate care of R. C. Root, Esq., of 62 Liberty Street, New York.

Spelman. By Capt. Benjamin Root Spelman, 582 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

Stafford. By Martin L. Stafford, P. O. Box 2836, New York City.

Temple. William Temple, East Woburn, Mass., has MS. records of the Temple family.

Upham. S. C. Parkhurst, care of R. H. Berdell, 320 Broadway, New York City, is interested in this line of research.

Local Histories in Preparation.

Brooklyn, N. Y., History of, by Henry R. Stiles, M. D. The second volume of this work is now published. 500 pages, 8vo. with over 30 illustrations; is very rich in biographies of the earlier Brooklynites. The third and last volume, will be ready in January, 1870.

Chester, N. H. The history of this Township by Mr. Benjamin Chase, is just through the press.

Enfield, Conn. Randolph Pease, Esq., is preparing a history of this Town.

Granville, Mass. Genealogies are preparing by S. B. Barlow, M. D., 55 East 21st Street, N. Y. City.

Ipswich, Mass. The Town Clerk has a book in which the ancient families are arranged on separate pages, in the order of their first coming to the town.

Lunenburg, Mass. George A. Cunningham of that place is preparing a history of the Town, with genealogies of its early settlers.

Newark Valley, N. Y. D. Williams Patterson of this place is engaged in preparing a volume, giving the graveyard inscriptions and genealogies of the town.

Queensbury, N. Y. A. W. Holden of Glen's Falls, N. Y., is preparing "a History of the Town of Queensbury" from its earliest settlement, including genealogical records, biographical sketches and notices of local celebrities. It will be issued to subscribers in a small 8vo. of 150 pages at \$5.00 a copy.

Reading, Mass. Hon. Lilly Eaton of Wakefield, Mass. (formerly South Reading), has been for several years engaged upon a History of Reading and South Reading.

West Springfield, Mass. Rev. Mr. Grout, of West Springfield, Mass., is preparing a list from his Church records of members who have been connected with that Church.

Biographies in Preparation.

Alexander. The life of Joseph Addison Alexander, D. D., of Princeton, N. J. By Rev. H. C. Alexander. (Chas. Scribner & Co., N. Y.)

Bonaparte. History of Joseph Bonaparte. By J. S. C. Abbott. (Harper & Bros., N. Y.)

Cobb. Memorial Volume of Hon. Howell Cobb. Edited by S. Boykin. (Lippincott & Co., Phil.)

Gough. Bill, Nichols & Co., Springfield, Mass., are about to issue a new volume of "Personal Recollections," by John B. Gough.

Howe. Prof. John W. Howe, is preparing a volume for the Press, entitled, "My Personal Recollections of Actors and Acting."

Rivulus. Gen. W. S. Hillyer, formerly Chief of Gen. Grant's Staff, has in preparation the life of the late Maj. Gen. Rawlins.

Raymond. The Life of Henry J. Raymond, late Editor of the *New York Times*, is preparing by Augustus Maverick, Esq., of the *N. Y. Evening Post*.

Root. Rev. David Root, late of Chicago, now of Philadelphia, has in preparation a volume of Autobiographical Reminiscences, in connection with Memorials of his family.

Webster. The Life of Daniel Webster. By George Ticknor Curtis. (D. Appleton & Co., N. Y.)

Weed. Mr. Thurlow Weed is devoting himself to the preparation of Personal Recollections of Public Life and Public Men, to be supplemented by letters from Clay, Webster, Jackson and most of the men who have occupied a leading position in political life, during the last half-century.

Williams College. Lee & Shepard will have ready "The Biographical Annals of Williams College" early in the new year. It will be a 500 page octavo, with numerous engravings.

RECENT GENEALOGIES.

[Such of the following as were published before the year 1868 are not included in WHITMORE'S AMERICAN GENEALOGIST.]

AYLSWORTH. A Register of the Aylsworth Family, beginning with Arthur, containing a regular descent through the male line from him down to the seventh generation. By Sylvester Aylsworth of the fifth generation, son of William and Catharine. Utica: Bennett, Backus and Hawley, Franklin Square, 1840. 8vo. pp. 12.

BESSAC. In Memoriam. A Biographical Sketch of the Life of John William Bessac; with some account of his Family. Prepared for private circulation, by George Park, Esquire, his son-in-law, and Benjamin L. Bessac, his grandson. Albion, N. Y.: Press of Bruner Bro's., American Office. 1863. pp. 22.

- BOLLING.** A Memoir of a portion of the Bolling family in England and Virginia. Printed for private distribution. Richmond, Va.: W. H. Wade & Co., 1868. Sm. 4to. pp. ix, 68.
- BOOTHE.** The family of Richard Boothe, (an original settler in Stratford, Conn.,) traced through some branches of his posterity, and introduced by fragmentary notes on Ancient Stratford. New York: C. S. Westcott & Co., Printers, No. 79 John Street, 1862. 12o. pp. 3, 64. Map and Illus.
- DOD.** Genealogies of the male descendants of Daniel Dod, of Branford, Conn., a native of England. 1646 to 1863. By Bethuel L. Dodd, M. D., and John R. Burnet. Newark, N. J.: Printed at the Daily Advertiser Office, 1864. 8vo. pp. 221; chart.
- ELMER.** Genealogy and Biography of the Elmer family. Compiled by Lucius Q. C. Elmer. (Printed for the use of the family.) Bridgeton, N. J.: Nixon & Potter, Printers, Commerce and Laurel Streets. 1860. 8vo. pp. 61.
- GILMAN.** The Gilman Family traced in the line of Hon. John Gilman, of Exeter, N. H., with an account of many other Gilmans in England and America. By Arthur Gilman, A. M. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell, 82 State Street. 1869. Sm. 4to. pp. xiii, 321. Portrait and Cuts.
- HASTINGS.** The Hastings Memorial. A Genealogical account of the descendants of Thomas Hastings of Watertown, Mass. From 1634 to 1864. With an Appendix and Index. Boston: Samuel G. Drake, Publisher, 13 Bromfield Street. 1866. 8vo. pp. 183.
- GRANT.** The Ancestry of General Grant and their Contemporaries. By Edward Channey Marshall, A. M. New York: Sheldon & Company, 498 & 500 Broadway, 1869. 12o. pp. xiii, 186.
- JANES.** The James Family. A Genealogy and Brief History of the Descendants of William James, the emigrant Ancestor of 1637, with an extended notice of Bishop Edmund S. James, D. D., and other Biographical Sketches. By the Rev. Frederic James. New York: John H. Dingman, 654 Broadway; (C. Scribner & Co. 1868.) 8vo. pp. 419. Portraits.
- KEYES.** A brief notice of the late Thomas Keyes, of West Boylston, together with a short historical account of his descendants, and also of his ancestry, with some incidents and circumstances connected therewith. Worcester: Henry J. Rowland, Printer, No. 215 Main Street. 1857. 12o. pp. 75.
- LAWRENCE.** Historical Genealogy of the Lawrence Family, from their first landing in this country, A. D. 1635, to the present date, July 4th, 1858. By Thomas Lawrence of Providence, Rhode Island. New York: Printed by Edward O. Jenkins, No. 26 Frankfort Street. 1858. 8vo. pp. 249.
- LAWRENCE.** The Genealogy of the Family of John Lawrence, of Wisset, in Suffolk, England, and of Watertown and Groton, Massachusetts. Boston: Published for the Author by Nichols & Noyes, 117 Washington Street. 1869. 8vo. pp. 332.
- MUDGE.** Memorials. Being a general Biographical and Historical account of the name of Mudge in America from 1638 to 1868. By A. Mudge. Portrait. 8vo. pp. 443. Boston: A. Mudge & Son, Printers, 1868. \$6.00.
- MY WIFE AND MY MOTHER.** Hartford: Williams, Wiley and Waterman, 1864. 12o. pp. 312, 84.
- PECK.** A Genealogical History of the descendants of Joseph Peck, who emigrated with his family to this country in 1638: and Record of his Father's and Grandfather's families in England; with the pedigree extending back from son to father for twenty generations; with their Coat of Arms and copies of Wills. Also, an Appendix, giving an account of the Boston and Hingham Pecks, the descendants of John Peck, of Mendon, Mass., Deacon Paul of Hartford, Deacon William and Henry of New Haven, and Joseph of Milford, Conn., with portraits of distinguished persons from steel engravings. By Ira B. Peck. Printed by Alfred Mudge & Son, Boston. 1868. 8vo. pp. 442.
- PITMAN.** Descendants of John Pitman, the first of the name in the Colony of Rhode Island. Collected by Charles Myrick Thurston. New York: The Trow and Smith Book Manufacturing Co., 46, 48, 50 Greene Street, 1868. 8vo. pp. 48.
- PRATT.** The Pratt Family, or the Descendants of Lieut. William Pratt, one of the first settlers of Hartford and Say-Brook, with genealogical notes of John Pratt of Hartford; Peter Pratt of Lyne; John Pratt (Taylor) of Say-Brook. By Rev. F. W. Chapman, A. M., author of the Chapman Family, member of the Connecticut Historical Society, and of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society. Hartford: Printed by Case, Lockwood & Co. MDCCCLXIV. 8vo. pp. 421.
- SLAFTER.** Memorial of John Slafter, with a Genealogical account of his descendants, including eight generations. By the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A. M. Privately printed for the Family. Boston: Press of Henry W. Dutton & Son, 90 & 92 Washington Street. 1869. 8vo. pp. x, 155. Portraits and Frontispiece.
- STRANAHAN; JOSSELYN; FITCH; and DOW.** Genealogies of the Stranahan, Josselyn, Fitch and Dow Families in North America. (Privately printed.) Brooklyn, N. Y.: 1868. 8vo. pp. 126. Chart.
- THURSTON.** Descendants of Edward Thurston, the first of the name in the Colony of Rhode Island. Collected by Charles Myrick Thurston. New York: The Trow & Smith Book Manufacturing Co., 46, 48, 50 Greene Street. 1868. 8vo. pp. 70.
- TODD.** The Todd Genealogy; or, Register of the descendants of Adam Todd, of the names of Todd, Whetten, Brevoort, Coolidge, Bristed, Sedgwick, Kane, Renwick, Bull, Huntington, Dean, Astor, Benzen, Langdon, Boreel, Wilks, De Nottbeck, Ward, Chanler, Cary, Tiebout, Bruce, Robbins, Waldo, Woodhull, Odell, Greene, and Foster, with notices and genealogies of many persons and families connected with the before mentioned descendants. By Richard Henry Greene, A. M. New York: Wilbur & Hastings, Publishers, No. 40 Fulton Street. 1867. 8vo. pp. 143, xvii.
- WEAVER.** History of Ancient Windham, Ct., Genealogy. Containing a genealogical record of all the early families of Ancient Windham, embracing the present towns of Windham, Mansfield, Hampton, Chaplin, and Scotland. Part I. A.—Bil. By William B. Weaver, editor of the Willimantic Journal, Willimantic: Weaver & Curtis, 1864. 8vo. pp. 112.
- WYNKOOP.** Wynkoop Family; a Preliminary Genealogy. By Richard Wynkoop of the City of New York. New York: Press of Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, 113 Fulton Street. 1866. 8vo. pp. 34.

DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY,

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION.

- From *Henry R. Stiles, M. D., New York City*:—Hist. of Bundling; Valentine's N. Y. Corporation Manual for 1862 and 1868; Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania; Riker's Annals of Newtown, L. I.; Onderdonk's Revolutionary Incidents of Kings and Suffolk Cos. N. Y.; Bergen Genealogy; Huntington's Hist. of Stamford, Ct.; Grosvenor's Hist. 1st Cong. Church of Woodstock, Ct.; Hist. of Windsor, Conn. and Supplement; Documentary Hist. of N. Y., 4 vols.; French's Gazetteer of N. Y. State, 1860; Memorial of Gen. Jer. Johnson; Wallabout Prison Ship Series, No. 2; Calendar of N. Y. Land Papers; Calendar of N. Y. Hist. Doc., 2 vols.; Onderdonk's Queens Co. in the Olden Time; Holt Genealogy; Whitmore's American Genealogist; Durrie's Index to American Genealogies, (2 copies); Levi Hanford's Life; J. H. Trumbull's Notes on Connecticut Statutes; Dr. Shurtleff's Suburban Notes and his "Boston, 80 years ago;" Genealogy of (Massachusetts) Stiles Family; ditto of Connecticut Stiles Family; Autobiography of Thos. Douglass; Manual of King's Co. Med. Soc.; Manual of 1st Pres. Ch. Durnan, N. Y.; Reynold's Williamsburgh Directory, 1851-2; Statistics and Population of City and Co. of N. Y., 1866; Memoir W. J. Davis; Civil List. N. Y. 1868, and 10 pamphlets. Also 31 duplicate genealogies for purposes of Library exchange.—Total, 32 bd. vols., and 48 pamphlets.
- From *Wm. Fred. Holcombe, M. D., New York City*:—Memoir of Rev. O. A. Taylor; N. Y. Colonial Decumants, 11 vols. folio; Memoir Mrs. Susan B. Huntington; Life Col. Gardiner; Matthew's Recollections of N. Y. City; N. Y. State Lib'y Catalogue, 3 vols.; and pamphlets.—Total, 20 bd. vols. and 267 pamphlets.
- From *Ledyard Bill, New York City*:—Life of John H. W. Hawkins; Life, Campaign and Battles of Gen. Grant; New York Marriages; Valentine's Hist. of City of N. Y.; Lossing's Life of Gen. Schuyler, vol. 1; Hunt Genealogy; Bowditch's Sutlok Surnames; Hist. Connecticut in the War; Army and Navy Journal, 2 vols.; Pen Pictures of the War; Hist. of Southern Rebellion, 2 vols.; Abbot's Hist. Civil War, 2 vols.; Bill Family Genealogy; Vinton Genealogy; Dana and Wilson's Life of Grant; Holland's Life Lincoln; etc., etc.—32 bd. vols., 25 pamphlets and several newspapers.
- From *S. E. Stiles, New York City*:—Life, Eulogy and Orations of Webster; Hist. of James McLean, 1814; Drisler's Comm. Discourse on Prof. Chas. Anthon; Barber's Hist. Collections of Connecticut; Trumbull's Hist. of Connecticut, 3 vols. (with autograph letter of author); Manual 1st Church of East Windsor, Conn., with autograph letter of Rev. David McClure, 1799; Miss Warren's Hist. Am. Revolution, 3 vols.; Tribute to Rev. Dr. D. C. Lansing; Ramsay's Life of Washington; etc.—9 vols. and 12 pamphlets.
- From *Samuel G. Drake, Boston, Mass.*:—The first 15 vols. of the N. Eng. Genealogical Register; Medford Genealogies; Lane Family Papers; Founders of New England; Old Indian Chronicle; Stetson Family; Drake Genealogy; Memoir of S. G. Drake; etc. etc.—5 bd. vols., 16 unbound; and 13 pamphlets.
- From *Rev. Ephraim Abbot, Westford, Mass.*:—The Abbot Genealogy.
- From *J. M. Bancroft, New York City*:—Parish Tax List of West Parish, Reading, Mass., 1868; etc. etc.—1 vol., 2 pamphlets.
- From *Ed. M. Barton, Worcester, Mass.*:—Epitaphs from Burial Place on Worcester Common.
- From *Chandler P. Chapman, Madison, Wis.*:—The Fiske Genealogy.
- From *Rev. Ed. Tanjore Corwin, Millstone, N. J.*:—Centennial of Millstone, N. J.; Manual of Ref. Dutch Church in America.
- From *Col. W. W. H. Davis, Doylestown, Pa.*:—The Hart Genealogy; Hist. of the 104th Penn. Vols.
- From *John Ward Dean, Boston, Mass.*:—Four Biograp. and Geneal. pamphlets.
- From *Rev. Chas. F. Deems, D. D., New York City*:—Annals of Southern Methodism, for 1856; Last Ninety Days of the War.
- From *Henry N. Dannel, New York City*:—The Dannel & Dwinell Genealogy.
- From *Hon. Lilly Eston, Wakefield, Mass.*:—Inauguration Exercises of Town of Wakefield.
- From *Widow of Capt. Thos. Endicott, of Sterling, Mass.*:—Six log-Books; 16 volumes and 9 pamphlets.
- From *Willard L. Felt, New York City*:—The Glover Memorial and Genealogy.
- From *H. M. Gardiner, Brooklyn, N. Y.*:—Two pamphlets.
- From *Arthur Gilman, Lee, Mass.*:—The Gilman Genealogy.
- From *S. Hastings Grant, New York City*:—New York City during the American Revolution; Narrative of Maj. Abraham Leggett; Iowa Ad't. General's Report 1865; and 6 pamphlets.
- From *Gabriel Harrison, Brooklyn, N. Y.*:—10 pamphlets.
- From *Chas. H. Hart, Philadelphia, Pa.*:—Memorial of W. H. Prescott.
- From *Leonard Hazletine, New York*:—1 pamphlet.
- From *F. S. Hoffman, Esq., New York City*:—Kingman's Hist. North Bridgewater, Mass.; Hist. of Southampton, N. Y.; Burke and Alvord Genealogy.
- From *Dr. F. B. Hough, Lowell, N. Y.*:—Memoir of Jas. T. Leonard, and 2 Biog. pamphlets.
- From *Rev. Geo. R. Howell, M. Morris, N. Y.*:—Hist. Southampton, L. I.; and MS. Genealogy of a portion of the Seymour family, in the U. S.
- From *Benj. Howland, New York City*:—A copy of the Howland Pedigree and coat of arms.
- From *Rev. E. B. Huntington, of Stamford, Conn.*:—Genealogy of the Huntington family; History of Stamford, Conn.; Milford, (Conn.) Military Memorial.
- From *Rev. Frederic James, Dana, Mass.*:—The James family Genealogy.
- From *John J. Latting, New York City*:—Centennial of Glen Cove, L. I.
- From *Rev. John Lawrence, Reading, Mass.*:—The Lawrence Genealogy.
- From *J. S. Loring, Brooklyn, N. Y.*:—5 volumes and 12 pamphlets.
- From *J. S. Macy, New York City*:—The Macy Genealogy; and a MS. Genealogy of the Coffin family.
- From *Chas. B. Moore, Esq., New York City*:—The N. Y. Civil list, 1867; Southold Indexes.
- From *N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, through George Wilson, Secretary*:—The Reports of the Chamber of Commerce, from 1860 to 1869, in 9 vols.
- From *D. Williams Patterson, Newark Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y.*:—Patterson Genealogy.
- From *Rev. A. P. Putnam, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.*:—16 pamphlets.
- From *Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington*:—The Roll of Honor—complete set, lacking 1 number.
- From *Thos. Bond Reynolds, N. Y.*:—1 volume.
- From *Rev. J. P. Root, Perry Centre, N. Y.*:—Manual of Church at Perry.
- From *Rev. E. P. Slater, Boston, Mass.*:—The Slater family Memorial.
- From *Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, Brooklyn, N. Y.*:—Memorial of the Stranahan, Josselyn, Fitch and Dow families.
- From *Chas. M. Thurston, of New Rochelle, N. Y.*:—Genealogy of the Thurstons and Pitmans of Rhode Island; Valentine's N. Y. Corporation Manual for 1864.
- From *Dr. Henry A. Wheatland, Salem, Mass.*:—13 pamphlets pub. by Essex Institute.
- From *D. P. Corey*:—Bi-Centennial of Malden, Mass.

** WANTED, (by gift or exchange) to complete the set now owned by the Society, any volumes of the New England Genealogical Register, since 1861. Address Librarian.

THE NEW YORK Genealogical and Biographical Record.

VOL. I.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1870.

No. 1.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Society was held at their rooms on Wednesday, January 5th, 1870, H. R. Stiles, M. D., presiding.

The Treasurer presented his report, showing the receipts of the Society from March 16th, 1869, to be

From Initiation fees,	\$165 00	
“ Yearly dues,	150 00	
“ Life memberships,	200 00	\$515 00
and the disbursements to be		268 85
Leaving a balance of		\$246 15

of which \$200 has been invested on account of the permanent fund.

The Librarian reported that the library had received, within ten months, 383 bound volumes, and over 100 pamphlets, besides many portraits and several maps, charts and autographs, all of which were by donation.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee, showed that there were now regularly enrolled 77 members; of whom 36 were Resident, 36 Corresponding, 1 Honorary and 4 Life. It set forth the substantial progress already made by the Society in various departments, closing with the following pertinent appeal for industrious coöperation.

“The work before us, as a Society, demands the most earnest, unselfish, united and unremitting exertion of each member. Our *membership*, already respectable in numbers and quality, needs to be brought up to that maximum which shall insure our permanency on a proper pecuniary basis. The pursuit of Genealogy is no longer ignored by the intelligent and influential classes of society. Its value is becoming more widely appreciated every day—and, if we are in earnest, we shall find no difficulty in adding to our number, very many earnest workers, both men and women.

Our *Library*, also, needs our united and systematic labor—to secure its proper increase and establishment. The generosity of our friends has placed upon our shelves the nucleus of a very fine collection of genealogies, biographies, local history, etc.—but much, very much, needs yet to be done. Every one of us should feel it to be a sacred duty to contribute of his means—and to solicit of his friends and correspondents, such books, pamphlets, mss., records, etc., as are appropriate to the purposes of this society. It is wonderful to note what any one can do—however limited may be his means or his acquaintance—if he only carries such a purpose around with him, in his daily walks and life.

If each member had thus far done all that he could, our library, this evening, would be treble its present size and value. There are, too, certain *foundation* books of genealogical reference, which it is important for us to have as soon as practicable—such as *Savage's Genealogical Dictionary*; *Farmer's New England Settlers*; *Hinman's Early Settlers of Connecticut*; *Bond's Watertown*; and the volumes of the N. E. Genealogical Register, since 1860, to complete the set so kindly given us by our Honorary Member, Samuel G. Drake, Esq., of Boston. A set of the *Historical Magazine* is very desirable; and any or all of the best *Biographical Dictionaries*. *Dr. Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit*—the *Congregational Quarterly* and works of that class would prove invaluable additions. The sum of \$100 or \$150,—in donations of any size, would, to use a popular phrase, “Set us up” if judiciously applied in the purchase of such genealogical works as are now to be found on sale in the market.

“We have, by a wise provision of our By-Laws, a Building Fund. If we had a similar permanent Book Fund, the interest of which could be annually applied to procuring some of the rarer and privately printed genealogies—not otherwise procurable—it would prove a lasting blessing to us.

“The publication of the Bulletin—previously referred to—it is to be hoped, will be continued, during the coming year. Its importance, as a means of communication with other similar societies and with genealogists all over the country, can scarcely be overestimated. 2000 copies of each issue, distributed to all the leading libraries, societies, colleges, genealogists, authors, publishers, newspapers, in this and neighboring States, will yield us a return of books, correspondence, reputation and assistance which will have a most powerful influence upon our future success as a society. In these days—the society which publishes nothing, is *lost*. Its influence upon the world is naught—its best opportunity of power is neglected.”

OUR SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS.

At a regular meeting, November 27th, 1869, four resident, and three corresponding members were elected; donations of books acknowledged from the Rev. E. B. Huntington, of Stamford, and others. Charles B. Moore, Esq., concluded the reading of his paper on “Dutch and English Inter-marriages.”

Regular meeting December 11th, Committee on Pedigrees reported on the Pedigrees of Dr. D. P. Holton, Dr. H. R. Stiles, and S. Edward Stiles, and recommended a form of certificate to be given to those gentlemen; which report was accepted, and the

proper officers authorized to sign such certificates.

Augustus Maverick, Esq., of the *Evening Post*, read a paper on the life of the late Henry J. Raymond. Remarks on genealogical work, were made by Rev. S. Hanson Cox, and others, and the first Bulletin of the Society was presented.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of the Society, held January 5th, 1870, nominations were made for one honorary, five corresponding, and three resident members. Mr. Evelyn Bartow and Mr. Charles B. Moore presented their pedigrees, which were duly referred. The term of office as Trustees, of Messrs. Wm Fred. Holcombe, Henry R. Stiles, and S. S. Purple, expiring at this time, they were on motion, unanimously re-elected for the term ending Jan. 1st, 1873. Gen. George S. Greene and Mr. Charles B. Moore were elected to fill vacancies in the Board, the former for one year and the latter for two years from Jan. 1st, 1870.

Regular meeting, January 22d, 1870. Six resident, and five corresponding members elected since last announcement, and John Romeyn Brodhead, LL. D., was elected an Honorary member. Librarian reported a number of donations of books, &c., from Jeremiah Colburn of Boston, S. L. Boardman of Augusta, Me., John J. Latting and others.

The following changes in the officers of the Society, were announced by the President:

Charles B. Moore, as Second Vice-President, vice S. A. Baker, D. D., retired;—and John S. Gantier as Trustee and Recording Secretary, vice S. Edward Stiles, resigned.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Stiles, in recognition of his services to the Society, as Recording Secretary from its formation.

C. B. Moore, Esq., read a paper on the life of Ezra L'Hommedieu.

A copy of the Vicksburg, Miss. Citizen, of July 2d, 1863, printed on common wall paper, and the last issue of that sheet, was presented to the Society by Mr. Henry Howland of Chicago.

* * The APRIL Number of the "Record" will go to press immediately, and will contain original articles on the SEYMOUR and SWORDS Genealogies. Anything intended for this Number should be sent in at once.

MEMORIAL OF JOHN TAYLOR, REFORMER.

In a small cemetery, now inclosed by the city of Poughkeepsie, are the remains of John Taylor, an English Reformer, (an associate with Cobbett,) who fled to this country to avoid persecution in his own, at the beginning of this century. He died of yellow fever in the city of New York, not long after his arrival, and was buried in the then Potter's Field, now Washington Square. His personal and political friends in New York erected a marble slab at the head of his grave, and there it remained until about the year 1830, when the bones of the dead in the Potter's Field were removed. Then, some English friends of his in Poughkeepsie, where Taylor's brother had lived and died, caused his remains to be removed to that little village of about 4,000 inhabitants. They were re-interred in the little cemetery just mentioned, which had been recently laid out. I "assisted," as the French would say, at the funeral ceremonies on that occasion, which took place at evening twilight of a warm day in June. I was a lad seventeen years old. The marble slab at the head of his grave in Potter's Field, was also taken to Poughkeepsie, and there re-erected at the head of his new grave. Upon it, after the usual record of his name, age, &c., are some memorial lines, written by his warm personal friend, William Roscoe, the eminent poet of Liverpool, England. These lines are as follows, quoted from memory:

"Far from his kindred and his native skies,
Here, mouldering in the dust, poor Taylor
lies.
Firm was his mind, and fraught with various
lore,
And his warm heart was never cold before,
He loved his country, loved that spot of earth,
Which gave a Milton, Hampden, Bradshaw
birth;
But when that country, dead to all but gain,
Bowed its base neck and hugg'd th' oppressor's
chain,
Loathing the abject scene, he droop'd, he
sigh'd,
Crossed the wide wave and here, untimely
died.
Stranger! whate'er your country's creed, or
hue,
Go, and like him, the moral path pursue;
Go, and for Freedom every peril brave,
And nobly scorn to be or hold a slave."

B. J. L.

GENEALOGY OF MAJOR-GENERAL PHILIP SCHUYLER.

Philip Pieterston Schuyler of Amsterdam, immigrated to New Netherland in 1650, and married in Fort Orange (now Albany,) Margaretta Van Slechtenhorst of Newkirk, 12th December, 1650, whose children were:

1. Gysbert, born 2 July, 1652.
 2. Geertruy, " 4 Feb., 1654; m. Stephanus v. Cortlandt.
 3. Alida, born 28 Feb., 1656; m. I. Rev. Nich. v. Renselaer; 2, Robt. Livingston.
 4. Peter, born 17 Sept., 1657, 1st Mayor of Albany.
 5. Brant, born 18 Dec., 1659.
 6. Arent, " 25 June, 1662.
 7. Sybilla, " 12 Nov., 1664.
 8. Philip, " 8 Feb., 1666.
 9. *Johannis*, " 5 April, 1668.
 10. Margaretta " 2 Jan., 1672.
9. Said *Johannis* died 25 July, 1747, having survived his wife ten years. His children were:
11. Philip; killed by the French at Saratoga, 28 November, 1745.
 12. *John*.
 13. Margaret, known as "The American Lady," mar. her cousin Col. Philip Schuyler, of the Flatts, near Albany.
 14. Catalyntie, married Cornelius Cuyler.
12. This *John* married Cornelia van Cortlandt, and died in November, 1741, leaving the following surviving children:
15. *Philip*, infra.
 16. Stephen.
 17. Geertruy; mar. Peter S. Schuyler, and was a widow in 1758.
 18. Cortlandt; was deceased in 1782.
15. PHILIP SCHUYLER, Major General in the Revolutionary army, was born in Albany, in 1733; mar. Catharine, da. of *Johannis* van Renselaer, Sept., 1755, and died Oct., 1798.

E. B. O'C.

** Books or other publications to be noticed in the RECORD, and exchanges, should be addressed to the "Publication Committee," 64 Madison Avenue.

NEW YORK MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Granted by Lord Cornbury, while Governor of the Province.

These licenses are contained in an old book of records in this city, and it is believed have never appeared in print before.

J. S. G.

- 1702.
- Oct. 20th.—Conradus Vanderbeeck, and Catherine Cock, widow.
- Oct. 26th.—Ralph Thurman, and Mary Clouder, widow.
- Oct. 27th.—Thomas Daveuport, and Magarett Lepenar.
- Nov. 17th.—William Holloway, and Elizabeth Holyday.
- Nov. 19th.—Abram Van Laer, and Elizabeth Struddle.
- Nov. 20th.—John Grice, and Deborah Hadlock.
- Nov. 27th.—John Heerman, and Sarah Shrieve.
- Nov. 28th.—John Anboyneau, and Frances Shukey.
- Dec. 5th.—Richard Robinson, and Mary Chambers.
- Dec. 12th.—Richard Harris, and Mary Baker, widow.
- Dec. 12th.—Arent Schuyler, and Swantie Dyckhuysen.
- Dec. 16th.—Charles Robinson, and Elizabeth Roesdale.
- Dec. 16th.—William Berkley, and Elizabeth Randall.
- Dec. 17th.—Samuel Osborn, and Katherine Pullion.
- Dec. 22d.—William Smith, and Susanna Monvielle.
- Dec. 24th.—Daniell Robt., and Susanne Nicholas.
- Dec. 28th.—John James Minviel, and Susanne Papin.
- Dec. 28th.—John Nedry, and Jane Allen.
- 1703.
- Jan. 5th.—Balthazer Dehart, and Margritta Mauritz.
- Jan. 8th.—John Journey, and Elizabeth DeYon.
- Jan. 16th.—Isaac Bedwell, and Hannah Blank.
- Jan. 16th.—David Jamisson, and Johanna Meech.
- (To be Continued.)

THE "TANGIER" SMITH RECORDS.

In the possession of Hon. Selah B. Strong, of Setauket, L. I., is an extremely well preserved manuscript volume, vellum-bound, carefully enshrined in a rosewood casket made for its special reception—and familiarly known in the family as "The Tangier Book." It is the record of the family of Colonel William Smith, the founder of the Tangier Smiths, as they are designated in contradistinction to the "Bull" and "Rock" Smiths, the two other prominent families of that name on Long Island. Colonel Smith was born in Northamptonshire, England, and was appointed, by Charles II to the governorship of the royal city of Tangier, in Africa—the duties of which position were efficiently performed by him for several years. After his recall from that post, he came to America, arriving, with his family at New York, August 6, 1686. He purchased a tract of land, known as Little Neck, in Brookhaven, Long Island, where he took up his residence in 1689. This, with additional purchases, were subsequently erected into a manor, under the name of St. George's. Mr. Smith was appointed a member of the Council of the Province of New York, of which he became President; an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, and afterwards Chief Justice—and died at Little Neck, February 18, 1705.

We do not intend however, to give any biographical notices of Col. Smith or his numerous and distinguished descendants—but simply to present an exact copy of the family record as commenced by himself, in Tangier, in the year 1675 and continued, by successive hands, down to 1763.

The entries, which will prove interesting to a very wide range of genealogical students—are remarkable for their particularity, and a quaintness, which at times merges into a touching pathos.

Before introducing the record itself, however, we desire to call the reader's attention to the fact that, in the back part of the same volume, Mrs. Col. William Smith, kept her "domestic recipes." She was a lady of unusual intelligence and accomplishments, and according to Thompson's History of Long Island "eminently skilled in domestic economy." A large portion of the "Tangier Book" is occupied by valuable instructions,

transcribed by her, in respect to culinary concerns and family medicine.

The housewife will here find much valuable information. She will learn how "to make a Boyled puden;" or a "Backed puden;" or a "Superexcellent Cack;" or to "Pickell Cow Cumbers;" or "to make ye right good sweete cake;" or "to Frickassee a Rabbitt;" or "to boyle a Rabbitt;" or "to make a good frigassee of Chickens;" or "a Quakinge pudding;" or a "Calves head pye;" or "a nice puden in guttes;" or "to boyle a dish of spinege;" or "To Make Allmond Pudding in Gutts."

The medical suggestions are plain and practical. There are prescriptions for "a Blasted face or pysoned by any ill herb or wend (weed?);" "for a ffelon;" "for ye worms;" "an oyntment for ye Itch;" "a shure reamedy for ye Janders;" "for defness;" "to stay spetting of Bloud;" "to wash a sore mouth yt hath ye Kings Evil in it or is sore and not yt;" "for a greate pane in ye head;" "a plesent Apozen or drinke for a fever and luceness wch is Coulen and binding;" "for ye wend Collocke;" "Recete for sore or Blut Shote eyse;" "for ye yallor Janders;" "to make a sqenshed milke good for Luceness & to squence thurst;" "Oyle of Charety to be taken outwards or inwards;" "for ye grippen of ye guttes;" "a medesen for a borne or scold"—which, being translated, is a medicine for a burn or scald—and much more relating to the ills that afflict humanity.

The beautifying of the person was not forgotten, for we find directions for manufacturing "a paist to make ye hands white and smooth;" how "to make a perfume;" "to wosh ye head to make hare growe;" "a wosh for ye faise and necke;" "to kepe your Teath Sounde;" "to gitt spots or grese out of cloth."

We recommend "The Tangier Cook-Book and House-Keepers' Guide" to some of our antiquarian publishing houses as an interesting domestic publication. For the present, however, we betake ourselves again to "Colonel's end" of the volume.

Tang^r this twentie-sixth Day of Nouemb^r 1675.

This day beeinge fryday I William Smith Borne in Newton neare Higham terris in Northampton was married to Martha Tunstall of Putney in the Countie of Surrie, By Docct^r William Turner in the Protestant Church in Tanger.

Tang^r y^e 4th day of Septemb^r 1676.

one a Monday This day was borne my Daughter Elizabeth Smith about two of the Clocke in the morninge was Christned the sixth day of Septemb^r and her Godfather was my Vnkle William Staines and ten Godmothers were M^r Sarah Shadwell the Wife of John Shadwell Esq^r Record^r and M^{rs} Hannah Read the Wife of Alexander Morgan Read, and was christned by Docct^r Ames Crij().

Tang^r y^e 21th Septemb^r 16—

one a fryday This day was borne my Sonne John Smith between nine and ten o'clock in the morninge and was Christned the same day in y^e Evening My Vnkle William Staines and Consull John Erlisman were Godfathers and M^{rs} Alic(e) holloway was Godmot(her) was christened at home by Doccter Ammins Cryiue beinge St Mathews day

Tang^r 22th Feb^r 167⁷/₈

This Day God Almightye was pleased to take to himselfe my Sonne John Smith who Died about five of the clocke in y^e morninge and was buried the same Eveninge by Docct^r Amis Crymes in the Ould Church Yard— beeing the day five mounthes hee was Borne.

Tang^r 19th January 167⁸/₉

onn a Monday This Day was borne my Sonne henry Smith betweene ten and eleven a clocke in y^e morninge and was Christned of said moneth inge his goodfathers were shere Surveigher y^e Mould and Capⁿ James Leslie Godmother was the Wife of Phineas Bowles by Doctor Amis Crymes in the Protestant Church.

Tang^r 2^d February 167⁹/₈₀

one a Monday This morninge betweene five and six of y^e clocke was borne my third Sonne William Smith being Candillmas day and was Cristned by Docct^r Thomas Hughes in the Protestant Church his Godfathers was Consull John Erlissman M^r Aldⁿ Nathaniell Lodington and M^{rs} Elizabeth Erlisman godmother.

one a Saturday This twentie-sixth June 1680 God almightye was pleased to take to himselfe my third sonne William Smith who dyed betweene twelve and one a clocke in the Night and was buried the nextt day by Docct^r Thomas Hughes in the ould Church Yard neare where his Brother John was buried.

Tanger 14th Sep^r 1681

on a Wensday This morninge a quarter after ten a clock was borne my second Daughter Paty Smith and was christned y^e 22th folowinge in y^e Protestant church, by Docct^r Thomas Hughes her Godfather was Coll: Marmaduke Boynton and her Godmother

M^{rs} Eliz^a Lawrence and Sister Jeanne Lodington.

In Tanger This day God was pleased to take to himselfe my Eldest Daughter Elizabeth Smith and was Buried in the churchyard neare her Brothers John and William.

Tang^r 22th Nouem^r 1682

one a Wensday This morninge about three a clocke in the morninge Was borne my third Daughter Mary Smith and was Cristned the 23^d Instant in the protestant church by Docct^r Thomas Hughes her Godfather was M^r Thomas Oneby Merch^t and her Godmothers M^{rs} Mary Kerke and my Sister Susanah Smith.

London 4th of January 1683

one a Thursday This fourth of January was borne my fourth sonne Wm. Smith Was Christned By Mr. Wm. Morgan at my Lodgings in Louge Aycnr his Godfathers Was his Grandfather Henry Tunstall and my selfe his Godmother Sister Hannah Tunstall Dyed on a Thursday Dyed the first of Feb^r at Ould Brainford and was Buried in New Brainford Church Portch.

This day God Almightye was pleased to take to himselfe my third Daughter Mary Smith, who was buried in Brainford Church Portch near her Brother William.

Yanghall in Ireland 9th June 1686

on a Wensday This day was Borne my Forth Daughter Hibernia Smith and was Christned by the Protestant Minister of Yanghall her Godfather was Cap^{tn} (Christo) plver Billop her Godmothers two of S^r Estus Smiths Daugh(ters) of Yonghall.

Att sea in y^e Thomas y^e 25th Aug^t 1686

one a Wensday This day god Almightye was pleased to take to himselfe my Fourthe Daughter Hibernia Smith who had the ocean for her grave.

New Yorke in America 8th Decemb^r 1688

one a Thursday This day Was Borne my Fifth Daughter Janey Smith on a thursday at five a clocke in the afternoone and was christned by Mr. Ennis next day after shее was Borne her Godfathers her Father and Brother Henry her godmother M^{rs} Sarah Palmer.

Brookehaven y^e 13th March 168⁸/₉

on Wenseday This thirteenth day of March 1689 Was Borne my fifth sonne William Henry Smith on a Wenseday at foure a clocke in the afternoon and was christened by Mr. Ennis his godfathers his father and Brother Harie his godmother his Sister Patty.

(To be Continued.)

NOTES ON BOOKS.

PATTERSON GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, by JAS. P. ANDREWS, M. D., Colerain P. O., Lancaster Co., Penn., 1867.

An octavo pamphlet of 8 pages, with no title page or cover, containing the names of 119 descendants of James Patterson, born in 1708, in the County Antrim, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1728; married widow Mary Montgomery, and died in 1792, in Little Britain Township, Lancaster Co., Pa. The record is that of ordinary farmers, interspersed with a few episodes arising from their proximity to the Indians, in the earlier settlements of Pennsylvania; and while interesting, is evidently intended merely for family reference and use.

THE CROZER FAMILY, of Bucks County, Pa. Trenton: 1866. 29 pages, 8vo.

This family originated in France, from whence it removed to Ireland (Co. Antrim) about 1712. About 1723 (or, as some say, 1740) five brothers came over to Philadelphia where two, Andrew and Robert, settled, and three, James, John and Samuel settled in Delaware County, Penn. The family whose genealogy is given in this work, are descended from Andrew, who was born in 1700, and who, after his removal to America, resided at first, awhile, in the village of Black Horse (now Columbus) Burlington Co., N. J., where he married Mary Richardson.

PEDIGREE OF HENRY OXNARD PREBLE, SUSIE ZABIAH PREBLE and GEORGE HENRY RITENHOUSE PREBLE, children of GEORGE HENRY PREBLE, U. S. N. and SUSAN ZABIAH (COX) PREBLE.

This folio sheet, arranged on the "brace" plan, and with commendable fullness of dates, etc., is presented to the Society by George Henry Preble, U. S. N. of No. 12 Adams St., Charlestown, Mass. It gives names, dates of birth, marriage and death, causes of death, etc., of two parents; four grandparents; eight great-grandparents; sixteen great-great-grandparents; thirty-two great-great-great-grandparents; and sixty-four great-great-great-great-grandparents. No date is given on this sheet, but it must have been printed subsequently to 1851, the most recent date mentioned.

An outline History of the Presbyterian Churches of West, or South Jersey, from 1700-1865; with an Appendix, from 1865-1869. A discourse delivered by REV. ALEX H. BROWN. 75 pages, 8vo. Philadelphia: 1869.

A most interesting work, abounding in

biographical and ecclesiastico-historical facts and containing also several pages of copies of inscriptions from the tombstones of the pastors of the West Jersey Presbytery.

GENEALOGY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF EDWARD BAKER, of Lynn, Mass., 1630. Prepared and published by NELSON M. BAKER, of Lafayette, N. Y. Syracuse: 1867. 8vo. 99 pages. With folding "Plan of Families."

A DISCOURSE ON THE OCCASION OF THE erection of Tablets in the Old Church at Stockbridge, Mass., in memory of its four pastors, JOHN SARGEANT, JONATHAN EDWARDS, STEPHEN WEST, and DAVID D. FIELD. By REV. NATHANIEL H. EGGLESTON. 1869. 35 pp. 8vo.

A delightful piece of reading.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILIES OF KING, who lived in Raynham (Mass.) from 1680 to the present, 1865. By ENOCH SANFORD, A. M., fourth pastor of the First Congregational Society. Taunton: 1866. 28 pp. 8vo.

This is a record of the descendants of Philip King, who, with his brother Cyrus, came from England prior to 1680, and located at Braintree. In 1680, he moved to that part of the town of Taunton, now Raynham, and married Judith, daughter of Rev. Wm. Whitman, of Milford.

 QUERIES.

[Answers to inquiries under this head should be addressed to the "PUBLICATION COMMITTEE," 64 Madison Avenue.]

* * HUDSON, WILLIAM, DAVIS, JOHN, ROBBINS, JOHN, were among the early settlers of Oyster Bay and Matinecock, L. I., married daughters of Richard Lettin of Oyster Bay. Davis was one of the company that came from near Boston, Mass., in 1655, and settled at Setauket, L. I. Those possessing any information of the ancestry or descendants of all or any of these persons, are requested to communicate the same, as above.

* * When the "Old Huguenot Church" in Pine Street was taken down in 1831—and when the new church in Franklin Street was opened in 1834—historical notices of this church appeared in some New York newspapers. Can any reader of the Record tell me the names of the papers and dates of notice?

RETAGG.

* * Whom did Joshua Bancroft, born 1712, at Reading, Mass., marry? Names of the seven children of Joshua and Mary, born at Reading and Worcester, Mass.?

 Genealogies in Preparation.

Barlow. In our mention of Dr. S. B. Barlow's *Granville* (Mass.) *Genealogies*, in the last number of the "BULLETIN," we forgot to say that the Doctor is also at work upon the genealogies of his own family. Address, No. 55 East 21st Street, New York.

Barrett Family genealogy is in preparation by William Barrett, Esq., of Nashua, N. H.

Benedict. The genealogy of the Benedict Family, compiled by Henry Marvin Benedict of Albany, N. Y.

is now passing through the press of Joel Munsell, Albany, N. Y. It will be a 400 page octavo, with twenty-five portraits. Ready about April 15.

Benson. W. P. Garrison, P. O. Box 6732, New York City, is preparing the genealogy of the Bensons of Rhode Island, and will gladly receive information concerning them. Early copies of Providence and Newport newspapers would be peculiarly acceptable, as well as anything relating to the Bensons of North Carolina and Georgia.

Boardman. Samuel L. Boardman, P. O. Box 91, Augusta, Maine, has nearly ready a record of the descendants of William Boardman, of New Market, N. H.

Bowne. J. T. Bowne, of Glen Cove, L. I., is engaged in collecting material for genealogy of this family in America. Mr. Bowne has also been for sometime past collecting documents of all kinds relative to the early history of Glen Cove and vicinity; and in connection therewith, the genealogies of the families of *Carpenter, Coles, Mudge, Weeks, Latting, Albertson, Mort, Underhill, Cook and Thornycroft or Croft*. He asks for copies of, or loan of originals of any old manuscript, deeds, wills, pamphlets or newspapers relating to Musketo Cove, Matinecock, or any of the above families.

Buell. Family genealogy from the Windsor Settler, William Buell, is in preparation by J. S. Buell, Buffalo, N. Y.

Chandler. George Chandler of Worcester, Mass., has in preparation a genealogy of the descendants of William and Annis Chandler, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1687.

Cutter. Family of New England is being compiled by William Richard Cutter, Woburn, Mass.

Dwight and Strong Families. Genealogies in preparation by B. W. Dwight of Clinton, N. Y. Both families treated in direct and collateral branches and both nearly ready for press.

Gautier. Including incidentally the families of Ten Eyck, Crossfield, Newton, Bogaert, Blanchard, Duyekineck, Stontenburgh, Stags, Town, Hamilton, Leary, and others. Any information on the subject will be acceptable to, and acknowledged by John S. Gautier, No. 159 West 45th Street, New York City.

Hall. Records of descendants of families of Boston, Mass., New Haven and Wallingford, Conn., comprising some 1,400 names, by Henry B. Atherton, Esq., Nashua, N. H. The same gentleman has also collected a considerable quantity of material relative to the families of *Armington, Bridge, Haskell, Hoar, Jess, and Watkins*.

Hicks. Benjamin D. Hicks, of Old Westbury, Queens Co., L. I., is collecting materials for a Memorial of the Hicks family.

Kip Family Records, in the branches which removed from New York, are preparing by Rev. Edward T. Corwin, of Millstone, N. J.

Loring and Cushing. Extensive genealogies of these Massachusetts families, in manuscript, are in possession of Mr. J. S. Loring, 34 Cranberry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lucas. J. R. Lucas, Esq., Auditor's office, State of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., is preparing a genealogy of this family.

Paine. Royal Paine, 69 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., has a collection of materials for Paine genealogy.

Purple and Sheffield Families. Dr. S. S. Purple,

No. 36 West 22d Street, New York City, has in preparation the genealogy of these families. Any records or notices will be thankfully received and duly credited in the work.

Rich. John F. Rich, of Boston, has collected 14,000 names for his genealogy of the Rich family, which will soon be completed in two volumes, of 300 pages each.

Sanford. Rev. Enoch Sanford, of Raynham, Mass., is collecting materials for genealogy of the descendants of John Sanford, of Taunton, Mass.

Sanford. Elliot Sanford, 25 Nassau Street, New York, is collecting *Sanford* or *Sandford* genealogy.

Spooner. Thomas Spooner, of Reading, Hamilton Co., Ohio, is compiling a record of the descendants of William Spooner, who was in Plymouth in 1637.

Stafford. Martin H. Stafford, P. O. Box 2836, New York, has a collection of Mss. relating to the family of Stafford, both in England and America, from which a history and genealogy of the family of Stafford—in England and America—will be compiled at some future date. A record of considerably over two thousand of the descendants of Thomas Stafford, who came to Newport, R. I., in 1638, is included in the above collection.

Thurston. Charles L. Thurston, New Rochelle, N. Y., is collecting the names of the descendants of Edward Thurston of Newport, R. I., 1647, and will be glad to receive information.

Trowbridge. Rev. F. W. Chapman, of Prospect, Ct., is preparing for Thos. R. Trowbridge, of New Haven, a Record of all the descendants of Thos. Trowbridge, who came to Dorchester, in 1636.

Tuthill. A genealogical history of the descendants of John Tuthill, of Southold, L. I., is preparing by W. H. Tuthill, of Tipton, Iowa, who earnestly requests copies of family records, wills, &c., to be sent him.

Wellman. Rev. Joshua Wyman Wellman, D. D., of Newton, Mass., is collecting material for a more extensive genealogy of the family.

Whitney family is in preparation by Rev. Frederic A. Whitney of Brighton, Mass.

Wentworth. Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, Ill., is understood to be collecting records of this family.

RECENT GENEALOGIES.

CLARKE. Descendants of the Clarks, Plymouth, 1623-1697. By S. C. Clarke. Boston: D. Clapp & Son. 8vo. pp. 37. \$1.00

FISKE. The Fiske family. Second edition. By A. A. Fiske. Chicago: The Author. 16o. pp. 209. \$3.00.

FULLER. Descendants of John Fuller, Newtown, 1644-98. By S. C. Clarke. Boston: D. Clapp & Son. 8vo. pp. 16. 50c.

PECK. Descendants of Joseph Peck, with appendix of the Boston and Hingham Peck's, and others of that name. With Portraits. By Ira B. Peck. Boston: A. Mudge & Son. 8vo. pp. 442. \$6.00.

STAFFORD. A contribution to the Genealogy of the Stafford family in America; containing an account of Col. Jacob Stafford, and a complete record of his descendants in the male line. By Henry Marvin Benedict. Albany: Joel Munsell, 1870. 8vo. pp. 24. Index. Portrait of Spencer Stafford and cuts.

Local Histories in Preparation.

Augusta, Me. A history of this City is in preparation by James W. North, of Augusta.

Bergen, N. J. Charles H. Winfield, of Greenville, Hudson Co., N. J., is preparing a history of the old Town of Bergen, with genealogies of the ancient families. It may be expected during the coming summer..

Illinois. Chief Justice Breese, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, has in hand a history of that State from its earliest date, including the Jesuit explorations and discoveries.

Plymouth, Ct. The Town Clerk of Plymouth, is preparing a list of all soldiers from that place in the late war, to be kept among the town records.

Shirley, Mass. Rev. Seth Chandler, of Shirley, is writing a history of this town.

Worcester, Mass. Another history of this City is now in hand by Rev. E. P. Marvin.

Yates County, N. Y. S. C. Cleveland, Penn Yan, N. Y., is preparing a history of early settlement, and genealogical record of the early families of Yates Co., including a sketch of the life of Jemima Wilkinson.

DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY,

SINCE NOVEMBER, 1869.

From James P. Andrews, Colerain, Pa.:—Genealogical Register of Patterson family.

From S. Angell, New York City:—2 pamphlets.

From N. M. Baker, Lafayette, N. Y.:—The Baker Genealogy.

From Messrs. Baker & Godwin, New York City:—1 volume, quarto.

From J. M. Bancroft, New York City:—1 vol. 7 pamphlets, Wellman Genealogy.

From S. B. Barlow, M. D., New York City:—1 pamphlet; vol. of Congregational Year Book, 1854.

From Evelyn Bartow, New York City:—Guide to New Rochelle, and 2 pamphlets.

From Rev. E. E. Beardsley, D. D., New Haven, Ct.:—Commemorative Dis. on Rev. Stephen Jewett.

From Ledyard Bill, New York City:—A winter in Florida, by Ledyard Bill.

From James A. Briggs, New York City:—1 pamphlet.

From J. F. Browne, Glen Cove, L. I.:—3 pamphlets.

From Chandler P. Chapman, Madison, Wis.:—11 pamphlets.

From John Clark, Cambridge, Mass.:—The Clark Genealogy; Sawin Geneal.; Celebration 100th Ann. Incorp. Hubbardstown, Mass., and 1 pamphlet, 1 bd. vol.

From Robert Clarke, Cincinnati, O.:—4 vols, of Ohio Valley Hist., Series; 6 biograph. pamphlets.

From Jeremiah Colburn, Boston, Mass.:—Vol. of N. E. II. Gen. Reg. for 1866; 69 pamphlets, mostly biog. and geneal. reprints from Register, and other papers.

From Chas. H. Cragin, :—Cragin Genealogy.

From Jas. A. Cunningham, Boston, Mass.:—Record of Mass. Volunteers, 1861-65, 4o.

From Rev. N. H. Eggleston, Williamstown, Mass.:—1 pamphlet.

From Samuel A. Green, M. D., Boston, Mass.:—2 bd. vols. and 22 pamphlets of a biographical nature; Deux-Ponts Campaign in America, 1780-81.

From Alex. Holland, New York City:—1 bd. vol.

From D. P. Holton, M. D., New York City:—2 pamphlets.

From Henry R. Howland, Buffalo, N. Y.:—Conway, (Mass.) Centennial Celebration; Crozer Genealogy.

From Jno. J. Lattin, New York City:—4 vols. Valentine's Corp. Manual, and 8 pamphlets; Map of Ireland; copy of Ulster Co. Gazette, 1799.

From William Parsons Lunt, Boston, Mass.:—1 pamphlet.

From Chas. B. Moore, Esq., New York City:—Tuthill family meeting; 1 bd. vol.; 3 pamphlets.

From Alfred Martien, Phila., Penn.:—1 pamphlet.

From Nath. H. Morgan, Hartford, Ct.:—Morgan Genealogy. (2 editions.)

From Royal Paine, New York City:—Annals of Tennessee, and 1 pamphlet.

From D. Williams Patterson, Newark Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y.:—Lights of Litchfield Bar; Thompson Genealogy; a complete set of Reports of Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, Ct., 1817-1863; Gale Genealogy; Des. of Mr. Fowler; Faxon Genealogy; Cragin Genealogy; Hosmer; Hayden; Life of Path-er Nash.

From Dr. William Prescott, Concord, N. H.:—62 pamphlets.

From Public Library of Boston, Mass.:—Catalogue of the Prince Library; 1 pamphlet.

From G. P. Putnam, Esq., New York City:—1 bd. vol.

From G. P. Rowell & Co., New York City:—American Newspaper Directory.

From Elliott Sanford, New York City:—10 pamphlets relating to Alumni of Amherst and Williams Colleges.

From Rev. Enoch Sanford, Raynham, Mass.:—Genealogy of the families of King.

From Prof. J. A. Saulsbury, Cleveland, Ohio:—1 bd. vol.

From Joseph Shannon, City Clerk, New York City:—New York Corporation Manual for 1869.

From H. R. Stiles, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.:—Steele family; Baldwin's Annals of Yale College; Annals of Tryon Co., N. Y.; Berkshire Jubilee; Goodwin's Geneal. Notes of Connecticut; 2 Nos. of large and 3 of small edition of Hinman's Notes of Puritan Settlers of Conn.

From Mr. Thatcher, Hornellsville, N. Y.:—Memorial of Otis Thatcher.

From U. S. P. O. Dep't:—Post Office Directory.

From Bl. Brig. Gen. Wallin, U. S. A.:—1 pamphlet.

From Robert Willets, Flushing, L. I.:—History of Newtown, L. I.

From O. N. Warden, New Milford, Pa.:—2 vols.

From Richard Wynkoop, New York City:—Wynkoop Genealogy.

From Dr. Thos. Wynne, Richmond, Va.:—Register of Baptisms in the church of the French Refugees at Mannikintown, Va., (including also a few entries of deaths,) 1721-1744, folio.

"BULLETIN" No. 1—A few copies only of this first publication of the Society are still on hand, which may be had for binding with the RECORD by remitting 25 cents to the "Publication Committee."

* * WANTED, (by gift or exchange) to complete the set now owned by the Society, any volumes of the New England Genealogical Register, since 1861. with the exception of 1863 and '66. Address Librarian.

* * ADVERTISEMENTS will be received for the last page of cover.

PLAN OF GENEALOGICAL WORK.

Being the substance of a paper read before the Society, in October last, by Mr. CHARLES B. MOORE.

We need not say in Greek, "*Gnothi Seauton*" nor in Latin "*Nosce Te-ipsam*," but in plain English, "The proper study of mankind, is man" No study is more interesting; none more comprehensive; none more readily divided into separate branches, for thorough pursuit. We must divide and each take a part for full examination if we would make united and general progress. What part shall each take up, and steadily pursue as a specialty? or, what part shall we rapidly touch, on the present occasion, and advocate?

The *British Quarterly* (in 1859) challenged renewed attention to questions of "*physical and moral heritage*." "It takes many generations," says Mr. Froude, "to breed up high qualities, either of mind or body." In selecting for use the best animal of a high order, such as a horse or a dog, it is conceded that *race* and *blood* are important; both as to intelligence and courage. i. e. mentally, and as to size, strength, speed, and endurance, i. e. physically. Then, must not race and blood be much more important, in both departments, for *man*; the highest class of all animals? Mankind exhibit the most extraordinary grades and capacities, physical and mental, and for extreme degradation and miserable weakness or wickedness; and also, of and for almost illimitable improvement, eminent excellence, and wonderful power and energy.

We may look to all possible sources to account for the extremes, and for such varieties between them. Climate and food are important; but these perhaps result in race and blood. Those who dispute the effects claimed for mere race or blood, will necessarily admit the extraordinary force of education and training; culture and skill. This may lead to the same result. The claim is that "not only bodily form" (size) "and color, but also bodily activity and *aptitude*, are heritable." Activity by mere exercise produces vigor and skill of some kind; but *aptitude* is the higher claim,

the one of the greatest importance. It means that "the development" of the moral, or the intellectual faculties of the parents, renders them more able and willing to *impart*, and the children more ready to *receive*, culture and education, and more certain of attaining and imparting to their children, still further advancement and improvement, almost without limit. But if all or a large part comes from *teaching* or from *rule*, then we must look out for the teacher and ruler. If mankind are so affected and changed by training and culture (as is perhaps the common opinion), then we want to know what training and culture our ancestors have had and what we must give. Thus, whether we admit or dispute the theories claimed, *statistics* are needed. The high charge and duty of man "to subdue and replenish the earth" and to have "*dominion over it*," no doubt bring into exercise his highest qualities and faculties. These are exerted perhaps in due order, (1st) to *learn*, (2d) to *practice*, (3d) to *teach*, and (4th) to *rule*. Besides that he is called upon to practice, each must learn all he can, preserve what he learns, communicate it to others, and *persuade* his equals or *compel* his subordinates to follow what is right. "*The universe*" says Professor Mitchell, "is *specialty adapted* to the education and elevation of the human intellect. Merely "to learn" is treated, then, as a topic of sufficient importance and is so. But *to learn* merely to know, or "to practice,"—without teaching, persuading or ruling others (were it possible,) would be a narrow and selfish course. Any animal can do that. We have something more to do, *if we have dominion*. The child learns; the man teaches or rules the children. The bible, the great book, or collection of books of antiquity, has a corps of professional teachers, translators and expounders, (who do not all agree with each other, but with whom, we avoid all antagonisms.) They take charge of this greatest and most ancient genealogical, biographical, and historical collection. When turned into English for all to read, it is found to have a different effect from that produced in a foreign language; but they are fully aware of

this, and they leave room enough for us in the more modern field, which is nearer to us and needs cultivation, and in which all professions may unite. We have in the English language and in print, or in MSS., since the discovery of America, much to learn and to teach or enforce. We take notice that through our ancestors, in the old country certain great laws were proclaimed and preserved for us;—certain stages of civilization and advancement were attained,—indicating the gradual development and improvement of mankind,—by obedience to those laws,—children remaining “long in the land,” when they honored their parents and profited by their maxims and experience; and the *sins* of parents being certainly visited upon children, unto the third and fourth generation, unless mercifully relieved. We observe much in these to stimulate and to guide genealogical and biographical pursuits.

“To discover the great intellectual laws presented by the Creator,” says Motley—“is the science of history.” It may be something more. The great laws, like the elements of chemistry, may be few and simple, and may have been long since revealed and proclaimed, or they may be minute and extensive. But they are *always new* to some, and *often* or *always new* in application and development. It is practically the same thing, if we say that to discover and detect the operation and application of the great fixed laws in the various forms and under all the circumstances in which they have force and effect, and to give each law or rule its due influence and conform to it, is the object not merely of history, but of all science and study, and should be the constant as it is the worthy effort of all mankind: Besides the old injunction to honor our parents, we have the sharp law announced by Burke that “those who do not treasure up the memory of their ancestors, do not deserve to be remembered by posterity;” and the judgment of Daniel Webster that those who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the past with the future, do not perform their duty to the world.

We then take up separately, (at least for a portion of our studies) GENEALOGY AND BIOGRAPHY, as a specialty.

(To be Continued.)

GENEALOGY OF THE SWORDS FAMILY.

THOMAS SWORDS, the first of the family in this country, was born at MARYBOROUGH, near *Dublin*, June 19, 1738. His father was a country gentleman of moderate means but of sufficient social and political weight to enable him to procure for his son at a very early age, a commission as ensign in the 55th Regiment of Foot, British Army. Soon after his joining, the regiment was ordered to America, where it formed part of the ill-fated expedition under General Abercrombie, in 1756. In the disastrous attack on Fort Ticonderoga, where General Lord Howe was killed, Ensign Swords was severely wounded, and for his gallantry was promoted to a Lieutenantancy on the field. When recovered from his wounds, he was entrusted with several very important commands, in that part of the Province of New York, notably that of Fort George, then considered the key of the Lakes. In 1762, he married at ALBANY Miss MARY MORRELL, a young lady of great personal attractions and strength of character. Four years afterwards, he resigned his commission in the army and took up his residence in a house he had built on a large tract of land, granted him by the British Government in consideration of his services, in Saratoga County, near the banks of the Hudson. Here he dwelt in considerable state, tilling his fields, dispensing far and wide the hospitality proverbial among his countrymen, and assisting in many ways the neighbors, less favored by fortune. Until a quite recent period, many old residents of that region could be found, to speak gratefully of his many deeds of generosity and thoughtfulness. His house still stands, and is represented by a capital sketch in Lossing's “Field Book of the Revolution.” During this period, immediately preceding the War of Independence, he made several visits to his native land.

At the outbreak of hostilities, he was repeatedly solicited by General Schuyler, Lieutenant Governor Taylor, and many other distinguished and influential gentlemen of the Province of New York, his intimate friends, to accept the command of a regiment in the patriot army, but his convictions of apparent duty outweighed all their solicitations, backed by the threat of confiscating his property in case of refusal. Though a firm and zealous friend of the land in which he

lived, and for which he had bled, yet he could not violate the allegiance he had sworn to maintain towards his sovereign, in whose service he still remained, on half pay.

On refusing the offers which had been made him, he was compelled to share the fate of many other influential loyalists, who were removed from their homes to prevent their holding intercourse with the British in Canada. In the summer of 1777, when the Royal army under General Burgoyne, was advancing through the wilderness of northern New York, he was permitted to return to his home to remove his family to Albany.

The murder of *Jane McCrea*, transpired a few miles north of his homestead, and the first tidings of that most brutal affair was carried to the garrison at *Fort Edward* by his youngest son, *James*, then a lad of twelve years of age, who happened to be in the neighborhood at the time. The desperately contested battles of *FREEMAN'S FARM* and *BEMIS' HEIGHTS*, where General *FRAZER* fell, were fought within a very short distance of his house, which was then occupied as the *Head-quarters* of the *Royal Army*. Six miles north lay the field on which that army grounded its arms and formally surrendered.

After the capture of *BURGOYNE*, *Captain Swords* and many other loyal gentlemen, not being permitted to go to Canada, obtained a "Flag" to proceed to the city of New York with their families. Their petition for this favor is now on file in the library of the New York Historical Society.

Here he remained until his death in 1780, retaining always the respect and love of all with whom he was thrown in contact.

He left five children, three boys and two girls. Of the latter, the elder married, first *Mr. Allen Jackson*, an English merchant of high standing in this city. He shortly died, leaving one son who was killed in a duel in New Orleans in 1828. *Mrs. Jackson* afterwards married *Mr. Douglass Anderson*, a Scotch gentleman long resident here, by whom she had one daughter, married in 1830 to *Mr. Thomas B. Cuming*, lately deceased, who for more than fifty years, did business at the corner of Hanover Square and Pearl street, in this city. He was "a gentleman" of the old school. *Captain Swords'* younger daughter married *Mr. Henry Brewerton*, by whom she had one son, *Brevet-Major General Henry Brewerton*, corps of Engineers, United States

army, and one daughter, married to *Daniel Rogers, Esq.*, of *Newburgh, on the Hudson*.

Captain Swords' eldest son, *Richard*, a young man of great promise, through his father's influence, early obtained a commission in the Royal army, and greatly distinguished himself, but was killed at the age of eighteen, while serving under *ARNOLD* in his raid on *Virginia*, in 1781. His death almost broke his mother's heart. She was a woman of extraordinary firmness and courage. After the removal of her husband from his home, on account of his refusal to join the patriot forces, the house became an object of regard to the neighbors, as it was suspected of affording an asylum and rendezvous for loyalists fleeing to Canada, and by order of the *Committee of Safety*, was watched day and night. *Mrs. Swords*, had then with her only her young children, and two female servants. On one occasion, she discovered persons lurking about the house after nightfall. She instantly armed herself with a pair of pistols and a sword, left behind by her husband: then, placing herself by a table in the hall, she remained there, alone, all night, in readiness to resist any attempt to enter the house. In August, 1778, while residing in New York, a fire which destroyed over 60 buildings, consumed the dwelling of *Captain Swords*, with all its contents, a most grievous loss in the then situation of the family. Unable to find a shelter at the moment in the city, they resided for some months at *Bergen, New Jersey*, when they were stripped of all that was portable or valuable about the house, by a plundering band from the American lines, who besides subjected them to every possible indignity on account of the small amount of their booty.

The war having deprived the family of all their property, the two younger sons, *THOMAS* and *JAMES*, were early apprenticed to a printer to acquire a knowledge of what is justly called the "Mother of all sciences." At the peace of 1783, *Mrs. Swords* went to *England* with her daughters, in the hope of getting from the British government some remuneration, for what she had lost in consequence of the unswerving loyalty of her husband. In this she partly succeeded. Shortly after her return in 1786, her sons established themselves in *Pearl Street* as Booksellers and Printers, under the firm name of *T. & J. Swords*. Very soon they became identified with the Episcopal Church, and were recognized as

the publishers for that denomination. Their editions of the Bible and Common Prayer Book, were the standard and authorized versions, while SWORDS' CHURCH ALMANAC brought them in relation with every member of the denomination throughout the land. Their bookstore was the favorite resort and head-quarters, of all the Episcopal clergy, resident in or visiting New York. The senior member of the firm, for nearly thirty years, was a leading man in the Vestry of Trinity Parish, then, as now, the wealthiest and most powerful corporation in the church.

For fifty years the firm continued unchanged, a most extraordinary circumstance in the business annals of Americans, and was then dissolved by the retirement of the junior partner, JAMES SWORDS, who had been elected to the Presidency of the WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of this city, in which position he continued until his death in 1844, full of years and honors, beloved and esteemed by all.

He left one daughter still living, unmarried, and two sons of whom the younger, ROBERT S. SWORDS, won deserved distinction during the late war as *Lieutenant Colonel* of the *2d New Jersey Cavalry*. He resides at *Newark, New Jersey*, is married, has a large family, and practices law. The other son CHARLES R. SWORDS, reside in this city, is also married and has three children, is a retired merchant, and devotes himself to Belles-Lettres, and Music. After the dissolution of the time-honored firm of T. & J. SWORDS, the senior partner associated with himself his eldest son, EDWARD J. SWORDS and THOMAS N. STANFORD, son of the *Reverend Dr. Stanford*, of the Episcopal church, who had been brought up in the employ of the old firm, under the name of SWORDS, STANFORD & Co., *Booksellers and Publishers*. So it remained until the death of Mr. THOMAS SWORDS, in 1843, in the eightieth year of his age. So large was his acquaintance, so liberal his charities, and so universally beloved, that his funeral was one of the longest ever seen in New York. By his own direction, his body was carried from his residence No. 85 *Leonard street* to *St. John's Chapel* in *Varick street*, and the funeral cortege extended unbroken, nearly the entire distance.

He was married in 1799 to Miss MARY WHITE, of *Philadelphia*, by whom he had nine children, all but one living at the time of his death. His widow survived until 1868, dying

in her 86th year, and was interred by his side in *Trinity Cemetery*, where also repose the remains of three of their children. One son, ANDREW JACKSON SWORDS, volunteered during the Mexican war, received a commission in COLONEL STEVENSON'S *Regiment of New York Volunteers*, and was killed at the battle of *Los Angeles* in *California*, in 1847. Another son, *Brevet Major General* THOMAS SWORDS, United States Army, also manifested the family propensity for military affairs, and repeatedly distinguished himself in Florida, in Mexico, and during the late conflict.

After the death of Mr. SWORDS, the firm of SWORDS, STANFORD & Co. dissolved, Mr. EDWARD J. SWORDS, devoting himself to the Printing Department, while Mr. *Stanford* continued the book business, in connection with a younger son, Mr. JAMES R. SWORDS, under the firm name of STANFORD & SWORDS, so remaining until the death of the latter in 1855, when the name ceased any longer to appear among the book trade, after an honorable career of 69 years.

In the *churchyard* of SAINT PAUL'S, in this city, is a tombstone with the following inscription:

"Near this spot were deposited the remains of *Lieutenant* THOMAS SWORDS, late " "of his Britannic Majesty's 55th Regiment " "of Foot, who departed this life on the " "16th of January, 1780, in the 42d year of " "his age." "And underneath this tomb lies all that " "was mortal of MARY SWORDS, relict of the " "said *Lieutenant* THOMAS SWORDS, who, on " "the 15th day of September, 1798, and in " "the 55th year of her age, fell a victim to " "the pestilence which then desolated the " "city of New York. As a small token of " "respect, and to commemorate the names " "of those who deserved and commanded " "the esteem of all who knew them, this " "tomb was erected Anno Domini, 1799."

R. S. D.

Morristown, N. J.,

March 14th, 1870.

* * The July number of the "*Record*" will be issued promptly on the first of that month, and will probably be of double size. It will give the conclusion of Mr. Moore's valuable paper, and of the "Tangier" Smith Records, and some other matters of special interest.

NEW YORK MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Granted by Lord Cornbury, while Govern-
or of the Province.

These licenses are contained in an old book
of records in this city, and it is believed have
never appeared in print before.

J. S. G.

(Continued from the January number.)

1703.

- Jan. 28th.—Dominus Van derrere, and
Maria Margaretta Van Orteck.
Feb. 3d.—Robert Hickman, and
Susannah De Haese.
Feb. 24th.—John Hamill, and
Christine Rosevelt.
Feb. 27th.—Lubert Jansen Blerkome, and
Angell Hendricks.
Mar. 2d.—John Cruyger, and
Mary Cuyler.
Mar. 17th.—Alexander Stuart, and
Catharine Rivillie.
Mar. 30th.—Richard Willett, and
Francis Deraval.
Apr. 8th.—Augustine Graham, and
Jane Chiswell.
Apr. 9th.—Thomas Stillwell, and
Ellis Throgmorton.
Apr. 10th.—John Shepard, and
Ruth Davis.
Apr. 12th.—John Reemer, and
Alkey Lessonby.
Apr. 12th.—John Allison, and
Christine Hyndes.
Apr. 17th.—Thomas Allison, and
Anne Gallutton.
Apr. 17th.—William Laconte, and
Margaret Mahoo.
May 2d.—John Sinsorke, and
Eve Hulgrave.
May 4th.—Richard Hall, and
Anne Evetts.
May 6th.—Epenetus Platte, and
Elizabeth Smith.
May 12th.—Adolphe De Groosse, and
Rachell Coderese.
May 12th.—Edward Blagge, and
Johanna Vrikers.
May 16th.—Patrick Crawford, and
Katherin Potter.
May 22d.—Oghert Suert, and
Hellegert Luyckas.
May 26th.—Isaac Lansing, and
Janeke Beekeman.

(To be Continued.)

OUR SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS.

At a regular meeting, February 12th, 1870,
several members elected and others nomina-
ted. Large number of donations of books,
reported by Librarian. Henry R. Stiles, M.
D., read a paper entitled "The Old Librarian."

Regular meeting, March 12th, 1870, the
pedigree of William F. Coles, was presented.
The Recording Secretary read the resolutions
of the Board of Trustees passed on the 11th,
to issue the "Record" as a quarterly publica-
tion, and the appointment of Messrs. Henry
R. Stiles, S. Hastings Grant, and John S.
Gantier, as a Publication Committee for the
year 1870.

A short paper was read by H. R. Stiles, on
the biography of William Wood, the founder
of the Mercantile Library.

A paper was also read by C. B. Moore, on
the "Livingston Family, with particulars re-
lating to the late John B. Coles."

At a regular meeting held March 26th,
1870, Ellsworth Elliot, M. D., read a paper on
the biography of the late Jacob Townsend
Gilford, M. D.

Regular meeting, April 9th, 1870, a paper
by the Hon. Teunis G. Bergen, of Bay Ridge,
was read, entitled "A sketch of the Life of
Antony Jansen Von Salee, the first actual
settler of New Utrecht, L. I."

A committee was appointed to report a
plan proper to be pursued by this Society in
compiling "Indexes of Names," relating to
Biographies and Biographical Notices, already
printed, of citizens, residents, land owners or
visitors in the Province and State of New
York," from the first settlement of the Coun-
try to the present time.

A series of resolutions were passed relat-
ing to the death of Gulian C. Verplanck.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE GENEALOGY OF
THE STAFFORD FAMILY IN AMERICA.
by HENRY MARVIN BENEDICT, Albany. Joel
Munsell, 1870. 8vo. 24 pp.

This compactly printed pamphlet, the work
of a great grandson of Col. Joab Stafford,
gives us very full biographies of Col. Joab,
(born at Warwick, R. I., Nov. 14th, 1729,) and
his son Spencer, (born May 10th, 1772.)
Col. Joab Stafford was a Colonel in the Revo-

lution, and died Nov. 23d, 1801, at Cheshire, Mass., having been a merchant of Albany, for several years. His sons John and Spencer were men of extensive business connections, and are mentioned in Munsell's Recollections of Albany, as among the "principal merchants of the City; those who gave life and character to its business interests" The work also gives brief sketches of other members of this branch of the Stafford family, and the genealogy of Col. Joab's descendants in the male line, (155 in number,) to the present time. Although defective in its account of Col. Joab's ancestors, it recompenses for this, by the very full and accurate account alluded to above of Col. Joab, and of Spencer, his son, and we welcome it as an interesting contribution to our Biographical and Genealogical literature.

M. H. S.

THE DESCENDANTS OF JOSEPH LOOMIS, who came from Braintree, England, in the year 1638, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1639. By ELIAS LOOMIS, LL. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, in Yale College. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 221 State Street. 1870. 8vo. pp. 292.

This book is well printed, and sixty-nine of its pages are devoted to three full indexes. Loomises, Inter-marriages, and Residences, of which the first and third are excellent, while the second is too full, and is liable to mislead the enquirer, as it refers to residences which are not named in the book, and which were unknown to the author; he assuming the residence of men marrying Loomis girls to be the same as that of the parents of the girls.

The work has a certain value for members of the family, but the working genealogist, who looks to it for help, will be sadly disappointed, for the author has persistently ignored the obligation which rests on every genealogist, to show the origin of those who marry into a family, as well as those who are born into it; and not even in the case of his wife and mother, has he ventured to record the names of the parents, or the date and place of birth, of those who have entered the family by marriage; consequently every one interested in the allied families must re-examine the same ground to get the facts wanted.

The author seems to have a dim perception of the fact that his dates, prior to 1752, are unreliable, for he says: "In making my

transcripts from the old records, when there was a double date, I frequently copied only one of the dates" The confusion in old records, is bad enough without adding to it in that way. As a remedy, he proposes: "If those who detect errors of this kind, will point them out to me, they shall be corrected in a second edition," forgetting that his own duty requires him to revise with care, all records prior to 1752, which he has copied for his work.

Pages 12-15, contain a curious "Table illustrating the history of the Loomis family in England," in which the name *Loomis* does not once occur. Other names are traced as *Lunhalghes*, *Lomatz*, *Lommas*, *Lomax*, *Lomas*, and various other forms, not continuously, but by occasional glimpses, from 1435 to 1848.

Two coats of arms are given, one of *Lomax*, the other of *Lomas*, but the right to use them by the American Loomis family is neither proved, nor expressly disclaimed, for which lapse we invoke the tender mercies of our Boston friends.

D. W. P.

WARD. We have seen, in the printer's hands, a brief line of descent of WILLIAM RAYMOND LEE WARD, of New York City, from HENRY WARDE, who was member of Parliament for Norwich, in 1553 and 1562, and Lord of the manor of Kirby Beden, and of the manor of Barkway Rectory in Hertfordshire, etc.

It is beautifully printed upon the heaviest pasteboard, 10½ by 13 inches in size—with a few accompanying sheets, arranged for the reception of photographs. Only four copies have been printed.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[Answers to inquiries under this head should be addressed to the "PUBLICATION COMMITTEE," 64 Madison Avenue.]

* SIR HENRY CLINTON. Can any one inform me as to *where* and *when* he was born? Was he not a native of New York? I have seen some letters signed *H. Clinton*, in a very boyish hand, dated Fort George, I think, 1753.

SYLVESTER.

* DODGE. Can any of our readers give me information relating to the Dodge family before 1700,—who had representatives at Block Island, R. I., and also at New London, Conn., in 1694,—that will lead to the discovery of the father of Jane Dodge, who married Thomas Stafford, Jr., of Warwick, R. I., Dec. 28, 1671.

M. H. S.

* HAY. Are any of our readers aware of any record of the descendants of Dr. Wm. Hay, formerly of South Reading, Mass.

*. PAIN. "Ralph Pain of Rhode Island," is the designation of an individual to whom Thomas Drake of Weymouth, Mass., by deed dated June 12th, 1688, in consideration of eighty pounds, conveyed an undivided half part of the nineteenth lot in Freetown. David Evans the owner of the other half of this lot made a division with Pain of the property, March 30th, 1703, and Pain continued to occupy his part probably until his death. His will bears date of April 23d, 1722, and in it he mentions his wife Doritha, and sons John, Thomas and Joseph, and daughters Mary Slocum and Sarah Briggs.

Ralph was a Grand-Juryman, for Freetown, in 1686, and Constable in 1702. In the Pain burial ground at Freetown stand two stones bearing the letters R. P. and D. P., that are supposed to mark the graves of Ralph Pain and Doritha his wife. If any of your readers can give information of Ralph Pain previous to 1688, will he please communicate the same to E. W. Peirce, Freetown, Mass. A notice of this kind has already appeared in the *New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, to which thus far no reply has been obtained, and a singular mystery seems to shroud the early history of this man despite the labors of those desirous of bringing it to light.

*. WARREN. In the little graveyard attached to the First M. E. Church, at Warrensburgh, Warren Co., N. Y., is a gravestone "In Memory of JAMES WARREN, who was drowned on the 27th day of April, 1812, in the 4th year of his age." He was one of the first settlers of the place, where he kept a store and public house, and the town was named after him. The names of *Berry, Bibbin, Gibson, Brannack, Richards, Robertson, Nickerson, McDonalds, Wheeler, and Maxim*, are found in this graveyard, which though small, is well kept, and has lately been enclosed with a very handsome and substantial stone wall, by the generosity of Joseph Woodward, Esq., a native of the town.

*. Can any reader of the Record inform me where either of the following can be found in New York City, or vicinity? "Dugdale's Baronage of England," "Edeswicke's History of Staffordshire," "Dr. Shaw's History of Staffordshire." S.

Genealogies in Preparation.

Avery. Rev. William Clift, of Mystic Ridge, Ct., is preparing the genealogy of the Avery family.

Balloe. A genealogy of this family is being prepared by Ira B. Peck, Esq., Woonsocket, R. I., the author of the *Peck Genealogy*, noticed in our "Bulletin." Mr. Peck is known as an indefatigable genealogist, and has accumulated a wonderful collection of valuable material relating to these and other families.

Cleveland and Clevelands. Mr. N. Hubbard Cleveland, of Southold, Suffolk Co., N. Y., has in preparation a genealogy of the above family, having, in addition to the results of his own investigations, the material collected by Mr. Nehemiah Cleveland, (formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., now of Topsfield, Mass.,) and the late Rev. Oliver Alden Taylor.

Cunningham. The genealogy of this family is in preparation by George A. Cunningham, Lunenburg, Mass., a most careful and industrious genealogist.

Denison. Hon. Charles Denison of Mystic Ridge, Conn., is preparing a genealogy of the Denison Family.

Holden. Frederic A. Holden, 1312 "I" St., Washington, D. C., is preparing genealogies, &c., of the following early settlers of Rhode Island, each of whom is his ancestor:

Randall Holden,	Rufus Barton,
Jeremiah Clarke,	William Almy,
Lewis Latham,	John Warner,
Richard Waterman,	Ezekiel Holliman,
Resolved Waterman,	John Coggeshall,
Roger Williams,	Chad Brown,
John Wickes,	Anthony Low,
John Townsend,	William Arnold,
Samuel Gorton,	Stephen Arnold,
Richard Carder,	Israel Arnold,
Robert Potter,	James Barber,
Edward Fisher,	Zachariah Rhodes,
John Greene,	Edward Smith,
John Greene, Jr.,	

Any information concerning either of the above named persons, or their descendants for the first four generations will be thankfully received.

Humphreys. Dr. Frederick Humphreys of 562 Broadway, New York, has been for many years engaged on a history of this family, descended from Michael Humphreys, of Windsor, Conn.

Leavenworth. Dr. Franklin B. Hough, of Lowville, N. Y., is engaged in collecting and preparing for publication the history of the Leavenworths, in America, (Woodbury and Waterbury, Conn.,) from materials collected by Gen. E. Warner Leavenworth, of Syracuse, N. Y. Dr. Hough will be thankful for any information furnished in relation to the above.

Page. The history of this family is in preparation by Francis A. Page, of the U. S. Army, who will feel obliged for any assistance from those interested in the name. Address, at Easton, Pa.

Palmer. The genealogy of the old Windsor (Conn.) stock of this name, is being most industriously worked up by Corydon Palmer, of Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio.

Salisbury. Dr. J. A. Salisbury, of Cleveland, Ohio, is engaged on a genealogy of this family.

Wakefield. Rev. John Lawrence of Reading, Mass., has some MSS. records of this family.

Wynkoop. Richard Wynkoop, 119 Broadway, New York, who published a "Preliminary Genealogy," as a circular, in 1866, is preparing a full Wynkoop Genealogy, the publication of which may be considerably delayed.

Biographies in Preparation.

Raymond. Another Biography of Henry J. Raymond, is in preparation by Mr. S. S. Conant, for several years the Managing Editor of the *Times*.

Rumford. Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D., of Boston, is writing a life of Count Rumford.

Wigglesworth. John Ward Dean, 11 John street, Boston, Mass., has in manuscript "Memorials of Rev. Michael Wigglesworth," author of *The Day of Doom*. It consists of a brief memoir of Rev. M. W., his funeral sermon preached by Rev. Cotton Mather, his Autobiography, Correspondence, Library and other matters illustrating his life.

Peirce. The Peirce Family of the Old Colony, giving a Genealogical account of 2000 lineal descendants of Abraham Peirce, a tax payer, in Plymouth, as early as 1623, is now passing through the press of D. Clapp & Son, Boston.

Paine. Judge Alexander C. Morton, of Columbus, Ga., a friend and executor of Thomas Paine, has in preparation a life of this celebrated free-thinker.

Andrew Boyd, of Albany, has in press and will shortly issue a complete catalogue descriptive of all books, pamphlets, etc., relative to Mr. Lincoln, published since his nomination in 1860. It will have three photographic illustrations.

Local Histories in Preparation.

Braintree, Mass. Messrs. Elias Hayward and N. A. Langley, of South Braintree, are writing a History of Braintree. They will include in their compilation all matters of interest pertaining to the three towns of Braintree, Quincy and Randolph, all of the old Brantry, Mass.

Freetown, Mass. The History of this place from A. D. 1659, by Ebenezer W. Peirce, is nearly ready for publication. Until the year 1803, Fall River formed a part of this township, when it was formally set off. The same author is collecting materials for a history of the towns of *Berkley* and *Dighton, Mass.*, and will welcome assistance. Address, Freetown, Bristol Co., Mass.

Raynham, Mass. A History of this place prepared by Rev. Enoch Sanford, will soon be issued in pamphlet form.

Franklin B. Hough, of Lowville, N. Y., who has done so much for the local history of our State, has now in hand two important works, the first of which is a LIST OF ALIENS, nationalized by Special Act, and authorized to hold lands in the State of New York, from the year 1718 down to 1870. It will contain in alphabetical arrangement over 3,000 names, and will be of peculiar service to those tracing family histories, "as affording in many cases the earliest record in existence, relating to ancestry in the State, although not a certain proof of the date or fact of immigration, as some persons were allowed to hold lands who never became residents." The other work proposed to be issued by Dr. Hough, is a translation with annotations of THE CASTORLAND JOURNAL, embracing Incidents of Travel, and Facts connected with the French settlement in "Castorland," on the Black River, in Lewis and Jefferson Counties, N. Y., in 1793-96. This will form two volumes and will be published by subscription only. Price \$10.00. Munsell, of Albany, is the publisher of both.

The State Historical Society of Vermont, voted recently to publish a vol. of Soc. Proceedings and papers, and a complete list of its members.

Mr. Gould, of Portland, Me., has a history of the 1st, 10th and 29th Regiments from that State, nearly ready for the press.

* * * Books or other publications to be noticed in the RECORD, and exchanges, should be addressed to the "Publication Committee," 64 Madison Avenue.

RECENT HISTORICAL WORKS.

ALSORP. A Character of the Province of Maryland, in four parts. With a collection of Historical Letters. By George Alsop. With an introduction by J. G. Shea. 8vo. pp. 125. N. Y.: Wm. Gowans. \$1.25.

BOURNE. History of the Public School Society of the city of New York. By W. O. Bourne. With Portraits of the Presidents of the Society. 8vo. pp. xxxii, 768. N. Y.: Wm. Wood & Co. \$5.00.

DE COSTA. The Northmen in Maine. A Critical Examination of the views of Dr. J. H. Kohl, and a chapter on the Discovery of Massachusetts Bay. 8vo. pp. 146. Albany: J. Munsell. \$1.75.

GRAY. History of Oregon, 1792-1849. By W. H. Gray. 8vo. pp. 624. Portland, Oregon: Harris & Holman. \$5.00.

HUMPHREYS. Sketch of the History of the Third Congregational Society of Springfield, Mass. With Sermon on Rev. W. B. O. Peabody, D. D., &c. Compiled by Rev. Dr. Humphreys. 8vo. pp. 50. Springfield: S. Bowles. 50 cts.

JENNINGS. Memorials of a Century. The early History of Bennington, Vt., and its First Church. By Isaac Jennings. 8vo. pp. 408. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. \$2.50.

STILES. History of the City of Brooklyn, N. Y. By Henry R. Stiles, M. D. Vol. 2. 8vo. pp. 500, Illustrated. N. Y.: The Author. \$5.00.

SYMPHER. History of New Jersey. By J. R. Sypher, and E. A. Apgar. 12mo. pp. 273. Phila.: Lippincott & Co. \$1.25.

TRUMBULL. The Composition of Modern Geographical Names. By J. Hammond Trumbull. 8vo. pp. 51. Hartford: Case & Co. 25 cts.

WATSON. The Military and Civil history of the County of Essex, N. Y., and a Survey of its geography, mines, minerals and industrial pursuits. Also the Military Annals of the fortresses of Crown Point and Ticonderoga. By W. C. Watson. 8vo. pp. vii, 504, Portraits. Albany: J. Munsell. \$4.00.

WILDER. Address to the New England Historical-Genealogical Society, Jan. 5th, 1870, by W. P. Wilder, with Proceedings, &c. 8vo. pp. 26. Boston: D. Clapp & Son. 50 cts.

* * * Records of Baptisms and Marriages in the Reformed Dutch Churches of Kings County, N. Y., including Brooklyn, Flatbush, Gravesend Flatlands and New Utrecht, from 1660 to 1775, copied by H. Onderdonk, Jr., is the title of a MSS volume in the Library of the Long Island Historical Society, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

"BULLETIN" No. 1.—A few copies only of this first publication of the Society are still on hand, which may be had for binding with the RECORD by remitting 25 cents to the "Publication Committee."

Genealogical and Biographical Record.

PLAN OF GENEALOGICAL WORK.

(Concluded from the April No.)

We then take up separately, (at least for a portion of our studies) GENEALOGY and BIOGRAPHY, as a speciality:

Family history has been pronounced the most delightful of all studies. Every man and every family and every neighborhood has a history. Our design as students must be by devoted attention to this division of study, to bring it more clearly within the domain and subject to the rules of fixed science; and to attain in it, or by means of it, greater knowledge, usefulness, and success.

"Genealogy," says Dr. Winslow Lewis, "endeavors to ascertain from reliable statistics, those laws, by which moral or intellectual traits, or physical characteristics of organization, are handed down from generation to generation in races and families." (16 N. E. Gen. Regr. 123.)

I think Genealogy has even broader objects.

Our country now presents one of the grandest fields for studying and practising the science; and for securing any advantages to be attained from its study. It embraces all varieties of races, nations, climate, food, and occupation, and all varieties of education, training and skill. It has arrived at that stage when individual selections must be made, and when the effects of a choice should be studied by ourselves *and taught* to our children. The facilities for locomotion, for travel and the use of them, by which climate surroundings and associations of all kinds are changed at pleasure, were never before, nor any where, so great. These if they favor *mixtures*: teach the effect of and *enforce selections*. We can avail ourselves at once of all the history and science of the old nationalities, but we have fresh subjects and are free from class divisions and from some forced or artificial practices which may have disturbed scientific rules abroad.

Sufficient time has elapsed for notice to be taken of the general culture and training of *Native Americans*, descendants of the first settlers, and of its effect under varied conditions

of origin, race, climate, food, occupation, teaching and government. A large number, widely scattered, for about seven generations and rapidly increasing, are purely American—many coming from England, many from Holland and elsewhere. We must test their qualities and capacities; recommend and applaud what is good; condemn and "eschew" the evil. Our city, of all others in America, affords the greatest variety of subjects and shows the greatest necessities for ascertaining, comparing and selecting the qualities of associates, companions, friends and partners; but with the smallest possible facilities.

Descendants from original first settlers, or from such as were here, in America, before the year 1700, ought to be compared and contrasted with those of their descendants, who have come fresh from the old country, at any time since. Here they are all mixed.

Those who came from England, Wales, Scotland or Ireland, may be compared and contrasted each with the other, so far as any permanent or material variance can be detected; and also with those who before coming here, were either French, or Spanish, Slavonic or Swede, European or Asiatic, Caucasian, Mongolian, or African; or who were either pastoral or agricultural, highland or low land, professional or mechanical, commercial or seafaring. Here in this city we have a great gathering of the descendants of original natives of Holland perhaps more deserving of attention than any other race. On this point I shall hold myself in readiness for a separate discourse whenever you are ready to give a listening ear.

Starting with the nation or race, and the place of origin in the old country and with all the circumstances we can learn, we are to detect, classify, and record all the peculiarities, in this new continent, north of the equator, which may produce lasting and serious results *in descendants*, or exhibit traits, actions or consequences, worthy of imitation, pursuit, or avoidance. To do this *for each man*, we wish to know, and to preserve, *with his name*:—

1st. *The dates and places of birth and death*; his era and locality, as accurately as possible. In early and crude genealogical attempts, these are neglected. They are soon found highly essential. Without them it becomes impossible to identify or trace individuals and their descendants, or to detect errors or frauds.

2d. *The origin.* This requires *the father's and mother's names*, with additions or references sufficient for race and family of origin.

3d. *The marriage*, with full particulars about *the wife* or wives; especially *her father's name*, in order to trace her family, antecedents and surroundings. Females are as important as males for *blood and race*; and indeed for everything except fighting. No separate genealogical accounts are often kept respecting them; but their *ancestry* should be traced.

4th. *The children.* These are necessary to understand the course and conduct of each individual as influenced by his children and his plans for them. They are necessary also, in order to trace the children; and for descendants to have the proper clues to find their ancestry. If a son be married, he is expected to have his own separate statement. If a daughter, her husband's name should be given in order that under that name we may trace his or her family and their descendants. If sons or daughters be not married, then all practicable particulars should be given of them under the father's family heading; for no other genealogical account is taken of them, and when *for one man*, or head of a family, we have thus the *name, dates, location, father's and mother's names*, with references, name of wife and her father, and names of children, we want then,

☞ *the same particulars for each of his ancestors;*

as far back as we can get them.

All the rest, *the filling up*, for each, is more purely biographical, and is not governed by definite rules or limits. But besides anything remarkable in his character or conduct, his failures and successes, it is important for statistical purposes to note his *education, training, occupation* or profession, and places of residence. Publications and records by or concerning the individual, should be briefly mentioned. They are *vouchers* and proofs of *location, conduct* and *identity*, if nothing else.

These simple rules carefully observed with an exact system of reference from one to another to avoid repetitions and with a few abbreviations, serve all the purposes of the Genealogist; and these are needed also for the Biographer.

They are not now well attended to. How shall we *teach* or *enforce* them? C. B. M.

Will of Philip Pieterse Schuyler, the progenitor of the family in this Country, and his wife Margareta Van Slechtenhorst.

Contributed by E. B. O' C.

In the name of God Amen, Mr. Phillip Schuyler old Commissary in Albany at present Weak of Body but of sound memory and understanding, and Mrs Margaret Van Slechtenhorst in good health both as to Body and mind Persons of good Repute Residing here. Considering the short and fraile condition of humane Life the Certainty of Death and Doubtfull houre of the same Upon Premeditated and Due advice without the Inducement Persuasion or Misleading of any Person do Declare to have made ordained and Confirmed this their Joynt Respectiue and reciprocall Last Will and Testament in manner and forme following. First bequeathing their imortall Soules when they shall Part from their bodys into the Gracious and mercifull hands of God their Creator and Saviour and their bodys to Christian buriall and also Revoakeing annulling and making Void by these presents all and Every Such Testamentary Disposalls as together or apart they before the Date hereof may have made or Passed and Coming herewith Expressly to the Disposall of their Temporary Estate they Leave behind so have they the Testators nominated and Constituted and by these Presents do nominate and constitute for his or her whole and sole heire Reciprocally The Longest Liuer of them two and that of all the goods moueable and Immoueable actions and Credits mony gold silver Coyned and Uncoyned Jewells Cloathes Linnen Woolen, household Stuff and other nothing in the World Excepted nor Reserved as well in this Country In Holland Gelderland or Elsewhere where the same shall by or bee found to Dispose thereof as hee or shee should or might Do with hes or her patrimonieall Effects without Hindrance or Contradiction of any

person. Provided always that the Longest Liuer of Them two stands obliged honestly to maintaine bring up and Keep till they come of age or are married their four Underaged Children namely Arent two and twenty yeares of age Phillip Seanenteene yeares of age, Johannes fiteene yeares of age and Margeret Eleven yeares of age and them to Exercise in all Piety, and that they are brought Vp to Reading Writing and as handicraft Trade wherewith in their times they may honestly gett their Lineing and that when they Come of age or are married with consent of the Longest Liuer the Longest of them two shall be obliged to give to Each of the said Underaged Children a fifth Portion, so much as the Longest Liuer of them two in good Consicence shall find convenient and according to the Estate and opportunity that then shall present and further to Act as good honest parents ought to Doo, and whereto they do Entrust each other according to all Equity and their ability without being further obliged and that by reason that the testators cannot at Present make any Certaine account and Inventory of their Estate not Willing nor Desiring accordingly that by or concerning their beforesaid Child or Children any account or Inventory of the Estate shall be taken Vnder what pretence soever itt might bee from the Longest Liuer of them two, Tho in Case the Longest Liuer might happen to Dy before the beforesaid four children come of age or are married itt is Expressly Desired by the Testators that such Child or Children that then shall be Vnder age shall bee maintained out of the comon Estate till they come of age or are married, and if so bee the Estate bee made worst by fire warre or other Losse (which God Prevent) so shall those who have had noe Portions in Place of and for their Portions first Receive Each the sume of Twelve hundred and fifty guilders in Beavers, that is for the four Children, five thousand Guilders in Beavers and then shall the whole Estate be Equally Divided among the Testators Eight Children by name Gertruyd the wite of Stiphanns van Courtland, Alida the wite of Robert Livingston, Peter, Brant, Arent, Phillip Johannes and Margaret Schuyler among them or their heires a Like to be Divided, the one not more then the other, Butt in Case the Longest Liuer of the Testators might happen to remarry then that Party shall be obliged to Deliver a true

account and inventory of the Estate and thereof to Sett out Part and Divide in the whole to witt one true moyety to the Behoof of the Testators beforesaid Eight Children, among them or their heires Equally and a Like to bee Divided to the one not more then the other and the other half to the Behoofe of the Longest Liuer of them two which Inventory the Longest Liuer shall be bound if there bee Occasion to assert upon Oath without being any further obliged always Provided that the Longest Liuer shall take and Enjoye the Interest of the Principell belonging to the Children During their minority for their maintenance and bringing up, and on the Death of one of the Child or Children aforesaid in their minority their hereditary Portion shall bee to the behoofe of the surviveing Children, and for Security of what is above made and bequeathed to the Children stands bound, the tarmes, Lands, Houses and Tenements that they the Testators have in this Countrey so nener the Less if their bee Occasion Except Selling that the Longest Liuer may Enter upon the Same and Dispose thereof as also their other Effects for his or their maintenance. Lastly they the Testators in these Presents have shutt out and Excluded Keeping all Dne Respect the Weesmasters of this Place and Every one where these Presents may be of Effect from the Rule and Charge of their said Children and goods not willing that they should trouble Themselves wherewith but Instead of them have appointed as Gardian or Guardians over the same the Longest Liuer of Them two with Power to Desire and take One or more Personsto oversee with them all the above written the Testators Declaring to be the Last Will and Testament of them boath Desiring that the same after the Decease of the first of them may have and take itt full Power and Effect be itt as Testament, Cordicill, Donation Legacy or Otherwayes as itt best may take Effect notwithstanding any Solemnity in forme or Law may be omitted, neglected not Inserted or observed, Praying all Lords Courts and authority where these presents shall take Effect that itt may have all Possible Benifitt and by mee the writer thereof to be made and Delivered one or more Instruments to Conclude all as itt ought.

Done in Albany, at the house of the Testators Upon the first Day of May one thousand six hundred eighty and three Old Stile being

Tuesday Evening about nine of the Clock in Presents of Mr. Cornelis Van Dyke and Mr. Dirick Wesselles Commissarys of this Towne as Witnessed hereunto Delivered, Signed and Sealed.

PHILLIP SCHUYLER, (LS.)
MARGARETA VANSLECHTENHORST, (LS.)
CORNELIS VANDYKE,
DERICK WESSELS.
Mee Present,
ROBERT LIVINGSTON, Sec'y.

The above instrument was presented for probate at a court held in Albany, on the 4th day of March 1684 by the widow Mrs. Margareta Schuyler through her son Arent, and on deposition of the two witnesses was admitted to record and she referred to the Governor to obtain letters of administration. The Court record being attested by Robert Livingston.



Thomas Dongan Lieut. and Governour under his Roy^{ll} high^{ss} of N. Yorke Dependencyes in America. To all to whom this Shall or May Concern. Greeting. Know yee that at a Court held at Albany the fourth Day of March last the Will of Phillip Schuyler, late of Albany Deceased Annexed to these Presents was Proved who haveing while he lived and att the time of his Death goods and Chattels Rights and Crediths within the said Towne of Albany and Province, And Margreta Sletchenhorst the Widdow and Relict being therein Appointed his sole and only Executrix the Administration of all and Singular the said Goods and Chattels, Rights and Crediths, And the said Will is hereby Committed unto the said Margareta Sletchenhorst well and truly Administer upon the same According to the said Will and to make A true and Perfect Account of her said Administration in the time by Law Required, Given under my hand and Seale att flort James in New Yorke the 8th Day of June in the thirty Sixth yeare of his mat^{ties} Reigne Anno 9 Domin 1684.

THOMAS DONGAN,

Past the office

J. SPRAGG, Secry.

NOTE ON FOREGOING, BY S. ALOFSEN.

The original, now (1846) in possession of John C. Schuyler of West Troy (formerly called the Flats) is written on 3 pages of folio paper, one page for each instrument, and is in good preservation, except the last leaf which is much worn in the folds.

The original will as executed by the Testators must have been in Dutch, as appears from another and different translation in more modern orthography, also in Mr. John C. Schuyler's possession, written on a sheet of foolscap, the ink being much discolored and rusty. It is in good preservation, and both translations virtually and nearly verbally agree with each other, differing only in a few instances from the selection of different words to express the same object. The probated translation, probably by Robert Livingston, is the better English. * * * * I have not discovered the original Dutch Document.

S. ALOFSEN.

Jersey City, April 8th, 1846.

NOTE.—For the Drawing of Gov. Dongan's seal, which illustrates this article, we are indebted to Dr. O'Callaghan; the same, we believe, never having appeared before in print.

ERRATUM.—No. 1, p. 3, 1st col., line 6 from bottom. For, Oct., 1798, read Nov. 18, 1804.

THE "TANGIER" SMITH RECORDS.

(Concluded from the January No.)

Brookehaven y^s 21th June 1690

This day Was Borne my Sixth Saturday Daughter Gloriana Smith on a Saturday about Eleven a clocke in the forenoone and was christened by Mr. Emis her father was her godfather and her mother and Sister Patey was her godmothers.

Brookehaven Decemb^r 14th 1691

This day Was Borne my Seaventh Munday Daughter Theadocia Smith on a Munday at Eight a clocke at night departed this Life the 29th of December About Seaven a clocke in the morning beeing but 15 days onld and Was Buried the 30th of December in the Meeting house of Brookehaven.

Manour of St. Georges near

Brookehaven this 20th Decem^r 1693

This day Was Borne my Sixth Sonne Charles Jeffery on a Wendesday about Nine a clocke at night and Was Christened by Mr. Burtell a french Protestant Minister at the Manor of St. Georges.

Charlestown in New England Jan^y 9^{mo} 1704⁵
This day being monday I Henry Smith borne in the Royall City of Tanger in Affrica was Joynd in holy wedlock, to Anna Shepard of Charlestown in the County of Middlesex, by the Reuer^d M^r Cotton Mather, & Col^r: John Phillips.

Man^r of St. Georges Feb^ry 18th 1704⁵

Lord day 3 a clocke Then Almighty God was pleased
afternoon (after sixteen days sickness of a Rheumatism &c) to take to himselfe

our hon^d & Deare Father Col^o: William Smith, who y^e 21st of said ins^t was intered in the Evening, where he had directed: & M^r Geo: Phillips preached his funerals sermon.

Man^r S^t Geo^s Thursday Ten a Clock at night Sep^r 27th 1705. This Evening was borne our first Daughter Mary Smith, who y^e 23^d of November 1706 was baptised at Charlestown by y^e Reuer^d M^r Simon Bradstreet.

Charlestown December 20th 1706. Fryday morning Ten a Clock. This day was borne our second Daughter Anna Smith and Jan^r 5th ensuing was baptizd by y^e afores^d M^r Bradstreet.

Manour of S^t Georges. June 20th 1707 Then Sister Gloryana Was Maryed to the Reur^d M^r George Muirson, who the 12th of Octob^r 1708 departed this Life at Rye and was Intered in his Parish Church.

Mannour of S^t Georges Octob^r 29th 1708. 1708. Fryday Morning one a clo Then God Almighty was graciously pleased to give us our first Sonne William Henry Smith, who was baptised Ap^r 19th 1713 p^r Reuer^d M^r George Phillips of Brookhauen.

Man^r S^t Geo^s Sep^r 1st 1709 Thursday morning 1/2 an hour past eight Then Almighty God was pleased to take to himselfe our hon^d & Deare Mother, after 14 days sickness, Viz: first y^e Chollick & then succeeded wth a Malignant feauer & sore Throat, on Saterdag y^e 3^d of s^d instant in the Evening, she was intered on the right side of her d^r spouse, & M^r Phillips Preached her funerals sermon, she was borne July 2^d

Mannour of Scarsdale October 7th 1710 Thursday Then God Almighty after of days sickness a Feauer & bloody flux was pleased to take to himselfe our Dear Sister Gloryana Muirson, who y^e Saterdag ensuing was intered in Bro^r Colonel Heathcotes burying place.

Man^r S^t Georges Feb^r 13th 17th 11
Tuesday evening 6 a clocke.

Then God Almighty was pleased to give us our second sonne Henry who was baptizd p^r M^r Geo: Phillips ap^r 19th 1713.

Mannour S^t Geo^s December 5th 1713. Saterdag 8 a clocke morning.

Then God Almighty was pleased to give us our third Daughter Gloryana Smith, who God in like manner was pleased to take to himselfe March 29th, 8 in the morning having had the measells 3 days & being baptizd p^r s^d Phillips Just before she dyed, the next day evening, was intered on the left side of her Grand Father Col^o William Smith, & w^{ch} bereavement pray God may be duly sanctified to her indulgent Parents.

Man^r S^t Geo^s May 1715

May 18th Brother Charles Jeffry Smith was seized with y^e small Pox, the 23^d at 10 a

clocke in y^e night he Dyed & y^e 21th in y^e afternoon, was inter^d at y^e feet of our hon^d Father Col^o William Smith

Man^r S^t Georges February 26th 1715

Saturday 8 a clocke in y^e morning Then God Almighty was pleased to give us our fourth Daughter Gloryana Smith, & was baptizd by M^r George Phillips.

Man^r S^t Geo: Jan^r y^e 20th 1715

Then God Almighty was pleased to Munday give us our 5th Daughter Martha Smith.

Man^r S^t George Septemb^r 2^d 1719

At 11 at night on a Tuesday, God Almighty was pleased to give us our Third son Charles Jeffry Smith, who at / New York, on y^e 24th 9^{br} 1734 (after 21 days sickness of a Fever) between 9 / & 10 at night, God was pleas^d to take to himselfe; on y^e 26 was very decently (at y^e charge of his D^r Aunt Mad^m Heathcote) inter^d in Trinity Church yard, being aged 15 years.

Manour S^t George September 28th 1721

About 3 quarters past 5 in the afternoon on a Thursday, God / Almighty was pleased to give us our fourth son Gilbert Smith

Man^r S^t George June 20th 1725

At six a clock in the morning (being the Lords day) God Almighty was pleas^d to give us our Sixth Daughter Katherine Smith.

Man^r S^t George July 14th 1732

At 10 a clocke in y^e morning, God Almighty was pleased to take to himselfe, our D^r Neice M^{rs} Eliz^a Heathcote, of a consum p^{tion}: on y^e 16 in y^e Evening she was Inter^d on the right side of her Hon^d Grand Mother Mad^m Martha Smith.

Man^r S^t George May 7th 1735

This day at nine of the clock at night God Almighty was pleased to take to himselfe, my most Intirely beloved spouse Mrs Anna Smith, Born in Charlestown near Boston, Jan^r 30th 1685 aged 50 years; Having had a Chachexied, Diarhea, Vomiting, & Coma. On Fryday the Rev^d M^r Brown preached her funeral sermon from Matthew 24 : 41, & at 6 a clock was decently Inter^d by our Daughter Gloriana: & her Virtue having Realized her a pious Christian; her Death was much Lamented.

Man^r S^t George June 24th 1742

This day at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, God Almighty was pleased to take to himselfe, my most Intirely beloved second spouse, M^{rs} Frances Smith, Born 1702 at Gospar near Portsmouth in England. For several years, was afflicted wth many Hysterick Disorders, finally succeeded with a scorbutic Rheumatism: & c^o On Saterdag y^e Rev^d M^r Brown preach^d a Funeral Sermon from Numb: 23^d: 10. at one a clock she was de-

cently Inter^d by my former D^r spouse—was aged about 40 years, and was Remarkable for her Virtuous & Charitable Disposition, by Universally discountinancing Callumny, & Detraction, & Industiously promoting Christian unanimity and Concord. &c

At Fairfield Octobr 6th 1737 Col^o Henry Smith, & M^{rs} Frances Caner, were married by the Rev^d M^r Henry Caner, Rect^r of y^e Church; & in a Conjugal state, lived happily Four years, Eight Months. and 18 Days.

Brookhaven November the sixth 1742. Then Col^o Henry Smith and M^{rs} Margaret Biggs, were Legally Married, by the Rev^d M^r Samuel Smith, Residing at Southold, as p^r his Certificate may appear.

Brookhaven October 19th 1743, at nine at night, God Almighty was pleased to Give us our Daughter Frances; who on the 6th Day of January 174³/₄ was baltized by the Rev^d M^r Youngs.

Man^r S^t George January 27 174³/₃
My Brother Maj^r William Smith departed this Life, & the 29th was Inter^d in our Burying place

March 12: 1743 God Almighty was pleas^d to take to himselfe my D^r Daughter Catherine who on the 14th was Interred in our Burying place.

Man^r S^t Geo: October 1. 10 a clocke morning 1746 Then God Almighty was pleased to give our Daughter Margaret who on the 30th January 174⁶/₇ was Baltized p^r Rever^d Mr. James Lyon.

Brookhaven May y^e 3^d 1747. 12th a Clock: Then God Almighty was pleas^d to take to himselfe my D^r sou Henry, Born Feb. 13th 17¹⁰/₁₁ on the 5th was Inter^d near his Dear Mother, & the Rever^d M^r Lyon preach^d a Funeral Sermon.

Brookhaven April the 15th 1748 nine a clock at night: Then God Almighty (after 28 days sickness of an Intermitting Fever) was pleased to take to himself, our Dear Daughter Margaret who on y^e 17th was Inter^d on y^e North side of my D^r spouse Frances. Leaving a space between their Graves, for my own Interment.

Brookhaven July 17th 1750 Two a clock in y^e morning Then God Almighty was pleased to take to himselfe, my Dear Daughter Gloryana Brewster, (who for six months having Exceedingly Lamented y^e Death of her daughter, was the next day Evening Intered by her.—Mr. Lyons Preach^d a Funeral Sermon from Corinth^s 2^d Chap^r 5th & y^e 10th

August 15th Jus^s Brewster^s youngest Daughter Dy^d & was Buryed in the Even ing by her Mother & Sister.

February the 7th My Daughter Martha 1753 was Married to the Reverend M^r / James Lyons p^r Rev^d M^r Colgan.

Manor of S^t George August 15th 1764: 2 a Clocke in the Morning, My Dear Spouse M^{rs} Margaret Smith departed this Life: and as tis hoped, Received into Everlasting Glory: Having for near Twelve Weeks patiently suffered the Effects of a Violent Cancerous disorder, commenced in her Brest, and Dispersed into her thighs, Legs & feet: attended wth severall great Tumours, & sores, which mortified, and became incurable.

In the Evening she was decently Intered near our youngest Daughter Margaret: and the Rev^d M^r Talmage Preached a Funeral Sermon from Job 14. 14 Memo^m Religion obliges the Grateful Remembrance, that several Pious Persons / and Friends, (during the affliction aforementioned) . Expressed a Christian concern & Sympathy by frequent seasonable Visitations, & Divers Consolations to her.

Smith Town May the 15th 1763. Then Almighty God was pleased to take to himself, our Dear Eldest Daughter Mary Smith, Born Sept ber 27th 1705, having had a Languishing Consumption & been the Wife of Cap^t Edmnd Smith, & was Buried near by him y^e 17th

H. R. S.

OUR SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS.

At a regular meeting, held April 23^d. 1870, the Committee on Biographical Bibliography, appointed at last meeting, reported a plan for the work, and the following resolution was passed:

“ Resolved, that the plan proposed by the committee of having a *list of biographical books and Indexes of persons*, for the use of this Society, is in its general features approved.

“ And that a Standing Committee of three be appointed for this year, by the Chair, to arrange and superintend the execution of the plan.”

Messrs. C. B. Moore, Dr. Ellsworth Eliot and M. H. Stafford, were appointed such committee.

Regular, May 14th, large and valuable donations of books received. Rev. E. F. Slafter, of Boston, was present and made an interesting address, on the subject of the N. E. Gen. Society, their early struggles, and their present success in obtaining a building of their own.

Regular meeting, of May 28th, 1870, Mr. Charles A. Cole, of London, read a paper on the “ Public Records of England, contained in the Record House in London.” D. P. Hoj-

ton, M. D., read a paper on "Pedigradation; or, Notation of Pedigrees."

A committee was appointed to open a correspondence with the U. S. Minister to England, to obtain for the library of the Society, the official publications of the Public Records of England.

Meeting, June 11th, 1870, valuable donations of books received. Mr. C. B. Moore read an interesting paper on the "Early Settlement of Suffolk County, Long Island."

NOTES ON BOOKS.

A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF JOSEPH PECK, who emigrated with his family to this country in 1838; AND RECORDS OF HIS FATHER'S AND GRANDFATHER'S FAMILIES IN ENGLAND; with the pedigree extending back from son to father, for twenty generations, with their coat of arms and copies of wills. By IRA B. PECK. Printed by Alfred Mudge & Son, Boston, 1868.

This is a handsome royal 8vo volume of 442 pages. It is embellished with a large number of steel plates, the coat of arms beautifully engraved in colors, and a chart of the pedigrees of both the English and American families.

The volume evinces profound research and is written in a careful and conscientious manner. The author appears to be a perfect master of his work, and his style is clear and lucid. He traces the pedigree of Joseph Peck, the original settler in this country, back for 20 generations, and continues the American family for 8 additional ones. There are over 11,000 names in this volume and yet the male line only is traced. The indexes are remarkably full and complete.

J. S. G.

ROOT GENEALOGICAL RECORDS, 1600-1870, COMPRISING THE GENERAL HISTORY OF THE ROOT AND ROOTS FAMILIES IN AMERICA. By JAMES PIERCE ROOT. New York: R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., 1870.

This, the latest published Genealogy, is issued in small quarto size, 533 pages, and is printed on fine white paper at the press of our friend Munsell of Albany. It is a handsome volume with wide margin around the entire page. It treats, in extenso, of the descendants of Thomas, Josiah, John and Ralph Rootes, who came to this country from 1634-37, and first settled at Salem, Mass., and Hartford, Conn. It traces mainly the male line, though mention is made of the

first generation of many descendants of other names, and contains mention of over 4,000 of the name of Root, and some 1,500 descendants of other names.

The author traces the name to a French origin, and concludes it to have been originally written Rootes in Normandy. The family being Huguenots fled to England and settled in Essex Co., and from thence came to America.

The volume is not illustrated by plates of any kind, save a small cut of the coat of arms. It is very rich in genealogical charts or tables which are interspersed throughout the book. The families represented are arranged by *generations* from the first to the ninth inclusive, and the indexes are very full.

It is a valuable addition to genealogical literature.

J. S. G.

ANTIQUITY OF THE NAME OF SCOTT, WITH BRIEF HISTORICAL NOTES. By MARTIN B. SCOTT, of Cleveland, Ohio. Pamphlet, pp. 16. Boston: David Clapp & Son, 1869.

An interesting pamphlet tracing the antiquity of the name treated of to a very remote period, and showing much thought and study devoted to the subject. It is illustrated with an engraving of "Scott of Glemsford, Suffolk, England."

H. R. S.

"Information wanted with reference to the Early Settlement of Losantiville. (*now Cincinnati*)," is the title of a 12 page tract, issued by Robert Clarke, the well known publisher of that city; being in fact a proposal to publish the original *Record of the Distribution and Sale of Lots*, during the years 1789 and '90, and containing the names of 224 persons named on said Records, concerning whom Mr. Clarke desires to gather all *genealogical* and *biographical* information which can be obtained.

The list is one which will interest many persons in various parts of the country; and to such Mr. Clarke will undoubtedly be glad to furnish copies of his little pamphlet of inquiry, with a view to the additional co-operation which it may excite among those who peruse it.

H. R. S.

Duyckinck. "We have lately received a very handsomely printed pamphlet of 48 octavo pages containing *A Sermon in behalf of the Mission Work of St. Mark's Chapel*, by the Rev. Henry Duyckinck, late Minister in charge.

with *Introductory Remarks* by the Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D. delivered at St. Mark's Church in the Bowerie. And a *Funeral Sermon* by the Rev. Edward H. Krans, preached at St. Mark's Chapel, Feb. 27th, 1870. with other *Memorial Notices*.

The Rev. Henry Duyckinck was the son of our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Evert A. Duyckinck, and was born in the City of New York, Nov. 6th, 1843; educated at Columbia College, and graduated at the General Theological Seminary of the P. E. Church, in 1867, when he was duly ordained, and in 1868 admitted to the priesthood. His ministerial career, in connection with the churches of St. Thomas, Church of the Holy Martyrs, Grace Chapel, and lastly, St. Mark's Mission Chapel, was terminated by death on the 16th of February, 1870. His character was marked by unusual culture, and his life gave rich promise of usefulness, especially among the poor, a field of labor which no personal preferences could lead him to relinquish, and in which he died "with his armor on." By ancient and honorable descent, by birth, education, life and residence, he was identified with the City of New York, and we are glad to see such an appropriate and graceful recognition of his too brief life.

We notice with pleasure, also in this pamphlet the return to the "old-time" spelling of the word "Bowerie." H. R. S.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

(Answers to enquiries under this head should be addressed to the "PUBLICATION COMMITTEE," 64 Madison Avenue.)

* * Can any reader of the *Record* furnish any facts concerning the ancestry and genealogical record of either of the following named persons:—*Abraham Wing*, the first settler of town of Queensbury, N. Y. He removed from Oblong, Dutchess Co., N. Y., about 1762, and died in Queensbury, 1800. It is conjectured that he or his father came from Sandwich and Dartmouth, Bristol Co., Mass.—*Peter Bailey Tearse*, a Captain and Adjutant in Col. Marinus Willet's Reg. during Revolution. After was settled at Fort Edward, N. Y., and married Polly Hunter, the grand-daughter of widow McNeil, whose name is mentioned in history with the Jane McCrea affair. He removed first to Queensbury, then to Ballston where he died 1808.—*John Vernor* a merchant at the head of Lake George (then Qu-ensbury) at close of last century, and delegate to Constitutional Convention of 1801.—*Micajah Pettit*, a resident of Queensbury at commencement of present century, engaged in lumber business. A General of N. Y. Militia in war 1812.

HOLDEN.

When and where did the wife *first* take the name of her husband?
PARS.

* * "One who has the old papers" is respectfully informed that the Marriage Licenses, as published in the *Record*, are exact copies of the original entries in the book of records, and do not assume to give the orthography of the names as they *should* be, but simply as they *are*, written. We haven't the slightest doubt that you are correct in saying that the name of *Ellis* Throgmorton on page 13 should be *Elsie* or *Alice*. J. S. G.

* * "Reitang" returns his thanks to "B. R. B.," "Loutrel," and "J. M. B.," for answers to his query in No. 1 of the *Record*, relative to the Huguenot Church.

* * ANSWER TO "SYLVESTER" p. 14 of *Record*. Admiral Sir Geo. Clinton, of the Earl of Lincoln family, born 1687, was a Captain in the British Army in 1716, was Governor of N. Y. 1741 to 1753, and died in 1761 aged 74. Before 1728 he married Anne, daughter of Gen. Peter Carle. The eldest daughter, wife of Capt. Roddam, died at N. Y. in 1850, aged 22. The date and place of his son Henry's birth has been several times inquired for in print, perhaps by persons who know. They did not seem very earnest. An inquiry by letter would doubtless be answered. Sir Henry was commissioned "Capt. Lieut." of a N. Y. Military Co. while his father was Governor here. On 1st Nov., 1751, he was appointed in England Lieut. of the Coldstream Guards; taking an early start for the rank which he afterwards attained. He was married in 1767. M.

Local Histories in Preparation.

History of Wallingford, Conn., from 1670—1870, is in preparation by C. H. S. Davis, M. D., of Meriden, Ct. The work is to contain full genealogies of the families of Wallingford, Cheshire and Meriden, Ct. There are the names of 37 families mentioned in the prospectus. It is expected to be a work of 800 pages, 8vo.

Fairhaven, N. H. A history of this town is just ready for publication.

FAMILY REUNIONS. The descendants of Roger Clapp, and all others bearing the name or descended from the family, will have a grand reunion at Northampton on the 24th of August next. A festival will take place on the Agricultural Fair Grounds. Rev. A. Huntington Clapp, of New York, will deliver the address. The occasion promises to be one of great interest.

* * Mr. Stephen Curry, of Grahamsville, Sullivan County, N. Y., celebrated his one hundredth birthday on the 15th of June. His eight sons are all living, among whom are Daniel Curry, D. D., Editor of the Methodist Episcopal organ, *The Advocate*; Hon. John Curry, of the Supreme Court of California; George, ex-governor of Kansas; and Hon. Jabez, of Alabama.

NOTE.—The Publication Committee having been disappointed in the receipt of an article which they confidently expected, are reluctantly compelled to forego the pleasure of making this a double number as they had proposed.

THE WOODHULL ATCHIEVEMENT.

BY THE REV. BEVERLY R. BETTS, A. M.

Eighteen Quarterings,
5, 5, 4, 4.

1. Or three crescents
gules, for *Woodhull*.

2. Argent on a cross
azure, five escallops or,
for *Foreote*.

3. Quarterly argent
and gules, five crosses,
pattée counterchanged,
for *Chetwode*.

4. Or fretty sable, a
ber ermine; on a chief
gules, three leopards'
faces gold, for *Sounde*.

5. Or a fess between
three lozenges gules, for
Hoccliffe or *Hokelay*.

6. Argent a lyon ramp-
ant gules, for *De Lyon*.

7. Argent a cross gules
surmounted of a bend
azure, for *Newenham*.

8. Argent two bars
azure within a bordure
enrailed sable, for *Parr*.

9. Or three water bou-
gets sable, for *Ros*.

10. Argent a saltier
gules fretty or, for *Clap-
hull*.

11. Or a fret gules, for *Verdon*.

12. Azure three chevrons interlaced and a chief or,
for *Fitz Hugh*.

13. Barry of twelve or and azure an eagle displayed
gules, for *Gernegan*.

14. Azure a bend between six crosses crosslet or, for
Founeys or *Furneaultz*.

15. Barry of six argent and azure on a bend gules
three martlets or, for *Grey*.

16. Vair a fess gules, for *Mormion*.

17. Or three chevrons gules a chief vair, for *St.
Quintin*.

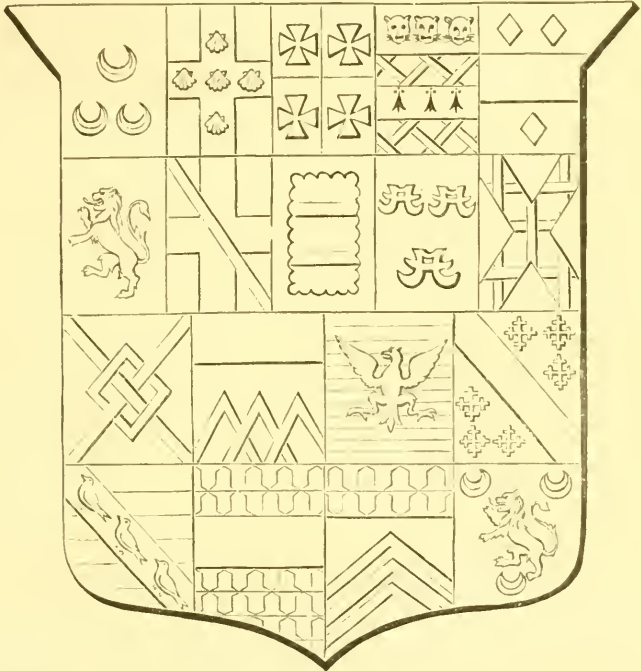
18. Gules a lyon rampant or between three cres-
cents argent, for *Salisbury*.

The shield is borne upon a mantle, (not mantling,) gules, lined with ermine.

The crest is out of a ducal coronet or a pair of wings endorsed gules.

There is no motto: but that used by some branches of the family is "*Sequitur ne Inferior*."

The science of Heraldry includes among other things, the laws of precedence and ceremonies, the recording of descents and the



granting, confirming and marshalling of Arms. The first are perhaps of less value in this country; but the last two, which are closely connected, are of great importance. A knowledge of Armoury (as Mr. Lower styles that part of the herald's functions which relates to Arms) is often a very great help in tracing a descent. A well authenticated pedigree is in this country the only possible evidence of a right to a coat of arms; since, as there are no new grants, arms can no longer be borne by any who have not inherited them from their ancestors. There is no possible mode of acquiring a new coat of arms. It is true indeed that there have been, and perhaps still are persons calling themselves herald-painters, who profess not indeed to grant, but to find arms for those who send them, as they express it, "their name and county;" but the

falseness of these pretensions has often been exposed. It is probably needless to do more than to suggest that there is no necessary connection between name, county, and coat of arms; that persons of the same name are not necessarily derived from the same stock; that it may very well happen that a single name may be connected with many coats of arms, or that the same coat may be borne by many names; in a word, the only mode in this country, of proving a title to a coat of arms is by showing a descent from persons who have borne it. The first step of course is to show the pedigree. If there be no patent, the evidence of a right to bear arms is usually found in the fact that one's ancestors have borne them for successive generations, which may be shown from seals, plate, tombstones and the like. A patent is an instrument from the Herald's College, either *granting* arms to any one, or *confirming* those which he already bears. Patents are probably not numerous in this country, and where they exist, they are usually older than the settlement of the country, or at any rate than the Revolution. A patent is of course unimpeachable evidence of the right of the person to whom it is granted and his descendants to bear arms.

If, however, there be neither patent nor tradition, and yet any person may be desirous of ascertaining, in good faith, whether he be entitled to bear arms, his first step should be to set forth his pedigree with the proofs, as far back as his ancestor who emigrated, for instance from England. If, as many families can do, he can show his connection with the mother country, the further steps may be comparatively easy; if not they will be more difficult. In either case, the proper course would be to put his proofs in the hands of a skilful person in England, of whom there are many, who will examine and work them up, and, if it be possible, complete the pedigree, and ascertain what arms, if any, he is entitled to bear. This, it is true, may be both troublesome and costly; but it is certainly more satisfactory, not to say more honest, than *assuming* other people's arms; an act which is, to say the least, highly reprehensible.

A very important part of Heraldry in this country is included under the head of *marshalling*. This, in its strict meaning, is the arranging of several coats in one shield according to certain laws, for the purpose of show-

ing the descent of the person who bears them: but it involves also the explaining and elucidating such shields or *atchievements*, when they are formed. This is one way in which the intimate connection of Armoury and Genealogy is shown. An atchievement may be a guide to a forgotten pedigree. A pedigree may explain the mysteries of an atchievement, or may give the means of constructing one. An atchievement contains always in the first quarter the paternal arms; in the succeeding ones the arms of females who have intermarried into the family. The rules for constructing it are different in England and on the continent. In France and Germany for instance, what is called a genealogical atchievement is usually strictly so, and includes the arms of all direct ancestors. In three generations these amount to sixteen; and a gentleman is presumed to be able to give at least this number of quarterings. In England, only the arms of heiresses are admitted; and the quarterings may therefore be one or more. The number is variable and indefinite and depends altogether upon the number of heiresses who have married into the family. It is unnecessary to enter into the rules of marshalling. They will be sufficiently explained by the illustration that is to follow. It will be enough to say that when there is a single quartering it is put in the second and third quarter, the paternal coat being in the first and fourth; when there is an uneven number of quarterings they are placed one after another in a settled order; and when there is an even number, the paternal coat is repeated in the last quarter. When the Royal Arms occur they are usually placed in the second quarter as the most honourable position.

It is now proposed, by way of illustrating the connection between Armoury and Genealogy, i. e. between the symbolical and historical parts of Heraldry, to give an account of a remarkable heraldic painting in the possession of Richard Woodhull, Esq., of Setauket, Brookhaven, Suffolk Co., New York. This, which is an atchievement of eighteen quarterings, was sent out from England in or about the year 1687 to Richard Woodhull who had come from Thenford in Northampton, and had settled in Brookhaven a few years previously. It is mentioned in an autograph letter from John Lord Crew, written in 1687, which is now in the possession of Mr. Woodhull. My attention was first directed to

the painting as long ago as 1850, although from various circumstances, I did not begin to investigate its teachings until 1863. When I first saw it, most of the arms were perfect, and could be blazoned with ease. Certain colours, however, which were afterwards found to be the blacks and blues, had wholly faded out, and nothing was left of the arms of Ros, except the outlines of the water-bougets. In 1863 it was obvious that, unless measures were taken at once for the restoration and preservation of this valuable relic of antiquity, it would inevitably perish; and at the request of Mr. Woodhull, Mr. Robert Bolton and myself determined to take the matter in hand. It was sufficiently discouraging, for we had at that time literally no guide except this faded and defective picture. Some of the arms, as for instance, those of Ros, Marmion, and Fitz Hugh were easily identified: but, in order to retouch and repair the painting, it was necessary first of all to reconstruct the pedigrees. The late Dr. Condict of Jersey City kindly favored us with a copy of the pedigree of the Woodhulls from the visitation of 1618, and with an engraving which was supposed to have been taken at some unknown period from the achievement. The pedigree gave us the clue that we wanted; but the engraving was the work of an unskillful artist and was so defective and inaccurate that it gave us no aid at all. Nevertheless, by careful and deliberate application, we succeeded at last in constructing the pedigrees, in recovering all the marriages except one, or perhaps two, and in identifying the arms with such perfect accuracy as to warrant us in giving our consent to the retouching of the painting. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of the work that was done. It will be enough to say that the subject occupied our profound attention for at least two years: that we went over every point again and again: and that we would not permit the painting to be touched until we were perfectly sure of our ground in all respects. In 1865 the painting, which is on a panel, was cradled and cleaned, and Mr. Bolton proceeded with his own hands, to restore the colors which had faded out, (*) to re-

touch whatever places had been injured, and to put the painting in such perfect order, that with proper care, it will last for an indefinite length of time.

The pedigrees which follow (+) are, however, no measure of the work that was actually done. Only so much of them is given as is necessary to elucidate the achievement and shew how it was constructed. They are however, accurate, and with the exception already mentioned, they are complete. The blazon is absolutely correct. No pains have been spared, by comparison of authorities to make it so.

Some very curious things appear in those parts of the pedigrees which, for the sake of brevity, are here omitted. Most of the heiresses are representatives of baronial houses, many of them co-heiresses, whose sisters have carried the same quarterings into the noblest families of England. Lady Alice Neville was descended on the side of both father and mother from King Edward I. An ancestor of Robert de Ros of Werke, married Isabel daughter of William the Lion King of Scotland, and Margaret, Lady de Ros, was descended from the great Earl of Warren, whose wife, Gundred, was the youngest daughter of William the Conqueror.

It may perhaps be satisfactory to those readers of the RECORD, if such there be, who are not familiar with the details of these matters to comment briefly upon the pedigrees and the achievement, and it may be due to those who are, to explain one or two points which are perhaps, not perfectly clear.

Nicholas, styled Baron Woodhull or De Wahull, whose paternal arms occupy the first place, married Margaret, daughter of John Foxcote. As she was an heiress, her arms descend to her posterity, and are placed in the second quarter. Their son, Thomas, married Elizabeth Chetwode, heiress of Warkworth. She was entitled, by the marriages of her ancestors to quarter the arms of Sounde, Hoccliffe (Hocclyve or Hokllay) and De Lyon, all which she brought into the Woodhull family, in that order, the oldest first. There

or and an eagle displayed gules. 15. Barry of six argent and on a bend gules three martlets or. There was of course no difficulty with the coats which contained vair, although the blue had disappeared.

(+) This interesting table as given by Mr. Betts, is postponed in hope of hereafter displaying it to better advantage than is practicable at the present time.

(*) The defective coats were these: 2. Argent on a cross five escallops or. 4. or fretty a bar ermine, on a chief gules three leopards' faces gold. 7. Argent a cross gules surmounted of a bend. 8. Argent two bars within a bordure engrailed. 9. Three water bougets. 12. Three chevrons interlaced and a chief or. 13. Barry of twelve

seems to be no record of the heiress of Sounde, who evidently intermarried with John, Robert, Ralph or John de Chetwode. Sounde was a very ancient family in Chester, one of whose heiresses intermarried with David Crew of Pulcrott, one of whose heiresses married Chetwode of Oakley, a younger branch of the same family. There was some difficulty also in identifying and blazoning the arms. In Baker's Northampton, the following is given among the quarterings of Chetwode. Or fretty sable a bar ermine in chief, three leopards' faces. In a pennon which existed in old St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, London, the following occurs, Sable fretty argent a bar ermine on a chief gules three leopards' faces gold, among the quarterings of "Mr. Chitwood" who was buried there January 12, 1588. These are said in the Collect. Topog. et Geneal. vol. VI, p. 101 to be the arms of Sounde. In the engraving already mentioned, azure fretty argent is given. The first of these is clearly imperfect, yet, as appears from the painting, the field of which is or, it is also clearly right as far as it goes. The second and third are doubtful, if not absolutely bad heraldry, and must be rejected as manifestly wrong.

Returning to the male line of the Woodhulls, we find that the next two marriages were with ladies who were not heiresses, and, consequently their arms were not admitted into the achievement. Next, Fulk Woodhull married Anna, daughter and co-heiress of William Newenham, of Thenford, whose arms occupy the seventh quarter. Their son, Nicholas, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Parr, of Horton. Her arms therefore follow. She, however, was entitled in right of her father, to quarter the arms of Ros, Clophull and Verdon, which occupy the ninth, tenth and eleventh quarters, and she inherited also from her grandmother Elizabeth, one of the co-heiresses of Henry Lord Fitzhugh, the arms of Fitzhugh, Gernegan, Fournays, Grey, Marmion and St. Quintin. I am compelled, however, to admit that I am a little at a loss to perceive why, if the arms of Gernegan really represent the marriage of Robert de Marmion with the heiress of that ancient line, they should occupy the place which they do. They would come in, more properly, immediately after Marmion. It is within the limits of possibility that an early Fitzhugh may have married another heiress of Gernegan, though no record

of such a marriage has been found. Finally, Sir William, the father of Elizabeth Parr, married Mary, the heiress who brought him Horton, whose arms are placed in the eighth quarter.

David Pieterse Schuyler of Albany.

DAVID and PHILIP Pieterse Schuyler were the progenitors of those who bear this name in Albany and vicinity. They came from Amsterdam; the former married Catalyn Verplanck of New Amsterdam, 13 Oct., 1657⁽¹⁾ and soon after settled in Albany. On the 29th Nov., 1692, his widow lived near the north-east corner of the city walls, by the water side, on the south corner of Broadway and Steuben Street, and in 1699, she petitioned for an addition of 14 feet to the north side of her lot, which was refused, because "it will reach too near ye City Stockadoes." This lot was occupied in 1709, by Jacobus and Abraham, her sons.⁽²⁾

The sons of David Pieterse Schuyler and Catalyn Verplanck, who lived to maturity, and had families in Albany, were, PIETER, JACOBUS, ABRAHAM, DAVID, and MYNDERT.⁽³⁾

PIETER DAVIDTSE SCHUYLER was a trader, and lived in Claverak in 1694: in 1685 he was commissioned judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Albany County: and in May, 1696, he was lately deceased⁽⁴⁾. He married Alida Van Slichtenhorst, widow of Gerrit Goosense Van Schaick, eldest son of Goosen Gerritse V. S. She was a widow in Albany, 25 Dec., 1747.⁽⁵⁾ Their children were baptised in the Albany Church, in the following order:

GERRIT⁽⁶⁾ (?)

JOHANNES, 3 Dec., 1684.

CATALINA,⁽⁷⁾ 10 Oct., 1686.

(1.) *Valentine's Manual*, 1861.

(2.) *Annals of Albany*, I, 106; II, 121; IV, 103; V, 198.

(3.) The early Baptismal Register of the church in Albany having been lost, the dates of the baptisms of these and the other children, if any, can not be given.

(4.) *Alb. Co. Deeds*, IV, 60; *Eng. Mss.*, XXXIII, 120; *Annals of Albany*, II, 13.

(5.) *Albany County Deeds*, IV. *Albany Annals*, I, 244.

(6.) Gerrit settled in New York, where he was admitted freeman in 1702. *Valentine's History of New York*, 375.

(7.) Catalyntje S. died 8 Oct., 1708. *Albany Church Records*.

DAVID, 26 Dec., 1688.
 ALIDA, 21 Jan., 1693.
 PHILIP, 28 Oct., 1694.
 PIETER, 9 Aug., 1696.

JACOBUS DAVIDTSE SCHUYLER lived on the lot now on the south corner of Broadway and Steuben Street, Albany. He died the 22d of March, 1707.⁽⁸⁾ His first wife was Catalyntje Wendel; on the 3d June, 1704, he married Susanna Wendel and had one child.

CATALYNTJE, baptised 21 April, 1706.

ABRAHAM DAVIDTSE SCHUYLER resided in Albany in 1709, upon the lot which his father had occupied, on the south corner of Broadway and Steuben Street. In 1684 he was master of the sloop Hopewell, plying between New York and Albany. In his will made 15 Dec., 1709, he speaks of the 5 following children, of his wife, and of his brothers-in-law, Wessel and Samuel Ten Broeck.⁽⁹⁾ He married Geertruy Ten Broeck, Nov. 11, 1691, and had the following children, baptised in the Albany Church:

DAVID, 30 Nov., 1692.
 CHRISTINE, 21 July, 1695.
 DIRK, 28 July, 1700.
 ABRAHAM, 27 Aug., 1704.
 JACOBUS, 23 March, 1707.

DAVID DAVIDTSE SCHUYLER was mayor of Albany, 1706-7. He married first Elsje Rutgers, Jan. 1, 1694, in Albany; and second Elizabeth Marschalk, in New York, on the 3d of May, 1719.⁽¹⁰⁾ His children, baptised in Albany, were:

CATRINA, 25 Nov., 1694.
 DAVID, 11 April, 1697.
 HARMANUS, 21 July, 1700.
 CATHARINA, 19 Dec., 1703.
 MEINDERT,⁽¹¹⁾ 7 Oct., 1711.
 ANTHONY, 30 Oct., 1715.

ELIZABETH, baptised in New York 6 Mar., 1720
 Captain MYNDERT DAVIDTSE SCHUYLER was a merchant; he was mayor of Albany, 1719-21 and 1723-5. In 1703 he occupied a lot on the south side of State

(8.) *Albany Annals*, V, 140, 143; *Albany Church Records*.

(9.) *Annals of Albany*, V, 198; *Valentine's Manual*, 1867, 787-8.

(10.) *Valentine's Manual*, 1862.

(11.) Myndert S. was admitted freeman of New York, 1734, and married Elizabeth Wessels, 21 June, 1735. *Valentine's Hist. N. Y.*, 375; *Manual*, 1862, 626.

Street, formerly Gerrit Bancker's, the third East from South Pearl.⁽¹²⁾ He was buried in the Church, 21st Oct., 1755.⁽¹³⁾ He married Rachel Cuyler, in New York, on the 26th Oct., 1693; she was buried in the Church on 21 July, 1717.⁽¹⁴⁾ They had one daughter, baptised in Albany.

ANNA,⁽¹⁵⁾ 28 Feb., 1697.

Rachel is mentioned in her father's will.⁽¹⁶⁾ J. P.

UNION COLLEGE,

July 2, 1870.

PEDIGRATION—NOTATION OF PEDIGREES.

BY DAVID PARSONS HOLTON, M. D.

Without presenting arguments in favor of a systematic nomenclature in general, or of systems severally adapted to their respective departments of science; in short without delaying to prove the expediency of a systematic nomenclature specially applicable to genealogical records and inquiries attention is invited, on the present occasion to a system of notation of pedigrees adapted to *American* genealogies.

It might at first seem that in these days of continental unions by steam transit, oceanic telegraphs and the printing press, genealogical inquiries on each side of the Atlantic should be conducted under a common system of notation; yet for reasons which will be apparent in the sequel, I beg the privilege to present an American system.

PROPOSED PLAN OF NOTATION.

In researches and arrangement for a book of genealogical and biographical records we divide the family into two sections: the *First* includes the ancestors who remained on the eastern continent; and the *Second* includes their descendants, of whom some or all came to this western continent, or were born subsequently to the first settlement of their family in America.

The members of the *first* section are indicated by letters of the alphabet, placed above

(12.) *Albany Annals*, IV, 173-4, 188.

(13.) *Albany Annals*, I, 247.

(14.) *Albany Annals*, I, 243. *Valentine's Manual*, 1862.

(15.) She married Johannes DePeyster.

(16.) Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan.

and to the right of the name, commencing with the immediate ancestor of the children who settled in America; thence by successively descending letters of the alphabet indicating the ancestors seriatim back to the earliest known.

The members of the *second* section are indicated by numerals, placed in like manner above and to the right of the name, commencing with the immediate descendants of the father^A, above represented or indexed; thence by numerals progressively increasing to show the successive generations down to the latest born.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE ABOVE PLAN.

As theories and systems are best shown in practice, I use the following items and raise the following queries occurring in the order of present investigations.

The following pedigradation of a branch of the Winslow Family may serve to illustrate the system here proposed for American genealogists.

Gov Edward Winslow¹, his brother Kenelm¹ and other brothers¹ among the early settlers of New England were the sons of Edward^A of Droitwich, Eng., who was the son of Kenelm^B, who in 1559 purchased an estate called Newports Place, in Kempsey, Eng.

From this Kenelm Winslow^B of Kempsey, with some uncertainty by reason of discrepancies in the records, we trace back *four* generations indexed C, D, E, F, to the year 1387; i. e. anterior to the American section we trace six generations; A, B, C, D, E and F, to 1387.

By this notation we facilitate directness of inquiries, correspondence and publication respecting our trans-atlantic ancestors.

In pedigradating the second or American section of the WINSLOW Family, in deference to the early ancestral name *Kenelm Winslow*, we may commence with Kenelm¹ born 30th April, 1599, who settled at Marshfield, Massachusetts.

In this Kenelm Branch of the American section we count ten generations; from among which we here represent as an example the following:

Kenelm¹, Kenelm², Kenelm³, Thomas⁴, Thomas⁵, Miriam⁶ who married Benjamin PARSONS, Phoebe⁷ who married Joel HOLTON, Erastus - Alexander⁸, Edward - Alexander⁹

Katie-May¹⁰, born 4th May, 1865, at Lee, Mass.

It will be noticed this system of indices applies to the female as well as to the male line of pedigree. When by marriage the family name is changed, the substituted surname is indicated by *capital* letters.

In the foregoing pedigree from 1387 to 1870, a period of about 500 years, we find sixteen generations; and by this system of notation all may agree upon a fixed point of departure in two directions: one from the father of the first American Winslows to be indicated by aid of letters indefinitely progressive, as researches extend into antiquity; the other extensible, by aid of numerals, to the remotest future of posterity.

This system accepted, the labors of all may be progressively combined; and additions from the remotest fields of research may be systematically joined to the results of other investigations.

It often occurs that a genealogist can trace back a given ancestral line some generations with certainty to a point of divergence in the records, or in the generally received opinion.

From this point of accredited certainty, the several lines as maintained or believed, are, (in the system I now have the honor to propose,) represented respectively by ^X, ^Y, ^Z, or letters near the foot of the alphabet.

Thus it is beyond contradiction that Katie May Holton¹⁰ is of the twelfth generation from Kenelm Winslow^B, who in 1558, purchased an estate called Newports Place, in Kempsey, England.

But as to the ancestry of this Kenelm^B there are at present three separate lines for each of which, in accordance with researches to this date, there is plausibility; one of which is the following:

William Winslowe^{CX}, Thomas^{DX}, John^{EX}, William^{FX}.

The American and trans-oceanic sections combined are by the proposed system represented thus: William Wyncelowe^{FX}, John Wyncelowe^{EX}, Thomas Winslowe^{DX}, William Winslowe^{CX}, Kenelm^B, Edward^A; Kenelm¹, Kenelm², Kenelm³, Thomas⁴, Thomas⁵, Miriam⁶ who married Benjamin PARSONS, Phoebe⁷ who married Joel HOLTON, Erastus-Alexander⁸, Edward-Alexander⁹, Katie-May¹⁰, making sixteen generations, which for perspicuity may be arranged in *three* groups, viz.:

American group, accredited certain, ten generations,	10
English group, accredited certain, two generations	2
English group, beyond the point of divergent views,	4
Total of the three groups,	16

[From William Wyncelowe^{EX}, whose son John^{ES} married Mary of "Crouchman Hall" Hempstead, Essex Co., England, to Katie-May^{IO}, of Lee, Massachusetts, are 500 years, showing the average per generation to be 31 years as found in this *first* line v.]

A *second* line of English ancestors of this Kenelm Winslow^B is by some investigators believed to be correct, which by this system is indexed^V; thus C^V, D^V, E^V, F^V.

By a *third* class of inquirers the ancestry of the Winslows is traced to a *Danish* origin, and this line we designate by ^Z; thus: C^Z, D^Z, E^Z.

While our Formula contains any of the low letters of the alphabet, x, y, z, &c., intelligent research and co-operation should be directed to the elimination of the unknown, or to the substitution of certainty in the place of uncertainty.

To parties of different nationalities and language in England, France, Denmark and America, now making researches in the three divergent lines of inquiry as to the ancestors of Kenelm^B, and more particularly to genealogists in the United States, engaged in analogous labors, this system is respectfully submitted in the hope thereby to facilitate means of correspondence, methods of arrangement and forms of publication.

Further exemplifications of the system will be cheerfully furnished on application in person or by letter to the writer.

TEN EYCK FAMILY RECORDS.

There is an ancient Dutch Bible in the possession of Mrs. Catharine Sager of Coxsackie, N. Y., that was originally the family bible of Coenraedt Ten Eyck, the records in which date back to 1678. This Coenraedt was the grandson of Coenraet of New York City, the progenitor of the family in the U. S., and the son of Jacob and Gerritje (Coeymans) Ten Eyck, the parents of the Albany branch of the family. The records of course are written in Dutch, and the following are literal translations.

J. S. G.

- 1678, April 9, Tuesday morning, 8 o'clock. Coenraedt Ten Eyck was born.
 - 1687, Sept. 8, Gerritje Van Schaaick, my wife was born.
 - 1703, Oct. 10, Married my wife, Gerritje Van Schaaick, in Albany.
 - Our children born :
 - 1705, April 21, Jacob.
 - 1707, Jan. 3, Marrytie.
 - 1710, July Gerritie.
 - 1712, Sep. 17, Anthony.
 - 1714, Sep. 29, Barent.
 - 1715, Jan. 29, Catrina.
 - 1718, Dec. 18, Andriese.
 - 1721, Feb. 12, Anna Margarita.
 - 1723, May 18, Tobias.
 - 1728, Aug. 19, Gerritie.
 - 1730, January 20, my brother Barent Ten Eyck fell asleep in the Lord, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock.
 - 1733, Feb. 27, Then my mother Gerritje Ten Eyck died, and slept in the Lord, on Friday at 6 o'clock.
 - 1735, Then my father-in-Law Anthony Van Schaaick fell asleep in the Lord on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.
 - 1737, Sep. 8, Elizabeth Bradt, daughter of my eldest daughter was born.
 - 1738, Dec. 9, Then my sister Jennike, the wife of Johannes Bleecker died, Saturday at 4 o'clock.
 - 1738, Dec. 20, Martin Drawyer died at Peter's house of Bever's Island.
 - 1740, April 25, Then is my daughter Marrytie, the wife of Gerrit Bradt, gone to sleep in the Lord.
 - 1741, Nov. 11, Then my daughter Catrina, died and slept in the Lord.
 - 1743, Nov. 12, Then my daughter [Gerritje] died.
 - 1749, Oct. 29, Peter Ten Eyck son of Andriese was born.
 - 1777, Feb. 28, Then is my son Coenraet and my daughter Annatie died and slept in the Lord. (?)
 - 1782, July 31, Then is my sister Gerritje, the housewife of Peter Gansevoort gone to sleep in the Lord.
-
- 1736, August 1. I, Jacob C. Ten Eyck entered into matrimony with my wite Catarina Cuyler, daughter of Abraham Cuyler.
 - Our children born :
 - 1741, Nov. 27, Coenraedt.
 - 1743, Nov. 29, Abraham.

1746. March 14, Catarina.
 1749. Sep. 17. Anthony.
 1791. Nov. 22. Then my wife Catarina died aged 81 years.
 1793. Sep. 9. Jacob C. Ten Eyck died.
 1772. Dec. 22. Volkert Dawson from New York has arrived here at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
-
1689. Nov. 17. I. Abraham Cuyler, married my housewife Cathrina Bleecker.
 Our children born:
 1690. Dec. 22. Hendrick, in New York.
 1692. Oct. 26. Gerritje, in Albany.
 1695. April 18. Anna.
 1698. June 21. Johannes.
 1700. Sep. 10. Sara.
 1703. March 30. Marrytie.
 1709. Feb. 18. Katrina
 1713. Dec. 27. Abraham.
 1716. June 27. Nicholas.
 1709. Nov. 17. Then my daughter Anna slept in the Lord.
 1722. Feb. 16. Then my daughter Marrytie slept in the Lord.
 [] April 8. Then my wife Cathrina died.

OUR SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS.

Regular meeting of June 25th. 1870. A circular form for Genealogical Enquiries, adopted by the Society. D. P. Holton and wife presented to the Society a deed in fee simple, of ten acres of land, situate in town of Islip, L. I., the proceeds of the sale of which were to be invested, and the interest arising from the same, to be appropriated for Library purposes. The gift was accepted and a vote of thanks passed to Dr. and Mrs. Holton. Society adjourned until second Saturday in September.

Meeting September 21.—Donations of a large number of valuable books and pamphlets received. The election by the Board of Trustees, on the 21st inst., of John J. Latting, Esq., as a Trustee of this Society to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Ledyar Bill, Esq., was reported by the Secretary.

Meeting October 8. Several valuable books were presented. Two resident and two corresponding members were elected. A paper was read by Ellsworth Eliot, M. D., on "Some facts gathered from Beardsley's History of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut, to show

the value of vaccination as a means of prolonging life." Addresses were made by the Rev. I. F. Holton of Boston, and the Rev. Mr. Lord of Saratoga.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

THE GENEALOGY OF THE BENEDICTS IN AMERICA. By HENRY MARVIN BENEDICT. Joel Munsell, Albany, 1870, 80., 474 pp. twenty-eight portraits and Index; large and small editions.

This work comes to us in the best style of the printers' art. Printed on heavy tinted paper in clean bold type it forms with its twenty-eight portraits, one of the most attractive volumes of American family history yet published. The portraits are for the most part good; the one of the Author's father in particular being not only a most excellent likeness but a true work of art.

The introduction, by one of the most distinguished members of the family, contains many excellent remarks on family history; and we commend it to our readers as worthy their attention apart from any family considerations.

The arrangement of the work is not in strict accordance with our ideas of the subject—nevertheless it is good. Our preference is to see the several generations arranged as such, with families in the order of seniority, and not the different branches followed out separately.

The work bears unmistakable evidence of thorough research and indefatigable industry on the part of its author, and the family is to be congratulated on its good fortune in finding so good a chronicler of its history.

There is one feature of this work not to be overlooked, as one rarely found in family histories. All copies of wills, and extracts from public records are introduced in the form of notes, which not only makes them more comprehensive but does not interfere with the body of the work. This is an improvement and to be commended. The work is not without its defects; but they come more within the bounds of family than general criticism.

Progenitor to the "Benedicts in America" was Thomas Benedict, who is said to have been born in the year 1617, and "came to New England in 1638," in the same vessel with Mary Bridgum his step sister whom he married soon after their arrival here. She was the mother of his five sons, Thomas, John, Samuel, James and David, and his four daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, and Rebecca, all born at Southold, Long Island. He resided at Southold and several other towns on Long Island, and finally settled at Norwalk, Conn., where he died in 1689-90, age "about 73," and this work is a record of his descendants in the male line only. The descendants of his second son John appear to be the most numerous, although considerable space is devoted to the others. The family is very numerous, but the author furnishes no clue by which we can ascertain the number recorded,

but there are probably between four and five thousand.

The biographies—which we should have mentioned before—are very full and well written.

M. H. S.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA. Published under a resolution of the House of Assembly, passed March 15, 1865. Edited by THOMAS B. AKINS, D. C. L., Commissioner of Public Records. Halifax, N. S.: Charles Annand, Publisher, 1869.

The above is the title of a work we have received as a gift "from the Government of Nova Scotia." It is an 8vo volume of some 755 pages, clearly printed and neatly bound. The present volume treats mainly of the Acadian French from 1714 to 1755. The Documents are generally given in full, and many valuable biographical notes appended by the editor.

We are glad to see that our neighbors across the line have made a beginning in this useful work, and trust that the present volume is but an earnest of the future. To New Yorkers these publications cannot fail to be of interest as the relations between the people of Nova Scotia and our city have in times past been intimate and peculiar. Many of the Acadian French when expelled from their houses by their English Conqueror came to New York, and their descendants abide with us still. Then again upon the evacuation of this city by the British troops in 1784, many of the loyalists of New York emigrated to Nova Scotia—and while some portion of them afterwards returned, many remained, and it is not uncommon at the present day in the English Atlantic Provinces, to find families who trace their ancestors from our city. The publication of the Documents of the Province for the era of our American Revolution we shall look forward to with interest.

J. S. G.

MISCELLANEA GENEALOGICA ET HERALDICA Monthly Series. Edited by JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, LL. D., F. S. A.—Parts 1 and 2, April and May, 1870.

This new English Monthly is an offstart of the Quarterly of the same title,—and to American Genealogists wishing to trace back to English Ancestors, the present work would seem to be invaluable. It is devoted to the publication of the Parish Registers, Ancient Wills, Marriage Settlements and Family Pedigrees. It is illustrated with wood cuts of Coats of Arms, Seals and Crests, and has a valuable "Notes and Queries" department.

It is issued especially with a view to a large American circulation, and the price has been placed at the low sum of *four pence* a number, or six shillings per annum, postage free, for American subscribers. It appears to us to be destined to occupy a favored place in the regards of all interested in genealogical pursuits. The agents' address is Taylor & Co., 10 Little Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

J. S. G.

THE FOUNDERS OF NEW YORK. An address delivered before the St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York. By JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Saturday, December 4, 1869. Published for the Society, 1870. Paper, Imp. 8o, pp. 36.

This handsomely printed book from the press of Munsell, comes to us in the time-honored *orange color* of the St. Nicholas Society.

It is an able exposition of the Dutch character drawn by the pen of one, himself a descendant from that race. It protests against the false impressions regarding the Dutch character so prevalent in many minds, and does but simple justice to the solid, industrious and enduring if not always brilliant qualities of our Dutch forefathers. The author depicts their virtues of patriotism and of bravery, not forgetting their quiet and simple domestic virtues, which in many cases have descended to their representatives in our times. We regret that our limited space forbids a more extended notice of this work; but cannot close without thanking the author for this contribution to the "history of the manners and customs of the ancient New Yorkers"—and of remarking on the peculiar interest of this work as coming from Mr. Beekman's pen. He is descended from a long line of Dutch ancestry, being, we believe, of the sixth generation from William Beekman, a native of Overijssel, and who came to New Amsterdam with Governor Stuyvesant in 1647.

J. S. G.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF MASON N. H., from the first grant in 1749 to the year 1858. By JOHN B. HILL. Boston: Lucius A. Elliott & Co. D. Bugbee & Co., Bangor, 1858. 8o, pp. 324.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF MASON, N. H., Aug 26, 1868. By JOHN B. HILL. Boston: Elliott, Thomas & Talbot, 1870. 8o, pp. 115.

These two books comprising the history of the town to the year 1868, appear to have been prepared with much care, and evince familiarity with the state archives as well as the town records. The Historical portion is divided into periods. The records of interest to the genealogist, such as lists of early settlers, soldiers, town officers, records of marriages, deaths and family registers, have here been put in print. Biographical sketches, several with portraits, views of dwellings and of the village, make up a town history interesting to any descendant of the town and creditable to the author.

J. M. B.

THE PEDIGREE AND DESCENDANTS OF JACOB FORSTER Sen., of Charleston, Mass., By EDWARD JACOB FORSTER, M. D. Charlestown: 1870. Paper, 22 pp. and Index.

This little pamphlet which is privately printed for the author by C. S. Wason & Co., is an interesting and we presume, preliminary genealogy of the Foster family. It commences the line with Reginald Foster who settled at Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass., about the year 1638.

The author traces but one line of the family until he reaches Jacob Sen., in the sixth gen-

eration,—and then gives *his* descendants complete to the ninth generation. The plan recommended by the N. England Society is followed, and the work throughout is clearly written, beautifully printed and altogether a very satisfactory piece of work for its size and scope. We trust that the accomplished author does not intend to rest here in his labors, but that a full genealogical record of his family will follow.

J. S. G.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY. By the Rev. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D., President of Wabash College, Indiana. Newark, N. J., 1870. Paper, pp. 39.

The foregoing is the title of an interesting pamphlet embracing in an enlarged form, a discourse delivered by Dr. Tuttle before the N. J. Historical Society on 20th May, 1869.

The actual date of the first settlement in Morris County appears to be wrapped in doubt. Dr. Tuttle places the date in the first decade of the eighteenth century and the place Whippany—and from 1710 or '20 his sketches are tolerably complete and certainly interesting. He naturally devotes much of his space to the history of the churches in the county, and has carefully annotated the work. Among the names of the earliest settlers we notice those of Hubbel, Green, Kitchel, Pierson, Tuttle, Jackson, Kirkbridge, Fitz Randolph, Schooley, Brotherton and many others.

J. S. G.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

*. In the pedigree of "Chauncey," by William Chauncey Fowler, a decent is traced from Maud and her first husband, Simon de St. Liz, through Maud the issue of that marriage, and Robert Fitz Richard de Clare.—After the death of Walthof, William the Conqueror desired his widow, Judith, (his niece,) to marry Simon St. Liz; she refused on account of his lameness. As a punishment the Conqueror took from Judith the Earldom of Northampton, and conferred it upon her daughter Maude, who married Simon the rejected suitor of her mother, Judith. David, King of Scotland, the 2d husband of Maud, passed his early youth at the Court of Henry I, whose Queen Matilda was his sister; Maud in her widowhood, was also royally entertained at the Court of her kinsman, Henry I, who gave her in marriage to David, but we hear nothing of her daughter by her first marriage, either at the Court of Henry I of England, nor at the Court of her step-father David, King of Scotland, or elsewhere; Odericus Vitalis speaks of the children of Maud and David, but is silent as to the issue of Maud and St. Liz, nor am I aware that any historian throws any more light upon the subject. Is it not mere conjecture on the part of the genealogist? Will the pedigree in *that line* stand the test of historical criticism?

Cleveland, O., June 14th, 1870.

M. B. S.

*. In answer to "Holden," I would suggest the name of Ben Vernor, (not Benjamin,) of Detroit, Mich., Insurance Agent, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, etc., as perhaps being a descendant.

J. M. B.

Genealogies in Preparation.

Carpenter. Amos B. Carpenter of West Waterford, Vt., has in preparation an extensive genealogy of the Carpenter family, which will probably go to press next year.

The *Dwight* Genealogy is now going through the press of Munsell of Albany. It is to be issued in two large octavo volumes, and we understand will rival the Hyde Genealogy in extent and interest.

Penn. James Coleman of London, is preparing a Pedigree of the family of William Penn, his ancestors, collaterals and descendants with notes from Registers, Wills, etc.

Scott. Martin B. Scott of Cleveland, Ohio, has a large collection of material, relating to the ancestors and descendants of Richard Scott, one of the early settlers of Providence, R. I., and the first Quaker convert in America, in view of compiling a genealogical history. Information relating to any of the direct or collateral descendants of Richard Scott, would be very acceptable; among the latter are the R. I. families of Beere, Brown, Bowen, Clarke, Capron, Greene, Hopkins, Jenkes, Lapham, Mason, Sayles, Slocum, Whipple and Wilkinson.

Schofield. The pedigree of Richard Schofield, Kent, England, 1636—Stamford Ct., 1659, and a partial record of his descendants is in preparation by C. I. Scofield of Atchison, Kan., with a view to publication. He desires information regarding the descendants of — Ramsay, of the last English colonial government of New York, whose grandson, David Ramsay, died recently in Amsterdam, N. Y.

It is proposed to issue a Memorial volume with biographical sketch of late Bishop Chase of New Hampshire. It is announced to contain 100 pages. George G. Joe is the agent of the publication, Claremont, N. H.

Local Histories in Preparation.

A History of *Bradford County*, Penn., by Sylvester Taylor, M. D., is completed and soon to go to press.

Delaware. A History of this State by Francis Vincent of Wilmington, Del., is now publishing in numbers, six of which have been issued; price, thirty cents each.

A History of the town of Rockingham, Vt., is in preparation by J. W. F. Blanchard and Charles F. Eddy. This work was begun last year by the late E. A. Darby, for Miss Hemenway's Vermont Gazetteer.

Marvin's History of Worcester in the war, will not be for sale at the stores, and is intended only for subscribers. The work will not be printed unless there are enough subscriptions to warrant it.

OBITUARY.

ASA HOWLAND, a Corresponding Member of this Society, died on the 29th June, 1870, at his residence at Conway, Mass.

Mr. Howland was born in Conway, October 25th, 1787, and was the eldest son of Job Howland. He was twice married but had no children. On October 25th, 1813, he married Phoebe Thompson, who died April 11th, 1860, and on March 6th, 1861, he married the "Widow Tilton," who survives him.

Mr. or rather General Howland served with credit in the war of 1812, and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. After the war, he laid aside his military armor and assumed that of the great "Captain of Salvation." On the 20th November, 1828, he was chosen Deacon of the Congregational Church in his native town, and performed the duties of that office for over forty years.

He died full of years and universally respected and beloved.

GULIAN CROMMELIN VERPLANCK.

BY

CHARLES HENRY HART.

A DISCOURSE DELIVERED BEFORE "THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA," MAY 5, 1870.

GULIAN CROMMELIN VERPLANCK, with one exception the last survivor of the justly celebrated Literati of old New York, died at his residence in that city on the morning of March 18th, 1870. As has been truly said by Griswold (Prose Writers of America), "In the veins of Gulian Crommelin Verplanck mingles the best blood of the Hollander, the Huguenot, and the Puritan," and I will introduce this brief memorial of his life with a sketch of his family history. The Verplancks may lay just claim to belong to the veritable Knickerbocker stock. The first of the name in this country, of whom any record has been kept, was Abraham *Isaacson* Verplanck, which being translated means simply Abraham Verplanck, son of Isaac. There is a family tradition that his name was Abraham *Jacobson* Verplanck, but it is unsupported by any evidence whatsoever, in fact it is amply proved to have been as first stated, by the records of the Old Dutch Church in New York, as preserved in Valentine's Manual, where the names and dates of baptism of several children of Abraham Isaacson Verplanck are given, and these the same as those of the traditionary Abraham Jacobson Verplanck.

Abraham Isaacson Verplanck came from Holland, according to the same family tradition, about the year 1640, and married "the widow Maria Ross, whose maiden name was Vigne;" she being a daughter of Guleyn and Ariantje [Cuvilje] Vigne. Whether this marriage took place before his arrival in this country, or whether it was a second one consummated afterwards, I am unable to say. The presumption is very fair that they were married here, and there is no evidence that he was a widower as well as she a widow, for which also there is no other proof than the aforesaid tradition. But certain it is that the second child of Abraham Verplanck was born January 1st, 1637, and named Guleyn, the same as her father, but whether he was born here or in Holland I do not know. From his christian name I should suppose him to have been her child, which if so and born in this country, which I also think most likely, would place the arrival of Abraham Verplanck here at an earlier date than that given, which undoubtedly was the case. He dropped the patronymic and was known as "Abraham" or "Abram" Verplanck, to whom in the years 1643 and 1644, land grants were made. He was a witness to a conveyance from the Indians to Governor Stuyvesant, January 28, 1656; and September 5th, 1664, was one of the signers to a "Remonstrance from the people of New Netherlands to the Director General and Council of the Dutch West India Company."

After the surrender of New York to the English, he was among the citizens who, in October, 1664, swore allegiance to the King; but when on March 31st, 1665, a meeting of the burghers and inhabitants of the city of New Amsterdam was called by the Burgomasters and Schepens to meet at the City Hall and agree upon how many of the English soldiers each would lodge in their respective houses, opposite to his name appears the decisive answer

"cannot take any." It was finally ordered that those who could not accommodate any of the soldiers should be assessed a certain sum in lieu of the accommodations, and his name is on the assessment list as "residing on the Smet Valye." Smit Valye or Smidt's Valye, abbreviated Smet or Smeec's Vly, was a marsh extending from the rising ground, a little north of the city walls, along the East river, or shore of the present Pearl Street, to the rising ground near Fulton Street. This valley or salt marsh was bounded westward by the high ground along the rear of the lots on the north-western side of Pearl Street, and is spoken of by this name as early as the time of Van Twiller. Abraham Verplanck lived on what would be the west side of the present Pearl Street, between Franklin Square and Wall Street. The same list contains the name of "Abigal Verplanck, residing on the Hooge Straat," or present Broadway. She was likely the "Abigil Verplanck and child" who arrived in "April, 1664," in the ship Concord, and might have been a sister-in-law or sister of Abraham Verplanck, or indeed even his mother, from whom his eldest child and daughter was named.

In February, 1674, after the recapture of New York from the English, the Burgomasters and Schepens of the city notified the governor, that having become greatly indebted, and being daily vexed by some of their creditors to make payment, they solicited that some expedient might be invented by which these debts could be liquidated. After taking it into serious consideration, the governor decided that no remedy could be applied more prompt, than that the money should be obtained by taxation of the wealthiest inhabitants "as often in similar occurrences had been put in practice in our Fatherland;" therefore he deemed it necessary to command "that by calculation a tax be levied on the property of this State without exception, from all the inhabitants of this City of New Orange, those only excepted whose estates are calculated not to exceed the sum of one thousand gilders seawant value, "and named six impartial men to levy and collect the same." From the list so made out of the "most wealthy inhabitants," I find:

Abraham Verplanck.	Estate valued at Gilders Holland value,	300
Guilliane Verplanck.	" " " " "	5,000

It may appear strange at first sight that Guilliane or more properly Geleyn, should have at that early day an estate of so much greater value than his father, but this statement is reconcilable from the fact, if from no other reason, that six years before he had married into the Wessels family, one of the wealthiest in old New York, through which connection he doubtless obtained a large estate. The difference between "gilders seawant value" and "gilders Holland value," was very considerable; the exact proportion however I am unable to give, but a braided string of seawant, a fathom long, was worth a few years before only three-fourths of a guilder, and it was rapidly depreciating in value. This seawant or seawan was the name of the Indian money commonly called wampum. It consisted, as is well known, of beads formed of the shells of the *quahaug* and *periwinkle*; shell fish formerly abounding on our coast, and was of two colors, the black being held of double the value of the white.

Mrs. Verplanck died in the year 1671, and her husband survived her many years, dying at an advanced age, but exactly at what date I have been unable to discover: it is however believed to have been about 1680. He had nine children in the following order, viz.:

1. Abigail, married A. Van Laets.
2. Geleyn, of whom hereafter.
3. Catalyna, married David Pieterse Schuyler, October 13, 1657.
4. Isaac, baptized June 26, 1641, died doubtless in infancy.
5. Sussanna, baptized May 25, 1642, married Martin Van Waert, December 4, 1660.
6. Jaconnyntje, baptized July 6, 1644.
7. Ariantje, baptized December 2, 1646.
8. Hellegond, baptized November 1, 1648.
9. Isaac, baptized February 26, 1651, married Miss Coeymans of Coeymans Patent, whose descendants live in the neighborhood of Albany.

Geleyn Verplanck, the second child of Abraham, was born January 1, 1637, and married, June 20, 1668, Hendrickje Wessels of Aernham. He was a prominent merchant and citizen, and on August 16, 1673, was nominated for Schepen, as being one "of the best and most respectable citizens of the reformed christian religion," to which position he was subsequently elected. In the same year he held the position of Ensign in a company of Militia, and was again Schepen in 1674. During the years 1677, '78, '79 and '83, we find his name in the list of City Aldermen, the last year for the North Ward. After the recapture of New York by the

Dutch, he was one of the three commissioners appointed to liquidate the demands against the estate of the *ci-devant* Governor Lovelace. As has been already shown his Estate was valued in 1674, at five thousand gilders, while his father's was worth but three hundred. He died April 23, 1684, leaving his wife executrix of his will. She afterward married, May 29, 1685, Jacobus Kip of New York. Geleyn Verplanck had eight children, six sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom was Samuel born December 16, 1669, and baptized the third day after. He married Ariantje, daughter of Balthazar and Marritje (Loockermans) Bayard, October 26, 1691, and died at sea, November 20, 1698, while on a voyage from Curacoa to Jamaica, and is buried at the latter place. His will was proved at New York the next year with his wife as Executrix. He had four children, the youngest Gulian, being but five months old, when his father died.

Gulian Verplanck, the great-grandson of the first emigrant, was born May 31, 1698, and married, September 8, 1737, Mary, daughter of Charles and Anna (Sinclair) Crommelin of New York. Mrs. Verplanck's father although of Dutch origin was born in France, and her mother was a French Huguenot; the Sinclair family being descended from James the Fifth of Scotland's son, the Earl of Orkney. He died November 11, 1751, and of his children, seven in number, the eldest Samuel and the youngest Gulian, will each require a passing notice.

Samuel Verplanck the grand-father of our deceased member, was born in the City of New York September 19, 1739, and was graduated by Kings now Columbia College in 1758, with its first graduating class. Among his classmates at graduation were Samuel Provost, afterwards the first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, and Philip Van Cortlandt, Colonial Lieut. Governor of the State, during the Revolution. It was towards the close of the year 1746, that the first decided movement was made towards having a college erected in the province, and by November 1753, such progress had been made in the enterprise that the Rev. Samuel Johnson D. D. of Stratford, Connecticut was invited to accept the presidency of the intended institution, with a salary of two hundred and fifty pounds a year. He refused to absolutely accept the office until the charter had been first obtained, and although he visited New York, the following April, it was by way of trial only. He was at this time in his 58th year, and had been for above thirty years the faithful missionary at Stratford of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The University of Oxford had conferred upon him when he was but forty-six the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, a high distinction from that body even at this day of easily earned college "*honors*." On the 16th of May, 1754, the ten trustees who had been chosen to hold the funds raised for the benefit of the College, presented a draft of a charter, and in anticipation of a more formal establishment of the College, gave public notice of an examination of candidates for admission, to be held during the first week of the following July, and on the 17th of that month, Dr. Johnson began in the vestry room of the school-house belonging to Trinity Church, his instruction of the eight students who were admitted at this first examination, and on the list, the first name is that of SAMUEL VERPLANCK. The others in their respective order were Rudolph Ritzima, Philip Van Cortlandt, Robert Bayard, Samuel Provost, Thomas Marston, Henry Cruger, and Joshua Bloomer. Of these Bayard, Marston, and Cruger, the latter the colleague of Edmund Burke for Bristol, in the House of Commons, and a fearless advocate of American rights, did not graduate, and two others Isaac Ogden, and Joseph Reade were added to the class and graduated with it in 1758. The Charter was finally granted October 31, 1754, and among the prominent men named in it for the Governors, was Philip Verplanck, who was a son of Jacob, youngest brother of Samuel, the grandfather of the first graduate, and he continued in this office until 1770, a year before his death, when he resigned.

Samuel Verplanck's father having died before his son arrived at manhood, the latter was sent after his graduation to Holland, where he remained for several years in the counting-house of his maternal uncle Daniel Crommelin, who was then at the head of the great banking and commercial house of Daniel Crommelin and Sons, of Amsterdam; a house which had an existence of more than a century, and has only been dissolved within the last ten years. In a letter written by Gulian C. Verplanck, when at Amsterdam in 1816, he speaks of visiting Daniel Crommelin, and his taking him to the Exchange where "he took his accustomed stand

about the centre of the square that his father and grandfather had always stood on, and that I was talking to him on the same ground where my grandfather must have talked to his, fifty years ago." The present representative of the Crommelin family is Claude Auguste Crommelin, a member of the City Council of Amsterdam, and inheritor of the family homestead.

Samuel Verplanck married while in Holland on the 26th of April, 1761, his cousin Judith Crommelin, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Le Platrier) Crommelin, and after extensive travel abroad, returned to this country in 1763, and established himself in the City of New York as a wholesale importer and banker. He was one of the twenty-four founders of the New York Chamber of Commerce in 1768, and was appointed in 1770, one of the Governors of his Alma Mater, and his name is also to be found among those of the Committee of Safety of One Hundred, who were chosen to take charge of the City Government upon the seizure of the public buildings in May, 1775. He removed to Fishkill, Dutchess County, where he was a large landholder, (the first Gulian Verplanck having been one of the three original patentees of the Rondout Patent in 1683), when his impaired health and the disordered state of the country induced his withdrawal from business. To his youngest brother Gulian, who was born February 11th, 1751, and was but nine months old when his father died, he was most tenderly attached. He carefully watched over him and guided him in his education, and after his graduation at Kings College in the Class of 1768, with Bishop Moore and Gouverneur Morris, sent him to Europe to receive a similar mercantile training under his uncle Daniel Crommelin as he had received. Gulian Verplanck became quite a noted man, highly accomplished and a fluent good speaker. As early as 1788, he was a representative in the Assembly of the State and was elected Speaker July 6, 1791, and again January 6, 1796. During the last ten years of his life from 1790, he was one of the Regents of the University of the State, and also held the position of second President of the Bank of New York. Of the Old Tontine Coffee House, founded in 1792, he was one of the original Trustees named in the deed of trust, and a subscriber to two shares of the stock. He married Cornelia daughter of David Johnson of Dutchess County, and his son was David Johnson Verplanck a prominent local politician, and at one time editor of the "New York American," subsequently under the charge of President Charles King. He died at the close of the year 1799, leaving his wife to survive him, who two years later, married George Cairnes, the Reporter of the Supreme Court of New York State.

Samuel Verplanck died at Mount Gulian, on the banks of the Hudson, which had been a country residence of his father, on the 27th of January, 1820, in the eighty-first year of his age. He had two children, a daughter who died in infancy, and a son named from his maternal grandfather, Daniel Crommelin Verplanck.

Daniel C. Verplanck was born March 19, 1762, and received his degree of A. M. from Columbia College in 1788, after its re-organization. He was a man of great liberality and universally popular. He married October 29, 1785, Elizabeth, daughter of William Samuel Johnson, first President of Columbia College, as his father had been first President of Kings College. President Johnson was a man of distinguished ability. He was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Oxford University in 1765. Towards the close of the next year he was appointed Agent Extraordinary of the Colony of Connecticut to the mother country, and in the execution of his important mission embarked for England, where he resided until the middle of the year 1771. From 1787 until 1800 when he resigned, he was President of Columbia College and resided in the City of New York. After he dissolved his connection with the College, he returned to his old home at Stratford, where he died November 14, 1819, aged ninety-two years. His daughter Mrs. Verplanck died February 6, 1789, when she was but in her twenty-fifth year, leaving two children GULIAN CROMMELIN, and Ann who died in infancy. Her husband married again, Nov. 17, 1790, Ann, only daughter of William and Mary (De Lancey) Walton, by whom he had seven children, four daughters and three sons, as follows: Mary Ann, Louisa, Samuel, Elizabeth, William Walton, James De Lancey, and Anna Louisa. He was with his uncle Gulian an original subscriber in 1794, to two shares of stock in the Tontine Building, and his nominees were his two children, Gulian C. and Mary Ann. Of this singular enterprise more hereafter.

Daniel C. Verplanck, was a representative in Congress from 1802 until 1809, and subsequently a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Dutchess County resigning his seat on the bench in 1828. He died near Fishkill, March 29th, 1834.

Having now given a succinct account of the Verplanck family, from its first ancestor in this country through six generations, and shown each successive generation to have been a most worthy representative of its progenitor, I will now enter upon one of the most pleasing duties which it has ever fallen upon my pen to fulfil, and proceed to give a memorial of the life and services of our deceased member the

HON. GULIAN CROMMELIN VERPLANCK, LL. D.

Gulian Crommelin Verplanck was born in Wall Street in the City of New York, August 6, 1786. His mother dying when he was but three years old, and his father having married a second time, he was brought up under the care of his grandmother Judith Crommelin, a most accomplished and highly cultivated lady; and under her care and that of his maternal grandparents at Stratford, with whom much of his time was passed and who took great interest in his welfare, he received his early education. At the rather juvenile age of eleven years he entered Columbia College, from whence he was graduated in 1801, and a few years later was registered a student-at-law in the office of Josiah Ogden Hoffman, then at the height of his reputation, and between whom and Mr. Verplanck the tenderest friendship always existed. He was admitted to practice as an attorney in the Court of Common Pleas, November 20, 1807, and the next year he opened an office at No. 50 Wall Street. It does not appear that he ever engaged to any extent in the practice of his profession, nor did he desire it, and the more this is to be regretted from the great legal mind he afterwards exhibited, which amply proved that by him any position of eminence at the bar or on the bench might have been attained, and thereby the community have secured a jurist of rare acquirements and purity.

He made his *debut* in public life July 4, 1809, when in his twenty-third year, by delivering an oration before the Washington Benevolent Society of New York, which was published at the time, and copies of it are preserved in the Library of Congress at Washington, and in the New York State Library at Albany. Two years later while in the midst of a war of political squibs, in which he took no minor part, he was married on the 2d of October, 1811, to Eliza Fenno, daughter of John Ward and Mary (Curtis) Fenno, originally of Boston, but later of Philadelphia, in which city Mr. Fenno succeeded his father in the publication of the United States Gazette, a federal paper strongly supporting the administration of Washington, and where he perished in the terrible yellow fever of 1799. Miss Fenno was a sister of Mrs. Josiah Ogden Hoffman, and under the roof of his old preceptor he first met his future bride. His married life was a very short but a very happy one, and his devotion to the memory of his wife, is worthy not only of all praise, but of all imitation in his age of too frequent "out of sight, out of mind." I cannot tell the beautiful and touching story of his early and life-long grief, in terms more appropriate than those conveyed to me in a letter from his grand-daughter, the one bearing his beloved wife's name. She writes from "Fishkill on the Hudson," as follows: "My grandmother died in Paris April 29, 1817, of consumption, a disease which had proved fatal to many members of her family. Her physicians here had almost assured her that a voyage to Europe, and residence in the South of France for a short time, would restore her health. She went first to Charleston and from thence to Europe, leaving two young children, my father then in his third year, and a baby of six months, in the care of my grandfather's sister Mary Anna Verplanck, eldest daughter of Judge Verplanck by his second marriage. My aunt devoted her life to the care and education of these children, and her letters to my grandmother during her absence evince the most tender interest in her nephews, to whom she stood for so long in a mother's stead. My grandmother's letter to my father, telling him 'that when the trees are green again dear mother will come to her darling boy,' brings tears to our eyes after all these years, and all the advice and loving counsel a little boy of four years could understand, were poured forth from the yearning heart of this mother, who was on this earth never to see her children again. In the weariness of the separation her great comfort was in the expression 'I am making this sacrifice for my children.' At one time she says, 'I think if I could see my dear baby again, it would almost make me well.'

"She was a woman of quick sympathy, with exquisite taste in art, literature and music; of a most lovely and expressive countenance. I hope to have the pleasure of showing you the miniatures in my father's possession, one by Malbone most lovely of 'pretty grandma' as my baby daughter calls her, when she begs to see the pictures. Her expression was of great purity, simplicity and sweetness, and though her features were not regular she was considered to possess much beauty. To her influence upon his whole life æsthetically, mentally, and devotionally, my grandfather has ascribed the direction and cultivation of those tastes which afterwards made him so prominent among men of letters.

"Every thing belonging to her was treasured by my grandfather during the long years of his long life with most touching care. Letters to and from Miss Fenno, her visiting cards, rings, long tresses of her beautiful hair, poetry she had copied when a child, and letters to and from her sisters in their childish days, all preserved to be opened after his death, by her grandchildren, and which formed a most affecting incident in the examination of his papers. In a book of devotion, he has written that she died at mid-night, April 29, 1817. Never during my whole life did I ever hear him mention her name. Once last summer he came into the drawing-room where I was sitting, and pointing to the miniature by Malbone lying on the table, he said to me, 'Eliza, I am going to give you a copy of that picture.'

Mrs. Verplanck's remains rest in the beautiful cemetery of Pere La Chaise, and her be-
 reaved husband after a brief visit to England and Scotland, where he was much with Wash-
 ington Irving, returned to New York early in the fall. From his letters written during his so-
 journ abroad, I feel constrained to make some extracts, showing as they do, even at that early
 day, two prominent characteristics of his mind,—inquiry and observation. From Paris, May
 20, 1816, he writes, "with all the splendour I am disappointed in Paris, every thing has been
 so turned and overturned that it has nothing of antiquity about it, but its want of comfort."
 In the same letter he speaks of having met with several American officers and gentlemen who
 had been travelling in various parts of Europe, and that he finds them almost all concurring
 in the same feeling of disappointment and even contempt, for the institutions of the continent,
 compared with those of our own country. He then adds, "There has been a wonderful
 change in Europe in public opinion with respect to the American character. We are as
 much respected now as a few years ago we were despised." From Amsterdam where he re-
 mained some time, he wrote soon after his arrival, September 14, 1816: "Every vestige of the
 ravages of war has disappeared, even at Waterloo the houses are all rebuilt and scarce any
 mark of the battle left. There seems to be great comfort and wealth among the peasantry,
 and the moment you cross the frontier, you find yourself among a neater people. * * * *
 Amsterdam when I arrived was swarming with peasantry, who had come to the fair. The
 richness of the gold head-dresses of the women, and the silver buckles of the men, and the
 crowds of people swarming on all sides, give an air of great liveliness to the whole town. I
 do not think that the Abbe du Pradt is strictly correct when he says (in his Congress of
 Vienna) 'that as habitations for the use of man, nothing on the continent can compare with
 the towns of Holland.' Like our American cities the beauty consists in the fine streets and
 the general air of opulence and comfort. In public edifices, it cannot compare with the great
 towns of France. The town house must have been a very grand edifice for that purpose, but
 it is now turned into a palace, and as such is gloomy and incommodious." In another letter
 he says "I have received great attentions from our relations. The son of Mr. Claude Crom-
 melin, a very fine young man, accompanied me to Sardana and Broché, where we admired the
 wonderful neatness of the outside of the houses, for it was idle to think of admission into any
 of them, when the Emperor of Austria had been refused. Mr. Claude Crommelin lives in a
 large plain house something like P. Jay Monroe's in Broadway, without, in the Hurengracht,
 one of the best built streets of Amsterdam, with a fine garden in the rear. You enter a hall
 paved and sided with white marble, on the one side is a small parlour and the counting
 room, on the other two parlours; one much like a well furnished New York parlour, the
 other filled with carvings and gildings, with walls and ceilings painted with allegorical
 figures." Then follows the description of going to the Exchange, quoted in a former part of
 this memoir. Again writing, while still in Amsterdam, he says; "The new Kingdom of the

Pays-Bas, is a very incoherent mass. The Belgians dislike the union exceedingly, and conceive that their interests are sacrificed to those of Holland; then the difference of manners, language, &c., makes them a very different people. I travelled in company with a Flemish gentleman, who fills a respectable legal office at Liege, he is much more of a foreigner than I am in Amsterdam, and has nothing in common with his fellow subjects, but the orange cockade in his hat. Holland seems prosperous and happy. The Orange family are popular, though I understand the people do not much like the idea of having a king, it was certainly weak in the family to shock old opinions and feelings for the sake of a mere name." Speaking of Ghent, he says, "It is an immense half peopled town, very dull and gloomy, with grass growing in the streets, and one may walk a mile without meeting twenty people. I saw mass celebrated with great pomp, by the Prince de Broglie, Bishop of Ghent, in the magnificently decorated Cathedral. He is the great leader of opposition in Belgium to the Orange family."

Before his return to Paris later in the fall, he visited Leyden and thus speaks of it: "At Leyden, the university makes little show, the most interesting thing I saw there was a fine grove of American trees, set out by Boerhave, chiefly butternut and tulip trees. The library is very valuable, but it is stowed away in a small and inconvenient room, where the books are so closely arranged that you have scarcely room to walk. I was surprised to see the Librarian, apparently a man of education and as I afterwards learned, a rich bookseller, hold out his hand for his fee, as the servants and porters do at palaces, and receive a florin with thanks. The Rector and Law Professor, Dr. Kemper, enjoys a very high reputation. He was at the head of the revolution which restored the present family, and was offered the first places in the State, which he refused—to return to the university, asking only for the privilege of free admission to the King, whenever he should desire it. He is now at the head of a commission to form a civil and criminal code for the United Kingdom. Mr. Eustis, our Minister in Holland, describes the Dutch Court as extremely plain and economical. The King's dinners he says, are nearly such as Mr. Madison gives, and not more splendid in any respect, except in being served on silver. But the Dutch are oppressed by the immense expense of their army, being obliged to keep up 60,000 men. Holland is very loyal, but Belgium is said to be retained by mere force."

As has been before said, after the death of his wife, Mr. Verplanck visited England and Scotland, and from a letter written to his father from London, we learn the impression made upon him, by some of the prominent men of the day in the Houses of Parliament, and the Courts of Law. He writes dated June 24, 1817: "During the last week I have been attending the debates in Parliament, on the Habeas Corpus suspension bill. I was there from five till one in the morning, and heard most of the Peers distinguished for talent. There was much very bad speaking; I never heard worse in any of our bodies than from Lords Grosvenor, King, and several others. Lords Sidmouth, Landsdown, Biddesdale, (formerly Chancellor of Ireland,) and the Duke of Montrose, struck me as good debaters, but Grey, in manner, was finer than any public speaker in a legislative body, I ever heard. I was last night in the Commons till two in the morning, all the talents of the house were brought out except [—] on the one side, and Peel, a young man of the highest reputations on the other. The three best speeches were from Canning, Brougham, and Wilberforce. Canning though the worst in matter was far the best in manner. Brougham is too much of a lawyer, and Wilberforce of the preacher, the last was however listened to with more attention than either of the others, for he has a weight of character, which Brougham and Canning who are regarded as political adventurers, want. Castlereagh is fluent and easy, but confused and unimpressive, the only thing which appeared to be at all remarkable about him, was his good humour and mildness of manner, in all the altercations of the debate. The noise, disorder, and apparent rudeness of the house is very striking to an American.

"I arrived in London during the last days of the term, and had an excellent opportunity of seeing the bar and bench of England. Neither of the four courts appear to me as respectable and imposing as the Supreme Court of the United States, or of New York. Lord Ellenborough is heavy and drawing in his manner and without dignity,—but Sir V. Gibbs, in the

Common Pleas, presides with great dignity, and in his gentlemanly deportment to the bar, presents a strong contrast to Lord Ellenborough. I was at Guildhall this morning, and heard a trial before each of the Chief Justices. Sir Vicary's manner reminds me much of that of Mr. Harrison. I was surprised to observe the general want of fluency in the public speakers, even Sir V. Gibbs, is hesitating, and at a public meeting of the Naval School Society, the Bishop of London in an attempt at an *extempore* speech, appeared worse than the most illiterate of our methodists."

The next month he writes to his sister-in-law Mrs. Hoffman, from the Scottish Capital, "as to Edinburgh, 'my own romantic town' as Scott calls it, and it is the only city I ever saw, which deserves the name of 'romantic,' and never was there a happier epithet. For the town, its institutions, &c., Simond can give you a better account of them than I can, though he does not give that praise to Scotch manners which they deserve. I saw Mrs. Grant several times, and breakfasted with her the day before I left Edinburgh. I need not say I was much pleased with her." This was Mrs. Anne Grant of Laggan, who wrote the celebrated "Memoirs of an American Lady"; the American lady being, "Madam Schuyler" of Albany, the widow of Colonel Philip Schuyler, and aunt of the distinguished general of that name. In a subsequent letter he speaks of taking tea with Mrs. Barbauld, then seventy-five years of age. Before he took his final departure for his native land, he re-visited the home of his ancestors, and from Amsterdam he closes a letter with: "I should like very well to see Italy, but I cannot think of buying that pleasure at so dear a rate as another winter's absence. The desire of seeing the land of [—] and liberty, was the strongest inclination of the kind I ever felt, and I feel some gratification in the thought that I have sacrificed it once to the comfort of Eliza, and a second time to her children; this reflection fully compensates for any regret I may hereafter feel on the subject." Mr. Verplanck never made a second visit to Europe, and when urged to do so, simply replied that he was happier at home. Upon his return he entered afresh the arena of local politics, in which he had somewhat bestirred himself before his departure, by writing a series of letters signed "Abimeleck Coody, Ladies' Shoemaker," which were printed in the papers of the day, vigorously attacking with satire and abuse, the then Mayor De Witt Clinton, who had some time before made himself prominent in preferring charges against Verplanck, in terms rather strong, in proceedings before him, arising out of a disturbance which had taken place at Columbia College on commencement day. The letters were finally answered in a pamphlet dated January, 1815, entitled: "An account of Abimeleck Coody, and other celebrated writers of New York, in a letter from a traveller to a friend in South Carolina," in which the writer, believed to have been Clinton himself, denounced Mr. Verplanck as "the head of a political sect called the 'Coodies,' of hybrid nature, composed of the spawn of Federalism and Jacobinism, and generated in the venomous passions of disappointment and revenge, without any definite character, neither fish nor flesh, nor bird nor beast, but a nondescript made up of

'all monstrous, all prodigious things.'

It also contained a defence of the members of the Historical Society, and the Literary and Philosophical Society, over both of which Clinton presided, and in particular of Clinton himself.

The Coodies, among the leaders of whom were Verplanck and Hugh Maxwell, both prominent in the Columbia College difficulty, were a branch of the Federalists, who had become disaffected and left its ranks, and joined the good old democracy of Tammany. This was at the time of the last war with England, when the federalist party rendered itself so obnoxious by its continued opposition to its prosecution; and a large body of its supporters being opposed to this opposition, deserted its standard, and allied themselves to that party which was so vigorous in its prosecution.

During the years 1813 and '14, while Irving had the editorial charge of the *Analectic Magazine*, published in Philadelphia for several years by Moses Thomas, Verplanck made many valuable contributions to its pages, designated by the initial V, principally of a biographical nature, which style of composition he seems to have enjoyed in his early days, as may be seen from his graceful address before the New York Historical Society towards the close of 1818, in

which he commemorates the virtues and condemns the vices, of the "Early European Friends of America." Among his articles of that character in the *Analectic*, may be mentioned memoirs of Samuel Adams, Fisher Ames, Joel Barlow, Cadwallader Colden, Oliver Ellsworth, and Generals Pike and Scott, while he also wrote reviews of Waterman's "Life of Calvin," Leigh Hunt's "Feasts of the Poets," and several years later of his friend's, the editor's, "Sketch Book."

I have referred to his anniversary address before the Historical Society; this may be said to have been the basis upon which was built his future literary reputation. It opened with a lamentation for the lack of interest shown by his fellow-countrymen in the history of their own country, and seems to have aroused them from a lethargy into which they have never since fallen. It was reviewed both at home and abroad by the leading periodicals of the day, and from a well written article in the *North American Review* for March, 1819, I extract the closing paragraph as giving in a brief compass a just estimate of his work. "We cannot take leave of Mr. Verplanck without acknowledgments for the refined entertainment which his performance has afforded. It is a collection of interesting facts, enlivened by a chaste imagination, and exhibits a generous glow of heart, a free but candid judgment of men, and an enlightened love of country. The author regards with laudable complacency the sympathies of great and good men of whatever nation, in the advancement and fame of our free and united communities."

It was in this address that Mr. Verplanck alluded to Knickerbocker's History of New York in a spirit of regret at the injustice done by it to the Dutch character. He says "It is more 'in sorrow than in anger' that I feel myself compelled to add to these gross instances of national injustice, an early work of a writer of our own, who is justly considered one of the highest ornaments of American literature. I allude to the burlesque history of New York, in which it is painful to see a mind as admirable for its exquisite perception of the beautiful, as it is for its quick sense of the ridiculous, wasting the riches of its fancy on an ungrateful theme, and its exuberant humour in a coarse caricature. The writer has not yet fulfilled all the promise he has given to his country. It is his duty because it is in his power, to brush away the pretenders who may at any time infest her society, her science, or her politics: or if he aspires, as I trust he does, to strains of a higher mood, the deeds of his countrymen and the undescribed beauties of his native land, afford him many a rich subject, and he may deck the altar of his country's glory with the garlands of his taste and fancy."

In a note to this passage the author says: "To those who judge of Mr. Irving's powers, solely from his satirical and ludicrous compositions, this may seem an exaggerated compliment. But he has given some samples, too few and too short I confess, of what he is able to effect on these topics in his graver and purer style." And in a later edition he adds: "The above note was written and first published about fourteen years ago. It is retained in the present edition, because I feel proud that my judgment of the graver talents of the author of *Knickerbocker*, has been confirmed again and again, and above all by the *Life of Columbus*."

Upon the above criticism Irving wrote to his brother Ebenezer, who had expressed some fear at the effect it might have upon a new edition, then about to be published in Philadelphia: "I have seen what Verplanck said of my work. He did me more than justice in what he said of my mental qualifications: and he said nothing of my work that I have not long thought of it myself. * * * * He is one of the honestest men I know of, in speaking his opinion. There is a determined candor about him, which will not allow him to be blinded by passion. I am sure he wishes me well, and his own talents and acquirements are too great to suffer him to entertain jealousy; but were I his bitterest enemy, such an opinion have I of his integrity of mind, that I would refer any one to him for an honest opinion of me, sooner than to almost any one else."

To Henry Brevoort with the first number of the *Sketch Book*, containing the inimitable story of Rip Van Winkle, the main points of which Jefferson has made so familiar to the present generation, Irving writes in his playful vein, after alluding in the most complimentary terms to the oration of Verplanck: "I hope he will not put our old Dutch burghers into the notion that they must feel affronted with poor Deidrick Knickerbocker, just as he is about coming

out in a new edition. I could not help laughing at this burst of filial feeling in Verplanck, on the jokes put upon his ancestors; though I honor the feeling and admire the manner in which it is expressed. It met my eyes just as I had finished the little story of Rip Van Winkle, and I could not help noticing it in the introduction to that bagatelle. I hope Verplanck will not think the article is written in defiance of his vituperation. Remember me heartily to him, and tell him I mean to grow wiser and better and older every day, and to lay the chastigation he has given seriously to heart."

In the following year was published a small volume entitled "The Bucktail Bards," which has usually been attributed to Mr. Verplanck; and the correctness of this seems fully sustained, by his responding in a most delightful manner to a toast to the "Bucktail Bard" given by Mr. Bryant, at a dinner to Fitz Green Halleck in January, 1854, at the Century Club. But at the same time this hardly seems conclusive, in the face of the fact that the catalogue of the New York State Library, of which he was for many years a trustee, and in which he exercised a controlling influence, contains the work with the name of his father's cousin John-son Verplanck as author. The volume contained "The State Triumvirate a Political Tale," "The Bucktail Bards" proper, and "The Epistles of Brevet Major Pindar Puff," in the latter of which, De Witt Clinton, then Governor, was ridiculed under that character. About the same time or a little later, there appeared a clever squib, which was published anonymously "for the use of the members," entitled "Procès-Verbal of the Ceremony of Installation." It was a keen satire on the inauguration of Dr. Hosack as the successor of Clinton in the Presidency of the New York Historical Society, and has generally been attributed to the ready pen of Mr. Verplanck.

In 1820, he was elected a member of the New York Assembly, where he mainly interested himself with the "literary aspects of political subjects," being Chairman of the Committee on Education, in which capacity he made a report on Colleges, Academies, and Common Schools, in support of the appropriation by the General Government of Public Lands for educational purposes. This same year the New York Sketch Club was established, out of which the present "Century" has grown, and among its organizers and earliest members we find Verplanck, Bryant, and Sands, who afterwards united their talents in the production of the Talisman. The next year upon the organization of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, he was chosen to the chair of the "Evidences of Revealed Religion and Moral Science in its relation to Theology," with Bishop Hobart, Reverends Samuel H. Turner, Bird Wilson, Benjamin T. Onderdonk, and Clement C. Moore as his co-professors. His lectures delivered while holding the professorship were published after his resignation in 1824, with the title of "Essays on the Nature and Uses of the various Evidences of Revealed Religion." Of these lectures one who listened to them—the Reverend Samuel Roosevelt Johnson—wrote me:—"There is but one thing I know of as connected with these Lectures which it may be well for you to note. Bishop Daniel Wilson had a high reputation as an author, before he was consecrated Bishop of Calcutta. His chief work was 'Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity' in two volumes octavo. In the Introduction to the second volume, he writes as follows: 'To these names I have peculiar satisfaction in adding that of an American writer of singular talent, with a good deal of the mind of our Bishop Butler, whose work abounds with deep and original thoughts.' He adds in a note 'a reprint has not yet been made of this masterly work.' This was pronounced at the time the highest compliment ever paid to an American writer." Dr. Johnson continues: "Mr. Verplanck was very quiet in his manner as professor. He gave us the impression that he did not take to the task of instructor very much. He loved to converse freely as the individual—to think patiently—to write carefully—but the class room was stiff and unnatural to him. His report against voting by proxy, for the Trustees, led the General Convention to reverse all its procedure on that subject, and his report on the removal of the Seminary was very able and interesting." Another one of his "boys," the Rev. Dr. Shelton of Buffalo, speaks of him in the most affectionate and glowing terms.

This same year he was one of a committee of which Peter A. Jay and Charles King were also members, appointed by the High School Society of New York, to prepare a "Plan

of Instruction, to be pursued in the High School," and he, it is believed, drafted the report. He afterwards held the position of President of the Board of Trustees of this Society, and as such in the Annual Report for 1829, paid a "Tribute to the memory of Daniel H. Barnes," late principal, which is published in his volume of collected essays, under the head of "The Schoolmaster."

In 1825, appeared Mr. Verplanck's "Essay on the Doctrine of Contracts, being an Inquiry how Contracts are affected in Law and Morals by Concealment, Error or Inadequate Price." This curious discussion on the line between law and morals, in which the maxim of "*caveat emptor*" is attacked, was most ably reviewed in the *North American Review* by that noble expounder of international law, the late Henry Wheaton, from which article I extract the following: "The question which Mr. Verplanck has investigated arose out of a case determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, and reported in 2 Wheaton, 195. The case related to the validity of a contract of sale under the following circumstances. Some American merchants, who were on board the British fleet after the memorable attack on New Orleans, in January, 1815, received the unexpected news of the treaty of peace, which had been signed at Ghent, and brought it up to the city the same night. Soon after sunrise the next morning and before it could be known among men of business, a merchant, who had been put in possession of the information, called upon another and contracted for the purchase of a large quantity of tobacco at the market price of the day, without giving the vendor any hint of the intelligence, but at the same time without saying anything calculated to impose upon him. Immediately after the news of peace was publicly known the price of tobacco rose more than fifty per cent.

"Upon this state of facts, Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the Court, observed that the question was 'whether the intelligence of extraneous circumstances, which might influence the price of the commodity and which was exclusively within the knowledge of the vendee, ought to have been communicated by him to the vendor? *The Court is of the opinion that he was not bound to communicate it.* It would be difficult to circumscribe the contrary doctrine within proper limits, when the means of intelligence are equally accessible to both parties. But at the same time each party must take care not to say or do anything tending to impose upon the other.'" In speaking of this work a few days since, one of our oldest and ablest lawyers remarked "that the argument was the growth of a laudable ambition born in a pure mind, but that it was impracticable." This year, 1825, Mr. Verplanck was elected a representative from New York City to the Nineteenth Congress, where he remained through the four successive terms, retiring at the close of the twenty-second session in 1833. During his congressional career he warmly advocated the extension of the term of copyright, a measure which was passed in the session of 1830-31, and about which he writes to Irving, "I have a copyright bill before Congress with which I have taken great pains. It consolidates, enlarges and explains our laws on that subject which are full of confusion and doubt. It extends the time to twenty-eight years, with powers of renewal for a like time by the author or his widow at the expiration." On his return home at the close of this session he was tendered a complimentary dinner by prominent men of letters in token of their appreciation of his eminent services in obtaining the passage of this law, at which he made an able speech on the Law of Literary Property, in which he enforced the same doctrine as he had promulgated in Congress, that "the right of property in the production of intellectual labour was as much founded on natural justice as the right of property in the production of corporeal labour, that he who toils with the mind is as honestly entitled to the fruits of that toil as he who works with the hands." The measure secured to the author and artist, in lieu of the former narrow time of fourteen years, with the contingent chance of one renewal if living at the end of the time, the sole and secure benefit of his work for forty-two years, with the privilege of renewal to his widow and children.

It was while he was in Congress, that the agitation on the rights of Congress to impose a protective tariff and its power to force obedience to the same was at its height, and in its defence he wrote a "Letter to Colonel W. Drayton, in assertion of the constitutional power of Congress to impose protective duties," which was printed at New York in 1831. In 1833,

while Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he made a "Report on the Bank of the United States," which institution he favored, and of its President the late Nicholas Biddle he thought very highly, and at his house Mr. Verplanck stayed on his return from Washington after his last term in Congress. The same year, 1833, there was published by the Harpers a small octavo volume of 257 pages, entitled "Discourses and Addresses on Subjects of American History, Arts, and Literature. By Gulian C. Verplanck," which contained besides his "Anniversary Discourse before the Historical Society," and "The Schoolmaster," and speech on "The Law of Literary Property," "An Eulogy on Lord Baltimore, the Founder of Maryland," which was delivered at the festival held in 1829, by the "friends of civil and religious liberty" in the City of New York, over which Dr. James McNevin presided, on the occasion of the final passing of the bill for Catholic Emancipation in Ireland; "an Address on the opening of the American Academy of the Fine Arts in May, 1824," of which he was one of the Vice-Presidents; "an Address before the Philolexian and Peithologian Societies of Columbia College," in which the many distinguished graduates of the college are commemorated, and in regard to one of them—De Witt Clinton—the first graduate after the peace of 1783, he says, "after the numerous tributes which have so recently been paid to his memory, and especially that luminous view of his character as a scholar and a statesman, as the promoter of good education and useful improvements, contained in the discourse lately delivered from this place by Professor Renwick, anything I could now say on the subject would be but useless repetition. Else would I gladly pay the homage due to his eminent and lasting services, and honor that lofty ambition which brought him to look to designs of grand utility, and to their successful execution, as his arts of gaining or redeeming the confidence of a generous and public spirited people. For whatever of party animosity might have ever blinded me to his merits, had died away long before his death, and I would now utter his honest praises without the imputation of hollow pretense from others, or the mortifying consciousness in my own breast, of rendering unwilling and tardy justice to noble designs and great public service." The volume concludes with "a Lecture before the Mercantile Library Association of New York in 1831-32," which contains a feeling tribute to the memory of his venerable friend the late William Roscoe of Liverpool.

In November, 1833, he delivered an "Introductory Lecture to a course of Scientific Lectures, before the Mechanics' Institute of the City of New York," while in the preceeding August he had discoursed on "The Right Moral Influence, and Use of Liberal Studies," at the commencement of Geneva College. The next year on a similar occasion at Amherst College, he spoke on "The Influence of Moral Causes upon Opinions, Science and Literature," in the course of which after alluding to his descent from the stock of Grotius and De Witt, he remarks: "I cannot but remember also that I have New England blood in my veins, that many of my happiest youthful days were passed in her villages, and that my best education was bestowed by the more than parental care of one of the wisest and most excellent of her sons;" here referring of course to his maternal grandfather, William Samuel Johnson. His last college address was made in 1836, when he delivered his masterly and celebrated discourse at Union College on "The Advantages and Dangers of the American Scholar."

Mr. Verplanck while in Congress having separated from the Democratic party by taking grounds in favor of a National Bank, was chosen by the Whigs as their candidate in 1834, for the Mayoralty in opposition to Cornelius W. Lawrence, the candidate of the democracy. The election which followed was one of the most exciting and closely contested of many years, and Mr. Verplanck was defeated by only *one hundred and eighty-one* votes. The excitement of this political campaign did not drive him from his literary labors, for about this time he edited the "Writings" of his colaborer in the Talisman, the late Robert C. Sands, one of his nearest and dearest friends, and one whom he held in the highest esteem and whose memory he always cherished, to which he prefixed a genial memoir of his life.

From 1837 to 1841, he was a member of the Senate of the State of New York, which at that time composed with the judges of the higher courts, the "court for the correction of errors," or the court of appeals in the last resort from the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery. Mr. Verplanck took an active part in these judicial duties and many of his opin-

ions on important questions are preserved in the last seven volumes of Wendell's Reports. In 1839, while a member of the Senate, he made a report in relation to the debt, revenue and financial policy of the State, which was published in London the next year, as an appendix to a "Vindication of the Public Faith of New York and Pennsylvania."

On June 1st, 1835, Mr. Verplanck was chosen a member of the "Committee of the Tontine Building," and March 27th, 1843, one of the Trustees under the original deed of trust, both of which positions he continued to hold during life; and here I will make a slight digression to give a brief account of this singular enterprise with which Gulian C. Verplanck and other members of his family were closely connected. I am indebted in a great part for the information which follows to Mr. Frederic de Peyster, of New York, an old friend of Mr. Verplanck, and for many years Chairman of the Committee of the Association.

The Tontine Coffee House was erected at the north-west corner of Wall and Warren Streets, in 1794, and was originally intended as a meeting place or exchange for merchants, and also designed for hotel uses. The plan of this Association originated with Lorenzo Tonti, a Neapolitan, in 1656, hence the name Tontine, the purport of which was a "Loan advanced by a number of associated capitalists for life annuities with benefit of survivorship." "The term *Coffee* as generally understood," says Mr. DePeyster, "is well described in the opening of a poem entitled *The Character of a Coffee House*, which appeared in 1665.

"A *Coffee House* the learned hold,
It is a place where *Coffee's* sold;
This derivation cannot fail us,
For where *Ale's* vended that's an *Ale-house*."

By the constitution, two hundred and three shares were issued to subscribers at two hundred dollars per share, and each holder of a share had the right to nominate a person of either sex in whose name and for whose life the shares were issued, and existed during the life of the nominee. The original shares were assignable by the holder and held as personal property, although each share had a contingent interest in the realty, which interest ceased with the death of the nominee, and then inured to the benefit of the survivors. "The number of nominees was six short of the actual number of shares. This difference was occasioned by the owners (203) having selected their nominees, on whose lives the shares depended, in reference to their expected longevity. Thus it turned out that on six of the lives there were two risks taken, making the lives 197."

Each share holder received his equal proportion of the net income of the establishment, and the whole property was vested in five trustees, who were to be continued in trust or by succession until the number of nominees was reduced to seven, when the holders of these shares became entitled to a conveyance in fee as tenants in common of the entire premises. The names of the five original trustees in whom the title was vested were John Broome, John Watts, GULIAN VERPLANCK, John Delafield and William Laight. When the number of the trustees is reduced "to less than three," the committee of the Association give notice that an election will be held for the choice of their successors; and the surviving trustees then convey to the five new trustees elected to succeed them, for the purpose of continuing the trust as is set forth in the original deed. Messrs. Richard M. Lawrence and Frederic De Peyster became the survivors, who conveyed to James F. De Peyster, John A. King, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Anthony P. Halsey and Hamilton Fish. "Messrs. De Peyster and Fish only surviving on the 20th April, (1870,) convey now to the newly elected trustees, who will soon take under a similar conveyance and thereupon execute the usual declaration of trust, and setting forth the objects of it, and that when the nominees are reduced to seven they will convey the premises to the owners of the seven remaining shares. The trustees elected on the 20th of April last, are General J. Watts De Peyster, William J. Lawrence, James Renwick, Richard King and John P. De Wint, and the survivors of the committee are Frederic De Peyster, William H. Aspinwall and William S. Horn."

In 1834, the particular uses for which this building was erected and association organized, having virtually ended by the erection of a new Exchange, now the U. S. Custom House, an application was made to the Court of Chancery for permission to use the premises for general purposes, as in the constitution there was a special restriction against its use for any pur-

pose but that of "a Coffee House," and by its decree said restriction was removed, which decree was afterwards confirmed by a special act of the State Legislature, April 18, 1843, and its name changed to "The Tontine Building."

As was said in a former part of this memoir, Mr. Verplanck's father and uncle were original subscribers for two shares each, and that his father's nominees were Gulian C. and Mary Ann. The share of which Mr. Verplanck was nominee subsequently came into his possession as owner, and by his death the number of surviving nominees was reduced to eight, so that with one death more the trust will end. The survivors are Horatio Gates Stevens, born 1780; Robert Benson, Jr., born 1785; Gouveneur Kemble, born 1786; John P. DeWint, born 1787; Maria Bayard, widow of Duncan P. Campbell, born 1786; Mary Ray, widow of Gov. John A. King, born 1790; William Bayard, born 1791, and D. Murray Hoffman, born the same year.

In 1844, the first number of "Shakespeare's Plays; with his Life. Edited by Gulian C. Verplanck, LL. D., with Critical Introduction, Notes, &c., original and selected," appeared; which was completed in 1847, in three large volumes, profusely illustrated from designs by Kenny Meadows. One of the peculiar characteristics of this edition is the indication of those expressions in the text commonly called Americanisms, which being obsolete in England, are yet retained in this country in quite familiar use. At about this time or perhaps a few years earlier Mr. Verplanck published a small volume of Fairy Tales; that is he wrote the introduction signed "John Smith," but whether the entire work was from his pen I am unable to say. He also wrote for the New York Mirror an interesting account of the house at Newburgh, occupied by Washington in 1783, as his Head Quarters.

In 1847, May 5th, was passed the act creating the "Board of the Commissioners of Emigration" for the protection of foreigners when first arriving on our shores, one of the most eminently humane and beneficial bodies ever created by any power, in any place, at any time; and of the commissioners named in the act Mr. Verplanck stands at the head. His co-laborers in this good christian work were James Boorman, Jacob Harvey, Robert B. Minturn, William F. Havemeyer and David C. Colden. The Board was organized May 8th at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall, and on June 14th, Mr. Havemeyer was elected President. He resigned however in the following February, and was succeeded March 1, 1848, by Mr. Verplanck, who continued in the active exercise of his duties until the Wednesday preceding his death. Mr. Verplanck prepared nearly all of the annual reports of the Board, which were republished in a condensed form in one octavo volume, in 1861. He also laid the corner stone of the "Verplanck State Hospital on Ward Island," which was named in commemoration of his philanthropic services and of which he was one of the Governors. I believe he never missed a meeting of the Commission in whose work he was so deeply interested, indeed his son in a letter dated April 10th, says: "He was not rural in his taste, but enjoyed spending half the week at his Fishkill residence with his grand-children, *always returning* however on Wednesday for the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration." Mention of his Fishkill residence reminds me that the Verplanck house at Fishkill is historically remarkable for having been the headquarters of Baron Steuben, when the American army was encamped in the vicinity of Newburgh, and also as the place wherein was organized in 1783, the celebrated Society of the Cincinnati.

My only personal acquaintance with Mr. Verplanck was a slight epistolary one, which began some eight years since when I was busily engaged illustrating for my own enjoyment a work then fresh from the press and now dear to all of us, "The Life and Letters of Washington Irving." I addressed Mr. Verplanck in regard to an early portrait of himself, suitable for insertion in my book and in reply he said, "The best portrait of myself, as I now am, is a very noble portrait by Huntington, taken for the Commissioners of Emigration as President of that Board, and exceedingly well photographed by Frederics of this city. At this age and in this character I have little in connection with my friend Irving. I have at my home at Fishkill on the Hudson a very good portrait of myself by Jarvis, (who never failed in his likeness) taken about forty years ago at a period when I was more intimately connected with Irving and his friends." He then goes on to say that he has no copy of it, but that one of his

family might be able to make a fair amateur copy, which if successful he would send to me and concludes with "a lame hand prevents my making some suggestions as to portraits of others at present." The copy was never received neither did I succeed in obtaining from him those suggestions which would have been so rich in interest and value. My next letter from him was written after a lapse of nearly five years, although in the interim I had received from him a beautiful *carte* photograph of himself by Brady, when in acknowledgement of a slight literary effort of my own which I had ventured to send him, he in return, kindly presented me with a choice privately printed volume from his pen, the "Twelfth Night at the Century Club, January 6, 1858," and expressed his regret that he had no copy to offer me of his letter to Mr. Cozzens on "Garrick; his portrait in New York, its Artist and History," which was printed in an edition of one hundred copies in 1857, and which he thought would be more to my taste.

The two portraits which he mentions are the only ones ever painted of him, and of the latter as well as an incident connected with the letter on Garrick, the artist Huntington says, "I painted him twice, the last portrait which is thought the best is now in the possession of his son and was sent to Paris for the Exposition. It was really the completion of the original study for the first, which I kept for many years in my study unfinished because several of the members of the Sketch Club, (which met at my studio) while the portrait was in progress urged me not to touch it but to begin another. Mr. Verplanck was writing the Garrick Sketch at the time and one day he said to me, 'I have spoken of Jarvis as a Reynolds vulgarizer, I am afraid it is too strong an expression. I don't like to speak so unkindly of my old friend, what shall I say, what do you think of it?' I suggested that he should change it to a negative and say 'an unrefined Reynolds' which you will observe he adopted. His inquiry and his reception of the hint from a man so much his junior was characteristic. He was very gentle and attractive in his social life, passionately fond of portraits of historic or artistic interest, and never wearied of talking of the great portrait painters Reynolds, Stuart, Sully and Jarvis."

The two papers above referred to are perhaps the most agreeable and polished productions of Mr. Verplanck's pen, certainly of those that I have seen, unless with them may be classed his articles originally contributed to the "Wine Press," a monthly periodical edited by his friend Frederic S. Cozzens, to whom in the last years of his life he was much attached, taking great interest in his affairs both commercial and literary, and whom he was in the habit of seeing almost daily, and whose premature death he deeply mourned, entitled: "Was Champagne known to the ancients" and "Oxyporian Wines," and subsequently republished in "The Sayings of Dr. Bushwacker and other learned men," which charming volume of humour, "To Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, first President of the Century Club" is dedicated. The "Garrick" paper is a most delightful résumé of artistic and theatrical recollections and criticisms, while the "Twelfth Night" and the two vinous papers are as remarkable for the profound erudition they display on subjects about which little learning may be thought to be possible, as for the genial and refined humour which gently plays upon each page.

Mr. Verplanck's last literary work had, strange to say, a very close connection with his first, both in occasion and matter; it was an oration delivered July 4, 1867, at the laying of the corner-stone of the New Hall for the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, in Fourteenth Street, New York. It is replete with entertaining recollections of the Tammany of his youthful days, and of those Sachems and "big men" who gathered around the original Wigwam, or Pigpen, as it was contemptuously called by its political adversaries; and none of these reminiscences are more graceful or pleasing than those spoken in the tributes to James Kirke Paulding and his friends the brothers John T. and William Irving. It was in connection with a new edition of one of Paulding's works, "The Bulls and the Jonathans" published some three or four years since, that I had the honor of having my name associated with Mr. Verplanck's, where in the preface the author acknowledges some slight assistance gladly rendered to him. In a letter received from the editor of his father's works Mr. William I. Paulding, since Mr. Verplanck's decease, in speaking of one occasion when he called upon him for some information in regard to "The Bulls and the Jonathans," says, "I was surprised then at

the quickness with which (when suddenly in this way) he disinterred the facts of fifty years or so before."

Mr. Verplanck's public positions were many and important. Appointed one of the Regents of the University of the State of New York January 26, 1826, he became Vice-Chancellor in 1866, and when in 1844, the State Library was placed under the care of this faculty he was appointed Chairman of the Library Committee. Of the New York Historical Society he was at the time of his death first Vice-President as also its senior member, having been elected in 1809, five years after its organization. In its proceedings he always took a lively interest, and did not allow his early address to be his only contribution to its collections. At a special meeting held in May, 1858, he read a pleasant anecdotal sketch in the form of dialogue, entitled "Reminiscences of John Randolph of Roanoke," and when the society commemorated the two hundredth anniversary of the Conquest of New Netherlands he was made Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and in that capacity offered a resolution of thanks to the accomplished historian Mr. Brodhead for his noble oration pronounced on the occasion. Four years later being the 50th anniversary of the delivery of his celebrated discourse, on the conclusion of an address by Mr. Motley, the annalist of the Rise of the Dutch Republic, Mr. Verplanck referred to the former occasion and said "that the pleasing duty of presenting a resolution of thanks to the orator of the evening had been assigned to him as the senior member of the Society, but what was thus made his duty he thought he might safely claim as a right in view of the fact that half a century ago he had delivered an anniversary address before the society;"—and Mr. Bryant in seconding the resolution said, "It is fitting also that my old friend of more than forty years, who in 1818, the exact term of half a century since delivered before this society when De Witt Clinton was its President, one of the noblest public discourses that was ever listened to in this or any other country—it was fitting that one so distinguished should rise to express in words what we all feel in our hearts."

For nearly sixty years Mr. Verplanck was one of the Trustees of the New York Society Library and at the time of his death Chairman of the Board, while from 1837 to 1842, he was President of the St. Nicholas Society, with Washington Irving as first Vice-President, and again in 1858 and '59 occupied the same position. He was a man eminently genial and social in his disposition, and was a member of a society famous in its day, which met at Baker's City Tavern at the corner of Wall and New Streets, called "The House of Lords," of which Preserved Fish and Jarvis the painter were prominent members. He was also a member of Fenimore Cooper's Lunch the celebrated Bread and Cheese Club, so called from the nature of the ballots used, one of cheese having the fatal effect of a black ball.

During Mr. Verplanck's long life, he was never confined to the house a single day by sickness, and never paid for a doctor's visit to himself. As has been mentioned, he attended the regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, the Wednesday before his decease, and did not complain of feeling indisposed until the next day, when he felt some inconvenience from a cold he had taken several days before, but as was his wont, paid no particular attention to it. Early the next morning, Friday, March 18th, he expired as calmly and with as little suffering as had been spent his entire life. The funeral services took place at old Trinity, of which he was elected a vestryman in 1843, and Warden twenty years later, on Monday, March 21st, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, which was participated in by the Bishop of the Diocese, and the rector and clergy of the Parish; the Rev. Dr. Dix preaching the funeral sermon. At the close of the services the remains were taken to his old home on the Hudson, where the services begun at Trinity were concluded, the next day. He was buried in the grounds of the old Episcopal Church at Fishkill Village, which was built in 1765, and where he was most fond of worshiping during his lifetime. Thus ended a life extended far beyond the days allotted upon Earth to man by the Psalmist, and one during which every hour seems to have had its particular work and to have brought forth a rich result. His literary labors were acknowledged by his Alma Mater in 1821, by appointing him one of her trustees, and in 1835, by conferring upon him her degree of LL. D.

"Mr. Verplanck," says his son, "was amazingly methodical in his habits, never allowing anything to be done for him that he could do himself, even to the most minute particulars.

He would go about the streets at all hours amid the crowds of the day in Broadway and Wall Street, or return from his club at the latest hours of the night, and this he kept up until within a month or so of his death. He took great interest in the drama and was fond of talking of the actors of his younger days; of Fennell, Hodgkinson, Jefferson Wood, and others of the same stamp and time. He liked to discuss the styles of Kemble and Kean, and was an enthusiastic admirer of Rachel, and in the last years of his life was delighted with the acting of Ristori. With Mr. Hackett he was intimate, and always appreciated and esteemed him." Further on he says in the same letter, "with Albert Gallatin he was on most friendly terms, being in the habit of spending every Sunday evening at his house, during his residence in New York, in the last years of his life."

Mr. Verplanck was singularly reticent in speaking of himself or his history, and Mr. Bryant says in a letter to the writer, "I scarce ever knew so little of the early life of one whom I knew so well;" and this characteristic is endorsed by our own Dr. Allibone. Another of his characteristics, perhaps the strongest, was his love of country and of home, which he retained even to his latest days. His granddaughter before referred to, says: "I well remember one evening last summer, with what eagerness he seized a new school book of my youngest sister, 'Cleveland's English Literature,' and turning over the leaves exclaimed, 'Yes! it is here, one of my favorite poems by Montgomery, a very good writer, though now out of fashion.' Then turning to me, he said, 'hear me Eliza, I want to see if I remember it through, I have not seen it for thirty years,' and he then repeated it almost word for word, making only two or three omissions of words, and with as great feeling and emphasis as in his younger days. The poem is called "The Love of Country and of Home," beginning

'There is a land, of every land the pride,
Beloved by heaven, o'er all the world beside.'

In personal appearance he is said to have borne a striking resemblance to his father, and Poe in his generally scurrilous notices of the New York *Literati*, published in 1846, describes him as "short in stature, not more than five feet, five inches in height, and compactly or stoutly built. The head square, massive and covered with thick, bushy and grizzily hair; the cheeks are ruddy, lips red and full, nose short and straight, eyebrows much arched, eyes dark blue, with what seems to a casual glance a sleepy expression—but they gather light and force as we examine them. His scholarship is more than reputable and his taste and acquirements are not to be disputed." This it must be remembered was written nearly a quarter of a century ago, and that that time makes great changes in one's appearance, and his did not escape unscathed.

I cannot close this memorial of our deceased member's life, which has extended far beyond the limits I had laid down for it, in a manner more acceptable and agreeable than by transcribing the closing paragraphs of a letter written by his nephew, the son of his old preceptor in the law, Mr. George E. Hoffman of this city. He writes as follows: "Mr. Verplanck was remarkable for an even disposition. I never saw him lose his temper; he was always kind, considerate of others, and cheerful, and brought sunshine with him into the family circle. Though possessing humor and admiring it in others he could not endure any allusion that was broad or in the least bordering on indecency. When he was in the Senate of New York, I was at Albany, and heard of his rebuking a public officer, who attempted to tell in his presence such a story as many in high places deem amusing.

"Mr. Verplanck had great reverence for truth and never would restrain the expression of his opinions on all important political questions. He felt this to be his duty, and he fearlessly performed it without regard to policy or interest. Though his friends and family differed with him, they knew that he expressed the convictions of his heart and judgement, and no one of them even for a moment doubted his motives or his patriotism. He was a constant reader, and whatever he had read he always appeared to have at his command, even in the words of the author. He had a strong feeling for the beauties of nature and of art. In the enjoyment of these, in his books and his offices of benevolence to his fellow-men he seemed to pass a life untouched by care and apparently without a want. At Fishkill where the family

have held a large estate for several generations, I have often seen him under the shade of a rock overhanging the Hudson, or in some shady dell by the side of a brook, with his book, enjoying the quiet scene around him.

"In conversation he was never loud or talked for display, but was often most agreeable, especially when he met with old friends whose pursuits and tastes were congenial to his. I remember when Washington Irving first came from Europe, on a Sunday shortly after his return, Mr. Verplanck and my brother Ogden Hoffman unexpectedly dropped in to dinner. My sister Mrs. Annie Nicholas, was at home. All of them had been most intimate from their early years; Verplanck and Irving had studied law with my father. Verplanck had married my aunt, and Irving had been engaged to my sister who had died while still young. Mrs. Nicholas was a contemporary, Ogden much younger. Irving had not seen them for many years and it was as if their youth had returned to them again. Irving with boyhood's freshness related his European experience, gave sketches of the noted men he had met, Talleyrand, Moore, Scott, and others, and described the most amusing scenes, often imitating the manner of its actors. Verplanck was full of humor and information. The dinner was not much—if eating was considered—scarcely enough, no one however thought of that; the hours fled unnoticed; we sat down at two and it was late before any one thought of moving. Mr. Verplanck was fond of all old time customs, and celebrated Christmas with his grandchildren in the good old way. The Yule log was burned, the Boar's head adorned the table, the house was strung with green boughs, and Santa Claus (Kris Kringle,) left his presents in appropriate costume. The family and their friends gathered until the house was full, and if more came room was found for them and everything was done to have a jolly good old time. I regret that I can furnish so little about a man I so much admired. To most he was known by his literary efforts as a writer of far more than ordinary merit; among his friends he was a great man, simple in his tastes and unassuming in his manners; his information on all subjects far exceeded what many will find in a life's experience: this he freely gave, and any one could profit by associating with him. I do not believe that any one at any time, could have gathered from his discourse anything that could be repeated to his disadvantage. He always seemed to me to be a man who in his life and character fulfilled all that is required by the 15th Psalm, 'of those who shall enter into the tabernacle of the Lord or rest upon his holy hill.'"

Mr. Verplanck had two sons; the eldest, William Samuel, born October 15, 1812, survives him, while the youngest, Gulian, born April 29, 1815, died early in life.

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The Publication Committee propose to increase the size of the "Record" for the ensuing year, and to put the price of subscription therefor at Two DOLLARS per annum.

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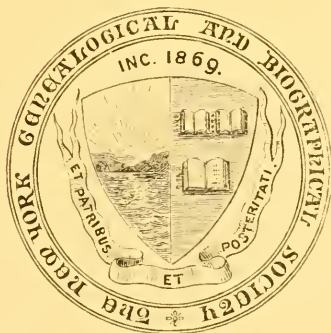
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The four numbers of the "Record," issued in year 1870, can be supplied for One Dollar, or single numbers at Twenty-five cents each, upon application to the Publication Committee, No. 64 Madison Avenue, New York.

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CONTENTS.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY, Jan. 5, 1870.
THE SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS, Nov. 27; Dec. 11; Jan. 5; Jan. 22.
MEMORIAL OF JOHN TAYLOR, REFORMER. By B. J. L.
GENEALOGY OF MAJOR-GENERAL PHILIP SCHUYLER. By E. B. O'C.
NEW YORK MARRIAGE LICENSES, Granted by Lord Cornbury, 1702-3. J. S. G.
THE "TANGLER" SMITH RECORDS. H. R. S.
NOTES ON BOOKS.
NOTES AND QUERIES.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.
RECENT GENEALOGIES.
ANNOUNCEMENT OF LOCAL HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.
DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY.
MISCELLANEOUS:—The "Record" for April; Books for Review; Bulletin No. 1; Books wanted.
OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1870.
MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, Honorary, Corresponding, Life and Resident.
PROSPECTUS OF THE "RECORD."

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CONTENTS.

PLAN OF GENEALOGICAL WORK. By C. B. M.
THE SWORDS GENEALOGY. By R. S. D.
NEW YORK MARRIAGE LICENSES, Granted
by Lord Cornbury, 1703. J. S. G.
THE SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS, Feb. 12; March
12; March 26; April 9.
NOTES ON BOOKS.
NOTES AND QUERIES.
ANNOUNCEMENT OF GENEALOGIES IN PRE-
PARATION.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF BIOGRAPHIES IN PRE-
PARATION.
ANNOUNCEMENT OF LOCAL HISTORIES IN
PREPARATION.
RECENT HISTORICAL WORKS.
MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, elected since the
last issue of the Record.
DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY, since last issue.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
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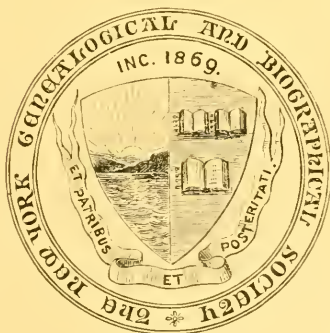
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CONTENTS.

PLAN OF GENEALOGICAL WORK. By C. B. MOORE. Concluded.
WILL OF PHILIP PIETERSE SCHUYLER. E. B. O'C.
THE "TANGIER" SMITH RECORDS. By H. R. S. Concluded.
THE SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS, April 23; May 14; May 28; June 11.
NOTES ON BOOKS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.
ANNOUNCEMENT OF LOCAL HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.
MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, elected since the last issue of the Record.
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WHAT IS SAID OF US.

(From the Nation of April 28, 1870.)

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society has, since our mention of it in January, been growing in numbers and prosperity, and for the Bulletin which it then issued has substituted a quarterly Record, beginning with the year, at the subscription price of one dollar. This publication, at present small, will be enlarged as the means of the Society permit, and already promises great usefulness in its chosen field. Not only is it not the aim of the Society to confine its biographical and genealogical researches to the State of New York, but such restriction would be impossible; and accordingly any one who is interested in this sort of knowledge, whether a resident of this State or not, will be more than likely to profit from the reading of the Record. The number which bears date of January, though just issued, contains notices of recent genealogies which have been published in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, and Illinois; and announces similar works and local histories in preparation relating to ten different States directly and of course to many more indirectly. Besides these, it gives the genealogy of Major General Philip Schuyler; a list (to be continued) of New York marriage licenses in 1702, 1703, etc.; and the "Tangier" Smith records, also to be continued, and now first printed from the manuscript, which covers the period 1675-1763. This is a sufficiently varied and catholic table of contents, and should attract the desired support to the society. Persons wishing to subscribe to the Record should address the Publication Committee, at Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue.

(From the World April 28th, 1870.)

The Publication Committee of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society have issued a neatly printed record of their transactions, which in future is to be issued quarterly. It is modelled upon the record of the same society in Boston. The committee say truly that the *Record* is "small in size," but they promise "to endeavor to make it large in interest." They solicit the coöperation of the public, from whom they request "contributions of literary material, such as ancient records, pedigrees, wills, &c., together with short essays on historical incidents relating to genealogy or biography, and announcements of forthcoming works in genealogy, biography, or local history." The possible value of such a journal properly conducted is very great.

(From Commercial Advertiser, April 20, 1870.)

The first number of the "Record" of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society is published. This "Record" will be issued quarterly. It is put forth as a means of communication between literary men and those interested in the subjects of which it treats. The society is in a hopeful condition. It is new, but it is well and effectually organized. Its object is to collect and preserve (also, to publish, as far as practicable) genealogical, biographical, and historical matter, relating for the most part, though not exclusively, to the State of New York. A library has been commenced, already containing many works of great value to the genealogical student; which by donation, exchange, and otherwise, is rapidly increasing.

(From Evening Post, May 18, 1870.)

That highly meritorious little quarterly, the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," has just appeared for the April quarter, in its second number. It contains a number of interesting notes on the subjects to which it is devoted. It is the organ of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and is issued by the publication committee at Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue.

"No. 1 of the 'Record' is everything that its readers could desire. * * It will afford me great pleasure to assist you." E. B. O'CALLAGHAN.

Albany, April 25, 1870.

"The 'Record' is bright in manner, handsome in dress, and interesting in matter. We shall take great pleasure in saying so hereafter." A. H. HOYT.

Boston, May 20, 1870.

"I was glad to meet with a copy of the 'Geneal. and Biog. Record' at my friend Munsell's the other day. This evidence of an active body of gentlemen associated for the purpose of studying family and personal history, is an encouragement to the few local antiquarians scattered through the interior of our State. It is just what we have needed these many years, and I trust will grow to be an efficient institution."

JONATHAN PEARSON.

Schenectady, N. Y., May 31, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD is published quarterly under the sole supervision of the Publication Committee, and is the official organ of the NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The terms of subscription for the year 1870 will be **One Dollar**, and subscriptions are requested.

All communications relating to the RECORD, containing subscriptions, &c., &c., should be addressed to the Publication Committee, No. 64 Madison Avenue, New York.

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No. 4.

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF AMERICAN
Genealogy and Biography.

ISSUED QUARTERLY.



October, 1870.

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CONTENTS.

THE WOODHULL ATCHIEVEMENT. By the
Rev. BEVERLY R. BETTS, A. M.
DAVID PIETERSE SCHUYLER, of Albany. By
Prof. JONATHAN PEARSON.
PEDIGRATION; or, NOTATION OF PEDI-
GREES. By DAVID PARSONS HOLTON, M. D.
TEN EYCK FAMILY RECORDS. J. S. G.
THE SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS, June 23th ;
September 24th ; October 8th.
NOTES ON BOOKS.
NOTES AND QUERIES.
ANNOUNCEMENT OF GENEALOGIES IN PRE-
PARATION.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF LOCAL HISTORIES IN
PREPARATION.
OBITUARY: ASA HOWLAND, Corresponding
Member.
GULLAN CROMMELIN VERPLANCK. By CHAS.
HENRY HART.
THE RECORD FOR 1871. ANNOUNCEMENT.
MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, elected since the
last issue of the Record.
DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY, since last issue.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The object of this Society is to collect and preserve (also, to publish, as far as practicable) Genealogical, Biographical and Historical matter, relating for the most part, though not exclusively, to the State of New York.

A Library has been commenced, already containing many works of great value to the genealogical student ; which, by donation, exchange and otherwise, is rapidly increasing.

The stated meetings of the Society are held on the second and fourth Saturday of each month, at half-past Seven o'clock, P. M., at the MOTT MEMORIAL HALL, 64 Madison Avenue, New York.

Membership.—For admission to the Society, the candidate must be nominated by a member, in writing ; be approved by the Board of Trustees, and voted in at a regular meeting. The initiation fee is FIVE dollars, and *Resident* Membership requires the payment, annually, of FIVE Dollars. The *Life* Membership fee (in lieu of all annual assessments) is FIFTY dollars. The Clerks of the several Counties and Towns of the State are members of this Society *ex-officio*.

☞ The Society respectfully solicits from its friends and members in the State, and elsewhere, contributions of genealogical and biographical material. In the collection and preservation of such material, every one, by the diligent use of some of their leisure moments, can assist the Society to form a library of reference, which shall prove of incalculable service to future students of American Genealogy and History.

Copies of ancient inscriptions and epitaphs, full and exact copies of inscriptions from the cemeteries, monuments, tombs, tablets, etc., to be found in every city, town, village and hamlet of the State ; extracts from town, church and parish records ; transcripts of public records of births, marriages and deaths, and of private family records ; personal reminiscences and narratives, taken from the lips of old persons yet living among us ; autobiographies ; lists of soldiers and sailors, histories of regiments, military organizations, etc., in the Revolutionary War, the Second War, and the late Civil War.

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All donations of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., will be gratefully received in behalf of the Society, and promptly acknowledged.

☞ The "RECORD" is on sale at the Book Store of G. P. PUTNAM & SONS, Association Building, 4th Avenue and 23d Street, New York, where single copies can be obtained at the rate of twenty-five cents a number.

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Forthcoming works, after being once formally announced in the RECORD, may be continued thereafter as an advertisement by paying for the same at the rate of fifty cents each insertion for a space of six lines or less.

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Bowen. J. T. Bowen, of Glen Cove, L. I., is engaged in collecting material for genealogy of this family in America. Mr. Bowen has also been for sometime past collecting documents of all kinds relative to the early history of Glen Cove and vicinity ; and in connection therewith, the genealogies of the families of Carpenter, Coles, Mudge, Weeks, Latting, Albertson, Underhill, Valentine, Hopkins, Cock, Thornycraft or Craft and Frost. He asks for copies of, or loan of originals of any old manuscript, deeds, wills, pamphlets or newspapers relating to Musketto Cove, Matinecock, or any of the above families.

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FOR THE YEAR 1871:

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INDEX TO SUBJECTS.

- Aged Persons in Sangerfield, N. Y., 201.
 American Lineage in England, Traces of, 113.
 An Antique Record, 130.
 Ancestry of General Richard Montgomery, 123.
 Anniversary Address, 71.
 Anniversary of Society, 104.
 Announcements of Works in Preparation, 47, 110, 159, 206.
 Annual Meeting, 40.
 Arnold, Gen. Benedict, 153.
 Associations—The Rochester Pioneer, 93; the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, 95; the N. Y. Mercantile Library, 93.
 Biographies—Cutting, F. B., 161; De Zeng, Baron, 50; L'Hommédien, Ezra, 1, 208.
 Biographies, Published—Notices of, Ticknor, Geo., 206; Verplanck, G. C., 42.
 Biographies, in Preparation—Adams, J. Q., 207; Allibone's Authors, 47; Buchanan, J., 207; Colton, W., 47; Cortez, H., 111; Crittenden, J. J., 47; Dahlgren, Adm., 47; Drake's Biog. Dictionary, 48; Green, H., 47; Nat., 47; Hawes, Rev. Dr., 47; Holland Geo., 47; Hopkins, 111; Jefferson, Thos., 160; Kennedy, J. P., 48; Lee, Robt. E., 48; McClellan, R., 111; Mahan, Rev. M., 111; Mason, Jer., 111; Mason, Capt., J., 111; Penn, Wm., 111; Seaton, W. W., 48; Simmons, J., 48; Taylor, S. H., 111; Ticknor, Geo., 111; Verplanck, G. C., 48; Woolman, J., 48.
 Books Noticed—Brooklyn, Hist. of, 42; Churchman's Year Book, 107; Clark's Campaign, 43; Col. Jas. Smith's Captivity, 43; Columbia College Catalogue, 159; Dr. D. Drake's Memoirs, 43; Iowa, Annals of, 108; Franklin (Conn.) Centennial, 44; Munsell's Collections of Albany, N. Y., 43; N.E. Gen. Hist. Register, 108; Ohio Valley Series, 205; Papers on Hist. Church in Virginia, 106; Penn and Logan Correspondence, 107; Pioneer Biography, 43; Rye, N. Y., Hist. of, 153; St. Pancras Epitaphs, 44; Third Reunion of Army of the Cumberland, 43.
 Books in Preparation—Albany, Annals of, 48; Brodhead's Hist. N. Y., 111; Cavendish Vt., 48; Chicago, 48; Ecclesiastical Hist. of Rochester, N. Y. 111; Hist. Warren, N.H., 111; Indian Catechism, 48; Michigan Red Book, 48; Rye, N. Y. 48; Tammany Society, 48
 Book Notes, 40, 106, 157, 205.
 Brooklyn, Mer. Library Association, 95.
 Buffalo (N. Y.) Hist. Society, 94, 98.
 Club, The "U. Q." (Genealogical), 95.
 Contributions to Hist. of Ancient Dutch Families of N. Y., By Prof. Pearson, 22, 68, 139, 190.
 Corrections, 208.
 County Ulster Papers, 143; Ulster Hist. Society, 93; Dutchess Papers, 149; Warren, 208.
 Curiosities of the N. Y. City Directory, 160.
 Cutting, F. B., Address on, 161.
 De Zeng, Baron, Biography of, 50.
 Directory, Curiosities of the N. Y. City, 160.
 Dutch Families of N. Y., Contributions to Hist. of, 22, 68, 139, 190.
 England, Traces of American Lineage in, 113.
 Families, *see Genealogies*.
 Family Types, 192.
 Gelston Family, The, 131.
 Genealogical Society, The Suffolk Co; 94.
 Genealogies—Bancker, 68; De Zeng, 53; Gelston, 131, 208; Latting Family, 8, 54; Lespinarde, 70; L'Estrange, 179; Montgomery, 123; Oothout, 69; Rockwell, 99; Rutgers, 23; Schermerhooren, 22; Scott, 174; Staats, 140; Teller, 139; Vail, 151.
 Genealogies in Preparation—Andrews, 110; Angell, 47; Bagg, 207; Barrows, Barrous, 110; Bowen, 110; Cabot, 208; Cargill, 207; Dayton, or Daughton, 208; Dawson, 47; Fletcher, 110; Handy, 110; Leffingwell, 208; Martin, 110; Newcomb, 110; Peck, 160; Phelps, 110; Potts; 47; Rannels, 110; Schuyler, 190; Story, 110; Strong, 160; Tenney, 111; Thayer, 208; Tuttle, 160; Van Schaick, 191; Vanderpoel, 192; Wakeley, 47; Woodward, 111.
 Genealogies Published, Notices of—Sponser, 206; Mudge, 157; Prescott, 108; Slaughter, 41.
 Genealogists, Helps for, N. Y., 186.
 Graveyard Inscriptions at Nyack, N. Y., 70; at Waterville, N. Y., 207; Rye Beach, N. H., 207.
 Graveyards of Long Island, Notes on, 29.
 Helps for N. Y. Genealogists, 186.

- Herald's Visitations, 109, 159.
Hudson West Shore Hist. Society, 95.
- Inscriptions in Nyack Graveyard, 70.
Inscriptions at Waterville, N. Y. 207; Rye Beach, N. H., 207.
- Jones, D. R. F., Obituary of, 111.
- Knickerbockers? Where are the, 46.
- Latting Family, Genealogy of, 8, 54.
Letters, Original, 32.
L'Hommedieu, Ezra, Biography of, 1, 208.
L'Estrange, Records of Family of, 179.
Library, The Astor, 95; The N. Y. State, 95.
Licences of Marriage, New York, 25, 141, 194.
Lineage in England, Traces of American, 113.
Long Island Graveyards, Notes on, 29.
Long Island Hist. Society, 94.
Lyman Family, Gathering of, 160.
- Marriage Licences, New York, 25, 141, 194.
Militia, N. Y., 1776, 156, 208.
Montgomery, Ancestry of Gen. Richard, 123.
- New York, Ancient Dutch Families of, 22, 68, 139, 190.
New York City in 1676. Tax List of, 36.
New York City Directory, Curiosities of, 160.
NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY:—
Anniversary Address, 71, 104.
Anniversary Meeting, 104.
Annual Meeting, 40.
Donations, *see cover pages*.
Hist. Sketch of, 104.
Meetings, 40, 103, 104.
Members elected, *see cover pages*.
Officers, 41.
Proceedings, 40, 103, 157.
Record of Progress of, in 1870, 104.
Reports, Annual, 40.
- New York Genealogists, Helps for, 186.
New York Marriage Licences, 25, 141, 194.
New York Militia, 1776, 156, 208.
New York Wills, 39, 155, 202.
Notes on Books, 41, 106, 157, 205.
Notes on Graveyards of Long Island, 29.
Notes and Queries, 41, 108, 159, 206;
Atherton, 44; Bancroft, 108; Bowne, 108, 159; Corwin, 109; Dakins, 45; Doage, 45; Feke, 159; Feaks, Feak, Feek, 109; Flord, 159; Fludd, 45; Gano, 45; Howe, 109; Knickerbockers, 46; Merritt, 160, 206; Newton, 45; Preston, 45; Stanford,
- 109; Steelman, 110; Swords, 45; Underhill, 109, 159; Verplanck, 45; Wheaton, 45; Wilcoxson, 110.
- Nyack, N. Y., Graveyard Inscriptions at, 70.
- PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY:—
Cutting F. B., Memoir of, 40 (published 161).
Gowans, Wm., Selections from MS. Autobiography, 40.
Race Development, 103.
Touro, Judah, Life and Character of, 104.
James Jackson and John Stiles, 104.
Anniversary Address, 104 (published 71).
Colonial Governors of New York, 157.
The Vail Family 157 (published).
Cadwallader Colden, Biography of, 157.
John Ledyard, the Traveller, Biography of, 157.
- Obituaries—D. R. F. Jones, 111; R. Van W. Thorn, 112.
Officers of the Society, 41.
Original Letters, 32.
Original Lists of Eng. Emigrants, 1600–1700, 160.
- Proceedings of the Society, 40, 103, 157.
- Rip Van Dam, 24.
Rochester Pioneer Association, 93.
Rockwell Family, 99.
Rye Beach, N. H., Inscription in Graveyard at, 207.
- Sangerfield, N. Y., Aged Persons in, 201.
Scott Family, The, 174.
Suffolk Co. Genealogical Society, 94.
- Tax List of N. Y. City, 1, 36, 76.
Thorne R. Van W., 112.
Toledo (O.) Hist. and Geog. Society, 207.
Tontine Association of N. Y. City, 46.
Traces of American Lineage in England, 113.
Types, Family, 192.
- Ulster County Papers, 143; Hist. Society 93.
"U. Q." Club, The, 95.
- Van Dam, Rip, 24.
Vail Family The, 151.
Van Dyck, Matthias, Will of, 103.
Visitations, Herald's, 109, 159.
- Waterville, N. Y., Graveyard Inscriptions at, 207.
Wills, New York, 39, 103, 155, 202.

INDEX TO NAMES.

- Abbott G., 9.
 Abiel S. J., 68; E., 68.
 Abrahams J., 37.
 Ackerly, 30.
 Ackerman G., 150, 151.
 Ackert E., 55.
 Adams C. F., 207; J., 28,
 207; J. Q., 160, 207; R.,
 25; T., 25.
 Addison A., 145.
 Adolph D., 142.
 Adriansen J., 146.
 Aerster W., 37.
 Agar E., 156.
 Agnew J., 194.
 Aiken S., 133.
 Alan, 174.
 Albertse M., 23; W., 147.
 Alexander J., 194.
 Allair Guion, 182.
 Allard F., 28.
 Allen G. N., 63; H., 194;
 J., 194; S., 54, 61.
 Allin L., 142; J., 38.
 Allison C., 25.
 Allumby J., 38.
 Allyn W., 37.
 Alterson S., 37.
 Andere M., 25.
 Anderson A., 33; E., 194;
 G., 142; M. P., 67; R.,
 194.
 André Major, 117.
 Andres L., 37.
 Andrews A., 110; J., 110;
 K., 7; S., 10.
 Andross Gov., 12.
 Andz M. L. J. M., 59;
 R., 59.
 Angevine D., 54.
 Anneke Janse, 43, 139.
 Anthony A., 36; J., 142,
 194; N., 147; N. N.,
 150.
 Antibes W., 35.
 Antill A., 202; E., 202;
 E., 202; G., 202; L., 202;
 W., 202.
 Archambaw J., 26.
 Archambeau E., 142.
 Arence F., 36.
 Armstrong, 98; E., 107.
 Arnold B., 114, 153, 154;
 E. S., 114; E. G., 114; G.,
 114; G. P., 114; J. R.,
 114; M. S., 114; S.,
 114; W. F., 114; W. T.,
 114.
 Arnsen E., 36.
 Asforby W., 145.
 Ashfuld M., 28.
 Ashfordie M., 147.
 Ashley C. B., 138; E. M.,
 138; F., 136; G. W.,
 138; H. S., 138; I., 134;
 I. A., 134; J., 137;
 J. A., 137; J. P.,
 137, 138; L., 138; L.
 T., 138; M., 137; M.
 S., 138; M. G., 138; O.
 B., 138; S. C., 138; S.
 H., 138; T., Jr., 138;
 T. A., 138; W., 137.
 Astor J. J., 163.
 Atkins B., 25.
 Atwater J., 100.
 Avery C., 136; G. A.,
 136.
 Aymar J., 156; J., 194.
 Babbitt M., 202.
 Babeock D., 201.
 Bacehuse M., 194.
 Bachus J., 188; S., 188.
 Backer J., 110.
 Bagg, 207; L. H., 207; J.,
 207.
 Bailey B., 54; D'O., 81;
 J. C., 150; N., 150.
 Baillet, 174.
 Bailly A., 27.
 Baird C. W., 158, 179; F.,
 194.
 Baker C., 142; J., 65, 99,
 202; M., 65; N., 37; R.,
 142; S. A., 104.
 Bakers J., 37.
 Baldring G., 150; I., Jr.,
 150.
 Baldwin C., 201; E., 19;
 S., 19.
 Balloi J., 174.
 Ball A., 142, 194; M., 194.
 Balmain, 116.
 Bancker, G., 68, 69, 155;
 E., 68, 69, 155; A., 68,
 69; J., 68, 69; C., 68,
 69; W., 68, 69; N., 68,
 69; T. B., 69.
 Bancroft S., 108; W.,
 108; J. M., 108.
 Bangs D., 202.
 Banks R., 35.
 Banning J., 37.
 Banto Paulus, 194.
 Banton Jonas, 201, 202.
 Barbours, 167, 173.
 Barclay, 92; A., 120; C.,
 120; D., 120, 150; De L.,
 120; E., 120; G., 120;
 Rev. H., 120; J., 120;
 L., 120; R., 120; S.,
 120; T., 120.
 Barden A., 28.
 Barncouson C., 36.
 Barentse A., 141.
 Barker S., 26.
 Barlee M., 14.
 Barlow M., 11, 16, 20.
 Barnes S., 37.
 Barentse C., 144.
 Barrett S., 207.
 Barrit, 188; N., 189; M.,
 189.
 Barrows H., 110.
 Barrus, 110.
 Barry L., 35.
 Barton T. Jr., 156; T. P.,
 130; W., 35.
 Bateman H., 146; S., 187.
 Bates E., 137; H. W.,
 137; J., 137; J. De L.,
 137; M. A., 137; N. B.,
 137; W. G., 137.
 Battery P., 25.
 Baxter R., 177; P., 177;
 M., 177.
 Bayard, 110; J., 26; S.,
 25.
 Bayer C., 66; C. J., 66;
 F., 66; J. E., 66; S. T.,
 66.
 Bayeux T., 25.
 Bayley, 181.
 Baylie A., 28.
 Beckman J., 38.
 Beckman W., 37.
 Bean Elizabeth, 191.
 Beatty Jane, 194.
 Beauftiz, 174.
 Behont A. J., 207.
 Bedlow I., 27.
 Bedlowe Mrs., 36.
 Beck C., 25, 204.
 Becker J., 155.
 Beebe P., 201.
 Beeck A., 146; D., 25.
 Beeckman J., 23.
 Beckman, 92; A., 27; C.,
 25, 26, 194; H., 146.
 Beckwyke L., 146.
 Beers H., 176; K., 176;
 J., 176; C., 176; M.,
 176.
 Bend M., 25.
 Benedict, 89; E. C., 40;
 S., 201.
 Benit Mr., 24, 35.
 Benjamin, 30.
 Benjamin R., 153.
 Bennett M., 54.
 Benneway E., 194.
 Benschel, 164.
 Bensinck M., 28.
 Benson, 33; A., 54; B.,
 194; C., 157, 194; K.,
 26.
 Benton, 92; P., 54.
 Bergen H., 203; R., 203;
 S., 194; M., 203; N.,
 203; C., 203; D., 203;
 T. G., 92.
 Berkely Sir W., 106.
 Berry W., 159.
 Bersly T., 9.
 Bert J., 27.
 Berton P., 142, 194.
 Bavier L., 53.
 Bibb Chancellor, 61; E.
 S. H., 61.
 Bigelow H., 201; E., 202;
 J., 135; J. D., 133; L.,
 135; T., 133.
 Biggs J., 145.
 Bijjan P., 142.
 Billings C., 67; H., 61.
 Binker J., 156.
 Binkes J., 208.
 Bird H., 54.
 Birdseye J., 110.
 Bishop A., 131; H. A.,
 63; J., 92, 131.
 Bissett E., 25.
 Blian W., 156, 208.
 Blachford, 172.
 Black, 202.
 Blagg, I. S., 37.
 Blake, 36, 92.
 Blamjan M., 143.
 Blanck J., 36.
 Bleecker, 92; J., 191; J.
 J., 24; R., 43.
 Bley D., 28.
 Blie C., 188.
 Blinn M., 64.
 Bloom M., 194.
 Bloss J., 178.
 Blysenburge A., 36.
 Boele M., 39, 40.
 Boelen A., 141.
 Boerman A. I., 28.
 Boerum J., 150.
 Bogart H., 25.
 Bogard C., 69; J., 69; H.
 C., 147.
 Bogardus C., 139, 142,
 194; J., 194; E., 26; W.,
 37, 39.
 Bogart J., 189; H., 189;
 J., 194; I., 194; J. B.,
 136; S. Van R., 136.
 Boghart L., 194.
 Boisgerard, 169.
 Bolton R., 92.
 Bond, 90.
 Bonnaffe, 169.
 Books P., 26.
 Boorn Mr., 3.
 Booth E., 3; G., 26.
 Bord M., 24.
 Bordinge C., 36.
 Bordwell J., 136; J. M.,
 136.
 Boron M. F., 25.
 Borrieth C., 194.
 Bosen P., 26.
 Boudinot M., 25.
 Boughton D., 178.
 Bound H., 194.
 Bounn A., 28.
 Boundinot S., 28.
 Bourn M., 208.
 Bourthier M., 142.
 Bouquet, 205.
 Bowdoin J., 117.
 Bowen C., 177, 178; S.,
 178; M., 178; D., 178;
 E., 178; H., 178; A.,
 110, 178; N., 178; B.,
 178; W., 178; J., 178.
 R., 110.
 Bowman Major, 205.
 Bowu H., 194.
 Bowne J., 159; J. T., 100,
 159; W., 108, 109; J.,
 108, 109; A., 108, 109.
 Boyle J., 142; W., 37.
 Brackett H., 204.
 Bradish L., 168.
 Bradt C., 194.
 Brady H., 202; J. I., 173;
 I., 202.

- Brainard A. B., 135; J. S., 135.
 Brainne M., 204; I., 204.
 Brasher A., 194.
 Brasier C., 194; H., 36; L., 27.
 Bratt A. A., 23; M., 194; I., 194.
 Brean M., 142.
 Bresty M., 25.
 Brett R., 25.
 Brevoort J. C., 94.
 Brewerton G., 156.
 Bridges C., 36.
 Brie J., 150.
 Briggs A., 56, 62.
 Brinkerhoff D., 149; D., 194; E., 194; J., 194.
 Brinley F., 3.
 Britton A., 26.
 Brodhead A., 144; C., 147; J. R., 93, 111.
 Brooks B., 67; H., 63; H. A., 67.
 Broughton A., 28; S., 28.
 Brown, 3, 110, 202; D., 5; G. W., 64; J., 28, 177; M., 3, 26; N., 177; R., 177; J., 187; E., 177; R. S., 177; H., 177; C., 177; L., 177; S., 177; T., 35.
 Brownjohn T., 156.
 Brudenell R., 11.
 Brughman H., 28.
 Brunly W., 188; J., 188.
 Bryn J., 203.
 Bryan M., 131; W., 63.
 Bryant W. C., 42.
 Brydges E., 80.
 Bryon A., 131; R., 131.
 Buchanan, 207; J., 207.
 Buckley E., 26.
 Budd, 30; J. N., 55; J., 183, 185, 186.
 Buell C., 202.
 Buffling J., 194.
 Bugby A., 202.
 Bunting B., 28.
 Burch W., 142.
 Burdett S., 135.
 Burger M., 26.
 Burgess Rev. B., 114.
 Burhans J., 203; H., 203; B., 203; W., 203; A., 203; I., 203; S., 203; D., 203; E., 203.
 Burke, 113, 114.
 Burling L., 150; S., 33, 50.
 Burney E., 195.
 Burns E., 195.
 Burrage R., 35.
 Burroughs A., 55; M., 28; R., 26; U., 26.
 Burt Hannah, 207.
 Burtell P., 21.
 Burton D. Y., 138.
 Burt W. M., 60.
 Bush A., 26, 195; H., 36, 38; J., 28; J. B., 133; L., 133; M., 202.
 Bushnell B., 21; C. I., 94; D., 21; G., 21; L., 21; P., 21; S., 21; S. G., 21; W., 21.
 Bussing A., 156.
 Butler R., 16; H., 16, 195; M., 16, 195; Z., 187.
 Buttler J., 142.
 Butts S., 123.
 Byard B., 36; N., 37; P., 37, 143.
 Cable A., 137.
 Cabot, 208; M., 208.
 Cabral J., 58.
 Cadwallader F., 117.
 Cady D., 165; P., 188.
 Cain C., 195.
 Camden W., 159.
 Camell Mr., 38.
 Cameron W., 120.
 Campbell C., 115; S., 126; W. W., 92.
 Candee J., 202.
 Cantain M., 25.
 Capron, 177; W. C., 207.
 Carlen J., 37.
 Carey, 119; J., 201; Z., 201.
 Cargill, 207; J., 195.
 Carman S., 16.
 Carner A., 36.
 Carolin C., 28.
 Carpenter B., 17; C., 17; D., 17; E., 17, 64; F., 17; H., 56; J., 15, 17; L., 17; M., 17; S., 20, 57, 58, 59; S. E., 65, 67; T., 56, 64; U. F., 65; Z., 20.
 Carr J., 142; W., 38.
 Carter A., 202; C., 117; M., 26.
 Carteret P., 50.
 Cary L., 178.
 Case H., 2.
 Cavelier A., 26.
 Caverly J., 15.
 Cebra J., 195.
 Center A. L., 63.
 Chaffe S., 178.
 Chaillé, 110.
 Chamberline E., 28.
 Chambers A. G., 25, 147; Wm., 148; J., 142; T., 143, 146, 147.
 Champe D., 36.
 Champion F., 25.
 Channing W., 120.
 Chapman M., 195.
 Chapin S., 99, 102.
 Chapins S., 101, 102.
 Charles H., 175.
 Charleton J., 27.
 Chase S., 202.
 Chauncey, 90.
 Cheesebrough H., 201.
 Child S., 195.
 Choate, 85.
 Cholmondeley C. G., 115; H., 115.
 Christense P., 25.
 Church H., 137.
 Churchill W., 37.
 Chushow J., 195.
 Claf C., 2.
 Clavas J., 36.
 Clapp A., 123; P., 133; R., 133.
 Clark S., 188; J. L., 63; M., 126; M. H., 55; W., 176; J., 176; H., 176; F., 176; K., 176; D., 176; C., 176; R., 205, 206; S. R., 205; S., 131.
 Clarke E., 25; T., 37; J., 13.
 Clarkson D., 191.
 Clausen A., 37; S., 37; D., 36.
 Clauss Col. D., 115.
 Clement Mr., 37.
 Clements H., 186; J., 186.
 Clerke C., 142.
 Cleveland W. P., 202.
 Cleyr G., 8.
 Cline W., 195.
 Clinton De W., 6; G., 51; General, 35; J., 6.
 Clock T., 38.
 Clopper C., 36.
 Clottworthy H., 26.
 Coaker Mr., 36.
 Cobb E., 60.
 Cobbett G., 37.
 Cobham R., 195.
 Cock A., 17, 63, 65, 195; A. F., 63; C., 17; C. M., 63; O. T., 63; D., 17, 18, 21, 61, 64; E., 17; E. A., 63; F., 61; G., 17; H., 17, 63; J., 17, 21, 147; J. L., 17; J. M., 63; L., 17, 61; M., 21, 61; M. E., 63; P., 64; R., 17; S., 18; T., 2, 61; T. D., 17, 65; W., 17; W. T., 63; W. U., 63.
 Cockling T., 142.
 Coe J., 158.
 Coest J., 195.
 Coenraat O., 25.
 Coeymans S., 191.
 Coffin W. G., 132.
 Coffram J., 195.
 Cogshall E., 202.
 Colburne F., 27.
 Colden C., 148, 157; C. D., 165.
 Cole E., 127; R., 28; T., 127; C., 195.
 Coleman, 110.
 Coles C., 64; C. J., 65, 68; D., 14; E., 61; E., 64; E. A., 64; F., 57; F., 68; H., 61; H. R., 64; J., 56, 64; J. B., 105; L., 64; L. E., 64; L. G., 64; M., 14, 15, 17, 64; M. A., 68; N., 15, 57, 61, 195; O., 64; S., 14, 15, 16.
 Coligny Admiral, 180.
 Collamer G., 14.
 Collins E., 142.
 Colson R., 28.
 Colt C. G., 138; M. C., 138; R., 138; R. A., 138; S. D., 158.
 Commins B., 189.
 Compton J., 149.
 Comstock I., 60, 66; L., 177; E., 178, 169.
 Conant S., 29; S. S., 111.
 Concklin A., 137; S., 15.
 Condé, Prince de, 180.
 Conger E., 202.
 Conkling J., 30.
 Conkling J., 3; M., 3.
 Conn S. C., 137.
 Connor, 172.
 Conoway T., 195.
 Continho J., 38.
 Conyningham A., 125.
 Cook D., 208; G. F., 63; J., 63, 189; S., 150; W., 150.
 Cooke G., 36; W., 37.
 Cool C., 148.
 Cooper, 30; A. B., 36; P., 150.
 Cop Mr., 34.
 Copeman J., 150.
 Corbett J., 26.
 Corlies G. W., 64; J., 64.
 Cornbury Lord, 25.
 Cornel S., 195.
 Cornell E., 26; J., 26.
 Cornelise P., 145.
 Cornelinson A., 36.
 Cornelis D., 205.
 Cornlise A., 26; G., 147.
 Cornelinus J., 28.
 Cornwell G., 142; J., 195.
 Corson A., 195.
 Corteleau J., 28.
 Cortlandt S., 146.
 Cortez, 111.
 Corvaid H., 25.
 Corwin M., 109; E. T., 109.
 Corwith D., 135; M., 135; M. 208; P., 132.
 Cosley W., 203; H., 203; G., 203.
 Cosens B., 202.
 Coster A., 191; G., 191; E., 191; J., 191; H., 191.
 Conell L., 37.
 Coulylie M., 142.
 Coupar E., 150.
 Coursen J., 37.
 Courtlund O. S., 37.
 Courten B., 36.
 Courtie H., 27.
 Coussean J., 36.
 Covert C., 60.
 Cowley J., 37.
 Cowne D., 28.
 Cox, 195; C., 55; M., 127.
 Cramberry J., 188.
 Cramshire, E., 195; J., 195.
 Crane, 111.
 Craven, 122.
 Creed J., 26.
 Creger C., 38.
 Creig J., 26.
 Creig R., 187; J., 187.
 Cresson J., 28.
 Criele Mr., 40.
 Crispell A., 143, 147.
 Crocheron A., 195.
 Cromwell A. A., 67; C., 67; C. B., 67; C. T., 63, 67; D. T., 63; E., 67; H., 67; H. M., 67; J., 63, 67; J. J., 63, 67; J. T., 63, 67; L. E., 67; L. T., 63; O., 2, 63; O. E., 67.
 Crocker A. A., 10; W., 10.
 Croom G., 147.
 Crossfield S., 195.
 Croustfeldt B., 36.
 Cruger N., 167.
 Crutenden, 168.
 Culver M., 133; V., 62; W., 62.
 Curry S., 150.
 Curtis N., 189; J., 189; S., 137.
 Cushman, 80.
 Cutell A. L., 67.
 Cutting F. B., 40, 105, 161-173; L., 162; W., 162, 163; W. L., 163, 165; R. L., 163, 164; F., 163; S., 163.
 Cuyler C., 191; R., 112.
 Cuyper P., 37; R., 195.
 Daighton, 208.
 Balcale M., 26.
 Dale, 62.
 Dallas G., 118; J., 118; R. C., 118.
 Dally E., 195.
 Dalton M., 195.
 Daly C. P., 40, 43.
 Dame E., 23.
 Daniels A., 39; G., 35; M., 57; T., 27.
 Damens M., 68.
 Damon R., 201.

- Dant P., 27.
 Danitts T., 38.
 Darnall J., 36.
 Darley H., 121.
 Dash J. B., 156, 208.
 Dashiell, 110.
 Davenport H., 36.
 Davie, 183, 185.
 Davis G., 146; H., 142; M., 142; J., 12, 25, 189, 195, 301; P., 189; S., 151, 195; W., 148.
 Dawson H. B., 90, 94; T., 27; M., 195; S., 195.
 Day, 201; H. L., 132; R. G., 132; H. G., 132.
 Dayly H., 28.
 Dayton, 208; C. N., 208.
 D'Bois L., 143, 145, 147.
 D'Boye L., 146.
 Deall C., 64; C. M., 57; E., 57, 65; E. A., 64; E. F., 57; E. L., 57; L., 57; J. N., 64, 57; J. J., 64; M., 67; M. L., 57, 64, 65; P., 57, 58; S., 57, 64, 65; S. A., 57, 65; S. L., 64; W. L., 57; W. S., 51; W. H., 64.
 Dean A., 195; D., 195; E., 195; H., 142.
 Deane E., 150.
 Decker C., 195.
 Deerby M., 26.
 De Forest J., 202; Mrs., 202; J., 27; S., 27.
 DeGraaf, C., 204; M., 204; N., 203; S., 54.
 DeGraw J., 195.
 DeGray A., 28.
 DeGroot A., 25.
 DeGroot P., 40.
 DeHaert O. E., 142; D., 36; Mrs. M., 37; J., 37.
 De Honore G., 36.
 Deklyen E., 28.
 Beklevn E., 70; L. H., 26;
 DeLaet J., 145.
 Delafield E., 138.
 Delavall J., 147.
 Delamater C., 149.
 Delanoye P., 37.
 Dellavall Capt., 37.
 DeLancey 92, 103; P., 104; E. F., 41, 71, 49, 53; P., 120; S., 116, 120; W. H., 116.
 Delancy A., 38; M., 26.
 Delaplaine N., 37.
 DeLong J., 178; J. C., 168; M. B., 178.
 De la Metzze R., 25.
 De Meyer, E., 119.
 Demeyer N., 38.
 De Milt A., 204; I., 204; M., 204; P., 204; S., 204; E., 204.
 Denike M., 26.
 Denham D., 142.
 Denham, 166, 172.
 Deniston D., 187.
 Denmark J., 26.
 Dennis J., 149.
 Denton M., 195; R., 142.
 Denny D., 56.
 De Puy A., 26.
 Depheyster C., 142.
 De Peyster J., 68, 155; M., 69; P. G., 190; F. J., 195; C., 139.
 Deray H., 26.
 Dergorville, 174.
 Dering T., 5, 150.
 De Riemer P., 204; I., 27, 204; E., 204; C., 204.
 Derinere P., 37.
 Deronda C., 195.
 Derrick Mr., 38.
 Derrieks C., 26.
 Derrickson A., 37.
 Derrall W., 37.
 Desbrosses J., 25.
 Dese S., 26.
 De Wint G. S., 156.
 De Witt —, 6; C., 148; M., 25; R., 139; T. C., 147.
 Devoe A., 195; R., 58.
 De Vou C., 195.
 De Vore E., 27.
 Deyo P., 150.
 D'Forest M., 28.
 D'Hart C., 27.
 Dibble H., 188, 189.
 Dickinson, *see next*.
 Dickinson D., 29; J., 29; M., 29; N., 29; P., 29; T., 29.
 Dikeman J., 156.
 Dillon M., 116; R., 116.
 Dimond S., 188.
 Dirksen C., 29.
 Direeks F., 142.
 Direk O., 37.
 D'Meyer W., 146.
 D'Mond W., 144.
 Doane, 164.
 Dods T., 103.
 Doncheson M., 39.
 Dongan Gov., 130.
 Dorton W., 142.
 Doughty H., 27.
 Douglas 171; J., 150; M., 195.
 Douw V. J., 24, 69.
 Drake J., 99; S. G., 104; E., 100; 101, 102; J., 101; M., 102; D., 205; S. G., 90.
 Drakes S., 26.
 Draper W. F., 111; R., 8; W., 116.
 Drayer A., 191.
 Dreymer J., 23.
 Drikins D. S., 204; E., 204; H., 204.
 Drissins Mrs., 36.
 Drummond M., 142, 36.
 Du Bartas, 2.
 Dubois C., 55; E., 55; H., 55; K., 55; L., 144, 150, 189; M., 195, 56, 25; P., 203; P. K., 55; R., 56; S., 55, 56.
 Du Boy A., 142.
 Duchesne, 160.
 Duhy M., 202.
 Du Mont W., 144.
 Dumont J., 156.
 Dumord W., 146.
 Duncan A., 195; J., 195.
 Dundas D., 116.
 Dunn J., 35; T., 9.
 DuPuis, 155; A., 155; C., 155; J., 155; M., 155; N., 155; S., 155.
 Du Puy E., 195.
 Dupin N., 37.
 Dupuis M., 203; B., 203; J., 203.
 Duret J., 205.
 Durham R., 135; M. M., 60.
 Dushen V., 26.
 Du Tay M., 25.
 Dutcher E., 195.
 D'Val C., 23.
 D'Veve J., 143.
 Dwight B. W., 131, 136, 160; D. J., 133; H. G. O., 133; J. G., 138; J. S., 138; M., 208; S., 133; T., 136; W., 136.
 Duyking E., 36.
 Duykinck E., 26.
 Duycking G., 35.
 Duyckman R., 195.
 Dye H., 201.
 Eager, 92.
 Eagles E., 196.
 Earl E., 196.
 Ebbets D. Jr., 156.
 Ebbing J., 143.
 Ebbinge J., 38.
 Eckford H., 166, 169.
 Echlins R., 127.
 Edgerton E., 201.
 Edsall S., 37.
 Edward, 174.
 Edwards, 167, 169; F., 64; H., 64; J., 136, 196; M., 64; S., 64.
 Effingham Earl of, 51.
 Egbert J., 201.
 Elam C., 80.
 Elbersong G., 38.
 Ellesworth S., 37.
 Ellsworth A., 26.
 Easley M., 142.
 Elsworth S., 25; W., 189; P., 189.
 Elliott Mr., 37.
 Ellis E., 196.
 Ellison H., 27.
 Eltin J., 147.
 Elting C., 33; P., 33, 34, 35; T., 33.
 Embury A., 67; A. D., 77; A. L., 67; C. U., 67; E., 67; L. P., 67; P., 67; P. A., 67.
 Emerson B., 65; H. A., 65.
 Emott A., 196.
 Endicot, 176.
 English M., 142.
 Ensign S., 90.
 Erskine T. A., 117.
 Esopus J., 145.
 Ettles C., 37.
 Everts, 161.
 Everingham E. R., 137.
 Everitt C., 150; R., 150.
 Evertse A., 69.
 Fairchild E. G., 137; S. H., 137; H., 137; S. L., 137.
 Fairfax, 118; B., 119; C. S., 119; J., 119; R., 119; T., 119.
 Fanning Family, 5.
 C. E., 137; C., 137; E., 4, 5, 6, 157; P., 4, 5, 6; T., 6; W., 137.
 Farley J., 59; Jas. 17; M., 61; Z., 21.
 Farmer E., 26, 90; J., 90, 159.
 Farnham J., 134.
 Farrington D., 109.
 Feak 109.
 Feaks 109; H., 109; R., and E., 109.
 Feke H., 159; J., 159; R., 159.
 Fenwick G., 121.
 Fenton J., 103; S., 188; A., 188.
 Ferris J., 196.
 Fetch E. H., 207.
 Ffcke J., 159.
 Ffordon T., 37.
 Fforest J., 36; P., 37.
 Ffrancine J., 37.
 Field B., 185; E., 27; 150; R., 159.
 Fielding W., 196.
 Fine F., 26.
 Finoux C. J., 172.
 Finch D., 9; J., 142.
 Finley R., 196.
 Finn A., 26.
 Finne W., 196.
 Fish, 34; L., 16.
 Fisher W., 147.
 Fitzherbert, 114.
 Fitzcharles W., 196.
 Fitz Randolph M., 151.
 Flagler M., 62, 55.
 Flaut M., 27.
 Fleet J., 23; S., 27.
 Flemming J., 28.
 Fletcher E. H., 110; R., 110.
 Flood, 159.
 Flowd, 159.
 Floyd A., 138; C. F., 138; C., 4; D. G., 138; J., 138; J. G., 138; M., 138; N., 4, 128; W., 4, 5, 7, 138.
 Flood, 159.
 Folleman N., 26.
 Fountain S., 196.
 Font A., 196.
 Forbes, 33. †
 Ford W., 28.
 Fordham A., 131; H., 131; J., 131; P., 131; R., 113; Fordom, 187.
 Forman, 15.
 Fort A., 151; J., 150.
 Forward D., 133.
 Foster E., 135; E., 100; 202; J., 202; H. F., 133; H., 101; J., 26, 153, 156; M., 133; F. S., 21; F., 91; B., 133; H. B., 57; W. C., 82, 84.
 Fox S., 2, 166.
 Francis T., 11.
 Franks, 153.
 Frazier J., 59.
 Frazier F., 128; G., 128.
 Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, 50.
 Frederick B., 196.
 Fredricksen K., 142.
 Freebody J., 27.
 Freeman B., 28.
 Freer A., 150; J., 150, 151; S., Jr., 150.
 Freeman B., 191; A. M., 191.
 French J., 26.
 Frost A., 66, 17, 21; C. H., 66; C., 60, 17; D., 17; E., 65, 17, 60, 61; E. F., 66; E., 58; E. T., 66; Z., 60, 61; J., 61; J. F., 66, 61; J., 11, 21, 65; P., 65; S., 58, 65, 21, 60, 68; S. F., 64; S., 56; V., 60; W., 19; W. P., 17; Z., 21.
 Fry, 64; E., 188; J., 196.
 Fullard J., 196.
 Fullerton T., 147.
 Fulton R., 162, 163, 165.
 Funelle B., 142.

- Gabry T., 110.
 Gache 151.*
 Gabrey T., 37.
 Gale J., 196.
 Galleis M., 141.
 Galpin E., 186; J., 186; S., 13.
 Galton F., 82.
 Gans L., 34.
 Gardiner J., 208; M., 208; P., 208.
 Gardinier S. S., 1, 208.
 Garner T., 63; W. T., 64.
 Garreau J., 25.
 Garretson M., 64; R., 26.
 Garrett Mr., 36; J. A., 108.
 Garretts O., 37.
 Garrettsen B., 28.
 Garton A., 147.
 Gasherie J., 149.
 Gandineau H., 25.
 Gantier J. S., 25, 41, 102, 104.
 Gayer C., 128; C. A. S., 128; E. F., 128; S. M., 128; T. R. A., 128.
 Gaylord C., 137; D. G., 137; E., 100, 102; J., 102; W., 100, 101.
 Gedney B., 182; Family, 185.
 Gelston A., 132, 135; A. A., 135; A. M., 137; A. B., 137; B., 137; P., 134; C. L., 137; D., 132, 134; E., 132; E. A., 135; G. M., 137; G. S., 135; H., 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137; H. W., 137; I., 134; J., 132, 134, 135, 137; J. A., 137; J. B., 135; J. M., 137; L., 135; M., 132, 134, 135, 137; M. B., 137; M. C., 137; M. E., 137; M. G., 137; M. J., 135; P., 137, 138; P. W., 137; R., 135; R. D., 135; S., 131, 132, 135; S. G., 137; T., 132, 134, 135; T. C., 132; W., Jr., 135; W., 132, 135; W. F., 137, 208; T., 208; M., 208; S., 208; J., 208; R., 208; L., 208.
 Gerard, 121, 161, 173; J. W., 49.
 Geraud M., 196.
 Gereau M., 196.
 Germau R., 189.
 Gerrets N., 142.
 Gerretsen A., 146; G., 143.
 Geritse E., 142.
 Gerritse G., 23; H., 142; M., 22.
 Gerry M., 150.
 Gettes P., 27.
 Gettike C., 26.
 Ghoderus H., 37.
 Gibbs Mr., 36; A., 36.
 Giddings A., 137; R., 60.
 Gifford S. E., 201; J. T., 105.
 Gilbert A., 11; J., 14, 25; T., 14.
 Gillapsy W., 187; J., 188.
 Gillam P., 196.
 Giller H., 36.
 Gillot M., 183.
 Gillis, 110.
 Gilman A., 93, 94.
 Gilson S., 128.
 Gisbert F., 36.
 Guise Duc de, 180.
 Gleave R., 142.
 Glen A., 140, 23.
 Glenn W., 187.
 Glenrosse W., 25.
 Gleve H., 27.
 Godfrey S., 27.
 Goelbloet Y., 40.
 Goldsmith, 30.
 Goodrich B., 114; V., 114.
 Goodwin N., 90.
 Gordon R., 120.
 Goscott Z., 25.
 Gouverneur L., 26; M., 201; N., 204.
 Gowans W., 10.
 Gower, 174.
 Goyer R., de, 22.
 Grant M., 93, 102; S. H., 41, 93, 94, 104; T., 101; U. S., 102; W., 27.
 Graham A., 202; C., 165, 166; D., 55; J., 147; M., 26; S., 142.
 Gray A., 35.
 Green A. H., 63; J., 132; I. T., 68; M., 204; R., 196; S., 201, 204; W. H., 155.
 Greene C., 177; G. S., 41; R. H., 89.
 Greenfeld R., 27.
 Greenham, M., 142.
 Greenleaf M., 193.
 Greenough J. C., 137.
 Gregg J., 189; W., 156.
 Grenvraire E., 204.
 Gridley L., 201, 202.
 Griffen, 30; C. R., 64; J., 64; M. C., 65.
 Griffin C. R., 67; J., 150; R., 196; S., 164.
 Griffing D., 6; family, 6; J., 2, 6.
 Griffith E., 38; Sir E., 116.
 Grigg J., 157; W., 208.
 Grim P., 156.
 Griswold A., 53; M., 193; P., 193; J., 193; R., 193; C., 193; W., 193.
 Groat S., 203; E., 203.
 Groesbeck S., 191.
 Groudicke P., 37.
 Grover family, 2.
 Groves A., 142.
 Gruman J., 9.
 Grym A., 36.
 Guion G., 64.
 Gulianne P., 37.
 Gunter M., 25.
 Gunthorpe J., 26.
 Gysbertse G., 147.
 Haasbrook J., 203.
 Haaburn W., 18; M., 188.
 Hading J., 27.
 Haef, 185.
 Hagerty E., 187.
 Haight L., 54.
 Hait B., 196.
 Hall D., 100; E. O., 60; G., 146, 144, 145; H., 202; R., 196; S., 196; T., 9, 149; W. B., 193.
 Halleck, 30.
 Hallett H., 27; E. L., 60.
 Hambleton R., 37.
 Hamell J., 147.
 Hammond Mr., 7.
 Hamilton C., 196; M., 196; J., 19; J. Kent, 207.
 Hance R. C., 64; W. E., 64.
 Hancock W., 196.
 Hand A., 20; A., 60; C., 31; D., 31; H., 31; M., 31; S., 31.
 Handy I. W. K., 110; S., 110.
 Hanly E., 189; D., 189.
 Hanna J. R., 133.
 Hannah G., 94.
 Hansaut E., 25.
 Hansens H., 24.
 Hap J., 144.
 Hardenberg G., 148; J., 148.
 Hardenbroeck C., 28.
 Hardenbergh J., 148.
 Hardenbrook C., 27; Capt., 35; E., 156; R., 27.
 Hardenbrooke A., 36.
 Harley H., 25.
 Harmony, 172.
 Harmsen T., 144.
 Harmsen P., 38.
 Harrington J., 37.
 Harrington T., 28.
 Harris, 110; M., 189; W., 146; S., 150.
 Harrison, 182.
 Hart C., 196; C. H., 42, 43, 206.
 Haselrigg A., 121.
 Hasted, 174.
 Hatfield B., 33.
 Haven J., 201.
 Havens, 167, 170; Mr., 3; J., 5; C., 21; N., 4; W., 6.
 Haviland I., 33; J., 33.
 Hawarden C., 141.
 Hawes A., 102; D., 102; R., 102.
 Hawkins W., 187; J., 187; J., 787.
 Hawks F. L., 106.
 Hawshnrst W., 196.
 Haws 102; D., 99.
 Hay M., 196; U., 150.
 Hayden W., 110; D., 110.
 Hayes 102; S., 133.
 Haymense A., 143, 145.
 Haynes, 102.
 Hays, 16; S., 27.
 Hazard T., 177, 186; M., 186.
 Hazareth E., 28.
 Hazlet, 188.
 Head E. W., 138; J. H., 138; M. H., 138.
 Headley S., 196.
 Heathcote, 158.
 Heathcote G., 38.
 Hellebrants P., 144.
 Helmes Mr., 38.
 Helps A., 111.
 Hemlock Mr., 37.
 Hempstead, 3, 4, 5.
 Henderson C., 188; G., 38; T., 150.
 Hendrickson, 10; D., 37.
 Hendrickse G., 23; H., 24; M., 142.
 Hendricks F., 38.
 Hendricksie R., 147.
 Henry, 110; J., 37, 204; W., 32, 179, 180.
 Herbertsen A., 24.
 Herrmans E., 36.
 Herenden R., 178; N. S., 178; A. S., 178.
 Heron I., 156.
 Herrick P., 135; W., 31.
 Herriman S., 196.
 Heas T., 25.
 Hewes Dr., 177.
 Hewson C., 133.
 Heymer J., 26.
 Heyward W. and S., 167.
 Hiatt M., 28.
 Higbie M., 196.
 Higby J., 196.
 Hill G., 125; L., 201, 202.
 Hilliard G. S., 111.
 Hillman J., 38.
 Hillyer J., 137; P., 132.
 Hiuman, 108, 109.
 Hix, 62.
 Hoagland D., 18.
 Hoar A., 26.
 Hobart J., 30; J. S., 4, 5, 7; J., 3; M., 29.
 Hoese J., 196.
 Hoffman, 92; A., 149; C., 150; F. S., 94, 104; O., 172.
 Hoge Geo. L., 207.
 Hogland C., 36.
 Holcombe, 104, 105; A., 133; D. J., 133; W. F., 133; 41; R., 133; R. H., 133.
 Holden A. W., 208; S., 193.
 Holder C., 176.
 Holgate, 92.
 Holmes A., 27; 196; B. L., 56; B., 56; D., 18, 54, 55, 54; J., 56; E., 19; F. A., 56; G. W., 56; G., 8; I., 56; S., 15, 56.
 Holsworth M., 28.
 Holt E., 27.
 Holton, 103, 104; D. P., 104, 105, 192.
 Homs G., 8.
 Hood Lord, 32.
 Hooghboom C., 145, 147.
 Hoogland E., 69.
 Hoogland J., 28.
 Hooper A., 196; R., 142.
 Hooper K., 55; J., 142.
 Hopkins, 175, 177; H., 160, 65; J., 65; J., 142, 111; M., 65; S., 65.
 Hopper J., 156, 196.
 Hornebeck C., 148, 149; L., 148.
 Horrenbrook M., 196.
 Horton A., 6; B., 30; J., 6, 30; S., 3.
 Hosford Prof., 4; E. N., 208.
 Hoshney B., 38.
 Hosier A., 158, 159.
 Hosmer S. T., 193.
 Hottens J. C., 160.
 Hough F. B., 34.
 Houghtaling J., 53.
 Houseman M., 62, 63.
 Howard, 166.
 Howard 7th Baron, 51; E., 121.
 Howe, 154; F. E., 109; Gen., 35.
 Howell ———, 3; A. M., 135; A., 31; D., 133; F., 134; J., 30, 131, 153; L., 30; M., 31; P., 133, 134.
 Howland, 175.
 Howlen O., 196.
 Hoyt, 108.
 Hubbard S., 193.
 Hubbell J., 187, 189.
 Hubert C., 179; F., 179; L., 179; C., 179, 180, 183, 184.
 Hutchinson R., 38.
 Hudson W., 12.
 Hugen G., 36; H., 38.
 Huggen W., 26.

- Hughes R., 202; T., 26.
 Huht J. W., 208.
 Hulet F. W., 157; W., 156.
 Hull E., 61.
 Hulters A., 145.
 Humphreys, 104; C., 149; F., 81, 103.
 Hunderbeck A., 25.
 Hunirk A., 25.
 Hunt D., 150; J., 182; R., 28; S., 176.
 Huntington C., 90, 102; E. B., 208; Earl of, 174; H., 101.
 Huntrick M. L., 25.
 Huntingg, 39.
 Hurd R., 64.
 Husey F., 146.
 Hussey A., 203; F., 145.
 Hust L., 37.
 Husted E., 150.
 Hutchinson J., 195; Wm., 174; A., 174, 175.
 Huttall T., 28.
 Huttkins J., 26.
 Haybertse A., 144; L., 144, 146.
 Huyblingh C., 25.
 Huyco J., 26.
 Hyatt E., 186; J., 186; M., 55, 196.
 Hyer W., 150.
- Ide S., 178.
 Ingraham A., 118; C., 118; D. N., 118; H., 118; R., 118; W., 118.
 Inians J., 38.
 Innes E., 196.
 In-slaer L., 196.
 Ireland J., 11, 133; T., 11.
 Irish A., 56; E. 56; Z., 16.
 Irving 110, 165; D., 124.
 Israeli J., 38.
 Ives 93; D. C., 133; M., 138.
- Jackson A., 21; J., 196, 104; M., 195; R., 15.
 Jacobs N., 27.
 Jacobson D., 36.
 James, 195; H., 180.
 Jamison J., 27.
 Jaune V., 143; A., 43, 139;
 Jansen C., 26; H., 26; M., 145.
 Jared, 134.
 Jarrett A., 37.
 Jay, 158; J., 7, 184.
 Jaycocks F., 196.
 Jefferson T., 160.
 Jenks J., 176; N., 176; D., 177.
 Jenkes C., 178; L., 173; M., 178.
 Jewett D., 201.
 Jochemse C., 110.
 Jochimse H., 144.
 John, 167.
 Johns R., 37.
 Johnson A., 115; A. G., 116; J., 92; C., 37; 38; C. C., 116; E. 57; Col. G., 115; H., 23; J., 25; J. Q., 21; J., 25, 36, 37, 115; J. S., 116; J., 116; J. D., 69; M., 115, 193; C., 193, 116; R. T., 116; 116; W., 115, 116; W. G., 116.
- Jones, 202; A., 197; E., 28; J., 8, 9, 67; R. F., 111; D. R. F., 111; T. F., 111; A., 111; D., 111; F., 111; C., 111; S. W., 111; F., 37; W., 188.
 Jordan A. L., 18.
 Jooste J., 147.
 Joosteen J., 36.
 Jous J. P., 36.
 Joyce, 152.
 Jones W., 13.
 Jusell J., 25.
- Kane J., 52.
 Kashow J., 19.
 Keenan, 102; E. M., 63; J., 25; P., 189; E., 197.
 Kemble H., 142.
 Kent, 165; W., 165.
 Ker, 110.
 Kerbyl J., 26.
 Kerbyle M., 197.
 Kertrigh II., 197.
 Kettleas A., 151; M., 28.
 Kidd S., 25.
 Kieft W., 139.
 Kierstead R., 140.
 Kierstead A., 142.
 Kiersted C., 25.
 Kiersted H., 36.
 Kiersteade J., 25.
 Killoron II., 62; C. T., 61; D. C., 62; A. W., 62; T., 62.
 King M., 197.
 Kingsland D., 197; E., 25.
 Kip I., 204; S., 28; M., 28; J., 27; W. I., 113.
 Kipp H., 35, 150; J., 37.
 Kirby Ann, 56; A., 19; D., 19, 56; E., 67; H., 16, 56; J., 59; M., 19, 56; W., 59.
 Kirkland S., 138.
 Krtion J., 115.
 Kissam, 185.
 Knap R., 9; A., 63; D., 156; P., 185.
 Knight J., 147.
 Knott J., 38.
 Knox, 103.
 Kously C., 25.
 Kosciusko T., 32.
 Kunst B., 144.
 Kyarse II., 25.
- Lafayette Gen., 51; L., 51;
 Lafon J., 25.
 Lafort M., 141.
 Laird D. J., 202.
 Lamb, 187, 189.
 Lamberts M., 204; R., 204; S., 204.
 Lambertson E., 197; S., 35.
 Lamorie C., 55.
 Land A., 197.
 Landon J-red, 186, 187.
 Lane A., 28; 193; G. M., 208.
 Langdon S., 207; A., 207; H., 207.
 Lansing A., 25.
 Lansen J., 25.
 Lansing A., 140, 190; E., 70; G., 68; J. S., 191.
 Lapham A., 177; A. B., 66; E. P., 66; G. S., 66; J. F., 66; M., 65; C. N., 66; S., 61, 66.
- Lary K., 35.
- Lassing P., 24.
 Lathrop A., 193.
 Laison J., 150.
 Lattin. See *Latting*.
 Lattine. See *Latting*.
 Lattyn. See *Latting*.
 Latting 9; A., 54, 55, 60, 61, 66, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22; A. A., 55, 60, 63, 66; A. B., 20; A. D., 61; A. F., 57; A. M., 63, 65; A. T., 63; B., 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 51, 55, 56, 61, 62, 63, 67; B. B., 61; B. W., 55, 63; C., 54, 55, 58, 61, 62, 65, 67; 10, 11, 14, 15, 20; C. L., 66; C. P., 63; H. M., 61; D., 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 54, 55, 61, 62, 66; D. A., 60, 61, 66; D. B., 66, 20; D. F., 60; D. P., 54; E., 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21; 55, 57, 61, 62, 65, 66, 67; E. B., 61; E. F., 63; E. L., 61; E. N., 60; E. S., 61, 66; E. T., 63; F., 15, 16, 17, 18, 55; F. B., 61; G. O., 60, 66; G., 61, 67, 17, 20; G. H., 55; G. V., 63; H., 12, 19, 20, 21, 22; 54, 55, 67; H. E., 60; 63; H. K., 19; H. L., 62; H. T., 55, 62; I., 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22; 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22; J. C., 54, 61, 62, 66; J. C., 55, 62; J. D., 61, 65; 66; J., 54, 58, 59, 60, 62, 65, 65; J. A. M., 54, 61; J. H., 61; J. J., 8, 54, 59, 157; J. L., 20, 60; 66; J. M., 59, 55, 61, 66; J. N., 60; J. T., 60; J. V., 60; J. W., 54, 57, 61, 62, 67; L., 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 24, 59, 60, 61, 63, 66; L. C., 66; L. M., 60; M., 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 55, 57, 62, 63, 66; M. A., 60; M. F., 63; M. L., 55, 63; N., 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 54, 61, 62, 63, 67; N. B., 16, 20; N. R., 21; P., 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 51; P. A., 20; P. F., 21; R., 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 61; R. G., 21, 61; S., 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 55, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 65, 68; S. A., 20, 63; S. A., H., 61, 66; S. G., 62; S. J., 20, 62; S. M., 61, 66; S. P., 21; S. T., 66; T., 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20; 58, 59; T. A., 29; T. W., 20, 60; V., 62; W., 16, 18, 20, 21, 51, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63; W. D., 63; W. F., 59, 65; W. H., 61, 66; W. L., 61; W. R., 62; W. T., 16, 20; 60; W. S., 63; W. W., 60; Z., 15, 17, 20, 21.
- Launitz M., 59.
 Laurens, J., 121; R., 19; 121.
 Laurence, 92.
- Law A., 157.
 Lawrence A. M., 65; C., 50, 57; E. 25, 57, 65; E. L., 57; H., 121, 122; J., 36, 50, 57, 92, 121; J. L., 57; M., 50; P., 57; R., 53, 65, 142; R. L., 53; S., 20, 53, 65; 51, 27; T., 37, 122; W., 19, 20, 38, 56, 57, 59, 121, 122; Z., 20, 57, 65.
 Lawrier, C., 36.
 Lawson, J. P., 150; P. A., 150; S., 150.
 Lawton, W., 201.
 L'Besley, 181.
 Leach F., 137.
 Le Charge A., 64.
 Le Conte B., 197; J., 197.
 Ledwell J., 202; W. J., 202.
 Ledyard, J., 157.
 Lee Col., 189; H., 188; J., 38; M., 28; P., 184, 185, S., 188; T., 133.
 Leet S., 145.
 Leffingwell, 208; T., 208.
 Lefterse, C., 197.
 Legg L., 178; W., 178.]
 Leggett A., 197.
 Le Gro, 111.
 Leigh, D., 26.
 Leisler, 141.
 Leishler J., 36.
 Leiros C., 36.
 Lemsen G., 26.
 Lenderson A., 38.
 Lentore J., 36.
 Leroy S., 150.
 Leny A., 36.
 Leo S. N., 104.
 Leonard J., 157.
 Lesly, J., 25.
 Leslie Rev. G., 127.
 Lespignard A., 70; J., 70; C., 70; M., 70.
 Lessitt E., 27.
 Lessly Mr., 35.
 Lester S., 7; T. S., 7.
 L'Estrange C., 179, 182, 183, 184, 185; D., 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186; E., 186; F., 186; G., 182, 183, 184, 185, 186; H., 182, 183, 185, 186; J., 186; L., 182, 183, 185; M., 185; P., 182, 183, 185, 186; W., 184.
- Letten. See *Latting*.
 Lettin. See *Latting*.
 Lewis E., 178; H., 137; J., 156, 197; J. Jr., 156; J. A., 137; L., 135, 137, 150; M., 163; S., 188, S. L., 137.
 Leycock R., 37.
 L'Hommedieu, 182; E., 208; B., 2, 3, 208; M., 208; E., 3, 1-7; 105; G., 3; H., 3; M., 3; P., 3; S., 3.
 Lievens, A., 191.
 Lighthall, W., 189.
 Limcon, F., 37.
 Limbacher, H., 178; F., 178; J., 178;
 Lincoln, 171.
 Longfield, M., 25.
 Lippincott, J. B., 207.
 Litchcoe, M., 37.
 Little W., 111.
 Littell, J., 77.
 Lispernard, A., 27, 28.

- Livingston, 92, 105, 123, 129, 130; A., 120; Chancellor, 51; G., 148, 150; H., 33, 150; H. Jr., 150; J., 120, 150; M., 121, 197; P. R., 197; J., 183, 189; R., 162, 190; R. R., 163; P. S., 190; P., 162; P. P., 168; S., 162, 190; J., 193; C., 162; 190; W., 162, 193; B., 163; E., 163, 165, 168, 169; C. L., 168; R., 121; S., 120.
- Lloyd S., 25; F., 108.
- Locke C., 36.
- Lockerman, M., 27.
- Lockwood, J. A., 63.
- Logan J., 107; D., 107.
- Longley C., 21, 61.
- Long-straighten, J., 38.
- Lookermans, 139.
- Loomis A., 101; J., 100; R., 100, 101, 202.
- Looman P., 138; M., 183.
- Lord D., 167.
- Losee, E., 188; P., 188.
- Louis XIV., 179, 182.
- Lonnt J. A., 66; W. R., 65.
- Lovelace F., 11, 12; Gov., 12.
- Low J., 150, 197; P., 150, 151.
- Lowdon S., 197.
- Lowe H., 116.
- Lowell A., 178.
- Lower, 76.
- Loyde J., 38.
- Loyd T., 25, 147.
- Lozier P., 197.
- Lubbetse Van G., 69.
- Lucas C., 33; S., 37.
- Ludlow J., 135, 203; Mr., 9; S. D., 197.
- Lunbard P., 201.
- Lusby J., 159.
- Luyler C., 147.
- Luyster A., 197; P., 197.
- Lyman R., 160.
- Lynch E., 197; M., 197.
- Lynes N., 26.
- Lyndsay, 78, 80, 87.
- Lyon A., 66.
- Lyster M., 197.
- McAdams J., 156.
- McBride 205; T., 197.
- McCrter C., 197.
- McCansland A., 126.
- McCane D., 197.
- McClellan C. R., 111; E., 111; K., 111.
- McClosky, H., 92.
- McCluskey J., 201.
- McConan, 19.
- McDowell, M., 197.
- McDuzal E., 197.
- McEwen M., 150.
- McGrath J., 197.
- McKim W., 197.
- McLane A., 188.
- McNeal A., 197; B., 197.
- McPherson D., 157.
- McSwain D., 197.
- Mabbett L., 197.
- Macaulay 107.
- Mackelson E., 27.
- Mackie D., 135; N., 135.
- Macky J., 142.
- Macmar D., 197.
- Macpherson J., 25.
- Macy S. J., 104.
- Maddox T., 197.
- Mahan M., 111.
- Mallard M., 54.
- Mallor D. H., 156, 208.
- Malby 133; D., 131; E., 131; J., 131; J. Jr., 131; M., 131, 132; S., 131; T., 132; W., 131.
- Man R., 37.
- Mandevill Mr., 37.
- Manly B., 202.
- Manu A., 197.
- Manney W., 197.
- Manny W., 150.
- Mans A., 142.
- Mansey M., 28.
- Mapes, 39; T., 153.
- Marbury K., 174, 175.
- Markman J., 26.
- Marrington J., 27.
- Morris J. J., 37.
- Marsh Mr., 55.
- Marshall, 62; B., 62; E. C., 104; F., 197; G., 62; J., 33.
- Martin, 110; D., 119, 120; J., 197.
- Martyn, Mr., 37.
- Mason J., 111; P., 177.
- Masters, G., 37.
- Mathewson A., 188.
- Matthews, J., 36; P., 148; T., 144.
- Mattock T., 153, 154.
- Mattysen J., 145.
- Maud C., 145.
- Maxwell J., 133; R., 123, S., 128.
- Mayhaw L., 133.
- Maynard G., 142.
- Meales G., 147.
- Meeher H. G., 67; J. G., 67; M. D., 67; S. H., 67.
- Megs, M., 13.
- Meigs J., 110; P., 110.
- Melzerse T., 192.
- Melvin C., 197.
- Merchant A., 142.
- Merritt D., 160, 206; L., 206; J., 206; N., 160, 206; N. Jr., 206; T., 160; W., 37.
- Merry C., 197.
- Mervern H., 193.
- Merwin M. H., 137.
- Mesereaux M., 198; P., 197.
- Mesler A., 156; E., 156; P. and P., Jr., 156.
- Messelaer A., 28.
- Metelaer H. de, 24.
- Ments, J., 38.
- Meybe C., 142.
- Meyer, J., 27; J. D., 36; N., 205.
- Meynell, 118.
- Michelsa H., 193.
- Middlebrook D. D., 20.
- Milborne J., 146.
- Milgrain J., 26.
- Miller A., 292; D., 193; H., 193; J., 26; J., 202, 203; N., 65; W., 27.
- Mills E., 188; J., 136, 188, 198.
- Mindenus J., 36.
- Minell, 135.
- Ming T., 28.
- Minthorne F., 193; H., 198.
- Mitchell, 172; J., 154; P., 134; S. L., 112, 162.
- Mix D., 100.
- Mohon J., 202.
- Moie J., 25; M., 25.
- Moll A., 27, 36; J., 38.
- Molyne I., 37; J., 37.
- Mompagnon R., 28.
- Montague, 115.
- Montaine S., 198.
- Monteagle, 121.
- Montford, A., 198.
- Montgomery A., 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128; A. J., 128, 129; A. R., 128; G., 127; E., 124, 127; F. J., 128; G., 125, 126, 128; Gen., 35; G. P., 128; G. S., 123, 128, 129, 139; H., 123, 124, 125, 126, 127; H. C., 125; J., 124, 126, 127, 128; J. J., 128; J. R., 128; J. S., 128; M., 58, 121, 126, 127; M. A., 123; N., 121, 128; R., 123, 121, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129; R. de, 123; R. G., 123; R. R., 128; S., 126, 128; T., 127, 128; T. H., 123; V., 126; W., 125, 126.
- Morgan, 67; C., 185; J. J., 201; L. H., 75; M., 202; N. H., 81, 87.
- Moore, 30, 103; A., 123, C., 195; C. B., 1, 40, 82, 94, 104, 112, 151, 157, 161, 167, 170, 208; E., 128, 168; H., 27, 151, 193; J. B., 90, 156; G. H., 90.
- Moran C., 104.
- More C. B., 94; N., 152; T., 152.
- Morehouse J., 13, 21, 22; N., 135; P., 135.
- Morey J., 198.
- Morpulth W., 187.
- Morrill M., 198.
- Morris L., 38; M., 28.
- Morrishor D., 198.
- Morse, 90.
- Morton, 102; W., 156.
- Moseley M., 131.
- Moses, the Jew, 37.
- Moss J., 150.
- Mott H., 150, 198; J., 64, 201, 202; J. L., 61; J. M., 178; J. N., 64; L., 11; M., 28; N. H., 133; R., 133; R. L., 61; S., D., 64.
- Maunice, P., 28.
- Mudge A., 157, 158; C., 157; E., 157, 158; J., 157, 158; M., 158; T., 157.
- Mulenix H., 198.
- Munsell, J., 42, 43, 92, 136.
- Munuelie, G., 37.
- Mure, 63.
- Murphy H. C., 93; J., 35; M., 193.
- Myer C., 24, 26; E., 26; J., 193; S., 198.
- Myers M., 201; T. B., 32, 153, 154, 157.
- Nacks A., 204.
- Nagle H., 198.
- Napoleon I., 53.
- Neale T. A., 85.
- Needham J., 198.
- Nelson H., 82.
- Nevin, J., 198.
- Newcomb J. B., 110.
- Newell A., 136.
- Nice P., 37.
- Nicholas J., 25.
- Nichols M., 28.
- Nicholson, G. C., 189.
- Nicoll E., Jr., 156.
- Nixon A., 126.
- Noell H., 26.
- Noole, T., 198.
- Norie D., 58.
- Normanville, 174.
- North R., 62.
- Northrup C., 137; D. W., 137; J., 198; L. N., 137; N. W., 137.
- Norton H. B., 202; I., 99; M., 99, 102; T., 102.
- Norwood A., 38; B., 142; R., 198.
- Nottingham, W., 145.
- Noxon R., 150.
- Noyes S. B., 95.
- Nutt A., 198.
- Nutter V., 156.
- Oakes S., 198.
- Oakley T., 28.
- O'Callaghan E. B., 22, 24, 41, 92, 141, 155, 191, 202.
- O'Conor, 161.
- Odell C., 198; L., 60.
- Oelschlagel Baron Von, 53.
- Ogden J., 28; N., 198.
- Ogle B. F., 207.
- Ogleby J., 27.
- Okly J., 25.
- Oliver C., 27, 132; J., 28.
- Olmstead L., 60.
- Olney, 177.
- Ondelka G., 40.
- Onderdonk J., 155; S., 111.
- O'Neil M., 198.
- Oochout A., 69, 70; A. J., 69; C., 70; D., 69; E., 70; E. V., 70; F., 69; F. J., 69; H., 69, 70; H. J., 69, 70; J., 198; J. J., 69; J. H., 70; J. J., 70; L., 69, 70; M., 69, 70; P. L., 70; R., 69; V., 69, 70.
- Orleans Duc de, 182.
- Osborne J., 135; M., 132.
- Ot-crat P., 51.
- Otten H., 23.
- Overlung, J., 78.
- Overton, 30.
- Owen M., 201.
- Oyan, M., 27.
- Paddock, B. C., 178.
- Paige, 166, 169.
- Pathe R., 104.
- Palmatier J., 150.
- Palmer, 117; A. M., 23, 143; C. D., 135; T., 149; W. P., 135.
- Pangelder J., 38.
- Panton F., 156.
- Pape T., 26.
- Parne E., 198.
- Paris D., & I., 165.
- Parish E., 15, 17, 18; M., 15.
- Park, 182; R., 182, 184; S., 202.
- Parker G., 60.
- Parkman F., 205.

- Parsons A., 55, 193; C., 188; E., 193; J., 193; L., 193; M., 193; P., 193; T., 193.
- Pashley, 174.
- Patrick D., 109.
- Patterson D. W., 94, 99; M., 150.
- Patting H., 25.
- Paulk, 102.
- Payne J., 153.
- Paynter R., 11.
- Pawling A., 148; H., 147.
- Peacock, 2, 117.
- Pearson J., 22, 24, 68, 129, 190.
- Pease F. J., 92.
- Peck E., 202; J. B., 65, 160; W., 198.
- Pell C. J., 66; M. E., 66; S., 18.
- Pelletreau A., 135; C., 136; E., 132, 136, 137; F., 131, 135, 137; G., 135; G. W., 135; H., 131, 135; H. G., 135; J., 135, 137; J. S., 136; M., 131, 132; M. G., 135; M. S., 135; N., 136; S., 132, 136; W. S., 135.
- Pells E., 144.
- Pels E., 144.
- Pelly P., 150; H., 150.
- Penn G., 107; J. G., 107; W., 107, 108.
- Penner S., 20.
- Pennistone T., 28.
- Pensmith E., 188.
- Percy, 113.
- Perkins L., 207.
- Persons J., 142.
- Peroxyne P., 27.
- Perry L. S., 61; H., 127; W. S., 106, 107.
- Pess E., 26.
- Petens, 166.
- Peterson A., 26; J., 37, 142; K., 28.
- Pettingill, 110.
- Pettit, 18.
- Petty Family, 2.
- Peyton A., 122; E., 122; O., 53.
- Phelps O. S., 110; F., 110; W., 110.
- Phillips H., 142.
- Phillips F., 26.
- Phips B., 142.
- Phipps P., 114.
- Phoenix S. W., 94.
- Piatt E., 26, 198; C., 198.
- Pierson D., 132.
- Pilford, 32.
- Pimpe, 174.
- Pincincy P., 9; C. B., 135; E., 159; T., 150.
- Pinhorne M., 25.
- Pintard J., 162.
- Pintle H., 205.
- Platt J., 149, 150, 163.
- Ploegh J., 203.
- Ploughman N., 198.
- Plumer, 168.
- Pluvier J., 40.
- Polak M., 101.
- Poaste, E., 26.
- Poock E., 193.
- Pohlemus J., 198.
- Poik, 102, 110.
- Pollart C., 198.
- Ponickan J. P. Van, 49.
- Pont, 123.
- Pool T., 198.
- Post A., 198.
- Poste M., 28.
- Potter A., 137; B., 137; C., 137; G. W., 137; H. M., 137; J. A., 137; M., 137; M. G., 137; P. J., 137; R., 142.
- Powell J., 19.
- Pratt M., 26.
- Proscott J., 108; W., 108.
- Preston M., 202.
- Price E., 198; E. R., 70.
- Print J., 198.
- Printz, L., 26.
- Pritchard T., 27.
- Provoce, C. 12; J., 13.
- Provoost A., 39; C. R., 39; D., 148; E., 29; G., 27, 39; J., 39, 13.
- Provost K., 2.
- Provoste, M., 26.
- Pronost, D., 26; J., 28.
- Prudence M., 28.
- Pruyn H., 148; J., 28.
- Pryor E., 156.
- Pudney J., 198.
- Pugh R., 202.
- Purchase K., 27.
- Purdy L., 183, 185; P., 185; A., 186.
- Purple E. R., 40, 157; S. S., 41, 104, 157.
- Purrlington S., 142.
- Purves, 58.
- Putnam N., 201; Mrs. N., 201.
- Quackenbos A., 191; P. W., 69.
- Quackingbush J., 189.
- Queen Mr., 35.
- Quierian, 185.
- Quick T. T., 146.
- Raget A., 63.
- Rainford T., 27.
- Ralph T., 25.
- Ramage S., 156.
- Ranolph S. N., 160.
- Ranclagh, 130.
- Rapajic, 92.
- Rapalvie A., 157.
- Rapelie A., 198; C., 198; S., 198.
- Rapelve Mr., 35.
- Rash M., 198.
- Ravaud F., 142; M., 28.
- Ravenstein A., 27; T. G., 27.
- Ray R., 27.
- Raymond H. J., 111.
- Raynor R., 13.
- Read J., 204; S., 199.
- Reay K., 142.
- Record J., 150.
- Redfield L. H., 92.
- Redott E., 28.
- Reed, 32, 110; J., 153.
- Rees, C. C., 53; J., 53.
- Reeve, 30; J., 2.
- Reid R., 27.
- Remyen S. J., 37.
- Rey J., 37.
- Reyndertse B., 141.
- Reynolds D., 150.
- Rhinclander F., 156; P., 156; W., 156.
- Richard I., 19.
- Richards H., 141; P., 37, 40.
- Richardson C. B., 90; W., 175.
- Rider J., 36.
- Riggs J., 27.
- Riker J. Jr., 92, 110.
- Rinkhout J., 70.
- Risley S., 202.
- Robins J., 12.
- Robinson A., 199, 201; A. B., 202; B., 33, 120, H., 142; J., 28; J. B., 117; R., 117; J., 117.
- Robson, J., 38.
- Roche P., 199.
- Rockwell J., 99; L., 99; H., 99; E., 99; A., 99; S., 99; W., 99; R., 99; J., 99; M., 99; S., 99, 100; R., 100; L., 100; J., 100; E., 100; M., 100; H., 100; W., 100; B., 100; D., 100; I., 100; A., 101; J., 101; W., 101; E., 101; B., 101; M., 101; S., 101; K., 101; W., 101; H., 101; M., 102; S., 102; R., 102; I., 102; W., 102; J., 102; 102; J., 202; 202; S., 202; M., 202.
- Rodeney Mr., 28.
- Roderick A. J., 59.
- Rodes J., 10.
- Roe A., 159.
- Rodloffs B., 26.
- Roger T., 28.
- Rogers C., 122; E., 101, 102; G. J., 202; W., 167, 168, 170; D. L., 65; J. H., 64; R. H. S., 114.
- Rombouts F., 159.
- Romene I., 150.
- Roof H., 142.
- Roos C., 59; G. J., 59; J., 29.
- Roose A., 27; G., 36; P., 27.
- Roosevelt, 92; J., 148, 149.
- Rosa, H. A., 145.
- Roseboom J., 191.
- Ross C., 199; D., 116; R., 116.
- Rossman A., 22; C., 21; H., 22; J., 22; P., 22; R., 22.
- Rowe A., 133; D., 153; H., 149; H., 149.
- Rowell Z., 201, 202.
- Rowliff Mr., 38; J., 36.
- Rowly M., 26.
- Ruddach A., 114; E. C., 114.
- Ruffer A., 199.
- Rumbout K., 25.
- Ramsey S. H., 57.
- Runnels S., 110; M. F., Russell, 110; M., 55.
- Rutzgers, 23, 24; A., 24; 148, 149; 155; E., 24, 155; H., 24; M., 24; P., 148, 149, 155.
- Rutherford M., 128; J., 128.
- Rutsen J., 146, 149.
- Rutzgers J., 146.
- Ruyter J. de, 67.
- Ryan J., 188, 189.
- Rycke, 141.
- Ryckman A., 199.
- Ryne C., 199.
- Rysam S., 124.
- Saanton M., 25.
- Sackett J., 186.
- Saller T., 199.
- Saltounstall R., 121.
- Sampson L., 1.
- Samuel A., 142.
- Sanders A., 28; R., 148.
- Sandford D., 134, 166, 169; E. D., 128; E. T., 138; F., 134; F. H., 128; F. S., 138; G., 138; G. D., 138; J., 128; J. H., 138; L., 134; M., 134, 138; M. H., 138; N., 134; P. B., 138; S., 124; T., 124; T. G., 134, 138; T. H., 138; W., 138; R., 28.
- Sands S., 27.
- Santoid G., 208.
- Sanger J., 201.
- Sargent F., 193.
- Saunders B., 26; E., 27; L., 26.
- Savage, 90, 91, 102, 175; R., 187.
- Sayles T., 177.
- Sayre B., 124; D., 134, 135; E., F., 134; G., H., 135; J., 134, 135; J. M., 135; M., 134, 125; M. G., 135; P., 134, 135; S., 135; S. P., 135; W., 134.
- Schanck M., 159.
- Schanper D., 188; W., 188.
- Schencke M., 25.
- Schenk M., 27.
- Schepmoto D., 25.
- Schermerhoorn, A., 23; C., 23; E., 23; H., 22, 23; J., 22, 23; J. J., 22, L., 23; M., 23; N., 23; R., 22, 23; S., 22, 23; W., 23.
- Scheimerhorn J., 140; L., 149.
- Scermerhorne S., 150.
- Schoonmaker A., 149; J., 148.
- Schoonmeker A., 203; B., 203; C., 203; D., 203; F., 203; F., 203; G., 203; H., 203; J., 203; S., 203; T., 203.
- Schrick P., 139.
- Schnur W., 37.
- Schuyler A., 190; B., 190; C., 43, 162, 190, 191; D., 43; D. P., 43; G., 190; Gen., 34, 35, 52; H., 68; J., 190, 191; M., 27, 142, 190, 191; N., 190; O., 190; P., 43, 143, 162, 190, 191; P., 2, 140, 190; S., 190; W., 190.
- Schuyler G., 25.
- Scott A., 178; B., 177; C., 176, 178-9; D., 175, 176; E., 174, 176, 177, 178; F., 176; Family, 174, 179; H., 175, 176, 178; I., 179; J., 150, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179; G., 178, 179; K., 175, 176; L., 177, 178; M., 174, 175, 177, 177, 178, 179; N., 177, 178, 179; O., 177, 178; P., 175, 176, 178; R., 174, 175, 176, 179; S., 175, 176, 177, 179; W., 174, 178, 179.
- Scouten J., 36.
- Seaman A., 56; J., 157.

- Searing E., 63; F. L., 63.
 Seakers D., 33.
 Sears L., 53; M. S., 135; S., 135.
 Seeley, N., 9.
 Segers C., 22; J., 22.
 Selden, 167.
 Sennett C., 199.
 Sergeaux, 174.
 Seward C. A., 53.
 Sewart J., 36.
 Sewell, 176.
 Seymour A., 202; M., 128.
 Shackemaps, Mr., 38.
 Shackerly, J., 37.
 Shadwell J., 38.
 Shadwick D., 199.
 Sharpas W., 202.
 Sharpe J., 26.
 Sharoke T., 23.
 Shattuck, 90.
 Shaw M., 185.
 Shelston P., 142.
 Shepard D., 178.
 Shepmoes D. J., 145.
 Sherlock C., 35.
 Sherman G. N., 20; N., 13; M., 178.
 Sherwood J., 187; M., 187.
 Shippen E., 114; M., 114.
 Shipry W., 38.
 Shirley, 113.
 Shutes P., 182.
 Silly N., 9.
 Silvester B., 5; Family, 5; J., 2; N., 1; P., 2.
 Simerson, see Simonson.
 Simmons D. B., 208; S., 28.
 Simonson L., 15, 18, 19; M., 15, 199.
 Simpson, 182, 183.
 Sims R., 159.
 Sihnorn M., 28.
 Sirlie J., 199.
 Sire H., 199.
 Sisson A., 178.
 Skillenbergh G., 188.
 Skidmore M., 14, 16.
 Skinner A., 100; I., 199; J., 139.
 Skipwith G., 117; L., 117; P., 117; W., 117.
 Skayler P. P., 204.
 Slaude A., 204; J., 201.
 Slafter E. F., 41, 77, 78, 82, 104; J., 41.
 Slegth A., Jr., 150.
 Sleigh C., 142.
 Sleigh H., 55.
 Slight J., 199.
 Slootum B., 177; P., 176.
 Stott J. J., 36.
 Slover J., 199.
 Sluce 38.
 Smeedus J., 37.
 Smea H., 38.
 Smith, 202; A., 81, 156, 199; B., 27; C., 25; D., 27, 135, 142; E., 50, 53; G., 199; H., 199; J., 6, 26, 100, 101, 132, 187, 199, 205; L., 19; M., 37, 61, 135, 177, 199; P., R., 3, 50, 188; W., 135, 206.
 Smithson, 113.
 Smyth I., 126.
 Suedeker R., 150, 199.
 Snyder J., 149.
 Solms-Zeklenburg, Countess of, 53.
 Somerdyck T., 199.
 Somerindyke A., 199.
 Southwick B., 202; E., 175; L., 1.
 Spangier H., 36.
 Sparks E., 27.
 Spencer J., 37; T., 102, 135.
 Spooner E., 206; T., 206; W., 206.
 Spragg J., 147.
 Sprague, 162.
 Spratt Mr., 37.
 Springsteen C., 23; G., 27.
 Staats A., 28, 140, 141, 201; A. E., 141; B., 141, 142; C., 142; E., 141, 191; G., 141; H., 141; I., 141; J., 140, 141, 147; M., 141; R., 141; S., 26, 140, 141; T., 141.
 Stafford A., 201, 202; Family, 43; M., 201, 207; Mrs., 202; M. H., 41; S., 201.
 Stage H., 18, 22.
 Stall S., 188.
 Stanford J. A., 109, 110; T. N., 110.
 Stanton B., 14, 15; G. W., 112.
 Stark R., 8.
 Stearus, E., 202.
 Stebbins, 90.
 Stedwell T., 158.
 Steelman J. H., 110.
 Steenwick M., 204.
 Steenwyck C., 204; I., 204.
 Stenwicke C., 26.
 Stephance L., 25.
 Stephenson J., 114.
 Stetson T., 201.
 Steward A., 142.
 Stenben, Baron de, 50, 52.
 Stevens J., 26; C., 60.
 Stevense A., 28.
 Stevenson C., 27; E., 142, 199.
 Stewart A., 128; J., 25, 156; M. F., 128.
 Stiles, 102, 103, 104; H., 110; H. R., 29, 40, 41, 42, 71, 94, 104, 105, 111, 186, 206; J., 104; S. E., 41, 104.
 Stillwell C., 199; M., 26; N., 26.
 Stilder A., 36.
 Stilwell R., 28.
 Stirling J., 31.
 Stockwell A., 202.
 Stoddard B., 56.
 Stokes J., 53.
 Stone J., 193; M., 27; W., L., 115.
 Storet B. J., 156.
 Storey R., 37.
 Storm P., 199; T., 150.
 Storrs E., 29; J., 7, 19, 29.
 Story I., 110; H. Van R., 24.
 Stoul M., 108.
 Stout A., 199.
 Stontenberg P., 110.
 Stontenburg A., 199; P., 59.
 Stoutenburgh C., 26.
 Stouthburgh P., 38.
 Stow W. S., 50.
 Strang J., 179.
 Stratcham T., 26.
 Stratton M., 28.
 Streit S., 199.
 Strickland M., 199.
 Striker J., 156.
 Strong A., 136; Capt., 189; D., 136; E., 133, 136; G., 133; G. W., 161, 167, 168; H., 133; H. E., 126; J., 123, 136, 160; M., 133, 136; S., 133; S. P., 133; S. W., 136; T., 136; W., 133, 136.
 Strycker P., 27.
 Stuyvesant A., 27, Gov., 22; M., 144; P., 144; P. G., 120.
 Sullivan J., 112, 199.
 Suskanemen 12.
 Swanenburgh H., 25.
 Swart D., 199.
 Swart G., 155.
 Swartwoydt R., 144.
 Swartwoydt, B. T., 150; J., 149, 150; S., 166.
 Swenly L., 199.
 Swerwer A., 27.
 Sydenham Mr., 37.
 Symonse H., 142.
 Tancy, 172.
 Tappan J., 193.
 Tappen G., 25; P., 150, 151.
 Tanchnitz, Baron, 53.
 Taylor Mr., 38; T., 39.
 Taylor G., 134; J., 131; M., 133; S., 134; S. H., 111.
 Teller A., 139, 140; A. M., 140; C., 139, 140; E., 139, 192; J., 129, 140, 190; H., 139, 140; O. S., 139; P., 140; W., 28, 139, 140.
 Temple A., 117; E. B., 117; G., 117; J., 117.
 Ten Broeck, 144; E., 142; G., 199; M., 39; W., 39, 144, 145, 147.
 Ten Eyck, A., 52; B., 23; C., 36, 39, 191; D., 36, 39; H., 39, 146; J., 39; J. O. B., 188; M., 39; T., 39; Capt., 35.
 Ten Hondt, S., 148.
 Tenueve S., 26.
 Tenney J., 111.
 Tennike H., 26.
 Terry C., 199.
 Tenison S., 144; C., 146.
 Thacher, T., 38.
 Thayer, 208; B., 208.
 Theobalds J., 27.
 Thibow W., 25.
 Thomas F. E., 67; S., 178.
 Thomas J., 21.
 Thompson, 162; S., 163; T., 157.
 Thong T., 149; W., 27.
 Thorn A., 60, 63, 64; A. A., 65; A. E., 60; C., 56, 60, 63, 64; C. E., 63, 64; F. M., 63; G., 60; H., 56, 60, 64; J., 60, 64; J. P., 60; J. O., 63; L., 56, 60, 64; L. M., 63; M., 56, 60, 63, 64; P. J., 60; S., 27, 56, 64; S. W., 60; T., 15; W., 56, 60, 63; W. K., 63.
 Thorne R., 142; R. Van W., 112.
 Thoxtor M., 27.
 Throgmorton P., 25.
 Throop W., 29.
 Thurman R., Jr., 150.
 Thurston H. A., 55.
 Ticknor Geo., 111, 206.
 Tienhoue L., 37.
 Tier J., 28.
 Tillett J., 27.
 Tilton F. R., 165, 166, 170.
 Timber C., 26.
 Tinker R., 38.
 Tipping, J., 127.
 Tisdal E., 178; M., 178.
 Titarton, 14. See Titerton.
 Titterton C., 14; D., 14; S., 14.
 Tobias J., 119; F., 150.
 Tolmie N., 208.
 Tomeson J., 143.
 Tompkins J., 199.
 Tompkins E., 63, 201.
 Tooley J., 302.
 Totten J., 156; P., 156.
 Totton P., 208; J., 208.
 Torrance M., 61.
 Tower B., 61; H., 201, 202; Mrs. H., 202; E., 61, 66.
 Townley, C., 50, D., 51; M., 50; R., 50.
 Townsend A., 17, 189; E., 61; H., 10; J., 28, 188; J. C., 15; L., 60; K., 17; S., 17.
 Touro Judah, 104.
 Toy, D., 27.
 Travers R., 38.
 Treadway T., 57.
 Trevitt J., 27.
 Tridor S., 150.
 Troop J., 27.
 Truax J. P., 204; M., 203, 204; N., 203; O., 204.
 Tryon Gov., 4, 5.
 Tucker D., 199; St. G., 117.
 Tuder E., 27.
 Tunis J., 36.
 Tunison, D., 28.
 Tunwell E., 27.
 Tupper A., 57.
 Turke P., 27.
 Turner E., 199, 204; J., 33; L., 8; W., 199.
 Turney B., 9; M., 9.
 Tustan T., 153.
 Tutbill B., 6; J., 11.
 Tuttle C. W., III, E. G., 160.
 Underhill J., 109, 159, R., 17.
 Underwood J., 199.
 Upton B., 27.
 Vail A., 151, 152; D., 151, 152, 153; E., 152; J., 151, 152, 157; M., 151; S., 151, 152; T., 151.
 Valc. See Vail.
 Valentine, 165; A. M., 163; D., 24; D. T., 92; T., 19.
 Vallance W., 189.
 Valloune A., 124.
 Vallon S., 111.
 Van Aken C., 202.
 Van Alen J., 129; M., 199; P., 129; W., 159.
 Van Amsterdam, J. J., 22.
 Van Antwerp, 33.

- Van Aps, A., 26.
 Van Arman J., 199.
 Van Blerkum, H., 150.
 Van Boursen F., 56.
 Van Borsum C., 26; Mrs. 37; T., 37.
 Van Brackeling, S., 28.
 Van Brackell S., 203.
 Van Brammer P., 150.
 Van Breestede D., 24.
 Van Breestede Mrs. J., 36.
 Van Breestede T. J., 24.
 Van Brugen J., 37.
 Van Bummill E., 190.
 Van Bunschoten S., 200.
 Van Bunschoten J., 150.
 Van Buren G. H., 23; M. H., 23; M., 168.
 Van Campen J., 147.
 Van Cluff C., 142.
 Van Clyffe, D., 36.
 Van Clyff, M., 27.
 Van Coerlaer B., 191.
 Van Cortlandt, 187, 188, 189; A., 190; C., 190; E., 190; J., 190; M., 142, 190; O., 190; O. S., 139; P., 190; S., 139, 190
 Van Dam C. R., 24; D., 24; J., 24.
 Van Dam Family (Club), 95.
 Vandenberg E., 27.
 Van Der Bergh C., 192; G., 192; W., 192.
 Vandenberg A., 200; M., 200; W., 200.
 Van der Bogart F., 150.
 Van Der Heyden A., 200.
 Van Derheyden D., 189, 200; J., 200.
 Van der Liphorst E., 204.
 Van der Poel A., 191, 192; C., 192; E., 191; G., 192; H., 192; J., 192; M., 192; T., 192; W., 192.
 Van der Volgen A., 203; C., 203, 204; E., 203; L., 203; N., 2; J., 203.
 Vandese A., 200.
 Van Deusen C., 70; M., 141.
 Van Dorsen D., 200.
 Van Driessen D. J., 69.
 Van Dyck A., 103; C., 103; C., 200; C., 205; E., 103; H., 205; J., 103; J., 205.
 Van Dycke, E., 25.
 Van Dyke C., 25; F., 142; J., 60; L. S., 60.
 Van Hook E., 27.
 Van Hoorn A., 27; J., 142.
 Van Kleeck J., 150.
 Van Kuren M., 150.
 Van Noostrand M., 25.
 Van Nenenhuysen, 144.
 Van Orde J., 26.
 Van Pricht M., 28.
 Van Rensselaer, 158; J., 52; K., 142.
 Van Schaick G. G., 23, 24.
 Van Schayck A., 29; B., 40; C., 40; D., 40; E., 40; M., 23; R., 39; V., 40; Y., 40.
 Van Slichtenhorst M., 140.
 Van Schoonderwoert, R. J., 23, 24; T. J., 24.
 Van Seckler, J., 28.
 Van Tienhoven L., 39; R., 59.
 Van Tricht A., 139; H., 140; M., 139.
 Van Tricht E., 25; G., 26; Van Vleek J., 150.
 Van Vliet F., 150; G., 150.
 Van Voorhis J., 156.
 Van Voorhout C. S., 22.
 Van Verden H. S., 39.
 Van Weeselew C., 25.
 Van Weyen H., 149.
 Van Winkel A., 26.
 Van Woert, G., 24; J., 24; R., 23.
 Varlett N., 143.
 Varnent J., 36.
 Vanghton S., 26.
 Veal. See Vail.
 Vedder H., 140.
 Vedder V. S., 23.
 Velle C., 150.
 Verlott M., 130.
 Vernaniaw Mrs. J., 36.
 Ver Planke G., 36.
 Verplanck A., 140, 192; C., 43; G., 42, 43; I., 22, 39; M., 39; J., 37.
 Vander Bergh, N. G., 141.
 Vander Burgh C., 142; L., 142.
 Vander Bogart M., 160.
 Vander Kemp Mr., 51.
 Vanderpoel A., 140; M. W., 140; W., 140.
 Vanderspiegel N., 26.
 Vandespagle L., 37.
 Vandewater H., 36; P., 37; H., 24.
 Van de Willegel J., 17.
 Vandieck, H., 36.
 Vandyck L., 205; M., 103; T., 103; R., 205.
 Van Eps, D., 68.
 Van Ethen J., 203.
 Van Evera 200.
 Vanford E., 26.
 Van Gelder J., 187; R., 187.
 Vangrist, J., 36.
 Van Kleeck, P. P., 150.
 Vanlautondicke J. Y., 38.
 Vanlaw, A., 38; S., 38.
 Van Hauge, 200.
 Van Horne C., 200.
 Van Huysen H., 189; J., 189.
 Van Ingen D., 204.
 Van Kleef, F., 200.
 Van Name, S., 200.
 Van Nes C. H. 69; H. C., 69.
 Van Nieuwerker B. P., 191; G., 191.
 Van Northstrand W., 200.
 Van Pelt M., 200.
 Van Rensselaer, 92; J., 190; M., 190; N., 190; P., 190; S., 190.
 Van Sallee, A. J., 105.
 Van Santen C., 192.
 Van Schaick, 92; A., 191; B., 191; C., 191; E., 190, 191; G., 187, 189, 191; L., 191; M., 191; S., 191.
 Van Sice J., 203.
 Van Slichtenhorst B. A., 190; B. A., 191; K., 190.
 Van Taerling G. E., 69.
 Van Tricht A., 192.
 Van Vey M., 206.
 Van Vleek J., 200.
 Van Vorst C., 189.
 Van Wyck T., 33, 34.
 Van Wyck T., 187.
 Varick, 33, 34, 35.
 Vedder S. A., 204.
 Verder A., 69; M., 69.
 Vermillya I., 200.
 Verplanck A., 192.
 Vesey B., 204; J., 204; M., 204.
 Viesey W., 202, 204.
 Vinbagen E., 70.
 Vinton J. A., 72, 78.
 Vredenburg C., 200.
 Veyl. See Vail.
 Viele, W., 23.
 Vienne C., 142.
 Vigne Family, 43.
 Vigne J., 39.
 Vingne J., 26.
 Vi. cent A., 30; J., 26, 37, 38.
 Visser C. W., 39.
 Voleck J., 37.
 Voorhees E., 64.
 Vorkinson M., 28.
 Vort A., 150.
 Vought C., 156.
 Vredenberg, 33.
 Vredenburg W., 37.
 Vrees A. de, 25.
 Vrille A., 26.
 Waddell C. H., 104, 157, 156; W., 104, 156, 208.
 Waggoner H., 207.
 Wailes, 110.
 Wakeley, See Wakelyn.
 Wakelyn H. B., 13, 14; M., 13, 14.
 Walderne W., 38.
 Waldron J., 27.
 Waterfall, 27.
 Walker, 205; T., 28; J. B. R., 75, 81.
 Walkington M., 142.
 Walsgrane G., 37.
 Walters C., 22; D., 22; E., 22; H., 22; J., 22; L., 22; S., 22.
 Walton I., 2.
 Walworth, 83.
 Wall P., 189; S., 200.
 Wallace M., 124, 200.
 Wandall T., 37.
 Wander M., 26.
 Wanzer M., 133; M. W., 133.
 Waring D. A., 20, 60; J. A., 61; R. B., 61; S., 20.
 Ward, 33, 90; F. D. W., 111; J., 100, 147.
 Warne V., 27.
 Warner, 172; H. L., 137; M., 125, 137, 200; S., 179; W., 28.
 Warriner L., 201.
 Warren C. C., 60; Sir P., 115; W., 27.
 Washburn J., 27.
 Washington G., 35, 160; S., 207.
 Waters, 110.
 Watkay A., 25.
 Watkins A. L., 62; A. W., 62; B. L., 62; E. B., 62; J., 37; J. A., 62; L. W., 62; M. L., 62; N. I., 62.
 Watson E., 117; G., 117; L., 200; M., 200.
 Watts A., 36; J., 116; Jr., 156; M., 116, R., 28.
 Webber C., 200.
 Webster, 131.
 Weed E., 57.
 Weeks A., 15; J., 16; P., 64; K., 15.
 Wehrow, 12.
 Weiss, 180.
 Welch E., 200; J., 200;
 Welden, 188.
 Welding M., 150.
 Welling T. C., 267.
 Welles, 155.
 Wells A., 92; E., 135, 201; D., 202; G., 101, 102; J., 135, 164; J. J., 137; W., 29.
 Wemp J., 23.
 Wendel E., 141, J., 151; M., 701; S., 140, 200.
 Wessels Family, 43; C., 140, F., 27.
 Wessels D., 26; E., 26; H., 36; L., 37; P., 37; W., 37.
 Wesselse J., 140.
 West Mr., 37; H. E., 135; S., 201.
 Westbroek A., 202, 203; C., 202; D., 202; J., M., 202; N., 203.
 Westfall J., 143.
 Weston M., 200.
 Whearly A., 38.
 Wheeler E. S., J., 8, 109; I., 200; M., 13; T., 8.
 Whiley M., 200.
 Whickham, 30.
 Whipple J., 175.
 Whitaker E., 144, 145, 146.
 White, 175, 202; A., 19; C., 200; E., 131, 132; H., 17, 123; J., 142; P., 175; S., 131, 175; W., 37.
 Whitehead S., 130; T., 26.
 Whiting J., 131; M., 57, 65; T., 57.
 Whitman E., 77; G. R., 128; N., 26.
 Whitmore W. H., 90, 91.
 Whittaker E., 203.
 Wicken J., 142.
 Wickham Family, 5; J., 4, 5, 26; P., 4; T., 4, 5.
 Wiggins, 30.
 Wichtman R., 201.
 Wilber H., 62; M., 56.
 Wilcox M., 201.
 Wilcoxon E., 110; H., 110; J., 110; M., 110; P., 110; S., 110; W., 110.
 Wilkinson J., 176; L., 178; M., 179; N., 200.
 Willard S. S.
 Willey M., 200.
 Willis A., 26, 142; R., 43.
 Willett S., 64; T., 27.
 Williams C., 155; M., 27, 150, 200; R., 27, 37, 175, 176.
 Williamson H., 36.
 Williamsen J., 145.
 Willson A., 200; I., 200; J., 200; R., 188.
 Wilse M., 200.
 Wilsey S., 200.
 Wilson, 110; Mr., 37. M. E., 66; R., 189.
 Wiltie J., 150.
 Wimple A., 200.

- Winans J., 150.
 Winchell A., 202; J., 202.
 Winckelman Baron de, 53.
 Winder Mrs., 37.
 Winders, 110.
 Wing A., 206.
 Wingfield J., 200.
 Winkop Baron de, 50.
 Winne L., 25; N., 55; P., 147.
 Winthrop, 175; E., 109; Gov., 19; H., 169; J., 121; J. Jr., 159; T. L., 117.
 Winton M., 204.
 Wisenberg C., 115.
 Wisenfelt 189.
 Witry Mr., 37.
 Wolcott J., 138; L., 202.
 Wolf M., 188.
 Wolft A. L., 39; H. de, 39.
 Wolsey M. L., 150.
 Wood, 19; A., 55; C., 12; D., 55; F., 55; J., 55; J., 55; J. A., 55; L., 55; M., 55; S., 55; S. T., 16; 61 56; S., 200; W., 105.
 Woodbridge J. W., 136; S., 136.
 Wooderop A., 28.
 Woodett M., 25.
 Woodhull Gen., 4, 5.
 Woodruff L., 67.
 Woodward, 111.
 Wooley C., 26.
 Wooley B., Jr., 136; M., 136.
 Woonsters A., 26.
 Woortman A., 27.
 Worden V., 14, 16.
 Wortman A., 19; C., 19; D., 200; H., 19; N., 19; R., 19; T., 19.
 Wright, A., 54, 61; C., 12, 18; D., 18, 54; E., 12, 200; F., 17, 18, 55, 56; G., 17; J., 14; M., 14, 15, 17, 18, 16, 67; N., 12; S., 12; T., 135.
 Wyckoff C., 200; R. T., 64.
 Wynkoop C., 143, 203.
 Yemans S., 101.
 Yeomans Ruth, 200.
 Yonson A., 37; P., 37.
 York Duke of, 12.
 Young I., 18.
 Youngs B., 4, 151; C., 6; J., 29; family, 6.
 Zeng Baron, F. A. de, 49-53; A. C. de, 53; A. N. de, 53; C. D., 53; F. de, 53; Rev. E. de, 53; E. C. de, 53; E. J. de, 53; E. T. de, 53; G. S. de, 53; H. L. de, 53; J. C. C. de, 53; J. G. F. A. de, 53; J. H. F. de, 53; J. M. de, 53; J. R. de, 53; L. de, 53; Mrs. de, 52; M. de, 53; M. A. de, 53; P. de, 53; P. M. de, 53; R. L. de, 53; S. de, 53; W. de, 53; W. S. de, 49, 52.





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BIOGRAPHY OF EZRA L'HOMMEDIEU.

[Contributed by C. B. MOORE, Esq.]

BIOGRAPHIES of persons connected with this State have been invited by the Society. If we commence with men who took an active part in setting our State Government in motion, and if we begin at the East, the Orient, which first caught the light or heat, and led the State into existence, we can be at no loss for a name to head the list—that of *Ezra L'Hommedieu*.

His name is an introduction, being manifestly French, and its meaning apparent: "*the man of God*." It was given anciently to some one of the clerical order especially devoted and revered.

His ancestor, the first one in this country, we must notice. By repute he was a Huguenot, who came from Rochelle, in France.

We need not trace him in the history of the Huguenots. He had letters of denization granted by the Governor of the province of New York on 10th March, 1686-7, giving him liberty to trade or traffic as an Englishman. These letters were issued by the provincial governors when applied for, and fees paid, as if they conferred full rights of citizenship, or dispensed with laws requiring citizenship. But in England it was held that neither governors nor legislatures of the colonies had such authority, the only acknowledged possessors of the power being the king himself and the English parliament. The names were sent from New York to England to have their denization confirmed. It was not done. This, in many instances, produced disappointment, and did not encourage loyalty in the stranger. Mr. L'Hommedieu was about thirty years of age. It is presumed the occasion of fixing his home at the east end of Long Island (where but one or two other Huguenots appeared) was his becoming acquainted with the family of Captain Nathaniel Silvester, of Shelter Island (then called Silvester's Island). Captain Silvester was an energetic man, with a large and active family. He kept up communications with England, Barbadoes, and New York, and kept an *open house for strangers*—so much so as to be complained of by the petty tyrants and bigots of that day for *harboring Quakers*. The will of Lawrence Southwick, made on S. I. at his house, and proved at Salem, Mass., whence Southwick and his family were banished; the will of Latimer Sampson in favor of Mr. Silvester's daughter; and the visit of

George Fox—to thank him—among others, are lasting and rich memorials of the liberality which prevailed in his mansion. His house was opposite modern Greenport, then called Sterling, whence there was an irregular water communication kept up with New London. The general route of travellers between New York and Boston or Newport was through L. I. by land, crossing from Sterling, now Greenport, to New London by water.

The Silvesters were loyal to the English crown, which their relationships and shipping transactions fully explain. They were of the class that left England because opposed to Oliver Cromwell, and afraid of him in power; but they had relations here when they came. Their intimates were generally of the loyal or official class, yet they would “harbor,” as it was then called, but, as we term it, would be *hospitable, charitable, and kind* to those who were pursued and oppressed; although these pursued persons could not be very loyal to the sovereign who sanctioned or permitted in his name so much wicked pursuit and cruel oppression.

Captain Silvester had six sons and five daughters. One son was named Joshua. It will bring to some minds a recollection of Joshua Silvester, the eminent linguist and poet, a native of Kent Co., England, born in 1563, called the silver-tongued Silvester, who, like many others, left his native country, and who died at Middleburg, in Zealand or Holland, in 1618, among strangers; but they were kind and hospitable.¹ The period of which we are speaking, when the young Huguenot made his appearance on L. I., was near the end of the reign of James II.

The precise date we have not traced; but not long after his arrival Benjamin L'Hommedieu married *Patience*, one of the daughters of Captain *Silvester*. Both names were appropriate. The whole country was sylvan, and he certainly required *patience*.

He set up a small store for trade at the then new village of Southold, on the south side of the main street, at the corner of the lane which led to the harbor, called the town harbor lane. It led down to Halloek's Point, where, by tradition, the first formal band of emigrants landed. At the foot of this lane, on the harbor, Jasper Griffing had lived for several years, who became lieutenant of the militia, and when a fort was afterwards raised there, was commander of the guns, and who probably attained the rank of major, the ancestor of a numerous and remarkable family. Next to L'Hommedieu, on the main street, lived Henry Case; opposite to him the Petty family, and near to him the Moores, Grover, &c.

He was at Southold as early as 1690. The first record entry of him observed in the town is his signature, in 1694, to an agreement about a *windmill*, in which he is described as merchant; Simon Grover, mariner; and Joseph Reeve, blacksmith; and these three were called “undertakers to erect and set a sufficient windmill on Halloek's Neck, to grind the town corn before they grind for strangers, and to take such toll only as shall be established by government.” It is a curious and valuable document, showing who were the residents of that neighborhood at that time having “corn to grind.” It is signed by thirty-four of the townsmen, besides the three “undertakers.”

In 1697, 1699, 1700, and 1711, we find merely the signature of Benjamin L'Hommedieu as a witness to deeds, proving that he wrote a fair hand.

¹ He wrote or translated “Du Bartas, his Divine Weeks and Works.” Isaac Walton “sweetened his discourse out of a contemplation in divine Bartas.” He tried to please King James, and among other small pieces wrote “Tobacco Battered and the Pipes Shattered.”

In 1711 he had a general power of attorney from Francis Brinley, his wife's uncle, who came from England in 1656 in the same vessel with Richard Smith 2d and some of the Quakers. Brinley perhaps was severe, but no tradition has been heard attaching any obloquy to L'Hommedieu himself, either as a trader or as a manager of another's controversies. He had a large family. I think six children can be traced: four sons—Benjamin, Jr., Hosea, Silvester, and Peter; and two daughters—Patience (of course), who perhaps married Havens; and Susan, who married Jonathan Tuthill. His son Hosea lived on Shelter Island, in 1719 mar^d a Howell, had a considerable family, and d. in 1754, not very prosperous. His son Silvester lived until 1788, married Elizabeth Booth, had several children, and in the father's lifetime resided on Shelter Island, afterwards in the village of Southold. The younger son, Peter, mar^d twice, and d. in 1768. His exact place of residence and family not ascertained—perhaps Sag Harbor.

In 1698, to accommodate the increasing family, a piece of land at Southold, nearer the harbor, was purchased of the Rev. Joshua Hobart. The deed was taken in the name of Benjamin, Jr., the oldest son, who was a native-born citizen, and nearly of full age. The "homestall" perhaps stood in the mother's name or some friend's. It originated from an allotment by the town.

The senior lived to a patriarchal age—that of ninety-two, and long enough to see his grandchildren grow up around him, and to guide them all by his experienced advice. He died on 4th January, 1748-9. His wife died nearly thirty years before him, in November, 1719. They were Protestants. They ask not our prayers. They were confident of resting in peace.

The eldest son, Benjamin, Jr., next requires our attention. In 1717, two years before he lost his mother, he married Mary, daughter of John Conkling and Sarah (Horton), his wife; and thus became connected with two families, perhaps the strongest in numbers and wealth of any then in the town. She d. in 1730. Her mother, Sarah Horton, survived her, and made a will, in which her two daughters are named.

He next, in 1731, married Martha Brown, described as originally from Sandwich, Massachusetts. He had a son Benjamin, and perhaps another named Grover, who married in neighboring families. His eldest daughter Elizabeth married Boorn, or Broun; and his dau. Martha d. in 1758. The only other child we have traced was his noted son *Ezra*, by his second wife, born 30th August, 1734. This Benjamin, the father of Ezra, probably succeeded to his father's store and business as a merchant. From the senior's death until his own, he was for a short time the head of the family. We have few memorials of him. One is, that between 1736 and 1754, he became a subscriber to Prince's Annals, or, Chronological History of New England; which had few other subscribers on Long Island. The boy his son had at least this source of information, not very common to others. He was sent to Yale College for an education.

In 1754 the father made a will, naming his son Ezra and friend Robert Hempstead his executors, and he died on 17th September, 1755, about seven years after his father. His hopeful son Ezra was just twenty-one years of age—had graduated from Yale College in 1754, and doubtless had entered under the tutelage of Mr. Hempstead to become a lawyer.

This Robert Hempstead, the town lawyer and magistrate, was a native of New London, b. in 1703. He came to Southold as early as 1725,

probably for an education. It will startle some to hear of Southold as a place of education for a New London boy, but it was such. Hempstead remained, studied law, and learned how to transact the town business under Benjamin Youngs, the previous academic teacher and lawyer of the place, who was a justice of the peace and judge. Hempstead married the daughter of his preceptor, and took up his residence in Southold for life; wrote many of the deeds and wills; became in turn a justice of the peace and judge, and succeeded very generally to the position of his father-in-law Judge Youngs. When Ezra L'Hommedieu was eight years of age, the old, well-educated, and eminent justice Youngs died; leaving apparently an estimable character for an example to the boy. When, at the age of fourteen, he lost his grandfather, he was old enough to study the strange eventful history and decided character of the patriarch. When, aged twenty-one, he lost his father, and had the full cares of life devolve on him, he must turn to his preceptor and co-executor for guidance and support. Mr. Hempstead was then fifty-two years of age. The young man, attached to him as a student, was in the line of safe precedents to succeed him, and be at least the local lawyer and justice of the town. He had hardly a rival for that place; but on a wider field he had promising competitors for distinction. Thomas Wickham had been his classmate at college; Joseph Wickham, son of Major Parker Wickham, was educated to be a lawyer, resided not far from him, and was near his age, but was more ambitious and did not seek the same line of business or the same customers; John Wickham, afterwards of Virginia, was much younger; Edmund Fanning, studying law, was not yet in his way, but promised a struggle with him; Edmund Fanning and John Sloss Hobart probably entered college before he left. They graduated two or three years after he did.

For about twenty years, until he was forty years of age, we can trace him by the deeds and wills to which his name was affixed, and by the court entries. Southold was not a litigious place; at one time for thirty years there was not a lawsuit in the town; and other towns of the county, less fortunate, had them abundantly.

In 1764 he received a power of attorney from Richard Andrews to collect claims, which was put on record.

In 1765 he married Charity, dau. of Nicoll Floyd, sister of (the subsequent General) William Floyd, who signed the Declaration of Independence, and sister of the wife of the noted General Woodhull. This was an important political and family connection, outside of his own large town. He lived with her through the civil convulsions about twenty years. She died on 31st July, 1785. They had no surviving children. Afterwards, in 1803, he took a second wife, Catharine, dau. of Nicoll Havens, of Shelter Island. He had no sons, but left three daughters; one of whom b. 1806, mar. the lawyer Samuel S. Gardiner, and left c. There are descendants who are not lawyers, and one a college professor (Dr. Hosford).

On 7th April, 1775, Major Phineas Fanning, from the western part of the town of Southold, and others from other places were chosen to represent Suffolk county in the New York Provincial Convention called to elect members of the General Congress to sit at Philadelphia. The choice was made at a public meeting called at the County Court-House.

Edmund Fanning, completing his education as a lawyer, had become Colonial Secretary and Register of Probates under Governor Tryon at New York. He had married the Governor's daughter, had followed him to

N. C., tried his skill in office and in controversies there, and returned to N. Y. The Fanning family was a large one, and had its supporters then in office and power. This Phineas, a brother of Edmund, had been appointed Major by Governor Tryon. One or two others of the same family or set were selected Delegates to the Convention, all probably *opposed to sending any delegation* to the Congress at Philadelphia; but that set found themselves in a minority when the Convention met at New York. They succeeded only in hampering and delaying action, and compelling men to act for themselves.

On receipt of the alarming news from England and from Boston of the course of the English ministry in attempting to enforce subjection by arms, meetings were held to choose members of a *provincial* Congress, as it was called, to represent the present State of New York.

At one of the meetings held before the end of April, 1775, Robert Hempstead again presiding, after resolutions were passed in favor of resisting the claims of the English ministry by all means in their power, the plan was started of having those who would support Congress in opposition, *sign their names* and distinctly agree to do so. The list is preserved and printed in the calendar of revolutionary papers. The names of the residents of Southold can be easily detected, and they embrace about one-half of all who then signed for the County of Suffolk. Mr. L'Hommedieu signed, and his neighbors.

Afterwards in May the paper was taken around for the signature of persons who did not attend the county meeting or had not before signed. At least 223 in Southold town, near him, agreed to support Congress; about forty declined, and their particular situations can be easily traced. The dissentients were nearly all members of or connected with the two strong families of Fanning and Wickham, to which the lawyers belonged who were competitors of L'Hommedieu. Only one person dissented on Shelter Island.

The result was that, at another meeting held in May, 1775, the Major Phineas Fanning was left at home, and Ezra L'Hommedieu was chosen a delegate to the 1st N. Y. Provincial Congress; and was afterwards re-elected to the 2d, 3d, and 4th. He was active in their meetings, at which the powers of State government were assumed. During the intervals or recesses of their sessions a "Committee of Safety," appointed by them with strong powers, acted with much energy and effect. Of this Committee, his brother-in-law, William Floyd, was appointed, and acted, representing the county. In his own town his old preceptor, Robert Hempstead, was chairman of a Corresponding Committee, and he probably the active-correspondent. He was full of professional business.

Thomas Wickham, of Southold, was a member of the 1st, 2d, and 3d New York Congress—representing rather the moderate or neutral class. His brother John Wickham had married into the Fanning family. Thomas was left out of the 4th Congress, and, as some say, took the opposite side. James Havens of Shelter Island was a member of the 1st Congress. Capt. Daniel Brown (believed connected with the mother of Mr. L'Hommedieu) was his co-delegate in the 2d and 3d Congress; and Thomas Dering in the 4th. The latter was a staunch co-adjutor. Coming from Boston in 1762, he mar. a dau. of Brinley Silvester, and became possessed of land on Shelter Island—formerly of the Silvester family. Hobart, Woodhull, and Floyd were members from the western part of the county. A very full census was taken in 1776, showing the strength of the colony; and there were active and earnest struggles to get

command of and manage its militia force. At Southold the Fanning party had the management of the legal organizations, the appointments and ordering of elections. At a company election, Thomas Fanning, a brother of Edmund and Phineas, was appointed to give notice of it and to preside. He had his son-in-law appointed 1st lieutenant, and his son 2d lieutenant; neither of these expected to oppose the King's government. Another organization supported Congress. Minute men, selected from the militia, were required to keep their arms with them, and to assemble at a minute's warning for active service. The company of minute men from this town of Southold, near the east end of L. I., under Capt. Jonathan Bailey (a neighbor of L'Hommedieu, who had signed to support Congress) was prompt enough to march, in July, 1776, the whole length of the Island (with one field piece), and to get inside the lines at Brooklyn, and with other minute men under Col. Josiah Smith take their share in the battle of L. I., in August, while nearly all the rest of L. I. force were stopped by orders or by their officers, professedly to take care of the Island, and to drive away cattle so as not to furnish supplies for the British army at Flat-bush.

[In my boyhood I conversed with the survivors of this military band from Southold, and heard some of them testify on oath to their history.] All this activity at Southold in 1776 reflects in some degree upon Mr. L'Hommedieu—showing his attention and energy. We have occasional glimpses of his individual action, but no connected account. He was decided and active; but not noisy nor obtrusive.

No doubt upon his recommendation Daniel Griffing—his neighbor and schoolmate at Southold, grandson of Jasper, who lived near the harbor, on the "town-harbor lane"—was appointed a captain; and he served, a steady and reliable officer, through the Revolutionary war in the Continental Army. Ambrose Horton, another captain, would be in like manner recommended; also Joseph Horton, an ensign, and Wm. Havens, of Shelter Island, a lieutenant. These were all family connections. Barnabas Tuthill, appointed Major, was more distantly connected, and did not stay in the service long. Christopher Youngs, bearing the ancient and distinctive family name of the Southold Youngs family, having a father and grandfather of the same name, both then living, entered the army among the first, fought his way with it, and at the close of the war, in 1783, was honorably discharged a captain. The eastern Long Island troops—raised for Continental service—were not sufficient at first to form a regiment, and two companies of them were attached to the Dutchmen of Ulster county. James Clinton was their Colonel, afterwards General, the father of De Witt. By repute they had even some of the descendants of the old Pensionary Dewitt of Holland in the same regiment. Two other companies with Major Tuthill were attached to the so-called Dutchess County Regiment.

Since our great civil war we are better able to understand all these arrangements. Most of those who had signed to support Congress, after the battle of L. I., promptly removed from L. I. to Connecticut, and many of them entered the Continental service. Some, especially the more aged, lacking the means of support in Connecticut, returned to their farms on L. I. The Convention aided this removal to Connecticut. Mr. L'Hommedieu, absent from home, had his family and goods removed. He attended and acted upon the committees of the Convention or Congress. One of the Griffing family—his neighbors down the lane—quietly guarded and protected his house and land. He owned slaves, but did not hesitate on that

account; although the disorders as well as the principles of the Revolution "loosened the bands of the slave." He had been a loan officer for his county, and having some public money in hand, he deposited the same with the new Treasurer appointed by the Convention, and had a vote agreeing to indemnify him for so doing. We must leave to another occasion all criticisms of his votes and acts as a legislator. He assisted to form and adopt the first constitution of our State. From 1777 to 1783 he was a member of Assembly under that constitution. In 1779, 1781, and 1783 he was elected for three times a member of the Continental Congress. From 1784 to 1809 he was a member of our State Senate (except in 1793), and once a member of the Council of Appointment; he held, also, some minor offices, such as County Clerk. In 1787 he was chosen a Regent of our State University. This position he held until his death, which occurred on 28th September, 1811. While he was in these public places we all know what was accomplished, and can read the record of his votes. The great occasions were such as to leave the individual much out of view. He did not claim to be an orator, nor put himself forward for public notice. He was naturally, on some topics, the supporter of John Jay, the more eminent descendant of a Huguenot. Mr. Hammond ranks him afterwards in politics as a Federalist. His Senatorial district would elect a Republican when he was not a candidate, but not over him. He too often followed his own views to be relied on or be popular as a *party-man*. He pushed forward his brother-in-law, Floyd, in preference to himself for political positions; his friend, John Sloss Hobart, also. The latter became a Judge. It is probable Mr. L'Hommedieu did not covet higher positions than he held, or judicial office. Perhaps, in the heated collisions which he encountered, he deemed himself not supplied with the requisite calmness for the judicial bench. Party struggles were severe, so that neither the contemporary criticisms of opponents, nor the general praise of adherents and friends, are a safe reliance. The office of critic has yet to be filled.

We may easily learn his style as a writer and his course as a citizen. After laying aside the cares of office he turned his attention to repair the wastes of the long and terrible war. We can read his communications on agricultural subjects, published in the transactions of the first agricultural society of the State. They embraced the manner of taking fish for manure; of making ditches and hedges for enclosures; of folding sheep, and raising calves for stock, and clover for pasture, or the like. Information on such topics was greatly needed by the farmers who turned their swords into ploughshares. It is hard now to imagine so great a want of it. But these brief and practical essays are sufficient to give us an idea of the country gentleman (the writer of them) which we all can comprehend.

Disregarding the critics, we can rely upon the general character for intelligence and private worth which he left, and upon the record of his votes and acts. These are imperishable. Looking at these he could safely say: "Exegi monumentum, ære perennium," and to us, "Excelsior."

He lived in Southold village, next to the Rev. John Storrs, a graduate of Yale, who was settled there, but acted as chaplain during the war. His favored student was Thomas Storrs Lester (son of Silvester Lester), who became his active executor and successor in public honors.

THE LATTING FAMILY.

[Contributed by JOHN J. LATTING, Esq.]

The families of Lattin and Latting, in this country, are descended from Richard Lettin (or *Letten*, as the name appears in the earlier records) who emigrated from England to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1638-9. No account of his English ancestry or descent, or of the place whence he came, has been preserved in the family; there existing only the tradition that he "came from England in old Pilgrim times."

He was accompanied on his emigration to, and arrival in this country, by his wife and one or more children, and proceeded at once to Concord, in Massachusetts, where a settlement had then but recently been commenced by Capt. Simon Willard and others. The following petition, signed by him and some of his associates, found on the files of the General Court of Massachusetts, is the evidence of this fact.

"Whereas your humble petitioners came into this country about 4 years agoe, and have since then lived at Concord, where we were forced to buy what now we have, or the most of it, the convenience of the town being before given out: your petitioners having been brought up, in husbandry, of children, finding the lands about the town very barren and the meadows very wet and unuseful, especially those we now have interest in; and knowing it is your desire the lands might be subdued, have taken pains to search out a place on the north west of our town, where we do desire some reasonable quantitie of land may be granted unto us, which we hope may in time be joined to the farms already laid out there to make a village; and so, desiring God to guide you in this and all other your weightly occasions, we rest your humble petitioners.

"Dated Sept. 7, 1643.

"(Signed)

THOMAS WHEELER,
TIMOTHY WHEELER,
EPHRAIM WHEELER,
THOMAS WHEELER, JR.,
ROGER DRAPER,
RICHARD LETTIN."

(Endorsed by the Court)

"We think some quantitie may be granted to them, provided that within two years, they make some good improvement of it."

In the following year (1644) a considerable number of the Concord settlers removed with their pastor, Rev. John Jones, to Fairfield, in Connecticut, whither also Richard Lettin and others from Concord subsequently followed with their families. As late, however, as August, 1646, he was still at Concord. On the 31st of that month he was appointed co-administrator with Capt. Simon Willard and Joseph Wheeler, of the estate of Robert Stark, of Concord, deceased. He removed to Fairfield in the latter part of this year, 1646, probably prior to October, as we find a note or bond dated Oct. 18, 1646, made by George Homs and George Cleyr to him, by the name of "Richard Lattyn, on account of Laurence Turner," for £13 Stg. Turner was at this time a resident of Greenwich, afterwards Stamford, the adjoining town to Fairfield. *Homs* and *Cleyr*, or Clair, were residents of New York; *Homs* being the same with George Holmes, who, in company with

Thomas Hall, was at that time largely engaged in the cultivation of tobacco on a plantation occupied by them for that purpose, at Turtle Bay (or Deutal Bay, so called by the Dutch.)

From 1647 to 1653, Richard Lettin's name appears frequently in the records of the General Court of Connecticut, and also of some of the inferior courts, as plaintiff in sundry suits for money demands. At a General Court held at Hartford, Sept. 2, 1647, George Abbott is adjudged to pay 12s. to Rich. Letten.

In an old book in the State Library, at Hartford, entitled "Second Book of the Records of the Acts of the County Courts and Courts of Probate in the County of Hartford, and of Wills and Inventories, which said County Courts are called sometimes Quarter Courts, sometimes a Court of Magistrates, and sometimes Particular Courts," are the following quaint entries:

"Know all men by these presents that I Thomas Bersly of fairfield oweth Richard Lettin of fairfield the full sum of 5 pounds 4 shillings.

"Witness my hand,

"Phillip Pinckney, Thomas Bersly.

"This is a true copy of so many words as were in an original writing.

A Particular Court in Hartford the 19th of May 1652

"Richard Lettin pl. contra Thomas Bersly in an action of the case for not performing his service according to execution granted by the Court to the damage of £10.

Thomas Bersly made his appearance in Court.

Richard Lettin saith that Mr. Ludlow denyed to give him a warrant to bring his witnesses before him to take their testimony.

A particular Court held at Hartford March the 2. 16 $\frac{3}{4}$

Richard Lattin pl. agt. Roger Knap defendt. in an action of debt with y^e damage to value of 6 lb.

Richard Lattine pl. agt. Roger Knap defendt. in an action of Defamation and molestation to the damage of 20 lb.

* * * * *

In the action between Rich: Lattin pl. & Roger Knap deft. the Jury finds for the deft. Cost of Court.

In the 2^d action between Rich: Lattin plff. & Roger Knap deft. the Jury finds for the plff. 10s. damage & Cost of Court, for 2 witnesses 24ss. viz Silly & Dunn & 3ss. 10d. for the dyett of Silly.¹

During these years, 1647 to 1653, he appears as owner of various town plots and lands in and around Fairfield. As the records of the town prior to January, 1649, were lost or destroyed, no evidence exists of any purchases of an earlier date than that year; although lands bounded by his in the descriptions in deeds between other parties are frequently mentioned.

In the month of January, 1653, in anticipation of his contemplated removal from Fairfield, he made sale of all his lands in that place, principally to John Gruman and Daniel Finch.

¹Roger Knap was the husband of the unfortunate "Goodwife Knap," who in this same year (1653) was tried, convicted, and executed at Fairfield for witchcraft. "Silly" was Nathaniel Seeley, of New Haven, who about 1649 married at Fairfield, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Turney; and "Dunn" was Thomas Dunn, who then resided in Fairfield, and who died there in 1660, leaving no wife or children, and giving his property to Rev. John Jones.

In this year occurred the war between the English and Dutch, involving a struggle for their possessions in Connecticut, New York, and Long Island.¹

That Richard Lettin was still in Fairfield as late as May of this year is apparent from a petition, presented by him to the General Court at Hartford, at its session there on the 21st of that month, "complaining that his deafness makes him incapable of trayning and hee desiring to be freed, it's referred to the townsmen of Fairfield to consider of it, and to free him if they see good cause." About this time, or very soon after, he went, with his son Josiah, then 12 years old, to Hempstead, Long Island, his wife and the rest of his family apparently remaining at Fairfield or in its vicinity. He does not appear to have acquired a home in Hempstead during this year, for both father and son then "lodged and dyctted" at the House or Ordinary in that village kept by John Rodes. He was engaged there in farming, and so apparently continued till 1660.

In the year 1658 his name appears among the list of "Hempstead townsmen" entitled to pasture cattle on the "Neek" (afterward called "Cow Neek"). By the town rules every person was entitled to put in a number of cows or cattle to pasture in proportion to the number of standing gates or pannels of fence made by him. In this list, contained in Liber A of Hempstead Records, page 5, is the following entry for this year:

"Richard Lettin hath twelve gatts. 12."

In 1660 he purchased of Anne Crooker, widow of William Crooker of Oyster Bay, a house and home-lot in that village, on the north side of the main street, a little east of the present mill pond, and between that and Quogue Lane, and removed thither.

In the month of September of the following year, 1661, he was still a resident of Oyster Bay, as, at that date, he unites with his fellow-townsmen in a grant to Henry Townsend of lands for a mill on the west side of the village.

On the 27th November of the same year he had removed with his son Josiah to Huntington, and by deed of that date, in which both father and son unite, describing themselves as then "of Huntington," sold and conveyed to Samuel Andrews the house and home-lot in Oyster Bay which the father had bought of the Widow Crooker.

While the father and son were thus domiciled on Long Island, but failing to establish a *permanent* residence anywhere, Goodwife Lettin had remained in Connecticut, although probably not in Fairfield. The earliest trace of her existence subsequently to the birth of her two sons in Concord, in 1640 and 1643, is found in the proceedings of the General Court of Connecticut, at the term of that court held at Hartford in May, 1661, when it seems she presented a petition to the Court for leave to reside in Fairfield. Under date of May 16, 1661, is the following entry:—"This Court grants Goode-wife Lettin liberty to inhabit in Fairfield, in case that Towne admit her."

Her first name has been a matter of some inquiry and surmise, but without any positive or conclusive solution. It is possible it was "Christian"—a name then not unfrequently borne by females—and she may be identical with the subject of the following entries in the Records of the Quarter Court, held at Hartford, March 7th, 1660-61:

"Christian Lettin plt. contra Hendrickson in an action of slander to ye damage of £20 0s. 0d."

¹The bitterness of feeling between the Dutch of New York and the English in the New England settlements was intense, and all able-bodied men were called out to train for the anticipated conflict.

* * * * *

“The action of Christian Lettin is refered to a Court at fairfield, and
“y^e Dft. to pay charge of y^e Court 13s. 6d.”

Richard Lettin appears to have continued his residence in Huntington till the summer of 1663.

At this time arose the conflict of jurisdiction over the towns on Long Island between the people of Connecticut and New York, when he, declining to acknowledge the supremacy of Connecticut, was, with others, ordered by the General Court held at Hartford in May, 1663, to leave Huntington by the following October. He thereupon returned to Oyster Bay, where he made further purchases of lands; the next earliest recorded conveyance to him being a deed from Richard Paynter, dated September 9th, 1666, of several different parcels in that village, and sundry town rights in “meadows” and “commons.”

Meanwhile he appears to have retained his ownership of his lands in Huntington, and perhaps a sort of *quasi* residence there. Of this, however, it would seem the people of that town, or those who adhered to Connecticut jurisdiction, were jealous, and instigated the then Colonial Governor of New York to address him the following “friendly” epistle:—

“Whereas I am informed by y^e inhabitants of y^e Towne of Huntington, that y^{or} having a lott in y^e s^d towne and living in another place, do not only neglect, and out of a vexatious humour do refuse to manure or fence y^r lot w^{ch} proves to the great damage and molestacon of y^e inhabitants: To the end such uncharitable and unchristian practices may be restrained, I have thought fit to give you this advice and notice. That you are to cause the s^d lot to be fenced (as by y^e law is required) within one month after y^e date hereof, so that y^r neighbors there receive no further damage—otherwise some other course shall be taken for y^e disposal of y^e s^d lot to make satisfaceon for y^e s^d damage already sustained.

“Y^r. friend,

“FRAN. LOVELACE.”

“Feb. 10, 1668

“To Richard Lettin

“at Oyster Bay.”

In January, 1669, he made other purchases of lands in Oyster Bay, and in April of that year made his first purchase of Matinecock lands from Thomas Francis, described in the deed as a *Seataucut Indian*. This was a tract of one hundred and thirty acres, and covered a part of the present site of Lattingtown. It does not appear that he ever had a residence in Matinecock or Lattingtown. He probably continued to reside in Oyster Bay with his son Josiah, who removed thither from Huntington, and married in 1668.

His first wife died about this period. Whether she ever came to Long Island or remained in Fairfield is unknown.

During his residence in Hempstead he had formed the acquaintance of Thomas Ireland and his family, of that place. He was a witness for Ireland in a suit brought by him against Richard Brudenell in January, 1659, the object of his testimony being to impeach Brudenell.

Ireland died in 1668, leaving his widow, Joane Ireland, surviving him, with whom Richard Lattin intermarried August 24th, 1670, and immediately took up his abode with her at her residence in North Hempstead. Deeds of lands executed by him, after this date, describe him as “of Hempstead.”

In 1672, on the complaint of one Lorus Mott, an “informer,” of Hempstead, he was accused of speaking too freely, perhaps disloyally, against the

Duke of York, and his representative, Governor Lovelace; whereupon, such was the apparent bitterness of party feeling at the time, a proclamation and warrant of arrest were issued against him. That he was persecuted for a while for his "free speech" is evident; but the political offence seems to have been ultimately overlooked, and he was excused from further persecution or prosecution, on account of his advanced age.

He died in this or the following year. *Issue* :—

2. i. — (daughters) m. William Hudson.
 3. ii. — (daughters) m. John Robins, prob. as early as 1660; had son named John, both living, in 1681, at Oyster Bay, or Matinecock. The father is mentioned as grantee of a "home-lot" in Oyster Bay, as early as 1669.
 4. iii. HANNAH, m. John Davis, prior to Nov. 1676, d. previous to Dec. 1687. He was one of the original proprietors of Brookhaven in 1655.
 5. iv. JOSIAH, b. at Concord, Mass., Feb. 20, 1641.
 6. v. THOMAS, b. at Concord, Mass., Sep. 12, 1643.
5. JOSIAH, b. at Concord, Mass., Feb. 20, 1641; came with his father to Hempstead in 1653, thence to Oyster Bay and Huntington. He appears to have continued a resident of Huntington after his father's return to Oyster Bay. In 1665 he is found to be the owner of a house and home-lot in Huntington; being proprietor, also, of about twenty "cattle," which were at pasture on the common lands of Huntington. He was certainly still a resident of that place in 1666, when he appears in the Court records as a party to a suit with Caleb Wood, also of that place.

On 22d Oct. 1667, his father executed to him a conveyance of all his (the father's) lands within the limits of "New York shire" (with certain reservations for his own life), with a provision that in case of his son's death they should go to "Sarah Wright, his intended wife."

He shortly afterwards married Sarah Wright, daughter of Nicholas Wright, one of the early proprietors of the town, and probably removed to the latter place, where he soon became a prominent actor among the settlers and proprietors.¹ The Town Records are replete with frequent entries of "awards" and "allotments" to him of sundry "plots" of land as "*home-lots*," with rights of "commonage as a townsman;" the earliest order being one for two acres in the village of Oyster Bay, adjoining to Caleb Wright's land, made December 23d, 1667.

He continued to reside in Oyster Bay till 1680, when he removed to what was then known as Matinecock, where he erected a dwelling-house on a tract of land still owned by his descendants, constituting part of the present hamlet of Lattingtown. After the erection of this dwelling-house, the Matinecock Indians, Suskanemen and Wehrow, on 5th July, 1681, gave him a deed for the ground, containing ten acres, then described as "*woodland*," and reciting it as bounded "northward to the Highway or street where his now dwelling house stands." From this time to 1688 he, with Edmund Wright, his wife's brother, and his brothers-in-law, John Davis, John Robins, and William Hudson (who had married his sisters), made other purchases of adjacent lands from the Indian proprietors. These purchases comprised the whole of the present site of Lattingtown, and extended northwardly to Long Island Sound.

¹ He is named as one of the original patentees in the Confirmatory Patent of the town, granted by Governor Andross, Sept. 24, 1677.

During all of this period, and nearly up to the time of his death, he is prominent in all the town meetings, being entrusted with numerous town offices, and on several occasions deputed by the town to settle and adjust "boundary difficulties." Was a proprietor in *Unkaway* and *Latting Necks*, at South Oyster Bay, the latter being named for him.

The latest entry of any public act for the town by him is the following: "1703, Jan. 13. Josias Latting Senr, chosen by vote " of the freeholders and inhabitants of the town, to carry the *patten* " & y^e quit rent y^t is due upon y^e same down to New York & " pay it to y^e officer appointed to receive the s^d quit Rent, & show " him y^e patten, & then to return it to y^e Town again."

The latest deed executed by him is dated May 28, 1719, in which he is described as "of Oyster Bay, Yeoman," whereby "in considera- " tion of natural love and affection," he conveys to his "son-in- " law, John Provooc, of New York, Cooper, and Sarah, his wife, " daughter of said Josiah, for their better livelihood and subsistence, " the moiety or equal half of a lot in the Old Purchase of Oyster " Bay, containing 75 Acres, on the Highway near Jerico."

He died in the following year, 1720, being then eighty years of age. *Issue*:—

7. i. RICHARD.

8. ii. JOSIAS.

9. iii. SARAH, m. June 25, 1718, in the Dutch Church, New York, to Johannes Provoost, of New York. No issue.

6. THOMAS, 2d son of Richard Lettin¹, continued at Fairfield in Connecticut, and married, about 1687, Mercey, daughter of Henry Wakelyn, or Wakeley, of Stratford, Connecticut, to which latter place he removed about this time. We cannot learn that he was ever owner of any lot or land in the present village of Stratford. His name does not appear among the proprietors on any list recorded in the Town Records. The earliest notice of his name is under date of June 26, 1688, in Vol. 2 of the Town Records, page 3, where a description is given of the "ear marks" of his cattle as follows:—

"Thomas Lattin ear marks with a slitt on y^e under side the " right ear, which slitt hath its first entrance about y^e middle of the " ear, and bends backward toward y^e root of the ear."

Under date of March 22, 1689, is the entry of a sale by him and Richard Raynor (Nathaniel Sherman acting for Raynor) to William Junes, of a yoke of oxen, describing color and marks, and also of a sale by Thomas Lattin to William Junes of a "*Brown Nagg*," the contract of sale being witnessed by Samuel Galpin and Mark Meggers.

It is probable he resided in or near Oronoke, a little north of the village, where many of the later Stratford settlers took up their abodes, since on the 4th of November, 1709, he bought from James Clarke, Jr., of Stratford, 12 acres of land lying in the woods on the west side of Oronock Highway, near the present site of Putney Chapel.

He died Feby. 24, 171 $\frac{2}{3}$. His widow, Mercey, survived him; and subsequently, August 31, 1721, married Moses Wheeler, of Stratford. *Issue*:—

10. i. PATIENCE, b. Dec. 31, 1688, m. John Gilbert, Nov. 25, 1714. Issue :—1. Anna, bap. at Ripton (now Huntington), May 27, 1722. 2. Thomas, bap. at Ripton, Sep. 27, 1723.
11. ii. THOMAS, }
12. iii. DAVID, } twins, b. Nov. 18, 1693.
13. iv. JACOB, b. Nov. 9, 1696.
14. v. BENJAMIN, b. Apr. 13, 1702.
7. RICHARD, eldest son of Josias Latting⁵, married 17—, Mary Wright, daughter of John Wright, of Oyster Bay, L. I. He was a farmer, and resided at Lattingtown, where he died about 1754-5. Issue :—
15. i. JOSIAS.
16. ii. JOHN, m. Martha Coles.
17. iii. RICHARD.
8. JOSIAS, 2d son of Josias⁵, married in 1693 Susanna Coles, daughter of Daniel Coles, of Musquito Cove, L. I. Issue :—
18. i. JOSIAS.
19. ii. BENJAMIN.
20. iii. JOSEPH.
21. iv. SUSANNA, m. Benjamin Stanton.
22. v. DEBORAH, m. Valentine Worden, Oct. 23, 1726.
23. vi. NANCY.
11. THOMAS, son of Thomas⁶ and Mercy Lattin, of Stratford, b. Nov. 18, 1693, mar. April 19, 1722, Mary Skidmore, of Stratford. He was a vestryman of Christ Church, Stratford, 1725 and 1726, and from 1732 to 1738.
He subsequently removed to and resided in the town of Huntington, Conn., where his wife died, June 18, 1773. He d. Oct. 23, 1773 : both buried in Huntington grave-yard. Issue :—
24. i. THOMAS.
12. DAVID, twin of above Thomas¹¹, and son of Thomas⁶ and Mercy Lattin, b. Nov. 18, 1693, m. Nov. 8, 1721, Comfort Titterton, dau. of Samuel Titterton, who was the son of Daniel Titterton, or Titharton, the first settler of that name in Stratford, and who died there in 1688. She was "taken into covenant" in the Congregational Church at Stratford Aug. 21, 1737. He became a communicant in Christ Episcopal Church at Stratford in 1749. He died in 175—. His wife survived him. They do not seem to have had any issue. This is inferred from his will, made Oct. 9, 1750, recorded in Fairfield County Probate Office, by which, after making provision for his wife, Comfort, he gives the residue of his estate to his two brothers, Thomas and Benjamin.
14. BENJAMIN, son of Thomas⁶, and Mercy (Wakelyn) Lattin, b. April 13, 1702, m. Nov. , 1723, Mary Barlee or Barlow of Stratford. Issue :—
25. i. JACOB, b. 1724, bap. in Epis. Church at Stratford Aug. 9, 1724, d. Nov. 23, 1724, buried in the old burial-ground at Stratford, where a finely-cut slate-stone tablet was erected over his grave, but which, at the removal of all the bodies to the new grave-yard, in 1847, was removed thither, but never re-erected, and now reclines neglected against the grave-yard fence.
26. ii. PHEBE, bap. in Congregational Church at Stratford, Oct. 10, 1725.
27. iii. LOIS, bap. in same, Dec. 10, 1727.

28. iv. MARY, b. Mar. 1st, 1730.
 29. v. BENJAMIN, b. Oct. 13, 1736.
 30. vi. LUKE, b. June 13, 1742.
 31. vii. JOB.

16. JOHN, 2d son of Richard^r and Mary (Wright) Latting, married *Martha Coles*, dau. of Nathan Coles, of Musquito Cove, April 4, 1726, in Episcopal Church at Hempstead. Resided at Latting Town—a farmer—owned and occupied that part of the Latting Town purchase since called Cream Hill, now owned by Dr. James C. Townsend, which he sold, in 1753, to Thomas Thorn, and shortly afterwards removed to Ulster County, New York, where, in conjunction with Joseph Carpenter, John Caverly, and Benjamin Stanton, he purchased a large tract of land and settled, and named the settlement Latting-Town, which name it still retains. *Issue* :—

32. i. JOHN.
 33. ii. PHAROAH.

17. RICHARD, 3d son of Richard^r and Mary (Wright) Latting, resided at Latting Town, L. I., married Elizabeth Parish, daughter of Dr. Matthew Parish and Zeruah (Townsend), his wife, of Oyster Bay, d. at Latting Town in May, 1751. His will is dated May 7, 1751, proved May 28th, 1751, filed and recorded in Surrogate's office, New York, Lib. 17 of Wills, p. 368.

His wife survived him, and mar. Augustine Weeks, Nov. 12, 1757, by whom she had one son, named Refine Weeks, who removed to Orwell, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, opposite Ticonderoga. *Issue* :—

34. i. SARAH.
 35. ii. ZERUAH.
 36. iii. FREELove.
 37. iv. AMBROSE.

18. JOSIAS, 1st son of Josias^s and Susanna (Coles) Latting, mar. Mary —, removed to and settled near Jericho, L. I. *Issue* :—

38. i. ISAAC, b. 1735, resided at Jericho, died unmar. May 25, 1880, bur. in Friends' burying-ground at Westbury, L. I.
 39. ii. DANIEL.
 40. iii. SARAH.
 41. iv. PHEBE, m. Stephen Concklin, of Suffolk Co., weaver, Oct. 6, 1764.

19. BENJAMIN, 2d son of Josias^s and Susanna (Coles) Latting, b. at Latting Town, L. I., July 8, 1720, m. 1st, Leah Simonson, dau. of Morris Simonson, or Simerson, of Westbury, L. I.; 2d, Sarah Holmes, dau. of — Forman, and widow of Samuel Holmes, decd., d. at Latting Town, 1779–80. Letters of Administration on his estate, granted by Probate Court, of Queens County, to his son, Benjamin Latting Sept. 3, 1784 (Lib. 2 of Letters of Administration, Surro. Office, N. Y., p. 176). *Issue* :—

By 1st wife Leah :

42. i. BENJAMIN, b. July 7, 1740.
 43. ii. JOSEPH, b. Nov. 12, 1742.
 44. iii. THOMAS, b. Aug. 27, 1746.
 45. iv. SARAH, b. July 21, 1748, m. Richard Jackson.

46. v. PHEBE, b. May 20, 1750, d. unmarried.
 47. vi. THEODOSIA, commonly called Docey, or Dorecy, b. Oct. 7, 1753, m. Samuel Carman.
 48. vii. SUSAN, b. June 1, 1756, m. Lawrence Fish, of Hempstead.

By his 2d wife, Sarah :

49. viii. WILLET.
 50. ix. JEMIMA.
 51. x. FREELOVE.
 52. xi. ELIZABETH, or BETSEY.

20. JOSEPH, 3d son of Josias⁸ and Susanna (Coles) Latting, m. Mary Butler, dau. of Capt. Richard Butler, of Oyster Bay, and Hannah his wife (who was a daughter of John Weeks, of Oyster Bay). He died June 27, 1776. His wife d. Sept. 27, 1800. They were both buried in the Old Family Grave Yard, at Latting Town. At his grave a rude stone was placed at the time of his burial, bearing simply the initials "I. L. 1776," rudely carved, and now scarcely discernible, having become almost worn away by time and the action of the elements.

A white marble monument, to the memory of both of them, was erected between their graves a few years ago by their granddaughter, Hannah Kirby. *Issue* :—

53. i. HANNAIL.
 54. ii. ETHELINDA.
 55. iii. PHEBE.
 56. iv. WILLIAM.

21. SUSANNA, dau. of Josias⁸ and Susanna (Coles) Latting, m. Benjamin Stanton, of Latting Town, Carpenter, who removed to Ulster County in 1753, and in conjunction with John Latting, Joseph Carpenter, and John Caverly, purchased the tract of land on which the settlement of Latting Town, in that county, was made.
 22. DEBORAH, dau. of Josias⁸ and Susanna (Coles) Latting, m. Valentine Worden, Oct. 23, 1726.
 23. NANCY, dau. of Josias⁸ and Susanna (Coles) Latting, m. — Irish, removed to Danby, Vermont. *Issue* :—a dau. Zipporah, who m. Hays.
 24. THOMAS, only son of Thomas¹¹ and Mary (Skidmore) Lattin, of Stratford, b. May 11, 1727, m. Abigail —, b. 1729. He d. in 1801, she d. in 1795. *Issue* :—

57. i. MARY, b. Oct. 6, 1758.
 58. ii. ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 17, 1759.
 59. iii. MERCY, b. Sep. 26, 1763.
 60. iv. WILLIAM THOMAS, b. Mar. 11, 1766.

29. BENJAMIN, son of Benjamin¹⁴ and Mary (Barlow) Lattin, of Stratford, b. Oct. 13, 1736, m. April 12, 1770; d. April 8, 1802. *Issue* :—

61. i. ESTER, b. Nov. 24, 1770, d. an infant.
 62. ii. ESTER, b. Dec. 29, 1771.
 63. iii. NATHAN BENJAMIN, b. Sep. 26, 1773.
 64. iv. ABIGAIL, b. July 3, 1778.

30. LUKE, 6th son of Benjamin¹⁴ and Mary (Barlow) Lattin, of Stratford, born June 13, 1742; m. Elizabeth —. He was a stalwart man, of great muscular strength, d. 17—. *Issue* :—

65. i. RHODA, b. 1763, bap. in Epis. church, at Ripton, Aug. 7, 1763.
 66. ii. GIDEON, bap. in same, April 4, 1765.
 67. iii. BETSEY, bap. in same, May 3, 1767.
 68. iv. NABBY, bap. in same, Feb. 7, 1769.
32. JOHN, son of John¹⁶ and Martha (Coles) Latting, resided at Latting Town, Ulster county, d. 1757. *Issue*:—
69. i. JACOB, b. 1756.
34. SARAH, dau. of Richard¹⁷ and Elizabeth (Parish) Latting, m. Coles Carpenter, of Moscheto Cove, Nov. 1, 1756. She survived her husband, who died at Moscheto Cove, in 1781. His will dated 4th month, 6th, 1779. Proved June 23, 1781. N. Y. Surro. office, Lib. 34, p. 228. *Issue*:—
70. i. MAURICE.
 71. ii. BENJAMIN.
 72. iii. LATTING.
 73. iv. JAMES.
 74. v. ELIZABETH.
 75. vi. DEBORAH.
 76. vii. FREELove.
35. ZERUJAH, dau. of Richard¹⁷ and Elizabeth (Parish) Latting, m. Capt. James Farley, Oct. 14, 1770. Her husband survived her and married Andrey Townsend, dau. of Samuel Townsend, of Oyster Bay. *Issue*:—
77. i. ELIZABETH.
 78. ii. MARGARET.
36. FREELove, dau. of Richard¹⁷ and Elizabeth (Parish) Latting, b. 25 Aug. 1747; m. 20 Dec. 1764, John Cock, son of Hezekiah and Rosanna (Townsend) Cock. They resided at Matinecock, on the place now owned and occupied by their great-grandson Townsend D. Cock, Esq. He d. Jan'y. 10, 1819. She d. May 19, 1820. *Issue*:—
79. i. GEORGE, b. 10 Sept. 1765, m. Frelove Wright, dau. of Gideon Wright, 24 June, 1787, d. 31 Oct. 1855. *Issue*:—Anne, Gideon, Elijah, Hezekiah.
 80. ii. ELIZABETH, b. 28 Mar. 1767, d. July, 1774.
 81. iii. AMBROSE, b. 20 April, 1769, d. 3 Sep., 1832, unmarried.
 82. iv. DANIEL, b. 24 Apr. 1771, m. Mary Wright, dau. of Gideon Wright, 2 Dec. 1808, d. 27 Augt. 1847.
 83. v. HEZEKIAH, b. 28 Dec. 1772, d. 1781.
 84. vi. ELIZABETH, b. 11 June, 1775, m. Daniel Frost, 28 Apr. 1795, d. 24 Aug. 1857. *Issue*:—Abraham, Jehiel, Jarvis, Edgar, William Penn, Eliza, Emily.
 85. vii. } Twins, dau's.—unmarried.
 86. viii. } b. March, 1777.
 87. ix. JOHN LATTING, b. 18 March, 1779, m. 15 Sep. 1804, Charity Frost, d. 13 March, 1814.
 88. x. REFINE, b. 18 March, 1781, m. Harriet White, July, 1813, d. 23 Mar. 1830.
 89. xi. ROSANNAH, b. 23 Jan'y. 1783, d. 15 Jan'y. 1809.
 90. xii. CLARINDA, b. Sep. 14, 1785, d. 24 Aug. 180—.
 91. xiii. RICHARD, b. July 27, 1787, m. 17 April, 1827, Rebecca Underhill, d. 5 Apl. 1859. *Issue*:—William.
 92. xiv. LATTING, b. 30 Nov. 1789, d. 21 Feb., 1854.

93. xv. SARAH, b. 2d Feb., 1792, d. 1 Dec., 1816.
 94. xvi. DEBORAH, b. 17 Dec., 1793, d. Feb. 15, 1810.

37. AMBROSE, son of Richard¹⁷ and Elizabeth (Parish) Latting, b. Jany. 11, 1750, removed to Dutchess County, New York, in 1772, m. Joanna, dau. of Col. Morehouse, of Dover, Dutchess County, N. Y., subsequently removed to Hillsdale, Columbia County. He and Jordan, father of the late Ambrose L. Jordan, Esq., were neighbors and intimate friends, and Mr. Jordan named his son, Ambrose Latting, in memory of their friendship. He died in 1798. *Issue* :—

95. i. ELIZABETH.
 96. ii. ANDREW.
 97. iii. REFINE, b. 1783.
 98. iv. PHOEBE, b. 1785.
 99. v. SARAH, b. 1788, died unmarried.
 100. vi. RICHARD.
 101. vii. NANCY.

39. DANIEL, son of Josias¹⁸ and Mary (—) Latting, b. 1741, m. 1st, Henrietta Stage; 2nd, — Pettit, widow of — Pettit of Hempstead. He served as a private in Capt. Israel Young's troop of Horse during the Revolutionary war; d. at Jericho, Dec. 22, 1833, aged 92 years; bur. in Friends' Cemetery at Westbury, L. I. *Issue* :—

(*by 1st wife.*)

102. i. DEBORAH.
 103. ii. SARAH, m. Daniel Hoagland.
 (By 2d wife.)
 104. iii. ISAAC, b. 1799, d. young. } twins.
 105. iv. DANIEL, b. 1799. }

42. BENJAMIN, son of Benjamin¹⁹ and Leah (Simonson) Latting, b. July 7, 1740. He was a weaver, resided at Lattingtown, L. I. M. 1st, Deborah Holmes, dau. of his father's 2d wife. He mar'd, 2d, June 19, 1787, Freelove Wright, dau. of Daniel Wright, of Matinecock. In the early part of the year 1790 he sold to his brother Joseph that part of the Lattingtown lands owned by him, and removed with his family to Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y., where he died June 22, 1819. *Issue* :—

(*by 1st wife, Deborah.*)

106. i. LEAH, b. Nov. 3, 1765.
 107. ii. JOSIAH, b. Jan'y 29, 1767.
 108. iii. ADOLPHUS, b. May 20, 1768.
 109. iv. NATHANIEL, b. Apr. 15, 1776.
 110. v. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 1, 1778.
 (By 2d wife, Freelove.)
 111. vi. DEBORAH, b. Apl. 3, 1788.
 112. vii. WRIGHT, b. Oct. 20, 1791.
 113. viii. BENJAMIN, b. June 13, 1794.
 114. ix. SARAH, b. Oct. 13, 1797.
 115. x. FREELOVE, b. May 20, 1801.

43. JOSEPH, son of Benjamin¹⁹ and Leah (Simonson) Latting, b. Nov. 12, 1742, m. Jan'y 4, 1765, Martha Wright (Aunt of his brother Benjamin's 2d wife), dau. of Daniel and Clementine Wright,

of Matinecock, removed to and settled at a place called Yellow Coat, near Oyster Bay, L. I., d. May, 1820. Will dated April 26, 1820, proved June 3d, 1820. Queens County, Lib. D of Wills, p. 295. *Issue* :—

116. i. LANAH.
 117. ii. NANCY, m. — McCoun.
 118. iii. ROSETTA, m. — Wood.
 119. iv. ELIZABETH, m. Coles Wortman, son of Tunis Wortman, of Oyster Bay.
Issue :—(1) Coles, d. young. (2) Rhoda, m. Alsop White.
 120. v. PHEBE, m. Horton Wortman. *Issue* :—(1) Abraham. (2) Nelson. (3) — m. John Hamilton, of Poughkeepsie.
 121. vi. LÆTITIA, m. Isaac Tobias, of Salisbury, Orange County, N. Y.
 122. vii. SALLY, m. John Powell, Jan'y 15, 1805.
 123. viii. DEBORAH, m. Jacob Kashow, Oct. 8, 1803.
 124. ix. RICHARD, m. Elizabeth —. *Issue* :—Henry K., now residing at Farmingdale, Suffolk Co., L. I.
 125. x. JACOB, d. Nov. 1820, unmarried. Letters of Admⁿ granted to Silas Latting and Joseph Storrs Nov. 29, 1820. Queens County. Lib. D. of Letters, A., p. 34.
44. THOMAS, son of Benjamin¹⁰ and Leah (Simonson) Latting, b. Aug. 27, 1746, m. Elizabeth Holmes, Dec. 15, 1773. Removed to Hempstead, L. I., d. Nov. 1813. Letters of Administration on his estate granted to Stephen Baldwin and Elizabeth Baldwin, by the Surrogate of Queens County, Dec. 2, 1813. *Issue* :—
126. i. ESTHER.
 127. ii. ELIZABETH, m. 1st, — Smith. *Issue* :—Latting Smith, now residing at Hempstead, L. I. She mar'd, 2d, Stephen Baldwin.
53. HANNAH, dau. of Joseph²⁰ and Mary (Butler) Latting; mar. Daniel Kirby, d. at Musquito Cove Jan'y, 1822, aged 88 years. *Issue* :—
128. ANN, b. Feb. , 1752.
 129. MARY.
54. ETHELINDA, dau. of Joseph²⁰ and Mary (Butler) Latting, m. William Frost, Nov. 1, 1756. He d. 1794, and she m., 2d, Jacob Valentine. No issue.
55. PHEBE, dau. of Joseph²⁰ and Mary (Butler) Latting, b. Jan. 25, 1744, m. Dr. William Lawrence of Moscheto Cove, L. I., May 19, 1763, d. at New York, Oct. 29, 1817. This Dr. Lawrence was descended from Sir Robert Laurens of Ashton Hall, in Lancashire, England, who was knighted by Richard Cœur de Lion, king of England, in 1191 (time of the Crusades), for gallant conduct at the memorable siege of St. Jean d'Acre, in the Holy Land. His emigrant ancestor in this country was William Lawrence of Great St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, who came over in the ship Planter, with Governor Winthrop, in 1635, and was one of the Patentees of Flushing, L. I., where he resided, and where he died in 1680. His will in the Surrogate's office, New York, has his seal, bearing the impress of the family coat-of-arms granted to Sir Robert Laurens by king Richard, at the same time with his knighthood above referred to. He was evidently a gentleman of affluence, his sword, plate, and personal effects alone being inventoried at £4,430 sterling. William, who

married Phebe Latting, was the fourth in descent from this William of Flushing. *Issue* :—

- 130. i. SARAH, b. 19 Oct., 1763.
- 131. ii. ZIPPORAH, b. Nov. 2, 1765.

56. WILLIAM, son of Joseph²⁰ and Mary (Butler) Latting, b. Dec. 26, 1739, m. Sarah Carpenter, dau. of Zeno Carpenter, then of Moscheto Cove, L. I. (b. Mar. 5, 1746), resided at Latting Town, d. Mar. 22, 1812. She died Mar. 30, 1812. *Issue* :—

- 132. i. JACOB.
- 133. ii. ETHELINDE.
- 134. iii. ZENO, b. Dec. 10, 1769, d. June 27, 1784, in his 15th year.
- 135. iv. THORN.
- 136. v. CHARLES.
- 137. vi. HANNAH.
- 138. vii. JORDAN.

60. WILLIAM THOMAS, son of Thomas²⁴ and Abigail Lattin, of Ripton (now Huntington,) Conn., b. Mar. 11, 1766, bap. in Epis. Ch. at Ripton, May 18, 1766, m. Abiah Hand, Mar. 18, 1787, d. 1826. *Issue* :—

- 139. i. THOMAS ANSON, b. Dec. 1, 1787, bap. Feb. 24, 1788.
- 140. ii. MERCY, b. Nov. 25, 1789.
- 141. iii. LUTHER, b. May 22, 1792.
- 142. iv. ABBEY BETSEY, b. Oct. 12, 1794.
- 143. v. SALLY ANN, b. Jan. 29, 1797.
- 144. vi. LORSEY, b. March 8, 1799, d. an infant.
- 145. vii. LORSEY, b. April 13, 1802.
- 146. viii. ANNIS, } Twins, b. Aug. 20, 1804.
- 147. ix. EUNIS, }
- 148. x. JOHN LAKE, b. Dec. 22, 1807.

63. NATHAN BENJAMIN, son of Benjamin²⁰ and Mary (Barlow) Lattin, b. Sept. 26, 1773, m. July 22, 1804, d. April 7, 1845. *Issue* :—

- 149. i. DAVID BENJAMIN.
- 150. ii. CHARLES.
- 151. iii. GRANVILLE.
- 152. iv. HIRAM.
- 153. v. LYMAN.
- 154. vi. JOHN.
- 155. vii. POLLY ANN, m. D. D. Middlebrook, Vergennes, Vt.
- 156. viii. SARAH JANE, m. Glover N. Sherman, Huntington, Ct.
- 157. ix. NATHAN BIRDSEYE.

69. JACOB, son of John³² and Martha (Coles) Latting, b. at Latting town, Ulster County, 1756, m. 1784, Derica Ann, dau. of Solomon Waring, d. 1824. Will proved, Ulster County, April 27, 1824. *Issue* :—

- 158. i. HARRIET.
- 159. ii. JOHN.
- 160. iii. TUNIS W.
- 161. iv. MARY.
- 162. v. JOSEPH.
- 163. vi. JAMES.
- 164. vii. CHARLES.
- 165. viii. WILLIAM.
- 166. ix. WARING.

77. ELIZABETH, dau. of Capt. James⁵⁶ and Zeruah (Farley) Latting, b. July 26, 1772, m. Zebulon Frost, Nov. 14, 1792, d. at Matinecock, March 24, 1853. *Issue* :—
167. i. SARAH, b. Jan. 1, 1794.
 168. ii. ANNE, b. Oct. 22, 1795.
 169. iii. JAMES, b. Feb. 5, 1797.
78. MARGARET (2d dau. of Capt. James⁵⁵ and Zerniah (Farley) Latting, b. Mar. 1, 1775, m. Townsend Cock, Nov. 24, 1792, d. Mar. 8, 1848. *Issue* :—
170. i. JAMES.
 171. ii. DANIEL.
 172. iii. MARGARETTA, d. unmar. Nov. 28, 1860.
95. ELIZABETH, eldest dau. of Ambrose³⁷ and Joanna (Morehouse) Latting, b. Apr. 23, 1779, m. William Bushnell. *Issue* :—
173. i. POLLY.
 174. ii. GEORGE.
 175. iii. SARAH.
 176. iv. DAVID.
 177. v. PRUDENCE.
 178. vi. BETSEY.
 179. vii. LYDIA.
 180. viii. WILLIAM.
 181. ix. STEPHEN GANO.
96. ANDREW, eldest son of Ambrose³⁷ and Joanna (Morehouse) Latting, b. 1781; m. —; removed to Point Chicot, Arkansas. *Issue* :—
182. i. HARRY.
 183. ii. MOREHOUSE.
 184. iii. ANDREW.
 185. iv. WILLIAM.
 186. v. REFINE.
97. REFINE, 2d son of Ambrose³⁷ and Joanna (Morehouse) Latting, b. 1783, resides at Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y. Held the office of postmaster at Hillsdale under General Jackson's administration; m. Catharine Rossman. *Issue* :—
187. i. AMBROSE.
 188. ii. JOANNA.
 189. iii. JULIA.
 190. iv. PHEBIA.
 191. v. HENRIETTA.
100. RICHARD, son of Ambrose³⁷ and Joanna (Morehouse) Latting, b. 1792, m. at Hillsdale, Col. Co., N. Y., Sally Foster. Afterwards removed to Ohio, and subsequently to Point Chicot, Arkansas, where, after the death of his 1st wife, he married Dec. 2, 1822, 2d, Cynthia Longley, originally from near Boston, Mass. He died at Point Chicot, Jan. 20, 1830. *Issue (by 1st wife)* :—
192. i. PARLA FOSTER, b. 1817.
 193. ii. SARAH P., b. 1819; m. John Q. Johnson, of Hillsdale, Col. Co., N. Y.
Issue (by 2d wife) :—
194. iii. RICHARD GANO, b. Dec. 6, 1825.
 195. iv. NANCY ROSSMAN, b. Mar. 12, 1828; d. Sep. 14, 1831.

101. NANCY, dau. of Ambrose³⁷ and Joanna (Morehouse) Latting, b. 1795, m. Jacob Rossman, of Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y. *Issue*:—

- 196. i. ALLEN.
- 197. ii. ANN.
- 198. iii. RICHARD.
- 199. iv. PHEBE.
- 200. v. HARRIET.
- 201. vi. REFINE.

102. DEBORAH, dau. of Daniel³⁹ and Henrietta (Stage) Latting, m. Hendrickson Walters, of Hempstead, d. 18—. *Issue*:—

- 202. i. HENRIETTA.
- 203. ii. LATTING.
- 204. iii. CHARLOTTE.
- 205. iv. DANIEL.
- 206. v. ELIZABETH.
- 207. vi. SARAH.
- 208. vii. HENRY.
- 209. viii. JEMIMA.
- 210. ix. JOSIAH.

(To be Continued.)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT DUTCH FAMILIES OF NEW YORK.

[BY JONATHAN PEARSON, A.M.]

SCHERMERHOOREN.

JACOB JANSE SCHERMERHOOREN is said to have been a native of Waterland, Holland, although in 1654 his father resided in Amsterdam, and he was often called Jacob Jause Van Amsterdam. He came out to Beverwyck in the year 1636 in the ship *Rensselaerswyck*, and soon became a prosperous Indian trader.

In 1648 he was arrested by Governor Stuyvesant on the charge of selling arms and ammunition to the Indians. His books and papers were seized and himself removed a prisoner to Fort Amsterdam, where he was sentenced to banishment for five years and the confiscation of all his property. By the interposition of some leading citizens the first part of the sentence was struck out, but his property was totally lost.

These proceedings against Schermerhooren formed subsequently a ground of complaint against Stuyvesant to the States General.¹ Soon after the settlement of Schenectady he removed his family to that place. He died there in 1688.

His will was made on the 20th May, 1688, by which he gave to his eldest son Reyer, "my lot on the river side (Albany) where Kleyn de Goyer lived;" to his wife Jannetie, during her widowhood, the rents and profits of all his real estate, viz., his farm at Schotac, pasture in Albany over against Marten Gerritse [Van Bergen's] Island, two houses and lots in Albany, one over against Isaac Verplanck's, the other where "my son Symon dwells, and my house and lot in Schenectady, where I now dwell." In 1700 his executors divided the estate equally among his nine children, to each 6,320 guilders and 4½ stivers. His whole estate amounted to 56,882 guilders.

Jacob Janse married Jannetie Segers, daughter of Cornelis Segerse Van Voorhout, of Beverwyck, and had nine children, viz., Reyer, Symon, Helena,

¹ O'Callaghan's Hist. New Netherland, 1, 441.

who married Myndert Harmense Van der Bogart Jacob, Machtelt, who married Johannes Beeckman, Cornelis, Jannetie, who married Caspar Springsteen, Neeltie, who married Barent Ten Eyck, and Lucas.

REYER JACOBSE SCHERMERHOOREN, born in Beverwyck in 1652, settled in Schenectady and became a prominent and influential citizen there. In July, 1676, he married Ariauntje Arentse Bratt, widow of Helmer Otten, baker, of Albany. She is said to have been his second wife. He made his will 5 Ap., 1717, and died 19 Feb., 1719. The following children are mentioned in his will:—Jan, his eldest son, baptized in Albany 14 Oct., 1685; Catalina, who married Johannes Wemp; Janneke, who married Volckert Symonse Veeder; Jacob, and Arent, baptized Jan. 1693.

SYMON JACOBSE SCHERMERHOOREN was born in 1658.

At the burning of Schenectady, Feb. 9, 1690, he rode to Albany by way of Niskayuna to carry the news of the massacre, although shot through the thigh and his horse wounded. His son Johannes, together with his three negroes, was killed on that fatal night. In 1691 he removed to New York where he died about 1696, leaving a widow and one son Arnout. He married Willempie Vielè and had the following children:—Johannes, baptized in Albany, 23 July, 1684; Arnout, baptized in Albany, 7 Nov., 1686; Maria, baptized in New York, 1693, and Jannetie, baptized in New York, 24 Mar., 1695.

JACOB JACOBSE SCHERMERHOOREN resided in the manor of Reusselaerswyck and was master of the sloop *Star* plying between New York and Albany in 1681–4. He was buried at Papsknee below Albany 20 June, 1743. He married Gerritje Hendrickse [Van Buren] and had the following children baptized in Albany:—Jacob, 27 Dec., 1685; Hendrik, 16 Oct., 1687; Cornelis, 22 Sept., 1689; Magtelt, 3 Jan., 1692; Jannetie, 6 May, 1694; Elizabeth, 28 Aug., 1698; Johannes, 21 July, 1700; Reyer, 21 Feb., 1702.

CORNELIS JACOBSE SCHERMERHOOREN was living in the manor of Livingston, near Kinderhook, in 1720. He had previously been master of the sloop *Star*. He married, first, Maritie Hendrickse Van Buren, 21 Jan., 1695 and second, Margarita Albertse, on 6 Feb., 1713. His children baptized in Albany were the following:—Jacob, 4 Oct., 1696; Hendrik, in New York, 9 Sept., 1699; Hendrik, 23 Feb., 1701; Cornelis, 9 Sept., 1705; Lysbeth, 16 Feb., 1707; Jannetie, 23 April, 1710; Jannetie, 24 May, 1719; Jacobus, 3 July, 1720.

LUCAS JACOBSE SCHERMERHOOREN settled in Raritan, N. J., and is said to have married Elizabeth Dame in 1700. He had two children baptized in New York:—Jannetie, 29 Oct., 1701; Sophya, 7 Ap., 1703.

ARNOUT SCHERMERHOOREN, son of Symon, of New York, had the following children baptized there:—Catharina, May 10, 1711; Willemyantje [Willempie], 14 Oct., 1713; Johannes, 13 July 1715; Aeltie, 19 May, 1717; Jannetie, 20 Sept., 1719.

RUTGERS.

RUTGER JACGBSEN VAN SCHOENDERWOERT, *alias* Rut or Ruth Van Woert, sailed from Holland in the ship *Reusselaerswyck*, on the first day of Oct., 1636, for the *Colonic*.

He early became an active business man and prominent citizen of Beverwyck, owning considerable real estate, and filling responsible offices in the little community. He was a brewer by trade, and "in partnership with Goosen Gerritse [Van Schaick] rented the Patroon's brewery in 1649, at

450 guilders a year, paying in addition one guilder for every ton of beer which they brewed. This duty amounted in the first year to 330 gl., and in the following season they worked up 1500 skipples of malt.

On the second of June, 1656, he laid the corner stone of the new church in Beverwyck.¹ Besides divers lots and houses in the village, he owned in partnership with Andries Herbertsen (*Constapel*), the island "obliquely over against Bethlehem," called Pachonakellick, Mohikander's, or Constapel's island; and was also owner and master of the sloop *Eyckenboom*, plying between New Amsterdam and Beverwyck. He died in 1665, leaving a handsome estate for those times; his gold and silverware and jewels brought at public sale 512 guilders.

Rutger Jacobsen and his brother, Teunis Jacobsen Van Schoenderwoert, who came over in 1640, were the progenitors of two families, distinct both in name and residence. The descendants of the former took the name of *Rutgers*, and settled in New York; those of the latter remained in Albany, and were called *Van Woert*. Teunis married Sara Denys, from England, 19th Ap., 1650, in New Amsterdam, and had a son, Jacob (perhaps Goosen also), who had a family of eleven children baptized in Albany. Rutger Jacobsen married Tryntie Janse Van Breestede, the 3 June, 1646, in New Amsterdam; four years later her sister, Dorotee, married Volekert Janse Douw, of Beverwyck. Jacobsen had three children by this marriage; two daughters: Margaret, who married Jan Janse Bleecker, and Engel, baptized in New Amsterdam, 10 Ap., 1650; and a son, Harmen *Rutgers*. This last inherited his father's estate and trade. His brewery was on Beaver street, west of the Almshouse; he also purchased, in 1675, the lot and brewhouse of Jan Thomase and Volekert Janse Douw, being the easterly half of the present Exchange Block, which he soon after sold to Goosen Gerritse Van Schaick and Pieter Lassing.

The date of his death is not known; he was probably living as late as 1702. He left two sons, Harmen and Anthony, both of whom removed to New York. The former was admitted freeman there in 1696; married Catharina Myer, Dec. 25, 1706, and had seven children baptized in the church in New York. He was a brewer; and died on the 9 Aug., 1753, "at an advanced age." His brother Anthony was a baker; admitted freeman in 1699, and married Hendrickie Van de Water, Dec. 30, 1694. They had nine children baptized in the Dutch Church of New York.

RIP VAN DAM.

"RIP VAN DAM," says Valentine, "was descended, it is supposed, from Jacob Van Dam, who was a prominent man in New Netherland, in Governor Stuyvesant's time." This is a mistake; he was the son of Claas Ripse Van Dam, and his wife Maria Bord. Claas was a master carpenter in Beverwyck as early as 1657, when he was fined two beavers for wounding Harmen *de Metslaer* with a pot, and was still living there as late as 1686, in Bergh (now Chapel) street. His son, Rip, is said to have been born about 1660, which is probably correct, as in 1681 he is called "Knecht Van Robert Story," a trader in Albany at that time. Claas Ripse had also a daughter Debora, who married Hendrick Hansen, son of Capt. Hans Hendrickse."²

¹ O'Callaghan's Hist. New Netherland, I., 436.

² We believe in the above sketch Prof. Pearson has finally settled the mooted question as to "who was Rip Van Dam's father."

NEW YORK MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Granted by LORD CORNBURY, while Governor of the Province.

These licenses are contained in an old book of records in this city, and it is believed have never appeared in print before.

[Contributed by JOHN S. GAUTIER, Esq.]

(Concluded from page 13, vol. 1.)

- 1703.
- June 11. Jacobus Kiersteade and Eliza Lawrene.
27. Peter Battery and Janekie Davis.
18. William Thibowe and Mary Du Tay.
18. Thomas Adams and Hannah Patting.
23. William Glenrosse and Eliza Clarke.
- July 29. Peter Christiense and Bellekie Attkins.
6. John Lafon and Mary Dubois.
6. Hugh Corvard and Patience Throgmorton.
12. John Lesley and Elleu Bissett.
12. John Kelly and Margaret Firench Boron.
14. Thomas Bayeux and Magdleleine Boudinot.
19. Lucas Stephance and Catherine Van Dyke.
21. Thomas Heus and Sarah Loyd.
26. Michael Saatton and Elizabeth Van Tright.
- August 7. John Stewart and Rebecca Adams.
9. Octave Coenraats and Mary Longfield.
12. Abraham Goesbeek Chambers and Sarah Bayard.
18. Moses Cantain and Mary De Witt.
26. Coenradt Huyblingh and Deborah Beeck.
28. Alexander Watkay and Mary Bresty.
31. Derrick Schepmødt and Grittie Tappen.
- September 2. Cornelius Kiersted and Sarah Elsworth.
3. John Johnson and Hannafin Swanenburgh.
6. Charles Beekman and Ekay Hansant.
10. John Oky and Helena Kyarse.
14. Gerard Schyler and Aegie De Groot.
14. Albert de Vrees and Eunnetie Van Dyeke.
15. Hendrick Bogaert and Ruttie De la Metze.
- October 10. John Jusell and Francis Champion.
10. Thomas Ralph and Mary Gunter.
18. James Desbrosses and Hellena Gaudineau.
19. James Nicholas and Mary Mole.
20. Abraham Hunderbeek and Martha Woodett.
27. John Gilbert and Cornelia Allison.
30. Caleb Beck and Hannah Harley.
- November 1. Jacobus Mole and Lydia Winne.
3. Abraham Lanseing and Matthew Leana Huntrick.
4. Christopher Konsly and Sarah Kidd.
6. Jean Garreau and Marie Andere.
8. Edmund Kingsland and Mary Pinnhorne.
18. Zachariah Gosecott and Margaret Bend.
22. Charles Smith and Aleda Hunirk.
25. Roger Brett and Katharine Rumbout.
27. Martin Schenek and Cornelia Van Weeselew.

1703.
 December 3. Adam Cavelir and Mary Daleale.
 6. John Cornell and Letitia Printz.
 6. Nicholas Stillwell and Elizabeth Cornell.
 9. John Huttkins and Elizabeth Buckley.
 13. William Huggen and Raechall Burroughs.
 14. John Corbett and Mary Graham.
 18. Jacobus Bayard and Hillyden Deray.
 24. Thomas Whitehead and Jane Creed.
1704.
 January 6. Philip Bosen and Sarah Barker.
 7. Conradus Gettike and Anna Van Aps.
 11. Johannes Johnson and Hanna Clottworthy.
 14. John Denmark and Mary Denike.
 18. John Kerfbyl and Margaret Provoste.
 20. Thomas Hughes and Jane Gunthorpe.
 25. Christopher Beekman and Maria De Lanoy.
 25. Evert Duyckink and Elsie Myer.
 26. Thomas Pape and Mary Pratt.
 February 1. John Wickham and Jernsia Miller.
 10. Valentine Dushen and Mary Stillwell.
 March 2. John Markman and Elizabeth Farmer.
 3. Johannes Van Orde and Hendrika Tennike.
 4. Josias Crego and Anne Ellsworth
 4. Arnold Vrille and Elizabeth Vanfford.
 7. Leonard Huygen De Kleyn and Susannah Vaughton.
 14. Johnathan Smith and Elizabeth Platt.
 29. Arthur Willis and Sarah Drakes.
 April 5. Nathan Whitman and Anne Britton.
 10. Ryert Garretson and Gerthryt Lensen.
 14. Charles Wooley and Hannah Noell.
 19. John Heymer and Dorothy Leigh.
 20. Cornelius Timber and Cornelia Myer.
 21. George Booth and Mary Rowly.
 25. Nathaniel Lynes and Unis Burroughs.
 26. Anthony Hoar and John Huyco.
 May 4. John Milldrum and Femmetie Van Boursen.
 5. Phillip Books and Mary Carter.
 10. Frederick Fine and Joan Vincent.
 30. Eporordus Bogardus and Hannah Dayly.
 June 5. Andrew De Puy and Jane Archanbaw.
 8. John French and Katherine Benson.
 22. Isaac Gouverneur and Sarah Staats.
 23. Albert Van Winkel and Meritie Deerby.
 23. Stephen Teneve and Neltie Folleman.
 July 20. John Foster and Altie Cornelise.
 20. Thomas Strateham and Altie Finn.
 29. Hendrick Jansen and Mary Brown.
 August 7. Nicholas Vanderspeigel and Catherine Stoutenburgh.
 September 7. John Lansen and Leana Saunders.
 7. Barent Saunders and Mary Wander.
 9. Myndert Burger and Sarah Dese.
 16. Cornelise Jansen and Margerett Van Noostrandt.

1704.

- September 20. John Meyer and Sarah De Forest.
21. Gerrett Provoost and Altie Roose.
21. Peter Roose and Hattie Courtie.
- October 4. Peter Burtell and Margerett Van Clyff.
9. John Ogleby and Hannah Ellson.
14. John Wasburne and Hannah Hallett.
16. Peter Peroyne and Anne Holmes.
16. Walter Thong and Sarah Van Dam.
18. William Miller and Geertrey Springsteen.
27. John Waldron and Cornelia Hardenbrook.
- November 1. William Grant and Rachell Hardenbrook.
7. Charles Oliver and Margerett Schuyler.
8. Andrew Sweroer and Elizabeth De Vore.
9. Samuel Sands and Elizabeth Lessitt.
13. Richard Greenfield and Mary Williams.
14. John Trevitt and Elizabeth Sparks.
15. John Troup and Elizabeth Tunnwell.
- December 4. Jacobus Kip and Catalina D'Hart.
8. Mydar Stone and Angletie Moll.
15. Ide Meyer and Anna Ravenstein.
- 1705.
- January 8. John Charleton and Hester Gleve.
11. Enoch Mackelson and Aphia Van Hoorn.
12. James Tillett and Sarah Lawrence.
13. Tho. Willett and Charity Stevenson.
- February 1. Adry Beckman and Abigail Lispenar.
19. Robert Reid and Abigail Bailly.
27. Thomas Daniel and Sarah Godfrey.
- March 8. Daniel Toy and Frances Wessels.
20. Richard Ray and Eleanor Saunders.
20. James Jamison and Beetic Upton.
- April 10. Evert Van Hook and Neiltie Jacobs.
11. Samuel Thorn, Junr, and Hannah Doughty.
11. Thomas Rainford and Else Vandenberg.
19. Peter Strycker and Margareta Schenk.
27. Isaac DeRiemer and Anne Woortman.
- May 2. Robt Williams and Jonimah Bert.
7. Paul Gettes and Mercy Flant.
15. Francis Warne and Sarah Hays.
19. John Riggs and Frances Colburne.
21. Peter Murdock and Jane Marrington.
23. John Freebody and Sarah Fleet.
25. Pierre Dant and Elizabeth Holt.
- June 9. Thomas Dawson and Mary Thoxter.
11. Tho. Pritchard and Anne Stuyvesant.
20. Allane Jarrett and Hannah Moore.
23. Joannes DeForest and Tryntie Garretse Ravestein.
26. William Warren and Margariet Oyan.
30. Bernardus Smith and Johanne Hading.
- July 14. Isack Bedlow and Susannah Brasier.
19. John Theobalds and Euson Tudor.
19. David Waleraf and Elizabeth Field.

- 1705.
- August 20. Josiah Ogden and Catherina Hardenbroeck.
20. Bernardus Freeman and Margrieta V. Schayck.
- September 1. Rich^d Hunt and Anne Glen.
3. Rich^d Stilwell and Debora Cowne.
3. Johannes Prnyu and Amilia Sanders.
3. John Gardener and Elizabeth (last name illegible).
15. Thomas Oakley and Mary Burroughs.
29. Robert Colsen and Elizabeth Jones.
- October 3. Samuel Kip and Margrieta Kip.
6. Thomas Ming and Mary Vorekinson.
13. Thomas Pennistone and Allice Wooderop.
- November 2. Anthony Lisenard and Elizabeth De Klyen.
5. Thomas Huttall and Mary Holsworth.
10. Thomas Roger and Mattee Lee.
12. Thomas Sharroke and Margaret Poste.
14. James Flimming and Allinar Baylie.
16. William Ford and Margaret Hiatt.
21. Benjamin Bunting and Cornelia Carolein.
23. John Adams and Martha Stratton.
28. John Oliver and Katherine Peterson.
- December 8. John Cornelison and Elizabeth Hazareth.
8. Thomas Harrington and Heila Johnson.
19. William Warner and Anne De Gray.
24. Samson Broughton and Mary Ravand.
24. John Fleet and Elizabeth Chamberline.
24. Harmanus Brughman and Allite Stevense.
26. Francis Allard and Mary Ashfeld.
28. Robert Watts and Mary Nichols.
28. Aman Bounn and Mary Prudence.
- 1706
- January 9. Matthew Bensinck and Katherine Provost.
10. Jaques Cortelean and Altie I. Boerman.
10. Andrew Broughton and Mary Mansey.
15. Stephen Van Brackeling and Dina Bley.
16. Johannes Hoogland and Jannitie Tier.
19. William Teller and Maria Van Pricht.
31. Abraham Messelaer and Agenietie Staats.
- February 1. John Townsend and Rose Cole.
1. Charles D'Val and Susanna Boundinot.
27. Adrien Lane and Jannitie Van Seckler.
28. Roger Mompesson and Martha Sinhorn.
- March 5. Solomon Simmons and Mary Mott.
30. John Brown and Abiny Barden.
- April 8. Paul Mourice and Margaret Kettletas.
11. Isaac D'Reymer and Mary D'Forest.
12. Thomas Walker and Elizabeth Redott.
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NOTES ON THE GRAVEYARDS OF LONG ISLAND.

[Contributed by H. R. STILES, M.D.]

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHYARD OF SOUTHOLD.

To the antiquarian, and indeed to every thoughtful and reverent mind, the *graveyards* of old towns are deeply full of interest and of "food for contemplation." And this remark is peculiarly true of the ancient burial-place connected with the Presbyterian church of Southold. We spent in this place all the leisure time we could command while in the village, and would like to jot down for the edification of your readers, if they will permit, a few of the most remarkable and quaint inscriptions which we have transferred to our memorandum book. First of all, as in duty bound, we paid our respects to the grave of the first pastor, which is as follows:—

"Mr. John Youngs, Minister of the Word and first settler of the Church of Christ in Southold, on Long Island; deceased the 24 of February, in the year of our Lord 1671-2, and of his age 74.

Here lies the man whose doctrine, life well-known,
Did shew he sought Christ's honor, not his own,
In weakness sown, in power rais'd shall be,
By Christ from death to life eternally."

This inscription was re-cut in 1857 by some of his descendants. It would otherwise have been, at this time, illegible.

"Here lies ye body of William Wells of South-Hold, Gent. Justice of ye Peace & first Sheriffe of New Yorke Shire vpon Long Island, who departed this life November 13th, 1671, aged 63.

Yea, here hee lies, who speaketh yet though dead,
On wings of faith his soule to Heaven is fled,
His pious deedes and charity was such
That of his praise no pen could write too much.
As was his life so was his blest decease,
He liv'd in love, and sweetly dyd in peace."

"In memory of the Rev. Mr. William Throop who departed this life, September 29, A. D. 1736 aged 36 years and 3 months."

Mr. Throop was the *fifth* pastor of this church.

"In memory of Philemon Dickerson or Diekinson who with his brother Nathaniel and John Diekinson emigrated from England, and landed in Massachusetts in 1638. He was admitted a freeman of the town of Salem, in 1641, and removed to Southold in 1672 aged about 74 years, leaving two sons, Thomas and Peter.

Thomas left four sons Thomas, Joshua, Daniel, and Peter, all of whom removed to Morris, N. J., about 1745."

From these sons the Dickersons of New Jersey are descended, including the Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, once Secretary of the Navy of the U. S., who caused this very neat monument to be erected to his ancestors.

"The remains of Mrs. Eunice Storrs, daughter of ye Honorable Shubl. Conant, Esq., of Mansfield, and wife to ye Rev'd. John Storrs, pastor of ye first Church of Christ in Southold, who died March 27, A. D. 1767, aged 31 years."

This Rev. John Storrs was the sixth pastor of the Southold Church.

"To the blessed memory of Mrs. Mary Hobart, born at Boston, who after she had served in her own age, by the will of God, fell on sleepe in this place, the 19th of April, 1698, aged 66 years, 1 month.

Desir'd she lived, lamented she died,
Dyed yet still lives, she lives in precious memory."

Next to Mrs. Hobart's monnment stands one of freestone, of large size, but without inscription—the tablet which bore it, and which was inserted on its

face, having been pried out and destroyed by British soldiery during the Revolutionary War. It marks the resting place of the Rev. Joshua Hobart, the second pastor of the Southold Church, who came from Boston in 1674. He came from Hingham, England, and was one of the founders of Hingham, Mass. Born in England in 1628, graduated at Harvard in 1650, was settled at Southold in 1674, where he died April 22, 1677, aged eighty-four, after a labor of forty-five years.

"Here lyeth the body of Captain John Conkeling, born in Nottinghamshire in England, who departed this life the sixth day of April att South Hold on Long Island in the sixty-fourth year of his age—Anno Dom. 1694."

"Here lies buried the body of Mr. Barnabas Horton born at Monsey in Lester-shire, in Old England and dyed at South-Hold, the 13 day of July 1680, aged 80 years.

Here sleeps my body tombed in its dust,
Till Christ shall come, and raise it with the just,
My soul's ascended to the throne of God
Where with sweet Jesus now I shall aboad
Then hasten after me my dearest wife
To be partaker of this blessed life
And you dear children all follow the Lord,
Hear and obey his public sacred word
And in your houses call upon his name,
For oft I have advised you to the same,
Then God will bless you with your children all
And to this blessed place he will call.

Hebrews II, and ye 4—He being dead yet speaketh.

Also at his feet lie the remains of his youngest son Jonathan Horton, Captain of Cavalry in the County of Suffolk. He died February 23, A. D. 1707 .Æ. 60."

This is, perhaps, the most remarkable monument in the yard. It is of a bluish slate, the best material to resist the action of the elements. A tradition prevails that it was brought over by Barnabas Horton when he came from England, with the place left in blank to insert the time of his decease, but this I do not credit. Such a provision is very unlike the character of the Puritans; and, so far as ocular examination can attest, the whole inscription was made together, and after the decease of the respected personage whose progeny even at the present time, is so numerous and energetic. The observations on his "dearest wife" and "dear children" could hardly have been made before he knew whether the former would survive him or the latter be born.

In addition to the above cited inscriptions are those of a host of Moores, Reeves, Overtons, Wigginses, Griffens, Whickhams, Purriers, Mapes, Ackerlys, Benjamins, Coopers, Hallecks, Goldsmiths, Budds, Hunttings—copies of some of which we may hereafter give.

THE OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH GRAVEYARD OF SAG HARBOR.

The monument erected to the memory of the first person buried in this yard is still standing, and the inscription reads thus:—

"In memory of James, son of James and Lucretia Howell, who died June 4, 1767, .Æ. one year, 3 months, 18 days."

An aged sister of this child, living until lately, often said that she remembered her mother weeping bitterly because her little brother was buried "way out in those lonesome woods." For this graveyard, the second in use here, was then outside of the village, and in a piece of woods; it is now in the very heart of the place.

The most remarkable thing, however, in this graveyard, is the *series* of monuments illustrating "the connubial felicity" of Capt. David Hand, who had *five* wives. There they stand, "all in a row," all of the same material (save the last wife's monument, which is of white marble), and of the same size and general appearance. Here follow their names as I transcribed them in my note-book: Susannah, died 1791, aged 27; Mary, died 1794, aged 32; Hannah, died 1798, aged 30. At her death the Captain's grief seems to have found relief in the following remarkable inscription on her gravestone:—

"Behold, ye living mortals passing by,
How thick the partners of one husband lie;
Vast and unsearchable the ways of God,
Just, but severe, is his chastening rod."

One would naturally suppose that a husband who considered three wives as a "chastening rod," and who thus affectionately alludes to them as a "just and severe" manifestation of the "unsearchable ways of God," would have been content, if not absolutely anxious, to pass the remainder of his life in single blessedness. Not so, however, for the bereaved gentleman was again married to Charlotte, who died 1800, aged 30, and Hannah, who died 1835, aged 69. "Last of all," in the words of Scripture, "*the man died also*," in 1840, aged 81; and, like those of old, we are tempted to inquire, "At the resurrection whose husband shall he be?" Tradition even says that this Sag-Harbor Bluebeard *proposed* to another lady, who declined the honor of being his *sixth* wife.

SOUTHAMPTON.

The original burying place of the first settlers is about thirty rods east of the spot where once stood the first meeting-house. But few of the old monuments now remain, and these are so completely hidden from sight by brambles, "St. Johnswort," and other weeds, that our explorations involved almost as much strength and risk to skin and clothes as would be required to force our way through a Mexican *chapparal*, or a prickly pear hedge. Yet, when once found, these tombstones proved to be among the most interesting which I had ever seen, several of them bearing rude *sculptures of family arms and crests*—evidences of hereditary honors and family pride which are rarely found upon the earlier mortuary memorials of our American graveyards. One of the stones thus ornamented bears the family shield of the Howells (three castellated towers), and the following inscription:—

"Here lyeth the body of Coll. Mathew Howell, and one of the House of Representatives for Her Majesty's Province of New York. Deceased May the 4th, Anno 1706, Ætas Sua 55."

Another monument to Maj. John Howell, who died in 1696, bears even a better sculptured representation of the Howell arms. Another headstone, much worn by the action of the elements, has upon it a shield containing a bull's head, the crest of the Herrick family, with the following:—

"Here lies the Body of Wm. Herrick, Esq., who departed this life 1708."

A few monuments in this yard are cut upon a beautiful blue Scotch slate, which seems to have resisted the ravages of time most remarkably, the lettering upon their faces being as fresh and distinct as when first cut, over 150 years ago. A fine specimen of this sort is the stone which commemorates the death of "Abigail, ye wife of Abraham Howell, aged 27 Years, Deceased ye 19 of June, 1688." The *oldest monuments*, however, are those

which bear no date, or name, or trace of sculptor's tool—mere blocks or low posts of hard stone—showing simply by their presence where “the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.”

We cannot help expressing our regret that those whose ancestors sleep beneath the armorial bearings which we have described should not themselves have sufficient family pride, or reverence for their progenitors, to induce them to keep this ancient “God's-acre” in decent repair. A half-day's labor with a scythe, a crowbar, and a spade, would render the old burying-ground, if not beautiful, at least decent and honorable to the town.

(N. B. It is but just to say that these notes were made in 1864. Possibly there may have been an improvement in the condition of the graveyard since then.)

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

[Contributed (by request) by T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq.]

“PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY IN NEW YORK.”—The February number of the *Historical Magazine* for 1868, page 130, contains an article under this heading. The following letter alludes to a meeting between the future Sovereign and Lord Nelson, who is not generally known ever to have been in this city. The *Albermarle* was attached to the Halifax station, and the meeting occurred shortly before the evacuation of the city while it was still a portion of the British Empire.

T. B. M.

ALBERMARLE, NEW YORK,
Nov. 13, 1782

DEAR PILFORD:—I have just arrived from Quebec with Convoy. Leacock tells me you are here. I shall be delighted to see you, be at the Admiral's about noon. Have you got your Lieutenantcy yet, what ship. I had the honor of an introduction to the Prince on board the *Barfleur* by my Lord Hood, was much pleased with him, he will make a good sailor or I am much mistaken. We shall be proud of him. If you have any late letters from home bring them with you. I have one from Kate that will interest you I think

Yours sincerely

HORATIO NELSON.

Kosciusko to Dr. Reed.

DEAR REED:—I expected suply of coffee from Charles Town but Could not get and this news was brod yesterday to my great mortification. Now you must return me as a sick because I cannot live without Coffee and I propose to trouble you with it and to begin I beg you to send me Six pound of Coffee with sugar in proportion, that surprize you I see but when I have the pleasure of seeing you at my Quarters I convince you of the necessity that I should be well.

God bless you and your family

THAD. KOSCIUSKO
Col.

To Doctor REED
Physician General of the Army.

[From the "Tomlinson" Collection, through the courtesy of A. M. PALMER, Esq.,
Librarian of the N. Y. Mercantile Library Association.]

Theodorus Van Wyck to Henry Livingston, Jr.

FISHKILL Feby. 16. 1779

DEAR SIR:—Mr. Slocom Burling a Fighting Quaker a Refugee from the Enemy, has made application for that part of the farm which was the property of Barns Hatfield in Fredricksburg, he is a very Worthy Sensible Man & Remarkably friendly, beg you would not Engage it to another, and in a few weeks will apply to you for permission.

A few Days ago I gave permission to Richard Willis a Refugee to possess a house & 2 acres of Land near the Mills which Mr. Ward has in possession, the house & Land was the property of John Haviland now with the Enemy, which can be proved, Isaac Haviland the father of John has warn^d Mr Willis out, and in case of Refusal, tells him he will apply to Mr. Benson, beg you will tell Mr. Benson that Willis has been in possession near two years, and that the Soil was the property of Bev. Robinson.

With Esteem, I an S^r

Your Hum^{ble} Servt.

THEODORUS VAN WYCK.

TO HENRY LIVINGSTON Jun^r. Esq.
Commissioner of Sequestration
for County of Dutchess.

Peter Elting to Richard Varick.

NEW YORK 10th April 1776.

DEAR BROTHER:—Since my last I Received yours of the 19th 21th 25th ult^o and 1st Inst. And note the contents. It alwais gives me infinite Pleasure to know of your health, may it long continue. I have now moved in town with a Clevir assortment of Goods I picked up in many parts of the Country, and have my shop & home at M^r John Turner's in Broadway—were I now enjoy perfect health thank god, and left My spouse, Daughter, & all the family so at Hackensack Last sunday. Miss Cornelia, Tennetje, & all other friends here are well and desire there love.

Yours with Lieut. Forbe's inclosed I did not Receive until the 6th inst, and then at Hackensack. Agreeable to your Request I have since taken a Copey and give it to W^m. to deliver, as I was very busey when I first came to town & M^r Forbes out on duty.

Mr Van Antwerp has looked out for an Apaulet for you But cannot find a good one, but shall try again. Your shoes & Hat I have the promise of being Ready by Saturday, But myself nor Capt. Van Wyck cannot find you a Genteel Gold button & loop, tho he says it is not now so verry fashionable, the hat Mr. Vredenberg will have made In the best manner.

The Letters inclosed the 21th March are all safe delivered. I think you may with safety send down any Clothes you pleas, tho at present there is no Way of sending them to Hackensack but in the Stage.

I cannot pass by unnoticed the paregraff in yours of the 25th Concerning the great Rumer about you & Miss P——y in Albany. Is this all sprung from nothing or is it Some what like the old proverb, (where there is much Smoak must be some fire) tho I make the least doubt in your Assertions to the Contrary, And will onely advise you to avoid such if posable whilst a Soldier, And to Fix a Resolution by no means to give away to the tangle of

matrimony whilst in your present station, Whatever you may do when once again settled in peace.

This day came to town five or six Batalions of Cont^l troops from Boston. I recon the Army in & about the town must now Consist of near twelve thous^d Men, they are fortifying on Every side, night before Last they begun at noten Island, I hear they are Busey at Staten Island, &c. the Asia is moved down as low as Robin's Reef, the men war have allowed no Boates to pass of late, tho I think they Donte feel Quite so bold as heretofore, and would be glad of moving out of the way of our two & thirty pounders. Our Continental fleet has been verry successfull of late but cannot acquaint you of the particulars.

Capt^l. Van Wyck told me to day he expected that your Batalion would be ordered out to Join Lord Sterling's Brigade in Jersey tomorrow. Time will not admit me to add any more But that I Remain

Your Verry Affectionate

Brother & Humble Serv^t

PETER ELTING.

Addressed

To Capt. RICH^d VARRICK

Secretary to Gen Schuyler

Albany

Peter Elting to Richard Varick.

NEW YORK June 13th 1776

DEAR BROTHER:—I this moment Rec^d your favor of the — by Mr. Benit and Likewise acknowlege the rec^d. of yours of the 18th ulto 1st & 6th June. It gives me much pleasure to find you are so well in health, But must still think you are To warm in the affair between you & Mr. Cop. I donte Mean you should allow your self to be imposed upon Either by your Inferiors or Superiors, far from it, if you did, I should not own you as a brother. But I think a hearty Caming would be more sutible to his Character, & should he after that think proper to demand the Gentlemens satisfaction, it will then be time enow to Honor him that much, the freedom I take in this and my former, I beg you will Excuse, which I might have omitted in before. As I alwais think the Plainest & purest friendship will last the longest.

Your several Inclosed Leters I have all delivered But the last to Lient^e Gano & Fish, and those will be In a hours time. You must have been Rong informed about the silk stockings. I can find none such in town and am Convinsed you may better suite your self in Albany, as I had some dozen the best thred kind from there to sell here.

Your Portmantua I have sent up with your directions. Papa Came from there this Morning he left the family all in health. Your Sister Ann is Quite leen, tho in midling Good health. I suppose my Absence, or presence here In these alarming times are a good deal the occasion of it.

Our First & Second Batalion are Beting up for Volunteers in the Congress service for two months and meet with good success. I understand all the officers have Entered, tomorrow Every fourth men Is to be drafted for the service. This was done in Bergen County last week, but many refuse to serve. there toory party carried the day in there Election for deputies in Congress. the County is in Great Confusion, but it is to be hoped they will soon be frightened out of it.

We had some Grand Toory Riders in this City this week, & in particular Yesterday. Several of them ware handeld verry Roughly, Being Carried through the streets on Rails, there Clothes Tore from there backs and there Bodies pritty well Mingled with the dust. Amongst them ware Capt. Hardenbrook, M^r Rapelye, M^r Queen the Poticary & Lessly the barber. There is hardly a toory face to be seen this morning. Our Congress published A Resolve on the occasion, Expressing there disaprobation, tho it might have proceeded from a Proper Zeal for the liberties of American freedom, & desire that it may Cease, & that a mode for punishing such Offenders will soon be Adopted for this Colony.

I Expect M^r. Benit to Call for this Every moment shall therefore Add no more But that I Remain Your Ready

Humble Serv^t.

[Addressed same as preceding letter.]

PETER ELTING

Peter Elting to Richard Varick.

KINGSTON 26th March 1777

DEAR BROTHER:— I donte doubt but you have heard before Now of the Rigulars Landing at Peekskill last Sunday, from the best information to the Number of About two thousand. We have lost a great many Stores which are like to have been sot on fire by our People to keep them from falling into the Hands of the Enimy. Had they made a push at once for the foorts in all probability they would Have Caried them. But Am in hopes they might now fail in the Attempt as Gen^l Clinton Has marched down with the malitia of the Lower End of this County.

I was informed last Evening M^r G. Duycking Jun^r Brought Accounts from Head Quarters that a few days ago Six hundred of our Riflemen Had fell in with two thous^d of the Enimy, the Former had fought Laying on their backs, when The Enimy advanced in Collems of ten deep in Order to Surround them, But ware obliged to Retreet with the Loss of six hun^d men. Gen^l How made a narrow askape about the same time when one out of two officers that Rode with him was taken prisoner. He likewise informs that Gen^l Washington was Like to have been taken Some days hence. Whilst Viewing his lines the Enimies light horse came out after him, to make his Eskape he leaped a Fence when his horse fell & would have been Taken had not some of his own Light horse Come out to his Assistance who attacked the Enimies & give him time to make his Eskape.

I can think of nothing Else But that I Remain your Affectionate Brother & Verry

Hble. Serv^t.

PETER ELTING

CAMP AT ISLE AUX NOIR

September 9 1775

Richard Banks, Robert Burrage, Andrew Gray, William Antibes, Keday Lary, Lawrence Barry, George Daniels, Simon Lambertson, John Murphy, Thomas Brown, William Barton, John Dunn and Christopher Sherlock, are confined by order of General Montgomery for mutinous behaviour

* JOHN MACPIERSON

To Capt. TEN EYCK
Commanding on board
the Sloop Enterprize. Aid de Camp

* Afterwards killed with Montgomery at Quebec.

TAX LIST OF NEW YORK CITY IN THE YEAR 1676.

AN Assesim^t and Tax made The 10th Day of Nouember 1676 for y^e defrayinge of the Charges of the New docke & Payinge the City debts and other Publique dutyes att One Penny halfe Penny ⁷/₁ Pounds.

	lb	s	d		lb	s	d
050 Alexander Stilther....	00	06	03	050 Agbert Wousters.....	00	06	03
050 Andrew Bresteed Cooper	00	06	03	100 Elias Poaste.....	00	12	06
100 Andries Jansen myn Car-				200 Ifredrick Gisberts.....	01	05	00
pent ^r	00	12	06	300 Ifredrick Phillips.....	18	15	00
100 Abraham Jans Baker... 00	12	06	150 Ifredrick Arence.....	00	18	09	
150 Anthony Jans Turke... 00	18	09	100 M ^r Gibbs Hatter.....	00	12	06	
100 Allard Anthony..... 00	12	06	100 Gulilimus De Honeure..	00	12	06	
100 Allexander Watts..... 00	12	06	100 Garrett Roose.....	00	12	06	
100 Abraham Carmer..... 00	12	06	150 Garrett the Miller.....	00	18	09	
100 Abraham Planke..... 00	12	06	500 Garrett Van Tright....	03	02	06	
100 Abraham Moll..... 00	12	06	200 George Cooke.....	01	05	00	
150 Augustine Blydenburge. 00	18	09	500 Gulien Ver Planke.....	03	02	06	
150 Abell Hardenbrooke... 00	18	09	050 Garrett Hugen.....	00	06	03	
200 Adolph Peterson..... 01	05	00	100 Hendrick Spangaer....	00	12	06	
400 Ashur Leuy.....	02	10	00	100 Hendrick Giller.....	00	12	06
100 Albert Bush.....	00	12	06	100 Hendrick Kipp Sen ^r	00	12	06
100 Adrian Vincent..... 00	12	06	100 Hartman Wessells.....	00	12	06	
050 Ambrose the Carter... 00	06	03	200 Hendrick Williamson Ba-				
050 Albert Cornelionus... 00	06	03	ker.....	01	05	00	
500 M ^r Andrew Gibbs Merch ^t	03	02	06	300 Hans Kiersteed.....	01	17	06
050 The Widow Bedlowe... 00	06	03	050 Hendrick Bush.....	00	06	03	
500 Balthazar Byard..... 03	02	06	150 Hendrick Jansen Baker..	00	18	09	
350 Barrent Courten..... 02	03	09	200 Humphry Dauenport... 01	05	00		
100 Baye Croustfeild..... 00	12	06	150 Hendrick Vandieck... 00	18	09		
100 The Widow Burger Jar-			100 Henry Brasier.....	00	12	06	
nison.....	00	12	06	150 Hendrick Wessells Smith	00	18	09
100 Boyle Roeloffs..... 00	12	06	100 Hendrick Vandewater..	00	12	06	
500 M ^r Blake.....	03	02	06	050 John Tunis Carter.....	00	06	03
150 Clause Locke.....	00	18	09	050 Jurion Blanke Sen ^r	00	06	03
400 Mouns ^r D Champe..... 02	10	00	200 Jacobus Vandewater... 01	05	00		
050 Christeene Lawrier.... 00	06	03	100 Jurion Blanke Jun ^r	00	12	06	
150 Cornelius Barenson.... 00	18	09	100 John Scouten.....	00	12	06	
400 Charles Bridges Estate in			100 Jeromy Johnson.....	00	12	06	
Yorke.....	02	10	00	300 John Daruall.....	01	17	06
250 Cornelius Derricks.... 01	11	03	3000 Jacob Leishler.....	18	15	00	
600 Christian Leiros..... 03	15	00	500 Widdow Jacob Vernaniav	03	02	06	
600 Cornelius Clopper..... 03	15	00	100 John florrest.....	00	12	06	
200 M ^r Coaker.....	01	05	00	500 James Matthews.....	03	02	06
100 Coenratt Ten Eyck Jun ^r	00	12	06	100 John Derricks Meyer... 00	12	06	
200 Coenratt Ten Eyck Sen ^r	01	05	00	400 John Rider.....	02	10	00
100 Cornelius Lucas..... 00	12	06	050 Jacob Claois.....	00	06	03	
4000 Cornelius Stenwicke... 25	00	00	050 John Petris Jous.....	00	06	03	
600 Christopher Hoghland.. 03	15	00	400 John Sharpe.....	02	10	00	
800 Cornelius Van Borsum... 05	00	00	100 Jaques Cousseau....	00	12	06	
250 Clans Bordinge..... 01	11	03	700 Jacob Tunis Baker.....	04	07	06	
500 The Widow Drissius... 03	02	06	150 John Steuens Carpent ^r ..	00	18	09	
150 Derrick Ten Eyck..... 00	18	09	050 John Van Bresteed Widd.	00	06	03	
150 David Wessells..... 00	18	09	050 Jacob Varment.....	00	06	03	
100 David Pronost..... 00	12	06	100 Jacob Lenure.....	00	12	06	
600 Daniell De haert..... 03	15	00	300 John Joosteen.....	01	17	06	
500 Derrick Van Clyffe.... 03	02	06	100 John Vangrist.....	00	12	06	
075 Derrick Clanson..... 00	09	04 $\frac{1}{2}$	050 John Mindenus Miller..	00	06	03	
300 David Jacobson..... 01	17	06	050 Anotto Gryn.....	00	06	03	
100 Euert Wessells..... 00	12	06	100 Jacob Sewart.....	00	12	06	
400 Ephraim Hermans..... 02	10	00	150 John Vingne.....	00	18	09	
200 Euert Duykinge..... 01	05	00	100 John Rowliffs.....	00	12	06	
100 Euert Pess.....	00	12	06	100 John Johnson Slott....	09	12	06
100 Euert Arnon.....	00	12	06	800 John Lawrence.....	05	00	00

	lb	s	d		lb	s	d
600 Jacobus Dehart.....	03	15	00	100 Thomas Tayler.....	00	12	06
900 Johannes Van Brugen..	05	12	06	100 William Churchall.....	00	12	06
250 John Harpendinge.....	01	11	03	200 Warner Wessells hatter.	01	05	00
100 John Johnson Carpent ^r .	00	12	06	100 Wm Cooke Carter.....	00	12	06
350 John Cowley.....	02	03	09	3000 M ^r Wm Dervall.....	18	15	00
400 Jacob Abrahams.....	02	10	00	3000 Cap ^t Dellaual.....	18	15	00
250 John Shackerly.....	01	11	06	1000 The Widdow Winder...	06	05	00
100 John Vineent.....	00	12	06	300 W ^m Merritt.....	01	17	06
100 Jonfroun Bakers.....	00	12	06	050 W ^m Aerster.....	00	06	03
300 Jacob Kipp.....	01	17	06	050 W ^m Vredenburge.....	00	06	03
200 Isack Volech.....	01	05	00	100 W ^m Schuron.....	00	12	06
200 Jacob Molyne.....	01	05	00	300 W ^m Beakman.....	01	17	06
100 Isack Molyne.....	00	12	06	2500 M ^r Wilson.....	09	07	06
150 Johannes Verueile his				100 W ^m White.....	00	12	06
house.....	00	18	09	050 W ^m Bogardus.....	00	06	03
100 John Henry.....	00	12	06	200 M ^r West.....	01	05	00
100 John Rey.....	00	12	06	100 W ^m Boyle.....	00	12	06
100 Lucas Tienhoue.....	00	12	06	200 TheWiddowVan Borsum	01	05	00
100 Lureus Conelt.....	00	12	06	200 Moses the Jew.....	01	02	06
200 Lucas Andres.....	01	05	00	1000 M ^r Gabriell Munneile..	06	05	00
100 Martyn the Smith.....	00	12	06	800 Lawrence Vandespeagle	05	00	00
100 The Widdow Litchoe.	00	12	06	250 Derrick Smith.....	01	11	06
400 The Widdow Locker-				050 Adrian Derrickson....	00	06	03
man.....	02	10	00	100 Stoffell Elesworth....	00	12	06
100 Lauerus Hust.....	00	12	06	100 Joost Carelen.....	00	12	06
200 Martyn Creger.....	01	05	00	050 Jo ^h nes Johnson.....	00	06	03
200 Michael Smith.....	01	05	00	200 Cornelius Johnson.....	01	05	00
1200 The Widdow Mathias				050 Lowres Wessells.....	00	06	03
Dehart.....	07	10	00	050 Jacobus francine.....	00	06	03
100 Nicho Baker.....	00	12	06	050 Thomas Dautts.....	00	06	03
100 Nicho Dupin.....	00	12	06	050 Philipp Smith.....	00	06	03
1500 Nicho Byard.....	09	07	06	100 Thomas Jones.....	00	12	06
100 Nicholas Delaplaine....	00	12	06	200 Katherine Purchase....	01	05	00
100 Otto Garretts.....	00	12	06	400 M ^r Thomas Clarke.....	02	10	00
100 Oom Dirck.....	00	12	06	1000 M ^r Sam ^l Blagg.....	06	05	00
3000 Oliff Steuenson Court-				200 M ^r Hemlock.....	01	05	00
land.....	18	15	00	500 Rob ^t Leycock.....	03	02	06
150 Peter Vandewater.....	00	18	09	200 George Masters.....	01	05	00
500 Peter Jacob Marris....	03	02	06	100 W ^m Allyn.....	00	12	06
200 Peter Byard.....	01	05	00	300 Richard Man.....	01	17	06
800 Paulus Richards.....	05	00	00	100 Thomas Wandall.....	00	12	06
050 Peter Delanoye.....	00	06	03	500 M ^r Witty.....	03	02	00
050 Peter Cuyper.....	00	06	03	600 M ^r Mandeuile.....	03	15	00
250 Peter Derinere.....	01	11	03	100 John Banninge.....	00	12	06
250 Peter Gronendicke....	01	11	03	100 John Spencer.....	00	12	06
100 Peter Gulianne his				100 John Watkins.....	00	12	06
houses.....	00	12	06	050 Castan Johnson.....	00	06	03
050 Peter Lincon.....	00	06	03	050 Hans Ghoderus.....	00	06	03
050 Paulus Turke.....	00	06	03	200 Charles Ettles.....	01	05	00
100 Peter Nice.....	00	12	06	200 Elliott the Cooper.....	01	05	00
050 Peter Wessells.....	00	06	03	100 Clement the Cooper....	00	12	06
500 Reneire Williams.....	03	02	06	200 Rob ^t Hambleton.....	01	05	00
100 Renire Johns his house.	00	12	06	100 John Smeedus.....	00	12	06
1000 Robert Storey.....	06	05	00	100 Peter Yonson.....	00	12	06
100 M ^r Spratt.....	00	12	06	050 Phillip florrest.....	00	06	03
200 Sam ^l Edsall.....	01	05	00	050 David Hendrickson....	00	06	03
200 Simon Johnes Remeyn..	01	05	00	100 Simon Barnes.....	00	12	06
250 Sejert Alterson.....	01	11	03	050 John Peterson Cooper..	00	06	03
100 Siginomus Lucas.....	00	12	06	050 Jo ^h Coursen.....	00	06	03
100 Syboate Clausen.....	00	12	06	100 Thomas ffordon.....	00	12	06
100 M ^r Sydenham.....	00	12	06	050 Andreus Clausen.....	00	06	03
300 Thomas Lawrence baker.	01	17	06	050 Arien Yonson.....	00	06	03
100 Thymaen Van Borsum..	00	12	06	050 George Walsgrau.....	00	06	03
100 Timotheus Gabrey.....	00	12	06	050 George Cobbett.....	00	06	03

	lb	s	d		lb	s	d
050 Abraham Delanoy.....	00	06	03	100 Jonathan Prouost.....	00	12	06
200 Derrick Seakers.....	01	05	00	050 Jonathan Yonson Van-			
050 Rowllif the butcher.....	00	06	03	lautondicke.....	00	06	03
050 Cornelius Cregear.....	00	06	03	050 John Longstraighton....	00	06	03
050 Jacob Cresson.....	00	06	03	050 Jocum Beackman.....	00	06	03
050 Bernard Garrettsen.....	00	06	03	150 John Moll.....	00	18	09
050 Walter Carr.....	00	06	03	100 Joseph Hillman.....	00	12	06
100 Jacob Israell y ^e Jew.....	00	12	06	376 : 19 : 06 John Inians...	02	07	00½
050 Herbert Sinema.....	00	06	03	1000 Jeronimus Ebbinge.....	06	05	00
050 Albert Lenderson.....	00	06	03	150 John Allumby.....	00	18	09
100 W ^m Walderne.....	00	12	06	100 Jarvis Marshall.....	00	12	06
050 John Vincent.....	00	06	03	300 Joseph Knott.....	01	17	06
050 ffrdrick Hendricks.....	00	06	03	2530 : 13 : 11 John Robinson.	15	12	07
050 Claus Johnson Gardener	00	06	03	678 : 19 : 06 Thomas Thach-			
100 Zachariah Sluce.....	00	12	06	er.....	04	01	10½
050 Gisburt Elberson.....	00	06	03	2030 : 00 : 03 Edward Griffith	12	13	09
050 Hendrick Hugen.....	00	06	03	63 : 18 : 00 Andrew Nor-			
150 M ^r W ^m Lawrence.....	00	18	09	wood.....	00	07	08½
050 Trinky Clock.....	00	06	03	1000 Coll Lewis Morris.....	06	05	00
050 Arian Vanlaw.....	00	06	03	400 Richard Trauers.....	02	10	00
050 Stoffill Vanlaw.....	00	06	03	2389 John Robson.....	14	17	10½
100 M ^r Rodeney & Joseph				400 Isack Continho & Com-			
Lee.....	00	12	06	pany.....	02	10	00
050 Jacob Ments.....	00	06	03	50 Ralph Hutchinson.....	00	06	03
050 John Bush y ^e Tayler... ..	00	06	03	100 M ^r Morris.....	00	10	06
050 Richard Tinker.....	00	06	03	338 M ^r Tayler.....	02	01	03
050 Barnadus Hoshuey.....	00	06	03	100 M ^r Camell.....	00	12	06
100 Derrick y ^e Wollspiner... ..	00	12	06	100 M ^r Helmes.....	00	12	06
050 Andrew Anderson.....	00	06	03	448 : 6 : 6 M ^r John Allin... ..	02	14	01
050 Peter Harmunson.....	00	06	03	181 : 1 : 0 M ^r Shackemape.	01	02	07½
050 Garrett Henderson but-				586 : 15 : 7 Rob ^t Sandfords			
cher.....	0	06	03	Estate.....	03	10	10
050 John Shaducll Joyner... ..	00	06	03	2111 : 4 : 10 M ^r James Loyde.	13	03	10½
100 Wm Shipry Mason.....	00	12	06	666 Abraham Whearly.....	04	00	03
050 Derrick Tunison.....	00	06	03	2036 George Heathcott.....	12	04	06
050 Henry Bush Smith.....	00	06	03	100 W ^m Lawrence Jun ^r	00	12	06
050 John Pangelder.....	00	06	03				

City of }
New Yorke } ss.

THESE are in his Maj^{ties} Name to Charge & Command You presently to demand of all & Every the Persons in a Schedule or Particula^{rs} hereunto Annexed all & Every y^e seu'all Sumes of money seu'ally written or sett upon their heads being assessed & Rated upon them for & towards y^e buildinge y^e New docke or wharfe paying of the Citytes debts and other Publique duties And if they or any of them shall Refuse to pay y^e seu'all sumes of Money soe Rated upon them that then you presently Levy the same by distress and sale of the Offend^rs goods Renderinge to y^e Partyes the Ouerplus that shall Remaine Upon sale of y^e said goods And that you give a rue Account of y^e due Execu^{cion} of this Precept for y^e doinge of which this shall [be] yo^r sufficient Warrant Giuen Vnd^r my hand this 14th day of November 1676.

NICHOLAS DEMEY^{er}, May^r.

To M^r Peter Stoutingburgh Treasurer of y^e City and to his Ma^{ties} Constables within this City who are hereby Required to be Aydinge and Assistinge in y^e Executinge of the same.

NEW YORK WILLS.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF JAN VIGNE, OF NEW YORK; DATED FEBRUARY 2, 1688 $\frac{3}{4}$. PROVEN AUGUST 28, 1691.

Leaves to his cousin Gerrit Jansen Roos £56.15; to Emmerantie, daughter of Elias and Cornelia (Roos) Provoost, a lot in Tienhoven (now Pine) street, 25 feet front and rear and running back to the property of the late Gov. Dongan. In case of her death in her minority, this lot is to devolve successively to her sister Aeltje, her brothers Johannes, Gerritt, in case any of them die minors, and if Gerritt so die, the lot is to descend to their mother Cornelia.

The remainder of his property is divided into six equal parts, one of which is left to the child or children—1, of his deceased sister Maria Verplanck; 2, of his deceased sister Christiana Direksen; 3, of his deceased sister Rachel Van Tienhoven; 4, to Harman de Wolf; 5, to the child or children of Claes Woutersen Visser; 6, to the child or children of Aeltje Lambertsen Wolf. In case of the death of any one of said children, his or her share is to go to lawful descendants of such child.

Leaves to his cousin, Isaac Verplanck, his black cloth coat; to his cousin Johannes Roos, his coat with silver buttons.

Executors: his cousins Gerrit Jansen Roos, Luycas Van Tienhoven and Johannes Roos.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF COENRAET TEN EYCK, OF NEW YORK; DATED SEPTEMBER 4, 1686. PROVEN APRIL 5, 1687. (Liber 3, page 87 of Wills.)

He first approves of the "matrimonial conditions" made with his present wife (Annetje Daniels) whereby she was to have 2,000 guilders, and upon which he had paid to her 1,650 guilders, leaving 350 guilders, which he directs shall be paid to her at once.

He leaves to his son Matthias, the use of the sum of 2,000 guilders, wampum value, for the term of four years; and to his son Tobias, the use of the same sum for one year. At the end of the time specified these sums to be returned (without interest) and thrown into the common estate. To his three sons, Dirk, Tobias and Coenraet his Tannery and business jointly; for which they are to allow the common estate a just and reasonable rent.

On the division of the common estate, he institutes as his heirs, his present seven children, gotten by his deceased wife, Maria Boele. Jacob, Dirk, Tobias, Coenraet, Hendrick, Matthias, and Maria, married with Wessel Ten Broeck.

To his eldest son Jacob, he leaves for his birthright, the sum of one hundred guilders, or twelve pieces of eight.

Executors: his four sons Dirk, Tobias, Coenraet and Hendrick.

Witnesses: Wm. Bogardus, Not. Pub., Pieter Stoutenburg, Hendrick Jansé Van Vredden.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF ADRIAEN VAN SCHAYCK OF NEW YORK. DATED AUGUST 4, 1694. (Liber 2, page 76 of Wills.)

To his wife Rebecca, the full possession and use of his entire estate, with power to act as executrix of the same without giving account of her actions

to any one, and appointing her as tutrix of his minor daughter Dina—"during her whole life so long as she shall remain unmarried." In case she re-marries then she is to account for one half of the entire estate and give bonds for the performance of her duties as executrix.

He constitutes as his heirs their five children, as follows: Belatic, married with Peter DeGrout, Yde, married with Ybel Goetbloet, Cornelia, married with Johannis Pluvier, Elizabeth, married with Gerret Onckelba, Dina, unmarried.

To his oldest son Vyde, for his birthright, the sum of twelve pounds, ten shillings, current money of the country.

Witnesses: Paul Richards, Criele, W. Bogardus.

OUR SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Meeting, October 22, 1870.—A Committee was appointed to prepare a catalogue of the library. A Regulation was adopted that the first meeting in each month (which is on the evening of the *second* Saturday) should be set apart for the more public meeting, at which guests may be invited, including ladies, and at which papers shall be read or addresses delivered. All business matters and topics involving debate to be postponed to and disposed of at the second meeting, which is held on the evening of the *fourth* Saturday.

The Publication Committee presented copies of the RECORD for October.

Regular Meeting, November 12th.—Large and interested attendance. Two new members were elected. C. B. Moore, Esq., read an attractive paper, being a "Memoir of the late Francis Brockholst Cutting." Following the reading of the paper, addresses were made by James W. Gerard, Esq., Erastus C. Benedict, Esq., and Hon. Charles P. Daly.

At the meeting of *December 10th.* several new members were elected, and donations of books and pamphlets reported.

Extracts from the MS. autobiography of the late William Gowans, antiquarian bookseller and publisher, were read by E. R. Purple, Esq.

Resolutions were adopted to celebrate the second anniversary of the Society, which will occur on February 27, 1871, and Henry R. Stiles, M.D., President of the Society, was invited to prepare an address to be delivered on the occasion.

The annual meeting of the Society was held on *January 4, 1871.* H. R. Stiles, M.D., presiding. The Annual Reports were read, and following are brief abstracts of the same.

The Treasurer's report showed the *receipts* of the Society for the year 1870, to be:—

From Initiation fees.....	\$150 00
“ Yearly Dues.....	250 00
“ Life Memberships commuted.....	78 00
Balance in Treasury Jan. 5, 1870.....	46 15
	\$524 15
And the <i>disbursements</i> to be.....	513 79
Leaving a balance of.....	\$10 36

PERMANENT FUND.

Amount invested, as by last report.....	\$200
Received from Life Membership.....	50
Total amount of fund.....	\$250

The Librarian reported that the Library of the Society now contained 405 bound volumes and 1183 volumes bound in paper, including pamphlets; besides a number of manuscripts, portraits, charts, autographs, &c.

The Recording Secretary reported the membership to be as follows:—

61 Resident,
7 Life,
2 Honorary,
82 Corresponding,

making a total of 152 members in good standing.

The Publication Committee presented their report, which showed that \$516.17 had been expended on the publication of the RECORD for the year 1870, which amount had been covered by the subscriptions received from all sources.

The Committee recommended the formation of a "Record Club" to assume the publishing of the quarterly journal of the Society, which recommendation was adopted.

An election for three Trustees to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of terms of office of that number was proceeded with. Messrs. S. Hastings Grant and John S. Gautier, were re-elected, and Mr. Martin H. Stafford was elected in the place of Gen. G. S. Greene.

At Trustee meeting, held on *January* 11, the following officers were elected for the present year:—

<i>President,</i>	HENRY R. STILES.
<i>First Vice-President,</i>	E. B. O'CALLAGHAN.
<i>Second Vice-President,</i>	EDWARD F. DE LANCEY.
<i>Corresponding Secretary,</i>	W. F. HOLCOMBE.
<i>Recording Secretary,</i>	JOHN S. GAUTIER.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	S. S. PURPLE.
<i>Librarian,</i>	S. HASTINGS GRANT.
<i>Registrar of Pedigrees,</i>	S. EDWARD STILES.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

Memorial of JOHN SLAFTER, with a Genealogical Account of his Descendants, including Eight Generations. By Rev. EDMUND F. SLAFTER, A.M. Privately printed for the family. Boston, Henry W. Dutton & Son, 1869.

A handsome octavo volume of 155 pages, illustrated by steel plates, including an admirable likeness of the Author.

Impressed with the importance of having some general system in the construction of family genealogies or histories, and looking back over the past twenty-five years, since attention first began to be directed to the preparation and printing of such works, and meeting with so many failures and abortions,—we are led to direct particular attention to the work before us, and propose to deduce therefrom certain leading principles necessary for the proper construction of such a history. It is no easy task to deal with several thousand names, and the structure and composition of the Slafter Memorial, being the result of many years of experience and careful study of the accomplished Corresponding Secretary of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, may serve as a guide to those contemplating similar works. Without committing ourself to any particular method—the following points may be noticed as of general service:—

1. Let the date of birth, death, and marriage be exact to a day, and let them follow the name immediately and stand close together. In marriages, give full name of person thus brought into the family, with date of his or her birth, and full name and residence of parents.

2. Let the Christian names, one or more, be written out in full, as an initial letter does not identify a person sufficiently for historical purposes.—and let them be in small capitals. Give names of children in order of their birth, with full dates of births and deaths, and to whom married.

3. Give as full a narrative as possible of each individual in the first and earlier generations; but let it be a simple recital of facts, with no commonplace personal eulogy.

4. Every genealogical history should have full indexes. Without them the usefulness of the book is greatly impaired. It is generally desirable to have three of them. The *first* should contain the given names of the family, which is the subject of the volume. The *second* should contain the surnames of the descendants in the female lines, not bearing the family patronymic. The *third* should contain the full names of those who have intermarried into the family. The references should be to consecutive numbers, and not to pages. Tables containing names of College graduates and those who have held public offices, civil, military, or professional, are interesting.

The author of this work has followed the system adopted and recommended by the Society of which he is an officer, and which is generally followed by New England writers of family history; but with all due deference to the experience, ability, and sagacity which devised and put forth this system, the writer conceives it to be anything but a perfect one. Its merits are many—but its faults are annoying.

The above are some of the points to which attention should be directed. If our writers of Family History would study this or any good system, before entering upon their work, they would often save themselves the trouble of re-arrangement, and their work, when completed, would be far more perfect. As these histories are always works of reference, their value depends greatly upon a simple, but careful and systematic arrangement.

J. S. G.

A HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, including the old Town and Village of Brooklyn, the Town of Bushwick, and the Village and City of Williamsburgh. By HENRY R. STILES, Brooklyn, N. Y. Published by subscription, 8vo. Vol. 1, 1867, pp. 464. Vol. 2, 1869, pp. 500. Vol. 3, 1870, pp. 491.

The contents of these volumes are the result of more than ten years' laborious research and study by the learned and worthy President of our Society. He has gathered this harvest from Colonial and other documents in the State Archives, from county, town, village, and city records, family manuscripts, and many private sources of information—the materials for an accurate and instructive history of the city of Brooklyn.

In the *first* volume, commencing with 1636, the author has compressed its annals during the successive phases of Dutch and English domination—its revolutionary history with the thrilling incidents of the battle of Long Island, and the British prison ships, and the events connected with the war of 1812.

The *second* volume embraces the history of the *village* of Brooklyn from 1816 to 1834—the *city* of Brooklyn from 1834 to 1854—the village and city of Williamsburgh from 1827 to 1854, after which follows the consolidated *city* of Brooklyn to 1869. In this volume the Genealogist and Biographer will find a mine of information relating to the earlier families of this portion of Long Island, which can nowhere else be found in print.

The *third* volume is devoted to a particular history of the various public institutions of the city—its docks, ferries, parks, churches, cemeteries, charitable, literary, and educational institutions; all of which are carefully and accurately described, and illustrated with many personal and family histories which more appropriately belong to this volume.

Each volume contains numerous appropriate and carefully executed illustrations engraved on steel and wood, in the highest style of the art; and when we say that the typographical work is from the press of Mr. Joel Munsell, of Albany—its neat and elegant typography and paper need no recommendation at our hands. The work should be in the library of every gentleman or family who has the least degree of interest or pride in the material progress or glory of the twin sister of our own city. We hope that neither author nor proprietor will be led to complain for want of appreciation of the commendable efforts which have here been put forth to chronicle the meritorious deeds and far-sighted wisdom of the founders of Brooklyn. s. s. p.

A Discourse on the Life and Services of the late GULIAN CROMMELIN VERPLANCK, LL. D., etc. By CHARLES HENRY HART. Reprinted from the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record for October, 1870, 4to, pp. 20. New York. 1870. [One hundred copies printed for the author.]

The eloquent address of Mr. William C. Bryant on the life and character of Mr. Verplanck, to which many of our subscribers listened when delivered before the New York Historical Society, was not only published in the *N. Y. Evening Post*, and separately in a handsome pamphlet by the Society, but was ordered to be preserved and printed in permanent official form by the Regents of the University. It embr-

ces more especially a literary and political view of the education, personal character, and public acts of Mr. Verplanck.

A memorial discourse delivered before the Century Club in April last, by Judge C. P. Daly, has been published by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. It sets forth some points and traits of Mr. Verplanck's life and character more fully than others, especially as a lawyer and judge, but meets with some dissent, and does not cover the whole ground.

Without interfering with either of these efforts, which needed not our aid, it was deemed proper that our Society should preserve also, in permanent form, the more distinctly *genealogical* sketch and notice written by our indefatigable neighbor and Corresponding Member, Mr. Hart; and our impressions concerning its value have been fully justified by the great favor with which the last number of the RECORD containing this sketch was received.

We hope some writer will furnish a more full sketch of the "Vigne" family, from which it seems the name of Galian or Guleyn was derived. [See 2d vol. of *O'Callaghan's New Netherlands*, 322. 1st vol. of *Stiles' Brooklyn*, 89-90, in note and authorities there mentioned.]

The "Wessels" family is one also deserving a full account. The dau. Catalynta Verplanck, who mar. David Pietersen Schuyler on 13th Oct. 1657, was the mother, we suppose, of Catalena Schuyler, who mar. Rutger Bleecker.

David and Catalynta Schuyler were early members of the church at Albany, but the will of David, of Albany, merchant, in 1688, mentioning his wife Catalynta, eldest son Philip, and seven other children under age, is in the New York Surrogate's Office. The widow, it seems, was living in 1700. There must be a very large progeny interested in these early common ancestors, Verplanck, Vigne, Wessels, and Schuyler. Is it needful to stimulate their ambition and attention? C. B. M.

COLLECTIONS OF THE HISTORY OF ALBANY from its Discovery to the Present Time.

With Notices of its Public Institutions, and Biographical Sketches of Citizens Deceased. Vol. III. Albany, N. Y. : J. Munsell, 82 State street. 1870.

Munsell, the indefatigable, is still at work, and volume III. of his Albany Collections continues the history of that venerable city. The volume before us is enriched with the County Records, 1654-78; notes from newspapers, 1865-67; an account of the Stafford family, Anneke Janse, etc. The last mentioned article gives the will of that interesting old lady entire, translated into English by Prof. Pearson. It likewise includes copies of several conveyances of land in Albany, made by her descendants, and other interesting matters relating to her family. What a romantic and entertaining genealogy could be written of the descendants of Anneke; and as our Albany friends claim that she rather belonged to their goodly city than to ours, will not some of them don their working-armor and give us this thoroughly Dutch genealogy?

To return to Munsell's volume: we cannot praise its contents or its mechanical execution too highly, and warmly congratulate the Albanians on their possession of such a hard working, painstaking chronicler. The indexes to the work are admirable and complete. J. S. G.

THIRD REUNION OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, held at Indianapolis, 1869. Published by order of the Society. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati. 1870.

We have received, from the senior member of the firm, the above octavo volume of 189 pages, issued in the beautiful style usual to his house. It is on fine tinted paper, clearly printed, and embellished with a steel portrait of Maj.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, and a fac-simile, in colors, of the Badge adopted by the Society. The book has considerable value to a genealogist, as it gives a complete list of the members of the Society, with their rank in the army, and their present post-office address.

PIONEER BIOGRAPHY. Sketches of the Lives of some of the Early Settlers of Butler County, Ohio. By JAMES McBRIDE.

Col. ROGERS CLARK's sketch of his Campaign in the Illinois in 1778-9.

An Account of the Remarkable Occurrences in the Life and Travels of Col. JAMES SMITH, during his Captivity with the Indians.

Reminiscent Letters from DANIEL DRAKE, M. D., of Cincinnati, to his Children.

The above four volumes, from the press of Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio,

1869-70, and forming the "Ohio Valley Historical Series," may well be termed model books in their way. Their purpose is to gather up and place in an enduring and beautiful form all that relates to the early settlements and history of the Ohio valley.

We wish the publisher a God-speed in his undertaking, and feel confident that in his hands the series will continue to grow in interest as it increases in numbers. The name of the publishing house is a sufficient warrant for the beauty of the mechanical portion of these volumes, without words of ours.

J. S. G.

The Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the PRIMITIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY, in Franklin, Conn., Oct. 14, 1868. New Haven, Ct., 1869. 8vo, 151 pp.

Few volumes of this size present more valuable information, set forth in an attractive manner, than the one above noted. It contains an account of the Proceedings at the Celebration; the Opening Hymn, by the late Miss F. M. Caulkins; the Address of Welcome and the Historical Address, by Dr. Ashbel Woodward; the Historical Sermon, by Rev. Franklin C. Jones, etc., etc., all graceful, graphic, and entertaining (we should think) to the general reader who may chance to pick up the book, as to the antiquarian who refers to it for special purposes. A very large share of the interest of both celebration and book is due to Dr. Ashbel Woodward, who has snatched time from the very scanty leisure afforded by a country physician's practice, to perform a labor of love for the old town of "Norwich West Farms." Valuable as is his Historical Address, and the Sermon of Rev. Mr. Jones, we think the great value of the work lies in the Historical Addenda, and notes thereto, embracing, among others, such topics as List of Original Proprietors of Norwich; Brief Notices of the Principal Settlers of West Farms, now Franklin; College Graduates; Clergymen raised in Franklin; Physicians; Sketches of Individuals not included in the medical and clerical ranks; Missionaries, etc. The volume is also well illustrated by a map showing the location of settlers of Norwich West Farms (Franklin) from 1663 to 1725; and steel-plate portraits of Rev. Samuel Nott, Col. Jacob Kingsbury, La Fayette S. Foster, and Ephraim H. Hyde.

H. R. S.

A Collection of Curious and Interesting EPITAPHS, copied from the monuments of Distinguished and Noted Characters in the Ancient Church and Burial Grounds of St. Pancras, Middlesex. By FREDERICK TEAGUE CANSICK. London: J. Russell Smith, 1869. Crown 8o, pp. 236.

The above volume, being the first one issued of a contemplated series of twelve, is devoted to the preservation of the inscriptions on the tombs in the churchyard of St. Pancras. This ancient burial-place is now being destroyed by the passage of a railroad through its sacred soil; and ere long, had it not been for the labors of Mr. Cansick, its tales of births and deaths, of departed virtues and of sorrowing panegyrics, traced on the marble and granite tombs, would have been lost forever.

The work cannot fail to be of interest and assistance to the genealogist. It has frequent illustrations of family arms, and is printed in clear plain type. We notice in the present volume the epitaph of a son of one of our honored New York families: that of Lieut. Col. John Harris Cruger, who died in London, June 3, 1807, aged 69 years. Col. Cruger was born in New York and was a prominent citizen prior to the Revolution, when he espoused the Royal side. He served in the British Army, and greatly distinguished himself in the South Carolina and Georgia Campaigns. Upon the declaration of peace he retired to England, where, after an honored life, he died.

J. S. G.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ATHERTON.—At what place in England, and when, was Maj.-Gen. *Humphrey Atherton*, of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (Dorchester 1636) born; and what relation to him, if any, was *James Atherton*, who attained his majority in that part of Dorchester, now Milton, and subsequently, in 1653, was one of the first settlers of Lancaster, Mass.?

H. B. A.

Rec^d Albany May 22¹ 1776 of Capt. Richard Varick the sum of ten pounds, seventeen shillings New York Currency being one sixth of Captain's Pay from the 28th June 1775 to the 26th Feby. 1776 both days included, for my services done as 2^d Lieutenant of his Company in Col. M Dougalls Regiment.

DANIEL GANO.

£10.17.

DAKINS—PRESTON.—In February, 1657-58, Capt. George Dakins (or Deakins)—probably Cromwellian—was at the east end of Long Island, and at Shelter Island, in the ship "Goulden Parrett;" Edward Preston was with him. Both made affidavits at Southold, relating to a controversy or struggle with Capt. N. Silvester. Can any one refer to historical descriptions of any of these characters?—C. B. M.

FLUDD—WHEATON—DODGE.—Information wanted concerning *any* of the passengers of the ship "Alexander," given in *Droke's Founders of New England*, page 106, as having sailed from London, for the Barbadoes, May 2, 1635; and particularly of *Thomas Fludd*.

Also, such information relating to the Wheaton family as will lead to the discovery of the father of *Sally* or *Sarah Wheaton* who married William Stafford, Jr., of Coventry, R. I. (William Stafford, Jr., was born at Warwick, R. I., February 29, 17- $\frac{1}{3}$; and Sarah Wheaton, his first wife, died before 1750.)

Also, information relating to the *Dodge* family, before 1700; who had representatives at Block Island, R. I., and also at New London, Conn., in 1694; especially as to the father of Jane Dodge, who married Thomas Stafford, Jr., of Warwick, R. I., Dec. 28, 1671.

M. H. S.

SWORDS GENEALOGY.—I would suggest that old Father *Stanford*, named on page 12, vol. 1, of the RECORD, was not of the Episcopal Church, but was a Baptist. His son, Thomas N. Stanford, was an Episcopalian. I remember the "Old Father" well, with old-fashioned clothes, broad-brim hat, and gold-headed cane. He was for many years the Missionary or Chaplain of our city prison.

W. H. B.

N. Y., Dec. 3, '70.

THE VERPLANCK MEMOIR.—On page 36 of the October RECORD, it is stated that *Isaac Verplanck*, baptized February 26, 1651, married Miss Coeymans, &c. I believe this is an error. It was *David Verplanck* who married Hannah or Harriet Coeymans, and they never had any children. He married a second time, and the descendants of this *second* marriage still live near Coeymans. There is a portrait of Mrs. Verplanck *née* Coeymans in existence.

C. A. H.

Coeymans, Dec. 9, 1870.

BRYAN NEWTON.—The following, copied from the old records of Jamaica, L. I., appears to be the last account we have of the old Capt. Bryan Newton—the member of Gov. Stuyvesant's Council. Can any one say whether he left descendants?

C. B. M.

Dec. 20, 1680.—Whereas I Bryan Newton, by special contract sold & assured my whole lot & allowance of meadow on Long Neck upon certain conditions as expressed in a bill of sale given under y hands to George Woolse J^r bearing date ——— I do also by virtue of yese presents in consideration of his care labor & pains promised, engaged & truly paid as specified in yat bill & contract to ye free & full consent of my wife Alis Newton engage, assure, give & make over to y^e said Geo. Woolse y. homested, land, orchard, fencing, housing, & all immovables appertaining and belonging thereunto to be his & his heirs forever, after the decease of me & my wife; to be possed & enjoyed peaceably by him without molestation by any that shall presume to lay claim title thereto who sel after ye decease of me & my wife. It is also agreed y^e y^e s^d George Woolse J^r is to make and maintain all y^e fence & fencing y^t now doth or hereafter shall pertain & belong to y^e s^d homested during the life of me or my wife, and in case y^t either I or my wife during our life shall be necessitated to sell any part of s^d homested for our sustenance or any necessary supply for our comfort y^e s^d George Woolse shal be engaged to give [y^e resolution y^t and the mad do¹—in confirmation of this act & deed, grant & contract I have subscribed my name

BRYAN NEWTON.

ALIS NEWTON.

¹ Illegible.

I Bryan Newton, inhabitant of Jamaica, have with the consent of my wife Alles sold to Tho' Woolsie, bachelor, of Jamaica, my 10 acre lot westward of the town, for & in consideration of a certain penal sum of money to be paid yearly, as express in a bill of dept, under his hand dated herewith; I say, I have made over from us our heirs, executors, & administrators to said Tho' Woolsie all our right, title & property in the above said 10 acre lot with the fencings to be his absolute property to possess, enjoy improve & dispose of without any molestation from me or my heirs for ever—(bounds & given) For the confirmation of this bill of sale as my absolute deed & act I have set my hand & seal. Dec. 22 1680.

BRYAN NEWTON
mark
A. NEWTON,
her

'Aug. 26, 1684 George Woolsie Jr. sold Mr Bryan Newton's small allotment of meadow on farther East neck being a full proportion in the last division belonging to a 15 acre lot, that is, the proportion that did belong to Mr. Bryan Newton's lot, being in number according to the division, the 20th lot, amongst the range of small lots that front to the River (Foster's meadow river) & rear at the pond.

WHERE ARE THE KNICKERBOCKERS?—Speaking of carriers' New Year's addresses, here is an extract from that sent around years ago by the Albany *Dutchman*. We grieve to say a journal exhibiting such a remarkable capacity for catalogue has been for some time in the grave:—

Where are the Dutchmen of the olden time,
Who saw an ancient city in its prime?
The Bleekers, Brenckerhoffs, Van Hornes, and Dyckmans,
Van Hooks, Van Bummels, Vanderpoels, and Ryckmans,
Van Rensselaers, Ten Broecks, Van Pelts, and Hoppers,
The Vander Spiegles, Vander Hoofs, and Cloppers?
Van Benthaysens, Van Sandtfords, and Van Deusens,
The Varra Vangers, Schermerhorns, Van Heusens;
The Vander Voorts, Van Rippers and Van Dycks,
The Vanderheydens, Shingerlands, Ten Eyecks,
The Knickerbockers, Lansings and Van Barens,
Van Dams, Van Winkles, Stuyvesants, Van Kewrens;
The Hoffmans, Rosebooms, Hogebooms and Schraders,
Van Valkenburgs, and Stoutenburghs, and Schneiders,
Van Schaacks, Van Vetchens, Visschers and Van Wies,
Van Tromps, Van Schoonhovens, and Vanderzies,
Van Zandts, Van Blarcoms, Schuylers, Van Schellynes,
Downs, Hooglands, Waldrons, Vanderburghs, Bruyns,
DeWitts, Hochsbrasses, Bonkeous, Van Gleasons,
Van Gaasbacks, Grosbecks, Bensons and Van Hiesons;
Where are they all, these men of sounding name,
Of pipe, knee-breeches, and round-headed fame?

—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*

THE OLD TONTINE ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY—DEATH OF THE EIGHTH SHAREHOLDER.—By the death of Mr. JOHN P. DE WINT, recently at Fishkill, at an advanced age, the eighth shareholder of the Tontine Fund has passed away. In the *Times*, of April 21, an account of the formation of this Association was published, and the following is a brief recapitulation of the facts therein contained. The Association was formed in 1790 and completed in 1792. The original number of shares was 203, and upon the payment of \$200 the person so contributing this sum was entitled to the privilege of nominating a shareholder, who thereupon became a party in interest to the fund. The appointees were all children, and the name and sex were given at the time of purchasing the share. By the terms then agreed upon among the contributors, it was determined that each shareholder so named should possess a life interest only in the rents, issues, and profits of the fund, which was invested and placed in the hands of a board of trustees duly elected, who were empowered to hold a title in fee simple to the property of the Association. It was further agreed that when the number of shareholders should be reduced by death to seven, then the property or the proceeds thereof should be divided into seven equal parts, and each part should become the absolute property of one of the seven sur-

vivors. With the fund originally contributed the Tontine Coffee-house, on the corner of Wall and Water streets, was erected, which for many years was regarded as an old landmark. This building was torn down in 1855-56 and replaced by the present structure. Owing to the rise of real estate in this City, this property is now very valuable, being worth several hundred thousand dollars. A full and complete record of all the shareholders of this fund has been kept from year to year, and the death of each, as it occurred, noted. At the beginning of the present year ten survived. The death of GULLAN C. VERPLANCK and GEORGE PINTON ROGERS, of this City, last Spring, reduced this number to eight, and by the decease of Mr. De Wint, the last link in the chain is broken which prevented the property from passing into the possession of those for whom it was originally intended. The names of the seven survivors who remain, and who will receive the benefit of this trust fund so strangely collected, are as follows: Gouverneur Kemble, Horatio Gates Stevens, Robert Benson, Daniel M. Hoffman, William Bayard, Maria Bayard, and Mary Ray.—*New York Times*.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GENEALOGIES, BIOGRAPHIES, LOCAL HISTORIES, IN PREPARATION.

Angell.—A genealogy of the Angell family of Rhode Island is in preparation by Dr. A. F. Angell, of East Attleboro, Mass.

Dawson.—Mr. C. C. Dawson is collecting facts for and expects to publish this year "A Record of the Descendants of Robert Dawson, of East Haven, Conn." The work will also include some account of the families of John and Nicholas Dawson, brothers, who emigrated to Maryland from Whitehaven, in Yorkshire, England, prior to the year 1700; and of John Dawson, born at Rowell, Westmoreland, England, 1735, and who emigrated to South Carolina before the Revolutionary War. Mr. Dawson's address is 94 Chambers street, New York City.

Dwight-Strong.—A typographical error in the last issue of the RECORD made us announce that the Dwight Genealogy was going through the press of Mansell of Albany, while we should have said the *Strong Genealogy*, by Prof. B. W. Dwight, of Clinton, N. Y.

Potts.—W. J. Potts, of Camden, N. J., is very critically examining records concerning early settlers by that name in this country.

Wakeley.—We are informed that the Rev. J. B. Wakeley of Newburgh, N. Y., is engaged in collecting materials for a genealogy of his family.

Allibon's third and concluding volume of "Dictionary of Authors" is completed, and will be published immediately.

Colton.—Rev. A. M. Colton, of Easthampton, Mass., has written and published a most pleasant biography of his father, Dea. Walter Colton, of Georgia, Vt., who died in 1862, at the age of 98 years. The book is for circulation among members of the family only.

Crittenden.—The Life of Hon. John J. Crittenden, edited by his daughter, Mrs. Coleman, will soon be issued in two volumes, with portraits, by Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia.

Dahlgren.—Admiral Dahlgren's Life is in preparation by his widow.

Green.—The Life of Dr. Horace Green, by the Rev. Dr. Le Roy J. Halsey, will soon be issued by Chas. Scribner & Co.

Greene.—The second and third volumes of Prof. G. W. Greene's Life of General Nathaniel Greene, completing the work, will be issued this spring by Hurd & Houghton.

Huacs.—Dr. E. A. Lawrence is preparing a Life of the late Rev. Dr. Hawes of Hartford.

Holland.—A Sketch of the Life of the late George Holland, the veteran comedian, is announced for immediate publication by T. H. Morrell, New York City.

Kennedy.—The late John P. Kennedy appointed by his will Messrs. Robt. C. Winthrop, Hen. T. Tuckerman, and Josiah Remington as his literary executors, who should have the editorial supervision of his correspondence and reminiscences; the manuscript volumes to be boxed up and stored in the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, until the year 1900, when they are to be taken out and presented to the Institute.

Lee.—A memorial of Gen. Robert E. Lee will shortly be issued by the University Publishing Company, of New York City, under the auspices of the Faculty of Washington College, at Lexington, Va., of which institution he was the President at the time of his death. It will be compiled wholly from original and authentic sources, and will contain four portraits as well as other engravings. The entire profits from its sale will be devoted to the Lee Memorial Fund, for the erection of a tomb and monument over his remains at Washington College.

Seaton.—A Biographical Sketch of William Winston Seaton, late Editor of the *National Intelligencer*, with Notices of his Associates and Friends, is in preparation by his Daughter.

Simmons.—Dr. Ezra Stiles Gannett is preparing a Life of John Simmons, the Founder of Simmons' Female College.

Verplanck.—We understand that the family of the late Gulian C. Verplanck have placed all his papers at the disposal of Mr. Charles H. Hart, of 502 Walnut street, Philadelphia, who proposes to prepare a full life of Mr. Verplanck, and requests any who have letters of his to intrust the same to him.

Woolman.—A new edition of John Woolman's Journal is announced in Boston, with an Introduction by John G. Whittier.

A NEW AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.—The proposals for the publication, by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, of Boston, of a new Dictionary of American Biography, by Francis S. Drake, of Boston, have reached us. The author is a man fully qualified to produce a work that will satisfy the wants of every lover of American History. Having at his command the facilities which the various public libraries of Boston afford, he has had also the private library of his father, Mr. Samuel G. Drake, the eminent historian. It is proposed to print the manuscript, which we understand is already complete, in a volume of about one thousand large 8vo pages, and furnish the same to subscribers for \$6.00. The manuscript has been examined by numerous scholars, who commend it as every way worthy of the subject. We trust our subscribers will all patronize the work. S. S. P.

Albany, N. Y.—Volume iv. of Munsell's Collections of Albany is going through the press. We understand it is to contain the record of baptisms in the Albany churches from the earliest period down to the year 1800. This laborious undertaking is the work of Prof. Pearson, of Union College, whose name is a sufficient guarantee of the correctness and thoroughness of these published records. To those tracing the old families of New York this volume will be invaluable.

Cavendish, Vt.—A history of this town, which has been settled about one hundred years, is in course of preparation by H. B. Atherton, of Nashua, N. H.

Chicago.—Mr. J. S. Wright, one of the oldest residents of Chicago, is collecting material for a careful and elaborate history of that city.

Michigan.—E. B. Smith & Co., of Detroit, announce for early publication "The Red Book of Michigan," edited by Charles Lanman, Esq., which promises to give a thorough history of that State.

Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A history of the town, from 1660 to 1870, including the towns of Harrison and White Plains until 1788, will soon be published by subscription, in a large 8vo volume, with map. Price \$4.00. Address the author, Rev. Charles W. Baird, Rye, N. Y.

Tammany Society.—Chauncey C. Burr, it is said, has been commissioned to write a history of the "Tammany Society" of New York City.

Trumbull.—Mr. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn., is about to reprint Pierson's *Indian Catechism*, originally printed at Cambridge, Mass., in 1658.

THE NEW YORK

Genealogical and Biographical Record.

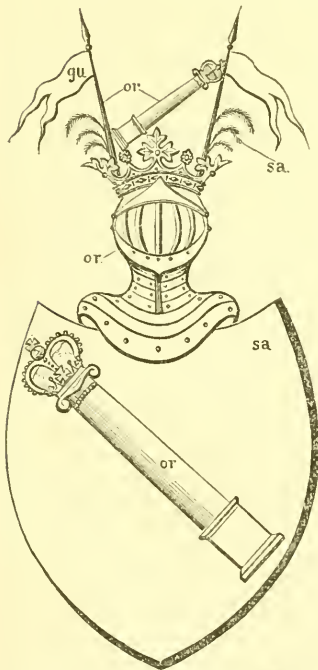
VOL. II.

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No. 2.

BIOGRAPHY OF BARON DE ZENG.

(Contributed by EDWARD F. DE LANCEY, ESQ.)



ARMS:—*Sable, an Ionic column imperially crowned, in bend, or.*

CREST:—*Out of a crest-coronet, two spears coupée, adorsed, or; pennons gules, three cocks' feathers sable arising with each spear; between the spears an Ionic column imperially crowned, in bend sinister, of the first, base on the foot of the dexter spear; the crest-coronet surmounting a helmet gold, affronté, with five bars.¹*

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, BARON DE ZENG, the ancestor of the only family of this name in America, was a Saxon nobleman born in Dresden, the capital of Saxony, in 1756. He was the second son of Baron de Zeng, of Rükerswalde-Wolkenstein, near Marienberg, in Saxony, Lord Chamberlain to the Duchess of Saxe-Weissenfels, and High Forest-Officer to the King of Saxony, by his wife, Lady Johanna Phillipina von Ponickau, of Altenberg. He received a military education, and at the age of eighteen

(on February 11th, 1774) was commissioned as "Lieutenant of the Guard" in the service of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

¹ *Note.*—The arms are blazoned from an Achievement, formerly belonging to Baron de Zeng, executed in Germany, and now in the possession of his only surviving son, Mr. William S. de Zeng, of Geneva, N. Y. The crest is remarkable, and of a rare kind. There is no motto whatever.

It was the rule in all Germany then, as it is still, at this hour, that none but nobles could hold commissions in the army of its sovereign princes. They could take service and hold appointments under any other German prince as well as under their own sovereigns. In this respect they had full liberty, and with the consent of their own prince, could even enter any foreign service whatever. The result of this system was, that in all the German armies were numerous officers from the other and different German States. Many entered the French, the Dutch, and the Russian services. All, however, without exception, were of gentle blood. It was in consequence of these facts that Baron de Zeng, though a Saxon, held a commission in the army of Hesse-Cassel, and saw his first service in the Legion of Baron de Winkop, in the campaign in Moravia and Bohemia. After the war he continued in the same service, and on the 19th of May, 1776, received likewise the court appointment of "Hof-Junker," or "Gentleman of the Chamber" to his Serene Highness, Frederick of Hesse-Cassel.

The succeeding few years were passed in the performance of ordinary military and court duties, varied by travels in different parts of Europe. It was at this period that an intimacy began between him and another German noble, subsequently distinguished in American annals—a friendship which was never broken save by the death of the latter, years afterwards, when both were American citizens. This was the celebrated Baron de Stenben. The latter, a Prussian, was much the elder of the two, and had held at one time the command of the "Regiment Von Salmuth," afterwards styled "Hesse-Cassel." At this period, however, de Stenben was in the service of the Prince of Hohenzollen-Hechingen. De Zeng was a captain in the regiment to America by the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, under the convention entered in to by the British Government with him, the Duke of Brunswick, and two or three other minor German princes, for troops to aid in suppressing the American Revolution. He, however, did not come to America until quite late in the war, at the close of 1780, or beginning of 1781. He exchanged from this regiment into that of the "Regiment du Corps," his commission in which bears date January 30, 1781. Stationed in the city of New York and its neighborhood, it was his lot never to have been engaged in conflict with the Americans. In fact, after his arrival active hostilities were comparatively limited north of the Chesapeake. Baron de Zeng was exceedingly pleased with America and the Americans, owing perhaps to his having fallen in love with a charming quakeress of Long Island. Be this as it may, he determined, at the close of the war, to make America his home. He found some difficulty in getting his resignation accepted, but finally succeeded, and on the 8th of November, 1783, received, at his own request, an honorable discharge from the German service. In the following year, 1784, he was married in Trinity Church, New York, to Miss Mary Lawrence, daughter of Caleb Lawrence, and Sarah Burling, his wife, of Flushing, L. I. She was a lady of extraordinary beauty and grace, united with a commanding presence, and was gifted with great good sense and decision of character. Her father was the grandson of Joseph Lawrence, of Flushing (eldest son of the first William Lawrence, of Great St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, who came to America in 1635, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Smith, of Smithtown, Long Island, whose second husband was Sir Philip Carteret, Governor of New Jersey, who founded and named after his wife Elizabethtown, in that State), and his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Townley, son of Charles

Townley, who fell at Marston Moor, and sister of Dorothy, wife of the seventh Baron Howard, of Effingham, afterwards created Earl of Effingham.¹

After their marriage they lived at Red Hook, Dutchess County, New York, where the Baron purchased an estate. He became a joint owner, with his neighbor and friend, the late Chancellor Livingston, of a very large tract of land in Ulster County. On the 3d of November, 1789, he was naturalized as an American citizen, in the Mayor's Court of New York, under the Act of May 6, 1784, the first State Naturalization Act. He dropped the use of his hereditary title, though usually addressed by it by others, and simply signed himself Frederick A. de Zeng.

On January 13, 1792, he was commissioned by Gov. George Clinton, "Major Commandant of a Battalion of Militia, in the County of Ulster, residing westerly of the towns of Woodstock, Hurly, Marbletown, and Rochester," as the Commission curiously expresses it. From this appointment he derived the title of Major de Zeng, by which he was known during the remainder of his life.

He and Gov. Clinton were intimate friends, socially and politically. At this period he was deeply interested in the question of the opening of the interior water communications of this State, and made personal examinations and surveys in the years 1790, 1791, and 1792, of the entire country from Albany to the Genesee River. A very interesting account of one of these journeys in 1792, written at the time by Mr. Vanderkemp, one of his companions, was published a few years ago. He was much with the Indians during these expeditions, took great interest in them, and had their confidence. This led to his appointment several times as a Commissioner to negotiate with them—notably in 1794, when Gov. Clinton sent him to treat with the Oneidas, Onondagas, and Cayugas, relative to their reserved lands. On one of these occasions he was accompanied by that strange being, Peter Otsegat, who, on his return from France, had brought a letter of introduction to him from Gen. La Fayette, and who was visiting at his house when he was called upon to go to the Indian country. Otsegat was a full-blooded Indian, an Oneida, who had been taken, when young, to France by La Fayette, and placed in the family of Madame Letitia La Fayette, where he was thoroughly educated, and in which he enjoyed all the social advantages of the highest French society. He acquired learning easily and well, was animated and affable, and very polite in his manners and conversation, and remarkable for his skill and grace in dancing. He continued in France many years, and on his return was received into the best society of New York. He gave Major de Zeng full and particular accounts of men, things, and society as he saw them all in France, with a great many anecdotes of the persons, male and female, whom he had met. These the Major preserved in a Memoir of Otsegat, which he wrote afterwards, but which has unfortunately been lost. At his own request Otsegat accompanied Major de Zeng to the Conference with the Indians. The meeting with his own race proved too much for his education. The old native feeling revived, and the ineradicable barbarism of the North American Indian triumphed over European culture. Throwing off the garb and customs of civilized life, he resumed the blanket and habits of the savage. He married a squaw, and yielding to the vice of his people, gradually sank; and the man who had returned from France,

¹ See "Historical Genealogy of the Lawrence Family," p. 30, N. Y., 1858; "Hollgate's American Genealogy," article "Lawrence;" and "Effingham," in Sir Harris Nicholas's "Historic Peerage of England."

and dwelt some time in New York, an educated, refined, and temperate gentleman, lived and died a miserable, degraded, drunken brute.

Of an active, enterprising spirit, Major de Zeng was one of the earliest promoters of internal improvements in this State. He was connected with General Schuyler in the establishing and carrying on the "Western Inland Lock Navigation Company." He subscribed largely to the stock, and took a personal interest in the construction of the works. The heaviest part of the work was to be done at Little Falls, and the superintendence of this section of the construction he took upon himself, moving his family to that place temporarily. While residing here his old friend Baron de Steuben made one of the annual visits he was in the habit of paying him. During this visit, on the 16th March, 1793, Mrs. de Zeng presented her husband with a son, her fifth child, whom he named William Steuben, in honor of the Baron; William being the second of his Christian names. Steuben, a bachelor, was pleased at this unlooked for incident, and remembered it by leaving to his namesake a thousand acres of land. This child, still living in vigorous health, is the present Mr. William S. de Zeng, of Geneva, New York.

About the year 1796, in conjunction with Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and Abraham Ten Eyck, Major de Zeng established at Hamilton, near Albany, a manufactory of window-glass, a work, at that early day, of great magnitude, as all the workmen and tools, and some of the material, had to be brought from Germany. This, it is believed, was the first glass-works in the State, and was very successful. It finally passed into the hands of the late James Kaue, of Albany, who continued the manufacture till the failure of fuel in the neighborhood caused him to close the works in 1815. It was a pecuniary success during its whole existence.

In 1812 Major de Zeng suggested the enterprise which resulted in the formation of the "Seneca Lock Navigation Company," for the enlargement of the locks and improving of the navigation of the Seneca River, the outlet of the singular and beautiful group of lakes lying in the heart of Western New York. In 1814 and 1815 he was engaged in and led the enterprise which at a later day resulted in uniting the waters of Seneca Lake with those of the Susquehannah by the construction of the Chemung Canal. He made personally the first explorations of the highlands dividing the water-sheds of the valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Susquehannah, at the head of Seneca Lake, for this purpose. He resided for many years at Kingston, in Ulster County, and subsequently at Bainbridge, Chenango County, where he built and owned the Bridge over the Susquehannah River.

His long, active life closed at Clyde, Wayne County, New York, where two of his married children resided, on the 26th of April, 1838, having been extended to the great length of eighty-two years. He was buried in the cemetery at that place. His wife died about two years before him at Oswego, N. Y., where she is interred.

The fine natural abilities of Baron de Zeng were highly cultivated. He had, in his youth, all the advantages that rank and wealth could give, and profited well by them. He was noted for the elegance and manly beauty of his person, and his graceful manner and mien. The politeness and suavity of his address was remarked by all with whom he came in contact. In society, of which he was fond, he was noted for his agreeableness and his grace in dancing, and he was a great favorite with both sexes.

The family of de Zeng in Germany is now extinct. The elder brother of the Baron, John George Frederick Adolph, Baron de Zeng, succeeded his father in his office of Grand Chamberlain and High Forest Officer, and in the possession of the estate of Rückerswalde-Wolkenstein. He married, in 1780, the Countess of Solms-Zeklenburg, who died in 1800, leaving two children, Henry Louis, who was killed by being thrown from his horse in 1832, a bachelor, while on a visit to his sister Louise, who was the wife of Baron von Oelschlagel, a major in the Saxon army, but who had no issue. This elder brother of Baron de Zeng died in 1829. His son-in-law died in 1857, and his daughter in 1858. Another estate possessed by the family was that of Gros-Zschocher, very near Leipsic, where Baron de Zeng passed much of his boyhood, and a portion of which came to him. Upon it was a small chateau, still standing, but now greatly modified and modernized by its present owner, Baron Tauchnitz, the well-known Leipsic publisher, who purchased it after the death of Henry Louis, the last Baron in Germany. This place is historically famous, for it was the scene in part of the great "Battle of Leipsic," or "Battle of the Nations" as the Germans call it, in which Napoleon I. was defeated by the Allies. Previous to the action he and his staff occupied the chateau, though during the battle his headquarters were more than a mile distant, upon a slight rising ground, where a monument has been erected to mark the spot.

Besides the brother above mentioned, Baron de Zeng had two sisters, Johanna Hedwig Frederika, who was the wife of Baron de Winckelman, and Ernestine Johanna, who died unmarried.

His own children were nine in number, viz.:—

- i. GEORGE SCRIBA, m. Eliza Smith, and died at Grand Gulf, Mississippi, but left no issue surviving him.
- ii. ERNESTINE, m. James Houghtaling, M.D., of Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., and left issue.
- iii. RICHARD LAWRENCE, of Skaneateles, N. Y., m. Sarah Lawrence, his first cousin, daughter of Richard Lawrence of New York. He died at Oswego, N. Y., leaving issue:—1. Rev. Edward de Zeng, of Oswego, N. Y., an Episcopal clergyman, the present head of the family, who m. Mary Russell, of Middletown, Conn., and has issue, one son, Richard Lawrence. 2. Emmeline, m. James Stokes, Capt. U. S. A.
- iv. PHILIP MARK, m. Lucretia Sears, of Bainbridge, N. Y.; he died at Clyde, N. Y., 1861, leaving issue:—1. Charles, 2. Lawrence, 3. John C. Clark, 4. Philip, 6. Eliza, 7. Mary.
- v. WILLIAM STEUBEN, m. Caroline C. Rees, daughter of Maj. James Rees, of Philadelphia, afterwards of Geneva, N. Y., and had issue:—1. James Rees, of N. Y., unmarried. 2. Josephine Matilda, m. Edward F. De Lancey, of N. Y., and died June 5, 1865, leaving issue. 3. William, died at Panama, 1849, a bachelor. 4. Caroline, m. Clarence A. Seward, of N. Y. 5. Henry Lawrence, of Geneva, N. Y., m. Olivia Peyton. 6. Edward Cutbush, of N. Y., unmarried. 7. Mary Anne, of Geneva, N. Y., unmarried. 8. Evelina Throop, of Geneva, N. Y., unmarried.
- vi. ARTHUR NOBLE, m. —, but left no issue. He died in 1829.
- vii. SARAH, m. Richard L. Lawrence, of N. Y., her first cousin, and has issue.
- viii. AMELIA CLARISSA, m. Addison Griswold, of Syracuse, N. Y., and has issue.
- ix. MARIA, m. William S. Stow, of Clyde, N. Y., and has issue.

THE LATTING FAMILY.

[Contributed by JOHN J. LATTING, ESQ.]

Concluded from the RECORD of January, 1871.

105. DANIEL, son of Daniel³⁹ and — (Pettit) Latting, b. at Jericho, 1799; m. Nov. 21, 1824, Martha Bennett; d. at Jericho, Aug. 17, 1852, aged 53 years; buried in Friends' Cemetery, at Westbury, L. I. *Issue* :—
211. i. JACOB.
212. ii. ISAAC B.
213. iii. DANIEL P.
106. LEAH, dau. of Benjamin⁴² and Deborah (Holmes) Latting, b. Nov. 3, 1765, m. 1st, Captain Henry Bird, Feb. 19, 1783; resided at Rye, Westchester Co.; 2d, Joseph Wood, who died shortly afterwards; 3d, Simeon De Graff. She died at Albany, N. Y., Sep. 17, 1838. No issue by either husband.
107. JOSIAH, son of Benjamin⁴² and Deborah (Holmes) Latting, b. Jany. 29, 1767; m. 1st, Betsey Bailey; 2d, Deborah Angevine, of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County; removed to Old Paltz, Ulster County, New York, where he died April 22, 1823. *Issue* :—
214. i. POLLY.
215. ii. ANGEVINE.
216. iii. WRIGHT.
217. iv. ———
108. ADOLPHUS, son of Benjamin⁴² and Deborah (Holmes) Latting, b. May 20, 1768; m. Abigail Wright, dau. of Daniel Wright, of Matinecock (sister of his father's 2d wife); removed to Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont; d. in Michigan, Sept. 21, 1840, while on a visit to his son, Bernice, who resided there. *Issue* :—
218. i. JACOB, m. Mary Mallard, no issue.
219. ii. DANIEL.
220. iii. HENRY, m. Polly Benton, Monkton, Vt.
221. iv. DEBORAH, m. Leonard Haight, Monkton, Vt., removed to Toronto, Canada.
222. v. BERNICE, m. Abigail Benson, Monkton, Vt.
223. vi. ABIGAIL, m. Gaius Collamer, Monkton, Vt., now reside at Bristol, Vt.
224. vii. DEGROVE.
225. viii. CARLINDA.
109. NATHANIEL, son of Benjamin⁴² and Deborah (Holmes) Latting, b. April, 1776; m. April 14, 1802, Sarah Allen, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; d. Oct. 20, 1858, at Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y. *Issue* :—
226. i. JOSEPH A.
227. ii. DEBORAH.
228. iii. WILLIAM.
229. iv. JOHN W.
230. v. JANE ANN MARIA.

110. WILLIAM, son of Benjamin⁴² and Deborah (Holmes) Lattin, b. Nov. 1, 1778; m. Judith Wood, of Pleasant Valley. Accidentally killed at West Troy, Oct. 29, 1818. *Issue* :—

- 231. i. ADOLPHUS, Washington Hollow, Dutchess Co.
- 232. ii. ELVIRA.

111. DEBORAH, dau. of Benjamin⁴² and Freelove (Wright) Lattin, b. Apr. 3, 1788; m. Abraham Wood, of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y., May, 1806; d. Sept., 1846. *Issue* :—

- 233. i. JULIA ANN, m. Duncan Graham, whom she survived, and now resides in Canada.
 - 234. ii. LATTIN, m. Eleanor Ackert.
 - 235. iii. JEROME, d. unmarried.
 - 236. iv. JOHN, m. Leah Bevier.
 - 237. v. MARY, m. Clark Cox.
 - 238. vi. FREELOVE, m. Nicholas Winnie.
 - 239. vii. JOSEPH, m. Caroline Lamorie.
 - 240. viii. JOEL, m. Almira Burroughs.
 - 241. ix. SARAH, m. Hiram Sleight.
 - 242. x. DEBORAH.
 - 243. xi. MAHLON.
 - 244. xii. ———
- } all these 3 died young.

112. WRIGHT, son of Benjamin⁴² and Freelove (Wright) Lattin, b. Oct. 20, 1791; m. Maria Flagler, of Pleasant Valley, 1814. Removed to Lockport, N. Y., where he died, Oct. 9, 1843. *Issue* :—

- 245. i. HORACE, d. unmar.
- 246. ii. MARY, m. ——— Marsh.
- 247. iii. CORDELLA.
- 248. iv. EUNICE, m. Rev. ——— Parsons.
- 249. v. DORCAS, m. William H. Green.

113. BENJAMIN, son of Benjamin⁴² and Freelove (Wright) Lattin, b. June 13, 1794; m. 1st, Hannah A. Thurston, of Pleasant Valley, Dec. 20, 1815. She died August 10, 1817.

He mar. 2d, on 2d Sept., 1819, Mary Houseman Clark, dau. of Rev. ——— Clark, of Pleasant Valley, N. Y. He afterwards removed to Scipio, N. Y., and subsequently to Auburn, N. Y., where he now resides. *Issue* :—

- 250. i. JOHN CLARK, b. June 2, 1820.
- 251. ii. ALFRED AUGUSTUS, b. Nov. 11, 1821, d. May 24, 1825.
- 252. iii. HANNAH THURSTON, b. Feb. 22, 1824.
- 253. iv. GEORGE HAM, b. March 21, 1825, d. Mar. 6, 1858.
- 254. v. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, b. Dec. 18, 1830.
- 255. vi. MARY LOUISA, b. Aug. 2, 1833.
- 256. vii. JEROME MACOMBER, b. July 16, 1835, d. July 16, 1864.

114. SARAH, dau. of Benjamin⁴² and Freelove (Wright) Lattin, b. Oct. 13, 1797, m. Peter K. Dubois, of Pleasant Valley, Nov. 18, 1817. Now living at Salt Point, Dutchess County, N. Y. *Issue* :—

- 257. i. HENRY, b. Sep. 16, 1818, d. Mar. 22, 1839.
- 258. ii. KOERT, b. July 7, 1820, m. 1844, Mary Hyatt.
- 259. iii. CORNELIUS, b. July 21, 1822, d. Aug. 8, 1846.
- 260. iv. EGBERT, b. Jan. 9, 1825, m. Jan., 1862, Kate Hope.
- 261. v. SARAH, b. May 24, 1827, d. Mar. 28, 1835.
- 262. vi. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 17, 1830, m. July 9, 1842, Joel N. Budd.

263. vii. MARY, b. May 20, 1832.
 264. viii. ROBERT, b. Sept. 9, 1834, d. June 27, 1835.
 265. ix. SARAH, b. Nov. 18, 1836.
 266. x. ——— b. June, 1839, d. same month.
115. FREELOVE, dau. of Benjamin⁴² and Freelove (Wright) Lattin, b. May 20, 1801, m. 1822, Joshua Holmes, of Pleasant Valley, d. 1852.
Issue:—
267. i. BRADFORD, m. Amanda Seaman.
 268. ii. SALLY, m. Martin Wilber.
 269. iii. JANE, d. unmarried.
 270. iv. IRENE, m. 1st, Amos Irish, 2d, Elmanson Irish.
 271. v. JOSEPH, m. Delia Denny.
 272. vi. BENJAMIN L., m. Alvirah Briggs.
 273. vii. FREELOVE ANN, unmarried.
 274. viii. GEORGE W.
128. ANN KIRBY, dau. of Hannah⁶³ and Daniel Kirby, b. Feb. 1752, m. Charles Thorn, Jany. 13, 1774, d. Aug. 26, 1845. *Issue:—*
275. i. MARY, b. June 2, 1785.
 276. ii. ELIZABETH, b. June 13, 1786.
 277. iii. WILLIAM.
 278. iv. LEONARD, d. without issue.
 279. v. CHARLES.
 280. vi. STEPHEN.
 281. vii. HALLETT.
 282. viii. FROST.
129. MARY KIRBY, dau. of Hannah⁶³ and Daniel Kirby, m. 1st, Feb. 14, 1769, Thorn Carpenter, of Mosquito Cove, whom she survived, by whom she had—*Issue:—*
283. i. HANNAIL.
 284. ii. THORN.

Holl's New York Journal and General Advertiser, under date of February 10, 1774, contained the following paragraph:—

"We hear from Long Island that on Saturday, the 29th ult., as Dr. William Lawrence, of Musquito Cove, was returning from this city in a sleigh, wherein were with him Mr. Jordan Coles and Mrs. Carpenter, widow of Mr. Thorn Carpenter, when they were got near home, in descending a long steep hill where a large rock projects into the road, the horses taking fright, ran violently down the hill, when one of them running against the rock was killed dead on the spot, and the people thrown out of the sleigh. Mr. Lawrence escaped with little hurt; Mr. Coles was considerably hurt, and Mrs. Carpenter much more—it was feared at first she would have lost an eye, but it is since hoped they may recover without any material injury."

Either from sympathy in their perilous escape, or (which is the more probable), from an attachment of longer standing, the widow Carpenter and Mr. Jordan Coles intermarried shortly after this misadventure. Indeed, we are credibly informed, the parties were actually at the time affianced, and that the object of this sleigh-ride to the city was to supply the bride elect with her wedding *trousseau*.

They subsequently removed to and resided in Brooklyn, on the farm near Gowanus, bought by him of Robert Stoddard, where he died in November, 1829. His widow survived him. *Issue (by this 2d marriage):—*

285. iii. JOHN.
 286. iv. JORDAN.

130. SARAH LAWRENCE, dau. of Phebe⁵⁵ and Dr. William Lawrence, b. 19 Oct., 1763, m. May 12, 1782, Samuel Deall, Jr., son of Samuel Deall, of New York, merchant. He was b. in New York, Sept. 27, 1760, d. at Rye Neck, Westch. Co., Sept. 24, 1823. She survived her husband and d. in New York, Mar. 27, 1845. *Issue*:—

- 287. i. SAMUEL, b. Jan. 13, 1784.
- 288. ii. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 13, 1785.
- 289. iii. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, b. Dec. 13, 1787, d. unm'd. May 13, 1867.
- 290. iv. ETHELINDA FROST, b. Apr. 17, 1790, m. Edward Johnson, July 15, 1820.
- 291. v. LAWRENCE, b. Jan. 7, 1793, m. Elizabeth Weed.
- 292. vi. EDWARD LAWRENCE, b. July 8, 1795, d. at sea, 1818.
- 293. vii. SARAH, b. Mar. 6, 1798, d. Nov. 9, 1802.
- 294. viii. MARY LAWRENCE, b. May 18, 1801.
- 295. ix. SARAH ANN, b. Feb. 24, 1803.

131. ZIPPORAH LAWRENCE, dau. of Phebe⁵⁵ and Dr. William Lawrence, b. Nov. 2, 1765, m. Edward Lawrence, of New York, merchant, d. at Flushing, L. I., Dec. 24, 1826. *Issue*:—

- 296. i. EDWARD L., b. 1739, m. Matilda Whiting.
- 297. ii. PHEBE, m. Thomas Whiting.
- 298. iii. JOHN L., m. Adeline Tupper, no issue.
- 299. iv. WALTER, m. Malvina Daniels.
- 300. v. CORNELIA, m. Thomas Treadway.
- 301. vi. JANE, m. Henry B. Fowler.

132. JACOB, eldest son of William⁵⁶ and Sarah (Carpenter) Latting, b. Dec. 24, 1764, m. Dec. 16, 1788, Freelove Coles, dau. of Nathaniel Coles, Esq., of Dosoris. Was a merchant of New York, associated in partnership with his brother-in-law, Peter Deall, under the firm of Latting & Deall, from 1790 to 1798, and from 1801 to 1817 continued business as a merchant in same city in his individual name. Died at Lattingtown, L. I., Aug. 15, 1847. *Issue*:—

- 302. i. MARY, b. Dec. 21, 1790, d. (unm'd) Aug. 28, 1820.
- 303. ii. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 31, 1793, d. (unm'd) Jan. 22, 1866.
- 304. iii. JOSEPH WILLIAM, b. Nov. 12, 1795, d. Apr. 21, 1797.
- 305. iv. AUGUSTA FREELove, b. — 1800 (unmarried), now residing at Latting Town, L. I.

133. ETHELINDE, dau. of William⁵⁶ and Sarah (Carpenter) Latting, b. March 16, 1767, at Lattingtown, L. I., m. — 178—, Peter Deall, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Arthur) Deall, of New York. He was b. in New York, Nov. 5, 1768, d. at Ticonderoga, Aug. 22, 1819.

She was a woman of unusual intelligence, of great sprightliness and vivacity, and remarkable for her conversational talents. In the year 1801 she removed with her husband and family to his patrimonial estate at Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain, where she continued to reside, with but few occasional intervals, until her death.

She died at Ticonderoga on Saturday evening, Aug. 3, 1861, in her 95th year, having outlived her husband and all her children. *Issue*:—

- 306. i. JANE NICOLL, b. Jan. 1, 1791 (unm'd), d. at Ticonderoga, August 15, 1854.
- 307. ii. WILLIAM SAMUEL, b. Mar. 11, 1792, d. July 18th, 1822, of yellow fever, at Matanzas, Island of Cuba. No issue.
- 308. iii. CAROLINE MATILDA, b. Nov. 5, 1795, m. Stephen H. Rumsey, of Ticonderoga, d. Sept. 17th, 1828, at Ticonderoga. No issue. Her husband survived her, and died Feb. 3, 1831.

135. THORN, son of William⁵⁶ and Sarah (Carpenter) Latting, b. Jany. 15, 1775, m. Margaret Montgomery, of Philadelphia, March 26, 1803. Established in business as a merchant in Kingston, Jamaica, 1795 to 1798. Returned from Jamaica to New York in 1798, and subsequently engaged in mercantile speculations and "adventures" by sea; and on his return from a voyage to the Island of Curaçoa, in the summer of 1806, perished by shipwreck on 24th August. The incidents of this disaster were graphically related by the sole survivor, a boy, named Richard Devoe, and published at length in the *New York Evening Post* of Sept. 6, 1806. *Issue*:—
309. i. CHARLOTTE, b. Jan 1, 1804, m. — Purves, of Philadelphia, and has one son.
136. CHARLES, son of William⁵⁶ and Sarah (Carpenter) Latting, b. at Lattingtown, Aug. 17, 1774, m. 1st, Sarah, dan. of Stephen Frost, of Matinecock, April 26, 1803. She was born Dec. 22, 1776, and died May 16, 1810. He m. 2d, June 1, 1811, Elizabeth, also dau. of Stephen Frost. Commenced business life as a merchant at the early age of 20 years, being first despatched, in Oct. 1794, by his brothers, Latting & Deall, then extensive shipping merchants in New York, as supercargo in one of their vessels to the West Indies. A letter of advice written him on this occasion by his elder brother, Jacob Latting, is extant, giving him instructions for the voyage, and rules of conduct for mercantile life, which might well serve as a model for young merchants of the present day, while it exemplifies the principles which governed merchants of that day in their transactions. He was subsequently despatched in like manner on three other voyages to the West Indies, being himself largely interested in the cargoes he superintended, both going and returning. The last of these voyages was made to Kingston, in the Island of Jamaica, in the spring of 1796. On this occasion he travelled on horseback, in company with a young Portuguese friend, Don José Cabral, across the mountains of Jamaica to the north side of the Island. A brief journal kept by him at this time shows that they visited all the principal estates and plantations in the Eastern part of the Island, lodging at the elegant residences of the hospitable planters and receiving much attention and being "most agreeably entertained" by them and their families.
- He returned to New York in the month of August, 1796, and in October following, in his 22d year, sailed again from New York as supercargo of the brig *Fox*, Capt. David Norie, bound for London. This proved a disastrous voyage. France was then waging war with Austria. Her privateers were scouring the seas, and seizing indiscriminately the vessels of friendly as well as those of hostile powers. The brig *Fox*, when nearing the English channel, did not escape the watchful eyes of the Frenchman, and she was captured on the 19th Nov., and with her cargo and all on board carried into Nantes, where after a tedious detention and litigation, lasting from the 21st of December to the 7th of February following, she was finally released as an American vessel, and resumed her voyage to London, whither Mr. Latting had preceded her. He remained here until July following, having meanwhile re-chartered and sent the vessel on another voyage to Leghorn, in Italy. But this adventure proved still more disastrous, for the brig on this new voyage was captured by a Spanish privateer, carried into Vigo, in Spain, and finally con-

demned. In July, 1797, Mr. Latting travelled by stage-coach from London to Hull, and took passage from the latter place in the ship *Severn*, Capt. James Farley, reaching New York on the 23d of August. He subsequently engaged in other mercantile adventures from New York, but ultimately retired to the old family estate at Lattingtown, pursuing the quiet life of a country farmer, where he died May 1, 1842. *Issue (by 1st wife, Sarah):—*

310. i. WILLIAM FROST, b. April 28, 1810.

(*By 2d wife, Elizabeth*):—

311. ii. JOSEPH, b. July 20, 1812.

312. iii. JOHN JORDAN, b. March 31, 1819.

137. HANNAH, dau. of William⁶⁶ and Sarah (Carpenter) Latting, b. June 1, 1776, m. July 7, 1814, William Kirby, Esq., of Kirby Point, Ticonderoga. He was a son of John Kirby, Esq., one of the early settlers of Ticonderoga. At the time of his marriage he held the office of Sheriff of Essex County. He served as a volunteer in the American army at the battle of Plattsburgh, in Sept. 1814, and was commended for gallant conduct and important services on that occasion. Subsequently, in 1830, he represented Essex County in the State Assembly. He died at Ticonderoga, Nov. 20, 1831. His wife survived him, and d. at Latting Town, L. I., Nov. 29, 1863. No issue.

138. JORDAN, son of William⁶⁶ and Sarah (Carpenter) Latting, b. at Latting Town, May 24, 1778. Commenced mercantile life at the early age of 17 in the employ of his brother, Thorn Latting, at Kingston, Jamaica. Subsequently, 1799 to 1801, a merchant at Havana, in company with Augustine J. Roderick, of that city; afterwards, in 1803, became a planter and merchant at Matanzas, which continued his residence the remainder of his life. In 1808 was appointed and held the office of Deputy U. S. Consul for that city. In 1817–18, on occasion of his becoming naturalized as a Spanish citizen, he assumed the name John, and thereafter was known by the full name of John J. Latting. Mar. at Matanzas, Feby. 8, 1818, Señorita Maria Leocadia Josefine Marcelline Anduz, dau. of Don Roque Anduz, Adjutant-General of the Island of Cuba; d. at Matanzas, of cholera, April 6, 1833. Buried in the cemetery of that city, where a neat white marble tablet, supported by four marble columns, was erected over his grave by the late John Frazee, of New York, and his partner, Mr. Launitz, bearing the following inscription:—

JOHN J. LATTING,
of Long Island, N. Y.,
aged 54 years.
April 6th, 1833.

This Stone
is placed over his remains
by his friends,
Frazee & Launitz,
of New York,
in grateful remembrance of
his amiable virtues
and many acts
of
Special Friendship.

148. JOHN L., son of William T.⁶⁰ and Abiah (Hand) Lattin, b. Dec. 22, 1807, m. Nov. 18, 1832, Irena Comstock, d. Sep. 1, 1867: *Issue* :—
- 313. i. WILLIAM THOMAS, b. Nov. 4, 1833, d. April 5th, 1835.
 - 314. ii. ABIGAIL ANN, b. Nov. 4, 1833, d. Mar. 21, 1835.
 - 315. iii. WILLIAM, b. April 28, 1834.
 - 316. iv. MARY ANN, b. April 23, 1837.
 - 317. v. ANSON, b. June 24, 1838, d. Mar. 5, 1842.
 - 318. vi. LORSEY, b. July 18, 1840.
 - 319. vii. GEORGE O., b. May 23, 1844.
 - 320. viii. ALBERT, d. an infant.
153. LYMAN, son of Nathan Benjamin,⁶³ m. Lovisa Olmstead, both living, and residing at Huntington, Connecticut. *Issue* :—
- 321. i. JOHN R.
 - 322. ii. BENJAMIN S.
 - 323. iii. DAVID SHERWOOD.
 - 324. iv. CHARLES E.
 - 325. v. ROBERT T.
 - 326. vi. EMILY L.
 - 327. vii. MARY L.
160. TUNIS W., son of Jacob⁶³ and Derica Ann (Waring) Lattin, b. April 1, 1792, m. Sep. 8, 1819, Lydia S., dau. of Israel Van Dyke, of _____, Dutchess County, N. Y., now residing at Canandaigua, N. Y. *Issue* :—
- 328. i. HARRIET C., b. June 4, 1820, m. James D. Johnson, Jan'y. 28, 1848.
 - 329. ii. EUNICE V., b. June 20, 1822, m. March 2d, 1838, Calvert C. Warner.
 - 330. iii. DERICA ANN, b. Mar. 6, 1824, m. Nov. 6, 1864, Richard Giddings, Canandaigua, N. Y.
 - 331. iv. DELIA F., b. Mar. 20, 1826, m. April 10, 1850, Rev. Edward O. Hall.
 - 332. v. WILLIAM W., b. Feb. 12, 1828, m. July 4, Mary M. Durham.
 - 333. vi. JACOB T., b. April 17, 1830, d. Dec. 18, 1831.
 - 334. vii. ISRAEL V., b. April 17, 1830, d. Mar. 18, 1831.
 - 335. viii. LYDIA MELISSA, b. May 27, 1833, m. June 4, 1854, Lyman Odell.
 - 336. ix. JULIA D., b. July 11, 1837.
167. SARAH FROST, dau. of Elizabeth⁷⁷ and Zebulon Frost, b. Jan. 1, 1794, m. April 15, 1810, Hallet Thorn²⁶¹, son of Ann¹²⁸ and Charles Thorn, d. 1854. *Issue* :—
- 337. i. ANN ELIZABETH, b. Mar. 30, 1811, m. Lucius Townsend, of Shoreham, Vt., d. No issue.
 - 338. ii. LEONARD, b. Nov. 20, 1812, m. Maria Smith, d. Jan'y, 1866.
 - 339. iii. MARGARETTA, b. Oct. 26, 1814, m. George Parker, of Vergennes, Vt., d.
 - 340. iv. MARY, b. Aug. 12, 1819, d. May, 1835.
 - 341. v. JAMES F., b. Nov. 22, 1821, m. Dec. 1, 1856, Susan W. Thorn, widow of Frost Thorn, dec'd.
 - 342. vi. PIEBE JANE, b. Aug. 27, 1823, m. Charles Stevens.
 - 343. vii. CHARLES, b. Aug. 6, 1825, d. 1848.
 - 344. viii. MARTHA, b. Jan. 13, 1829, m. William M. Burtt, of Saugerties, N. Y.
 - 345. ix. JULIUS, b. Jan. 15, 1831, d. Aug. 20, 1854, unmar'd.
 - 346. x. WILLIAM, b. Sep. 29, 1834, m. Emily L. Hallett, Chicago, Ill.
 - 347. xi. GEORGE, b. Sep. 29, 1837, m. Ellen Cobb, Chicago, Ill.
168. ANN, dau. of Elizabeth⁷⁷ and Zebulon Frost, b. Oct. 22, 1795, m. Dec. 17, 1817, Charles Frost, of Matinecock, L. I. *Issue* :—
- 348. i. SARAH, b. Sep. 24, 1818, d. March 13, 1819.
 - 349. ii. VALENTINE, b. April 1, 1821, m. 183-, Caroline Covert, dau. of Caleb Covert.

169. JAMES FROST, son of Elizabeth⁷⁷ and Zebulon Frost, b. Feb. 5, 1797, m. Elsey Tower, dau. of Capt. Benjamin Tower, of Shoreham, Vt., d. June 22d, 1825. *Issue* :—

350. i. JAMES FARLEY, b. June 5, 1823, m. June 9, 1846, Lurana S. Perry, dau. of Perry, of Shoreham, Vt.

351. ii. ELIZABETH, b. May 4, 1825, m. Solon Lapham, Shoreham, Vt.

171. DANIEL COCK, son of Margaret (Farley)⁷⁸ and Townsend Cock, m. Hannah Coles, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Townsend) Coles, of Dوسoris. *Issue* :—

352. i. LAVINIA.

353. ii. FARLEY.

354. iii. TOWNSEND.

194. RICHARD GANO, son of Richard¹⁰⁰ and Cynthia (Longley) Latting, b. Dec. 6, 1825, m. Jan. 20, 1848, Elizabeth Sophia Holcomb Bibb, a descendant of Chancellor Bibb, of Kentucky. *Issue* :—

355. i. JOSEPH VAN MATRE, b. Jan. 29, 1849, d. June 17, 1850.

356. ii. ELIAS BYRN, b. Aug. 11, 1850, d. Sept. 30, 1853.

357. iii. EMMA LUCINDA, b. July 27, 1852.

358. iv. RICHARD GANO, JR., b. Aug. 8, 1854.

359. v. BETTIE BYRN, b. April 30, 1857.

360. vi. JOSEPH WADDELL, b. April 2d, 1859.

361. vii. CYNTHIA VAN MATRE, b. July 27, 1861.

362. viii. FLORENCE BIBB, b. July 21, 1864.

363. ix. WHITMAN LONGLEY, b. Oct. 1, 1867.

219. DANIEL, son of Adolphus¹⁰⁸ and Abigail (Wright) Latting, b. Oct. 10, 1794, m. Susan T. Wood, Sept. 28, 1827, now residing at Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Wife d. Sept. 24, 1863. *Issue* :—

364. i. JAMES M., b. Sept. 18, 1828.

365. ii. DEGROVE A., b. Oct. 13, 1830.

366. iii. ETHAN SMITH, b. Nov. 6, 1832.

367. iv. SARAH ANN H., b. Jan. 1, 1836.

368. v. JOHN H., b. July 16, 1838, m. June 22, 1864, Rachel B. Waring, dau. of Jarvis A. Waring, Esq., of Yonkers. No issue.

226. JOSEPH ALLEN, son of Nathaniel¹⁰⁹ and Sarah (Allen) Latting, b. Feb. 20, 1803, m. 1st, Mary Wright, Nov. 28, 1821, removed about 1833 to Albion, Orleans County, where he now resides; m. 2d, Mary Torrance, Dec. 23, 1862. *Issue* :—

(*by 1st wife*) :—

369. i. SARAH MARIA, b. Jan. 13, 1823.

370. ii. WILLIAM H., b. July 10, 1824.

371. iii. JOSEPH WRIGHT, b. Mar. 13, 1826.

372. iv. JOHN HENRY, b. Nov. 26, 1827, m. Helen Billings, Mar. 29, 1854.

373. v. ELIJAH, b. Nov. 25, 1829.

374. vi. NAOMI, b. Jan. 19, 1832, d. in Austin, Texas, May 27, 1862.

375. vii. ABRAM D., b. Oct. 23, 1834, d. July 6, 1839.

376. viii. BARTLETT, b. Sept. 13, 1836.

377. ix. NATHANIEL, b. Oct. 1, 1838.

378. x. LOUNT, b. May 24, 1842.

(*By 2d wife*) :—

379. xi. GEORGIA, b. Apr. 21, 1863.

227. DEBORAH, dau. of Nathaniel¹⁰⁹ and Sarah (Allen) Latting, b. April 21, 1805, m. 1st, Bartlett Marshall, of Poughkeepsie, Sept. 30, 1823; 2d, George Marshall; 3d, Reuben North, now residing at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y. No issue.
228. WILLIAM, son of Nathaniel¹⁰⁹ and Sarah (Allen) Latting, b. May 15, 1808; m. Dec. 24, 1828, Sarah Wood, of Pleasant Valley; removed to Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y.; d. March 18, 1863. *Issue*:—
380. i. NATHANIEL, b. Oct. 21, 1829, d.
 381. ii. SARAH JANE, b. Oct. 19, 1831.
 382. iii. JOSEPH, b. April 13, 1833.
 383. iv. DEBORAH, b. Aug. 26, 1835.
 384. v. VIRGINIA, b. Oct. 17, 1837.
 385. vi. NATHANIEL, b. Aug. 1, 1840.
 386. vii. MARY, b. Dec. 22, 1842.
 387. viii. WILLIAM ROE, b. Mar. 28, 1845.
 388. ix. JOHN W., b. Nov. 24, 1847.
 389. x. MARSHALL, b. Nov. 14, 1850.
229. JOHN W., son of Nathaniel¹⁰⁹ and Sarah (Allen) Lattin, b. Oct. 13, 1810; m. Hannah Wilber, of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., Sep. 2, 1829. *Issue*:—
390. i. SARAH CAROLINE, b. Oct. 29, 1830.
 391. ii. ELLEN, b. Oct. 18, 1835, m. ——— Hix.
 392. iii. EMILY, b. Sep. 10, 1840, m. ——— Marshall.
 393. iv. JANE, b. Sep. 10, 1840, m. ——— Dale.
230. JANE ANN MARIA, dau. of Nathaniel¹⁰⁹ and Sarah (Allen) Lattin, b. Jan. 15, 1815; m. Willett Culver, Nov. 8, 1831; d. May 8, 1837. *Issue*:—
394. i. VIRGINIA, b. July 24, 1834; d. ———.
247. CORDELIA, dau. of Wright¹¹² and Maria (Flagler) Lattin, b. m. May 29, 1845, Horatio Kilborn, son of Truman Kilborn, Esq., of Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y. *Issue*:—
395. i. DEBORAH CORDELIA, b. July 20, 1846; d. Aug. 4, 1847.
 396. ii. ALLERTON WRIGHT, b. June 15, 1849.
 397. iii. CHARLES TRUMAN, b. July 30, 1851.
250. JOHN CLARK, son of Benjamin¹¹³ and Mary (Houseman) Lattin, b. June 2, 1820; m. March 11, 1845, Amanda Briggs. *Issue*:—
398. i. JOSEPHINE ADELLE, b. April 5, 1846.
 399. ii. HENRIETTA LOUISA, b. April 17, 1848.
252. HANNAH THURSTON, dau. of Benjamin¹¹³ and Mary (Houseman) Lattin, b. Feb. 22, 1824; m. Dec. 16, 1844, Ledia W. Watkins. *Issue*:—
400. i. ALFRED LATTIN, b. Jan. 29, 1846; d. Feb. 26, 1848.
 401. ii. NEWTON IRVING, b. May 8, 1848; d. May 25, 1849.
 402. iii. EUNICE BURDICK, b. Jan. 17, 1850.
 403. iv. ISABELLA AMELIA, b. Sep. 26, 1851.
 404. v. BENJAMIN LATTIN, b. Feb. 13, 1854.
 405. vi. ALLINGTON WARD, b. Jan. 11, 1856.
 406. vii. MARY LOUISA, b. Aug. 10, 1859.

254. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, son of Benjamin¹¹³ and Mary (Houseman) Lattin, b. Dec. 18, 1830; removed to Australia; m. there, Oct. 15, 1854, Ellen Maria Kelly. *Issue* :—

- 407. i. LOUISA, dec'd.
- 408. ii. ANNA MARIA.
- 409. iii. NAOMI.
- 410. iv. ALFRED AUGUSTUS.

255. MARY LOUISA, dau. of Benjamin¹¹³ and Mary (Houseman) Lattin, b. Aug. 2, 1833; m. Jany. 23, 1868, Edward Searing, Milton, Wis. *Issue* :—

- 411. i. FREDERICK LYLE, b. Mar. 1, 1870.

275. MARY THORN, dau. of Ann¹²⁸ and Charles Thorn, b. June 2, 1785; m. Joseph Cook, of Bridgeport, Conn.; d. March 17, 1863. *Issue* :—

- 412. i. WILLIAM THORN, b. Oct. 10, 1800; m. May 18, 1828, Julia Ann Lockwood; d. Oct. 25, 1866, without issue.
- 413. ii. CHARLES MORTIMER, b. May 10, 1802; d. June 5, 1899.
- 414. iii. ALFRED, b. Mar. 27, 1804; m. Abby Louisa Center; d. June 6, 1846.
- 415. iv. JANE MARIA, b. Mar. 13, 1806; m. William Bryan; d. Nov. 2, 1834. No issue.
- 416. v. HARRIET, b. Aug. 9, 1808; m. William K. Thorn¹²⁹; d. June 26, 1835.
- 417. vi. ANN FRANCES, b. Sep. 29, 1811; d. June 6, 1846.
- 418. vii. ABIGAIL, b. Nov. 2, 1813; d. June 28, 1852.
- 419. viii. MARY ELIZABETH, b. Apr. 8, 1815; m. Edward Tompkins; d. Mar. 6, 1860.
- 420. ix. JOSEPH MORTIMER, b. Mar. 29, 1817; d. Oct. 8, 1831.
- 421. x. EMILY AUGUSTA, b. Apr. 22, 1819; m. Henry Brooks; d. July 28, 1862.
- 422. xi. CHARLES THORN, b. May 17, 1821; d. May 27, 1848.
- 423. xii. WALTER UNDERHILL, b. Jan. 3, 1824; d. Jany. 19, 1843.
- 424. xiii. GEORGE FREDERICK, b. Sep. 3, 1826; m. Harriet A. Bishop.

276. ELIZABETH, dau. of Ann¹²⁸ and Charles Thorn, b. June 13, 1786; m. Oct. 18, 1803, John J. Cromwell, of Musquito Cove, L. I., a lineal descendant of Col. John Cromwell, 3d son of Sir Oliver Cromwell, and brother of the Protector Oliver Cromwell; d. in New York, Feb. 1, 1833. *Issue* :—

- 425. i. JAMES T., b. July 28, 1804.
- 426. ii. DANIEL T., b. Oct. 10, 1805; d. Feb. 1, 1827, no issue.
- 427. iii. CHARLES T., b. May 6, 1808.
- 428. iv. LEONARD T., b. Feb. 7, 1810; d. unmarried.

277. WILLIAM, son of Ann¹²⁸ and Charles Thorn; m. Anne Knapp, of Greenwich, Connecticut. *Issue* :—

- 429. i. CHARLES E.
- 430. ii. ANN AUGUSTA, m. G. N. Allen.
- 431. iii. JULIUS O., m. June —, 1826, — Mure.
- 432. iv. WILLIAM K.
- 433. v. FRANCES M., m. Thomas Garner, N. Y.
- 434. vi. MARY, m. Joseph L. Clark.
- 435. vii. LEONARD MORTIMER, m. Ann Raget, Texas.
- 436. viii. ALFRED, dec'd.
- 437. ix. FERDINAND.
- 438. x. CAROLINE.

279. CHARLES THORN, son of Ann¹²⁸ and Charles Thorn, m. Phianey Cock, dau. of Daniel and Rosannah Cock, of Matinecock, L. I.
Issue :—
439. i. ANNE, m. Armand Le Chaize.
440. ii. MARY, d. unmarried.
441. iii. LAVINIA, m. Dr. Edgar Voorhees.
442. iv. MARGARET.
280. STEPHEN, son of Ann¹²⁸ and Charles Thorn; b. —, m. — Fry;
d. —, 18—. *Issue* :—
443. i. CHARLES.
444. ii. JOHN.
281. HALLET (see Sarah Frost¹⁰⁷).
282. FROST THORN, son of Ann¹²⁸ and Charles Thorn, b. —; m. Susau Edwards, dau. of Haden Edwards, Esq., of Winchester, Virginia. d. Dec. 4, 1854. His widow survived him, and subsequently married her husband's nephew, James Thorn³⁴¹, son of Hallett³⁶¹. *Issue* :—
445. i. MARCELLITE, b. Jan. 29, 1842; m. William T. Garner, Esq., N. Y., April 27, 1865.
446. ii. FROST, b. June 13, 1850.
285. JOHN COLES, son of Mary¹²⁹ and Jordan Coles, Sr., m. Sarah Willett, of Flushing, L. I. *Issue* :—
447. i. EDWINA, m. Edward Hull, of N. Y.
448. ii. LEONARD, m. Elizabeth Carpenter, dau. of Thorne Carpenter.
449. iii. ELLEN, m. George W. Corlies, son of Jacob Corlies, of N. Y.
286. JORDAN COLES, Jr., son of Mary¹²⁹ and Jordan Coles, Sr., m. 1st, Martha Garretson; 2d, Fanny—; d. May 12, 1835, in New York. Will dated April 27, 1835. Proved June 2, 1835, N. Y. Surro. Office, Lib. 72, p. 514. *Issue (by 1st wife)* :—
450. i. ELIZA ANN, m. Roelf T. Wyckoff.
451. ii. HARRIET R., m. Dr. Hurd.
452. iii. OSCAR, m. —, dau. of George W. Brown, of Water St., N. Y.
453. iv. LOUISA E., m. Jas. H. Rogers.
454. v. JULIA.
455. vi. MARY, m. Dr. Hurd. She died, and he mar. her elder sister Harriet.
456. vii. CORDELIA, d. unmarried.
457. viii. LEFFERTS G.
287. SAMUEL DEALL, son of Sarah¹³⁰ and Samuel Deall, b. Jan. 13, 1784; m. Catharine Johnson, of Greenwich, Conn.; d. at Ticonderoga, N. Y., May 25, 1820. *Issue* :—
458. i. WILLIAM HENRY, drowned in Hudson River, unm'd.
459. ii. SARAH L., m. Elisha Carpenter.
460. iii. JOHN N., d. æt. 19, unmar'd.
461. iv. CATHARINE, m. George H. Guion, of Rye.
462. v. JONATHAN JOHNSON, m. Penina Weeks, of Chappaqua.
463. vi. ELIZABETH A., m. Melancthon Blinn, of Ticonderoga.
464. vii. MARY L., m. William Edw'd Hance, son of Revo C. Hance, Esq., of N. Y.

288. ELIZABETH DEALL, dau. of Sarah¹²⁰ and Samuel Deall, b. Sep. 13, 1785; m. Richard L. Mott, son of Alderman Jacob Mott, and bro. of Jordan L. Mott. She d. March 18, 1812. *Issue* :—
465. i. JANE NICOLL, dec' d.
466. ii. SAMUEL DEALL.
294. MARY LAWRENCE DEALL, dau. of Sarah¹³⁰ and Samuel Deall, b. May 18, 1801; m. 23 Aug. 1819, John Griffen. He died in 1863. His wife survived him and m., 2d, Dr. David L. Rogers, of N. Y. *Issue* (by 1st husband) :—
467. i. CAROLINE R.
468. ii. MARY CHAMPLIN, d. an infant.
295. SARAH ANN DEALL, dau. of Sarah¹³⁰ and Samuel Deall, b. Feb. 24, 1803; m. Jan. 16, 1822, Uriah F. Carpenter, Esq., of N. Y. He d. 29 Nov., 1854. *Issue* :—
469. i. SARAH ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 7, 1823.
296. EDWARD LAWRENCE, son of Zipporah¹³¹ and Edward Lawrence, b. —, 1799; m. Matilda Whiting. *Issue* :—
470. i. ROBERT, lost at sea. No issue.
471. ii. ANN MARIA, m. Martin Baker.
472. iii. SARAH, m. Joshua Baker.
310. WILLIAM F., son of Charles¹³⁰ and Sarah (Frost) Latting, b. Apr. 28, 1810; m. Nancy Miller, March 17, 1843. *Issue* :—
473. i. SYLVIA ANN.
474. ii. CHARLES.
311. JOSEPH, son of Charles¹³⁰ and Elizabeth (Frost) Latting, b. July 20, 1812; m. Oct. 17th, 1837, Sarah, dau. of Jarvis and Phebe Frost, of Lattingtown; d. Jan. 2, 1862. *Issue* :—
475. i. JANE DEALL, b. June 10, 1839; m. Oct. 20, 1857, Townsend D. Cock, Esq., son of Alfred Cock, of Locust Valley, L. I.
476. ii. MARY FROST, b. May 19, 1843.
477. iii. ANNA TOWNSEND, b. Nov. 27, 1845.
478. iv. JOSEPHINE, b. May 19th, 1850; m. Dec. 30, 1869, Charles Frederick Coles, Esq., of Dosoris, L. I.
479. v. ELLA FROST, b. Oct. 16, 1853.
480. vi. WILLIAM DEALL, b. Dec. 9, 1855; d. Nov. 28, 1863.
481. vii. EDWARD TOWNSEND, b. April 28, 1857.
312. JOHN JORDAN, son of Charles¹³⁶ and Elizabeth (Frost) Latting, b. at Lattingtown, Mar. 31, 1819; Graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, 1838; m. June 5, 1849, Harriet Augusta Emerson, dau. of Rev. Brown Emerson, D. D., pastor of the Old South Church, Salem, Mass., and Mary (Hopkins) his wife. She is granddaughter on her mother's side of Rev. Daniel Hopkins, the immediate predecessor of her father, Dr. Emerson, in the pastorate of the same church, and who was brother of Rev. Dr. Samuel Hopkins, of Newport, and a lineal descendant of John Hopkins, of Cambridge (1634) and Hartford (1636). *Issue* :—
482. i. CHARLES PERCY, b. May 28, 1850.
483. ii. WALTER STUTEVILLE, b. Feb. 25, 1852.
484. iii. HARRIET EMERSON, b. Sep. 25, 1855.
485. iv. GRACE VERNON, b. Aug. 13, 1859; d. Dec. 19, 1860.
486. v. ARTHUR DEALL, b. Feb. 24, 1862.
487. vi. ALICE MAUD, b. June 25, 1867.

319. GEORGE O., son of John L.¹⁴⁸ and Irena (Comstock) Lattin, b. May 23, 1844; m. Clarissa Harlow Frost, 3d dau. of Alpha and Sarah Frost, of East Windsor, Conn.; resides at Milford Village, Otsego Co., N. Y.
Issue :—
488. i. ATHALINDA ADALINE.
489. ii. LUCINDA.
490. iii. ANSEL.
491. iv. EDMUND.
351. ELIZABETH F. FROST, dau. of James F.¹⁶⁹ and Elsey (Tower) Frost, b. April 5, 1825; m. Solon Lapham, of Shoreham, Vt. *Issue* :—
492. i. JAMES F.
493. ii. CHARLES N.
494. iii. FRANCIS M.
495. iv. ALMER B.
496. v. ELLA F.
497. vi. GEORGE S.
364. JAMES M., son of Daniel²¹⁰ and Susan T. (Wood) Latting, b. Sep. 18, 1828; m. Margaret E. Pell, Oct. 25, 1853. *Issue* :—
498. i. FLORENCE N., b. Aug. 8, 1857.
499. ii. CHARLES IRVING, b. Dec. 12, 1859.
500. iii. LEONORA C., b. Feb. 12, 1862.
365. DEGROVE A., son of Daniel²¹⁹ and Susan T. (Wood) Latting, b. Oct. 13, 1830, residing at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.; m. Adelaide Lyon, Dec. 23, 1849. *Issue* :—
501. i. WILLIAM H., b. June 24, 1851.
502. ii. DANIEL B., b. July 3, 1853.
503. iii. JANE D., b. June 3, 1855.
366. ETHAN SMITH, son of Daniel²¹⁹ and Susan T. (Wood) Latting, b. Nov. 6, 1832; m. Cecelia J. Pell, July 23, 1854; d. in the late civil war on the steamer Arago, off Fortress Monroe, Nov. 17, 1862.
Issue :—
504. i. —, born Jan. 25, 1858.
367. SARAH ANN H., dau. of Daniel²¹⁹ and Susan T. (Wood) Latting, b. Jan. 1, 1836; m. Charles J. Bayer, of New York, June 3, 1860.
Issue :—
505. i. FRANK, b. Jan. 28, 1861; d. May, 1865.
506. ii. SUSAN T., b. Feb. 12, 1864.
507. iii. CHARLES, b. June 3, 1865.
508. iv. I. ELLERSLIE, b. Feb. 2, 1867.
369. SARAH MARIA, dau. of Joseph Allen²²⁶ and Mary (Wright) Lattin, b. Jan. 13, 1823; m. William Roe Lount, Sep. 26, 1842; d. April 2, 1845. *Issue* :—
509. i. JOSEPH A., b. Jan. 1, 1841; d. Aug. 2, 1844.
370. WILLIAM H., son of Joseph A.²²⁶ and Mary (Wright) Lattin, b. July 10, 1824; m. Mary E. Wilson, Dec. 26, 1855. *Issue* :—
510. i. WILLIAM.
511. ii. MARY.

371. JOSEPH WRIGHT, son of Joseph A.²²⁶ and Mary (Wright) Lattin, b. Mar. 13, 1826; m. Laura Woodruff, Nov. 20, 1854. *Issue* :—
512. i. CLARA.
513. ii. GEORGE.
373. ELIJAH, son of Joseph A.²²⁶ and Mary (Wright) Lattin, b. Nov. 25, 1859; m. Clara Billings, April 19, 1854. *Issue* :—
514. i. HENRY, b. June 1, 1855.
376. BARTLETT, son of Joseph²²⁶ A. and Mary (Wright) Lattin, b. Sep. 13, 1836; m. Margaret Phebe Anderson, 186-. *Issue* :—
515. i. ELLA.
516. ii. NAHUM.
425. JAMES T. CROMWELL, son of Elizabeth²⁷⁶ and John J. Cromwell, b. July 28, 1804; m. Jan. 31, 1828, in the Parish Church of St. Johns at Hampstead, near London, Eng., Adeline Louisa Cateil, then in her 14th year. He was a physician, President of the Medical Society of the City of New York; d. at Lockport, Illinois. *Issue* :—
517. i. AUGUSTA ADELINE, b. July 27, 1829; m. Morgan of Milwaukee.
518. ii. LEONARD E., b. June 20, 1831; d. without issue.
519. iii. JAMES, d. without issue.
520. iv. CHARLES, dec. no issue.
427. CHARLES T. CROMWELL, son of Elizabeth²⁷⁶ and John J. Cromwell, b. May 6, 1808; m. May 31, 1832, Henrietta Amelia Brooks, dau. of Benjamin Brooks, Esq., of Bridgeport, Conn., a lineal descendant of Col. John Jones, one of the Judges who signed the warrant for the execution of King Charles I., whose wife was Henrietta Cromwell, eldest sister of the PROTECTOR. Resides at Manersing Island, Rye, Westchester County. *Issue* :
521. i. CHARLES B., b. Feb. 19, 1833; drowned June 19, 1860, by the upsetting of a sail-boat in a squall near Manersing Island; unmarried.
522. ii. HENRIETTA MARIA, b. June 24, 1836; m. Oct. 1, 1856, John de Ruyter.
523. iii. OLIVER EATON, b. Oct. 6, 1847, Cleveland, Ohio.
467. CAROLINE R., dau. of Mary²⁹⁴ and John Griffin; m., 1st, S. Harris Meeker; 2d, Frederick E. Thomas. *Issue by 1st husband* :—
524. i. JOHN G.
525. ii. MARY D.
526. iii. HAYWOOD GLOVER.
469. SARAH ELIZABETH, dau. of Sarah Ann²⁹⁵ and Uriah F. Carpenter, b. Nov. 7, 1823; m. July, 1843, Augustus Embury, of N. Y. *Issue* :—
527. i. PETER AUGUSTUS.
528. ii. CLARENCE U.
529. iii. ALPHONSE LOUBAT.
530. iv. LOUIS PHILIPPE, dec.
531. v. EMMA.
532. vi. PAULINE.
533. vii. ARTHUR DEALL.

477. ANNA T., dau. of Joseph ³¹¹ and Sarah (Frost) Latting, b. Nov. 27, 1845; m. June 30, 1868, Alanson H. Green, of Brooklyn, L. I. *Issue* :—
534. i. JENNIE TOWNSEND, b. July 23, 1869.
478. JOSEPHINE, dau. of Joseph ³¹¹ and Sarah (Frost) Latting, b. May 19, 1850; m. Dec. 30, 1869, Charles Frederick Coles, son of Frederick Coles, Esq., of Dorris, L. I. *Issue* :—
535. i. MARY ADÈLE, b. Nov. 29, 1870.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT DUTCH FAMILIES OF NEW YORK.

[BY JONATHAN PEARSON, A.M.]

BANCKER.

(First Three Generations in Albany County.)

GERRIT BANCKER came to Beverwyck (Albany) about 1656, as a trader, probably from Amsterdam, Holland, where he had a brother, Willem, living as late as 1700. His house-lot in Beverwyck was on the south side of State street, the third east from Pearl street, as it then was, and his son Evert's lot was next east of his father's. He owned considerable real estate in other parts of the village, besides a bouwery in Schenectady. His wife was Elisabeth Dirkse (daughter of Dirk Van Eps and Maritie Damens). After his decease she removed to New York and opened a store; she died 3 July, 1693. The inventory of her property made 26 August, 1693, shows that she had houses and lands in Schenectady, Albany, Catskill, and New York, besides a large amount of personal property. Gerrit Bancker left but one son, Evert, born 24 January, 1665; and a daughter, Anna, who married Johannes De Peyster, 21 September, 1688, in New York.¹

EVERT BANCKER was a merchant, and held several important offices—Justice of the Peace, 1692, and Mayor of Albany, 1695-6 and 1707-9. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Stoffel Janse Abeel, 24 September, 1686; made his will, March 13, 1734—proved, 31 July, 1734; gave to his son Johannes £50, provided "he continues to live with me till my decease or till I dispose of my farm where I now live." He mentions the following children who were to share alike in his estate: Elisabeth, Christoffel, Willem, Jannetie, Adriaan, Gerardus, and Johannes. He was buried 10 July, 1734; his wife Elisabeth was buried 20 March, 1734. Their children were born in the following order:—Gerardus, 11 February, 1688; Neeltie, March 1, 1689; Gerardus, June 12, 1691; Elisabeth, July 29, 1693, m. Gerrit Lansing; *Christoffel*, October 27, 1695; Anna, born at New York, and baptized 3 October, 1697, died October 2, 1706; *Willem*, October 28, 1699; Jannetie, August 28, 1701, m. Harmanns Schuyler; *Adrianus*, October 10, 1703; *Gerardus*, April 1, 1706; Anna, June 12, 1708, died May 30, 1709; Johannes, March 15, 1710, died April 30, 1710; *Johannes*, birth and baptism unrecorded. Of the five sons of Evert Bancker, three, Christopher, Adriaan, and Gerardus, settled in New York, and Willem and Johannes settled in Albany County as farmers.

¹ Will of Gerrit Bancker, dated November 25, 1690, and proven May 7, 1691 (N. Y. Wills, Book 4, p. 81). Leaves all his property to his wife as long as she lives or remains his widow. Appoints his son Evert and son-in-law Johannes De Peyster as guardians of his minor children.

CHRISTOPHER BANCKER¹ married Elisabeth Hooglant, in New York, October 16, 1719; one son, Adriaan, was baptized in New York, July 3, 1720.

ADRIAAN BANCKER married G. Elisabeth Van Taerling, in New York, January 30, 1729.

GERARDUS (GERRIT) BANCKER married Maria De Peyster, in New York, October 31, 1731. The following children were baptized in the church at Albany: Anna, September 3, 1732; Evert, August 10, 1734; Elisabeth, May 9, 1736; Johannes, February 22, 1738.

WILLEM BANCKER married Annatic Veeder, in Schenectady, December 17, 1726. The following children were baptized in the Schenectady church: Evert, December 13, 1727; Thomas Brouwer, not registered; Elisabeth, July 16, 1732; Catharina, October 6, 1734; Neeltie, December 21, (?) 1737; Annatic, August 16, 1740; Jannetie, March 25, 1744; Evert, September 21, 1746.

JOHANNES BANCKER married Magdalena Veeder, and had the following children baptized in Schenectady: Elisabeth, June 7, 1735; Gerrit, February 27, 1737.

OOZHOUT.

(First Three Generations in Albany County.)

THE name of JAN JANSE OOTHOUT (written Oothout by himself), the First Settler, appears in the Albany County records about 1664. The name of Fob Janse Oothout, probably his brother, of New Amstel, on the Delaware, occurs the year before. Jan Janse was a brewer, settled in the *Greyneybos* (pine woods), opposite Albany, and married Hendrickie Cornelise Van Nes, daughter of his neighbor, Cornelis Hendrickse Van Nes. He made his will on Mar. 13, 168 $\frac{3}{4}$; and letters of administration were issued to his sons, Hendrick and Jan, on the 3d of January, 169 $\frac{5}{8}$. In his will he gives to his son Johannes (or Jan) a red mare; to Hendrick, 3 or 4 years after "my decease," a young horse or an old mare; Arien, aged about 12 years, was to have two years schooling and a trade, and a red stone horse with a star in his forehead; when 20 years of age, a new suit of clothes; and then the remainder of his property was to be divided equally among his six children. The following were his children in 1688: *Johannes*, the eldest son, *Hendrick*, *Arien*, the youngest son, *Mayke*, *Antje*, and *Jannetie*.

HENDRICK JANSE OOTHOUT was appointed Surveyor of Albany in 1700, and held the office for many years. He married Caatje, daughter of Volkert Janse Douw, Ap. 30, 1684; made his will Oct. 11, 1738 . . . proved Ap. 26, 1740; and was buried July 15, 1739. The following children were baptized in the church in Albany: Volkert, Mar. 1, 1685; Hendrick, Mar. 10, 1686; Doretthee, 18 Dec. 1687, m. Cornelis Bogard; Maretje, Mar. 12, 1690; Volkert, Oct. 23, 1692; *Jan*, Ap. 7, 1695; Hendrickie, May 2, 1697; Hendrickie, 3 Sept. 1699, m. Isaac Bogard; Margariet, July 13, 1701, m. Dominic Johannes Van Driessen; Anna, Dec. 15, 1703, m. Pieter Wouterse Quackenbos; *Jonas*, Dec. 9, 1705.

JOHANNES JANSE OOTHOUT, of the manor Rensselaerswyck, married Aaltie Evertse, "weduwe Van Gerrit Lubbertse," May 5, 1689. He was buried 5 Feb. 1745; she was buried 12 Dec. 1739. The following children were baptized in the Albany church: Feitje, Ap. 17, 1693; Rebecca, Nov. 17, 1695; *Jan*, 7 Jan., 1700; Henrikje, 5 Jan., 1707.

ARIEN (ADRIAAN) JANSE OOTHOUT, of manor Rensselaerswyck, married

¹ Alderman from the North Ward of N. Y. City, 1738-1742 and 1755.

Lammertje, daughter of Pieter Looekermans, Nov. 3, 1700. He was buried 26 Feb., 1752. They had the following children baptized in the Albany church: Johannes, Nov. 29, 1702, buried 27 Sept., 1752; Pieter Lookermans, Dec. 17, 1704; Hendrikie, Dec. 15, 1706; Maria, Dec. 8, 1708; Anna Catryna, Mar. 4, 1711; Pieter Looekermans, Mar. 1, 1713; Anna, Jan. 1, 1716; Catryna, Jan. 11, 1718; Mayke, Feb. 10, 1723.

JAN HENDRICKSE OOTHOUT, m. Catalina Van Densen, July 15, 1721. Children baptized in the Albany church: Catharina, Ap. 29, 1722; Elisabeth, Sept. 27, 1724; Maria, May 6, 1727; Margarita, Feb. 15, 1730.

JAN JANSE OOTHOUT, m. Maritie Wendel, June 23, 1729. Children baptized in the Albany church: Johannes, Jan. 6, 1731; Maicke, Sept. 24, 1732; Abraham, Dec. 8, 1733; Cornelis, Dec. 7, 1735; Mayke, Ap. 30, 1738; Myndert, Ap. 20, 1740; Evert, June 27, 1742; Alida, Oct. 19, 1744.

JONAS HENDRICKSE OOTHOUT, m. first, Elisabeth Lansing, Mar. 30, 1741. She d. Mar. 11, 1754; secondly, Elisabeth Vinhagen, Ap. 13, 1756; the tradition [not strictly true] is that the first child baptized (4 Sept., 1715) in the old Dutch church of Albany was Elisabeth Vinhagen, wife of Jonas Oothout, and that the church bell tolled the last time at her burial, she having died March, 1806, in her 92d year. Children baptized in the Albany church: Hendrick, May 16, 1742; Abraham, May 27, 1744; Volkert, Dec. 26, 1747; Volkert, Sept. 2, 1750; Magdalena, July 8, 1753; Johannes, Feb. 6, 1757; Catarina, May 7, 1758.

LESPINARDE.

THE first settler of this name was a baker, and is mentioned in the records of Albany as early as 1670, when he hired the bakery of Jan Rinckhout for one year, with privilege of baking both for Christians and savages. Anthoine Lespinard made his will 2 Ap., 1685, spoke of wife Abeltie and of children, Johannes, aged 10 yrs.; Cornelia, Margarita, and Abeltie, aged about 6 mos. He left 8 beavers to the poor of Albany, or the value thereof in silver money. He was not living in 1697. Only two of his children were recorded in the baptismal register of the Albany church. Antony, Oct. 31, 1683; Abeltie, Sept. 21, 1684, another Anthony was born subsequently, who removed to New York and married Elisabeth Dekleyn, Nov. 3, 1705. It was this person, probably, who gave name to the "Lispnard Meadows." The family seems to have disappeared both from Albany and New York.

NYACK, ROCKLAND CO., N. Y.—From a copy, in 1869, of the inscriptions in the old graveyard in this village, the following principal names are given, with the earliest date at which each appears. The ground originally belonged to the Presbyterian church, but was lately sold, and the remains removed (in 1870) to Oak Hill Cemetery:—

Abbey, 1842.	Dezendorf, or Deazendurf, 1833.	Onderdonk, 1818.
Appleby, 1839.	Dickey, 1820.	Oakley, 1843.
Bellowstee, 1832.	Elliott, 1846.	Powley, 1835.
Blauvelt, 1848.	Felter, 1841.	Riker, 1817.
Canfield, 1841.	Graham, 1832.	Smith, 1835.
Cushman, 1852.	Grimshaw, 1838.	Sarvent, 1804.
Concklin, 1838.	Huyler, 1838.	Steel, 1838.
Cornelison, 1825.	Hynes, 1845.	Taylor, 1849.
Dealing, 1837.	Lent, 1839.	Tennay, 1840.
De Cantillon, 1832.	Lydecker, 1832.	Tallman, 1817.
Demarest, 1855.	Oliver, 1867.	Van Houten, 1801.

ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS

By HENRY R. STILES, M.D., President.

Delivered on the occasion of the Second Anniversary of the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Society," February 25th, 1871.

MR. PRESIDENT,¹ FELLOW-MEMBERS AND FRIENDS, OF THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY:—

THE resolution conveying to me your wish that I should address you on this anniversary occasion suggested as a topic "*The history, present condition, and future prospects of the Society.*" The past history and present condition of the Society, however, do not seem to me to demand any fuller unfolding than that already furnished in the brief statement just presented by the Secretary; and concerning our Future, it is sufficient to say *that it will be just what we ourselves shall choose to make it.* I have preferred, therefore, to choose another theme, viz.: THE SCIENCE OF GENEALOGY, *its nature, uses, and requirements—especially considered with reference to the field of American Genealogy, and in connection with its twin-study, BIOGRAPHY.*

Fifteen years of labor in these pursuits—although giving me, of course, some claim to experience—will hardly justify me in the presumption that I shall be able to add anything new, or materially different, to that which has already been said or written on the subject by hundreds of my co-laborers, many of whom have been longer in the service, and few of whom can be surpassed in industry and enthusiasm. In fact, as you will perceive from my numerous quotations, I prefer to bring together the experiences, suggestions, and pleasant thoughts of these fellow-laborers—and not only of these, but of those, the gifted, the wise, and the good of all ages and climes, who have given fit utterance to their impressions upon this subject—in order that you may the better survey and be convinced of the dignity, value, and interest which attach to it. And so, standing this evening upon the threshold of our third Society year, I would, as it were, lift the curtain which intervenes betwixt ourselves and this worthy (though invisible) "cloud of witnesses," and entreat them to be seated amongst us, that they may receive due honor, and we both pleasure and profit thereby.

GENEALOGY is defined as "an enumeration of ancestors and their children in the natural order of succession." It is as worthy to be deemed a science as any other form of human knowledge which is based upon fixed principles or well-ascertained facts, and which requires method and skill in its investigation. It boasteth, also, a great antiquity. Indeed, we cannot imagine a period so remote, or a state of human intelligence so defective, in which the families of mankind have not, in some manner, kept the memorials of their ancestry. The method, extent, value, and permanency of these memorials or records has, of course, been largely dependent upon the intellectual and social civilization of those who have kept them; yet in every clime, and through all time, there is abundant evidence of an inherent disposition on the part of man to preserve the memorials of preceding generations of his own family and race.

This inherent disposition arises, in fact, from an immutable necessity of Man's existence, since God, as the crowning act of His work of Creation,

¹ The Chair was occupied, on this occasion, by EDWARD F. DE LANCEY, Esq., the 2d Vice-President of the Society.

established the *Family Relation* as the corner-stone of all human, social, political, and religious organization. The family relation we see to be, in form as well as in date, *primeval*; for God, having created Man the physical embodiment of strength, form, and majesty, whom he named ADIMA, or Adam (in Sanscrit, *the first man*), gave to him also a female counterpart, the physical embodiment of grace, gentleness, and beauty, *Eve* or HEVA—(Sanskrit, *that which completes Life*). To these two representatives of the complete Human Life—who were also endowed with the gifts of *conscience* and of *speech*, which rendered them superior to all He had yet created, yet inferior to the angels and to Himself—He presented, as a residence, the primeval *Taprobane* of the ancients, the Island of Ceylon—which is, even to-day, the loveliest pearl of the Indian Seas,—saying to them (and here I prefer to quote, since I must go back to Tradition, from the beautiful legend given in the VEDAS, or sacred books of India, that great and venerable Mother-Land of all subsequent Religions, Literatures, and Civilizations)—“Go, unite and produce beings who shall be your living image upon earth, for ages and ages after you have returned to me. I, Lord of all that exists, have created you to worship me throughout your life, and those who shall have faith in me shall share my happiness after the end of all things. Thus instruct your children, that they forget me not, for I shall be with them while they continue to call upon my name.” It will be seen, then, that the family thus instituted by this primeval marriage—a *unit* in form, *dual* as to parentage, *germinal* as to its nature, being the seed-bud or God-appointed means for the propagation of the human race—was also designated by its Divine Founder as a normal relation, *i. e.*, as the only established and lawful state of union and life for mankind, and the one especially adapted to the wants and welfare of the race; and from it arise a thousand social relations, duties, comforts, and delights, to benefit and bless mankind. Human Intelligence, whatever its experiments and wanderings—numerous enough they have been, as we know—has never yet succeeded in improving upon the Divine model of the Family Relation. Human Experience, also, recognizes the fact that the Family Relation is essential to the physical health and comfort of mankind, as well as to “that moral purity of the sexes required by God, and alone respectable among men,” it being the very “substratum or groundwork of all social relations, domestic comforts, and good manners in Society”—without which the world would be a mere chaos of human beings.

We accept the *Family*, therefore, as a type, foreshadowing—(1) the *SCHOOL*, in the nurture and education of children; (2) the *STATE*, in which mature Human Life develops its powers in multifold relations and ways; and (3) the *CHURCH*, or that condition of the Spiritual Life in which Man is brought into intimate relations with God. Through this fourfold “warp and woof” of Family, School, State, and Church, runs the central principle of *Obedience to a Higher and properly constituted Authority*, which is Man’s first great lesson on Earth—linking him, as it were, by a golden thread of analogy, both to his Infinite Creator and to his fellow-man. “Honor thy father and thy mother,” says the Bible, which for so many centuries has been the accepted organ of Divine Revelation to so large a portion of the human race; and, as has been felicitously expressed by one of our best American genealogists, Mr. J. A. VINTON,¹ “the Fifth Commandment of the Decalogue stands foremost in the Second Table of the Law. As the First Commandment, ‘Thou shalt have no other gods before Me,’ stands at the head of the First Table, and virtually includes the

¹ Preface to the *Giles Memorial*.

remainder of that Table, so the Fifth Commandment, as it precedes, so—in effect—it contains the precepts that follow. It is in vain that a man who disregards the Fifth Commandment pretends to observe any other. A man who does not honor his parents is not, and cannot be, a truly moral man. The temper of mind which impels a person to break that command which is the Leader and Chief of all the ethical precepts of the Divine Law, will, when occasion shall arise, impel him to break all the rest. Our habits of obedience, or disobedience, to the Law of God begin here. It must be so, because our parents are the persons with whom our earliest human relations connect us; and indeed, for a time, our parents stand to us in the place of God. We come, then, to this conclusion, that *reverence for parents* is essential to a sound moral character. But, what my parents were to me, *their* parents were to *them*. My grandfather and grandmother cherished for my father the same tender affections, and, with the same diligence, labored for his good. All that my father was he owed, under God, to the care bestowed upon him by the natural guardians of his being. The same holds true through all the generations of the past. And thus the Fifth Commandment binds us to reverence and honor *all* our ancestors, as far as made known to us, and so far as our ancestors were worthy of such regard.”

It is, then, the Family Relation which furnishes both the occasion and the material for Genealogy.

The arrangement of this material assumes three forms, viz.: (1) *Genealogies IN LAW*; (2) *Genealogies IN FACT*; and (3) *Genealogies IN NAME*. Each of these classes possesses a separate and distinct value and importance, and for each a different species and degree of proof is requisite.

1. *Genealogies, IN LAW*, require that description of evidence ordinarily demanded by a court of law; or, by the English Heralds, in the establishment of rights, titles, and honors.

2. *Genealogies, IN FACT*, involve such a rigid and searching investigation of what we may call “family realities,” as render a true descent scarcely ever provable for many successive generations. It deals with questions of family likenesses, hereditary diseases, and mental resemblances, which are, in fact, the most indubitable evidences of transmission of blood. It may be very properly characterized as *PHYSIOLOGICAL GENEALOGY*.

3. *Genealogies, IN NAME*, are those in which an attempt is made to genealogize, or arrange, as correctly as may be possible, all persons of any one name who may be presumed to derive from a common origin. In this class of pedigree every scrap of record which relates to the name, or may have any bearing upon it, is to be collected, sifted, and matched. This is the style of pedigree most in vogue among American genealogists, who, having little or no occasion to prove their claims to particular honors, titles, or estates, take a pleasure in proving the *diffusive* character of the virtues and honorable qualities inherent in and radiating from the first progenitor.¹

¹ In regard to this form of genealogies, a competent and experienced English genealogist remarks that “after such research is completed, the negative system of reasoning is quite admissible. The compiler is quite entitled to exercise his judgment in arranging his material; for, where he has every evidence on the subject before him, he is not liable to err (in law) even in his arrangements of those portions of his pedigree whose legal proof is deficient. If he have five Bernard Baringtons living in 1680, and his evidences give legal proof for appropriation of the destinies of four, he is entitled to identify the fifth without legal proof; but he could not do so without knowing what became of the others, or without the advantage of some similar knowledge bearing on the subject. I myself consider this kind of genealogy quite as trustworthy as genealogy *in law*. Nay, it very often is

There is, also, another recognized classification of genealogies—with reference to the blood, viz. : (1) by *continuous* PATERNAL DESCENTS; (2) by *continuous* MATERNAL DESCENTS; and (3) by the "*seize-quartiers*."

1. *Continuous paternal descent*, although it is the system of genealogy which has most obtained in England and her colonies, is the most unimportant and least provable. In this opinion all genealogists and physiologists will concur, as they will, also, in the converse statement, that

2. *Continuous maternal descent* is the most easily proved, and of much greater importance, in a physiological point of view, than the paternal descent—even where the latter is fully proved. It is, in fact, the system of genealogy instituted by Providence and the Law of Nature. Observation and Science combine to prove to us that Man, despite his arrogance in all questions between the sexes, is only the accidental element in parentage. When we reflect that it is the woman who accepts the anxieties and perils which precede—and the onerous and tender responsibilities which follow—the birth of the offspring; when we remember that those responsibilities are never, or rarely, abjured by her—but that, "through good report and evil report" a mother's love follows her child—until, in all our hearts, it is the accepted synonym of Human Fidelity in its purest form; when we see, also, as we look among our acquaintance, our relatives, and our fellow-men, how much larger a proportion of qualities they inherit from their mothers than from their fathers, we must admit that the old principle of "*Partus sequitur ventrem*" (The offspring follows the mould) is correct, and that the system of genealogy by continuous maternal descent is only a just recognition of the sacred and important part borne by the woman in the great work of Reproduction.

It is worthy of note, also, in this connection, that within the borders of our own Empire State there now exists in full force (and has existed for centuries past) the most remarkable exhibition of this law of descent in the female line which the world has ever witnessed. I refer to the "*LEAGUE OF THE HO-DÉ-NO-SAU-NEE*," instituted among the Iroquois, or "Five Nations," which, although dwindled to a mere figment of its ancient powers and fame, still retains intact and in active operation its peculiar organization. The tribal system of the Iroquois differed from that of any nation of ancient or modern time in that it was not a group of families, like the Grecian and Roman tribes; nor was it made up of the lineal descendants of a common father, like the Jewish tribe—inasmuch as the father and his child were never of the same tribe. Yet it more nearly resembled the Jewish system in its general character—differing from it (as from all other similar institutions of mankind) chiefly in this, that it confined the transmission of all titles, rights, and property in the female line—to the exclusion of the male. This principle, which is strangely unlike the

the means of disproving pedigrees which have been proved according to law. It is, virtually, an impossibility to establish any identity in the absence of *any* evidence which *might* bear upon the subject. Thomas Johnson, of Cheapside, haberdasher, living in 1708, and he of the same name and description, living in 1709, might not be the same person. They might be father and son; nay, they might be father and illegitimate son! Yet the law would suffer such evidence to be proof of identity. Indeed, nothing of the sort ought to be allowed till every evidence which might bear on the subject is recovered. It is quite impossible to calculate what the genealogy *in law* is (and much less than *in fact*) until the genealogy *in name* is arranged. I could myself 'prove black white,' in a court of law, were it not that I prefer genealogy *in name* and genealogy *in fact* so much to any other, that I always endeavor to compile the former and penetrate the latter before I make a positive statement."

canons of descent adopted by civilized nations, seems perfectly to have secured several important objects. "By its operation the certainty of descent in the tribe, of their principal chiefs, was secured by rules infallible; for the child must be the son of its mother, although not necessarily of its mother's husband. If the purity of blood be of any moment, the lawgivers of the Iroquois established the only certain rule the case admits of, whereby the assurance might be enjoyed that the ruling sachem was of the same family or tribe with the first taker of the title." The limits of this address will not permit me to enter into the details of this tribal system, whereby the tribes were interwoven by indissoluble bonds into one political family, absolute in peace and irresistible in war; nor can I venture to explain, as I should like, the clear and perfect plan which the Iroquois had devised for computing the degrees of consanguinity. Suffice it to say that it presented a most extraordinary system of Indian legislation—"the most perfect, perhaps, which the wit of man hath ever devised." "Simple in its foundation upon the family relationships, effective in the lasting vigor inherent in the ties of kindred, and perfect in its success in achieving a permanent and harmonious union of the nations, it forms an enduring monument to that proud and progressive race who reared under its protection a wide-spread Indian sovereignty."¹

3. The third physical classification of Genealogies to which I have alluded, viz., the "*seize-quartiers*" (or literally, "the sixteen heads from which one derives his descent"), is that which involves the equal consideration of all progenitors of equal degrees and generations. It is the system which has generally obtained throughout the Continent of Europe, and which, I believe, is growing rapidly in favor among American genealogists. It is hardly necessary for me to add that it is, in every point of view, by far the most valuable and important of these physical classifications which have been mentioned.

Having thus described the *nature* of Genealogical Science, I proceed to a consideration of the *uses* derived from its pursuit.

"It is the custom with some persons," says Mr. J. B. R. WALKER,² "to depreciate, and even to ridicule, genealogical inquiries and labors. The study of pedigree seems to them not only tedious, but profitless. They have no reverence or love for the Past, and it is a matter of indifference who their ancestors were, or whether they ever had any. This is sometimes an eccentricity—sometimes a proud independence, which ignores ancestry, in order to increase its own importance, and show that its heights and honors have not been attained through the wealth, patronage, or name of progenitors. But a more fruitful cause of this low estimate has been the boasting and arrogance of some, with reference to their distinguished ancestors. There is a false and foolish pride of lineage, which deserves censure and ridicule. It was such conceit that prompted the retort of CICERO, when a patrician said to him, 'You are a plebeian.'—'*I am a plebeian,*' replied the eloquent Roman orator, 'and the nobility of *my* family *begins* with me; but that of *yours* will *end* with you.' The vain reliance upon remote and doubtful pedigrees, and the arrogant assumption of place and honor by reason of distinguished descent, without corresponding merit, was well ridiculed by LORD CHESTERFIELD, when he placed among the portraits of his ancestors two old heads, inscribed—ADAM de Stanhope and EVE de Stanhope. It has been justly observed, 'all that a man can rightfully lay

¹ *League of the Iroquois*. By LEWIS H. MORGAN. Chapter IV.

² *Memorials of the Walkers of the Old Colony*. Preface.

claim to, is his own name; the embellishment should be his own, not that of his defunct predecessor.' This thought has been expressed by CHAPMAN, with great felicity and force, in these lines:

“ 'Tis poor, and not becoming perfect gentry,
To build their glories at their fathers' cost;
But at their own expense of blood or virtue,
To raise them living monuments; our birth
Is not our own act. Honor upon trust
Our ill deeds forfeit; and the wealthy sums,
Purchased by others' fame or sweat, will be
Our stain, for we inherit nothing truly
But what our actions make us worthy of.”

In the same strain of invective against this arrogance of descent, “rare BEN JONSON” thus discourses:—

“Boast not the titles of your ancestors,
Brave youths! They're *their* possession—none of yours.
When your own virtues equal'd have their names,
'Twill be but fair to lean upon their fames,
For they are strong supporters; but, till then,
The greatest are but young gentlemen.”

Mr. LOWER justly remarks that “family pride, abstractly considered, is one of the coarsest feelings of which our nature is susceptible.” Indeed—

“Those who on glorious ancestors enlarge,
Produce the debt, instead of the discharge.”

One of the wisest of ancient time has said—

“Et Genus, et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostra voco.”

And CAIUS MARIUS set forth the same truth when he said that “the glory of ancestors casts a light indeed upon their posterity, but it only serves to show what their descendants are. It alike exhibits to full view their degeneracy and their worth.”

Nothing, indeed, can be more absurd than the attempt to make family history, even when true, an unqualified source of ostentation; and such attempts justly merit all the attacks of wit and sarcasm which their pretensions inevitably invite. Still it is evident that the study of Genealogy has suffered much undeserved obloquy and inconsiderate condemnation, owing to the inability of many persons to make a just discrimination between *pride of ancestry* and a *taste for pedigree*. A little reflection, however, will convince us that the two feelings, although often combined in the same individual, are not necessarily connected with each other. And, even when they are thus combined, I cannot see why any vitiated results should follow, unless the pride of ancestry too greatly predominate. With this distinction carefully kept in mind, I think that Genealogy needs no defence at our hands, other than that inherent in the facts which may be developed by the following consideration of its uses.

The uses of the study of Genealogy may be divided into two classes—the *moral* and the *practical*—the former being, perhaps, less generally appreciated than the latter. Yet, as we shall see, the two are intimately blended in their bearing upon the interests of mankind.

The *moral* uses of Genealogy arise from the fact that the information gained by its pursuit is of a nature which necessarily tends to enlarge and ennoble our minds, by placing us in connection with those who have preceded, or who may succeed us, in the world's arena; to enlighten us with reference

to the principles, laws, and methods of the Divine Government in its dealings with the Human Race; and to strengthen us in virtuous and honorable lives and deeds, by presenting us with bright examples of worth and instructive examples of degeneracy.

“Not to know what took place before one was born, is to remain forever a child,” says CICERO.

“We shall invariably find,” says another author, “the more we free ourselves from the idea of Time and Space, the nearer we approach to the understanding of the Infinite—to that which has neither beginning nor end—and nothing does this so effectually as the abstracting ourselves from the Present in the consideration of the Past.”

The learned Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON remarks that “whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses; whatever makes the past, the distant and the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings.”

One of our American genealogists¹ has well said, that “the love of our kindred is the first degree of the expansion of the heart, in its progress towards *universal benevolence*.”

“Whoever enters into these investigations,” says one of the founders of this Society,² “or peruses these family histories, beginning with himself, if he will, and tracing the golden current through all its myriad windings, will rise from the engrossing study, his sympathies touched at a thousand new points, his whole nature lifted up to a higher and broader purpose, and himself a better, truer, nobler unit of the race to which he belongs.

“As the small pebble stirs the peaceful lake;
The centre mov'd, a circle strait succeeds;
Another still, and still another spreads;
Child, parent, brother, first it will embrace,
His neighbor next, and next all human race.”³

WHITMAN⁴ says: “No virtuously disposed mind can look back upon a long line of truly venerable ancestors, without feeling his motive to a virtuous life strengthened. He can scarcely help feeling that it is not for him to be the first to bring disgrace upon his lineage. It will, moreover, lead him to reflect that his posterity also will be looking back, and comparing his life with that of his progenitors. And who in such case can fail to feel as a father in the presence of his offspring. And sad, indeed, would it be to find them crimsoned with shame at witnessing in him a mortifying exemplar.”

DANIEL WEBSTER has fitly said,⁵ “There is a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors, which elevates the character and improves the heart. Next to the sense of religious duty and moral feeling, I hardly know what should bear with stronger obligation on a liberal and enlightened mind, than a consciousness of an alliance with excellence which is departed, and a consciousness, too, that in its acts and conduct, and even in its sentiments and thoughts, it may be actively operating on the happiness of those that come after it.”

Again the distinguished statesman above quoted bears his tribute to the usefulness of genealogical studies, when he says: “To be faithful to our-

¹ *Genealogies of the Passaic Valley, N. J.*, by JOHN LITTELL. Preface.

² Rev. EDMUND F. SLAFTER, in his *Quarter-Century Anniversary Discourse before the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society*, Boston, March 18, 1870.

³ POPE—slightly accommodated.

⁴ *Memoir of John Whitman and his Descendants*. By EZEKIEL WHITMAN. Preface.

⁵ *Webster's Works*, i. 6.

selves, we must keep our ancestors and posterity within reach and grasp of our thoughts and affections—living in the memory and retrospection of the Past, and hoping with affectionate care for those who are to come after us. We are true to ourselves only when we act with becoming pride for the blood we inherit, and which we are to transmit to those who shall soon fill our places.”

“If there are any studies purely human, which tend to elevate and ennoble the nature of man, and lift it up to a truer and loftier type, they are such as lie within the domain of the FAMILY, where the gentlest and strongest elements of character mingle together, and are moulded more perfectly than anywhere else into a unity of feminine sweetness and manly dignity.”¹

“To dwell upon the character of the good with love and veneration,” says Mr. ELI K. PRICE, of Philadelphia,² “is to begin to be like them; and if we can thus derive a refining influence, it is our duty to make that influence as enduring as possible.”

Mr. VINTON, in remarking upon the influence which history exerts upon nations,³ says: “What is thus true of nations is also true of families. There is not an intelligent, public-spirited, virtuous man anywhere to be found who can deny that his motives to virtue and patriotism are thoroughly reinforced by the consideration—if such were the fact—that his ancestors were brave and upright men; * * * and a distinguished American clergyman, now living, has observed: ‘There are riches of moral power in such an ancestry as ours.’ The history of a nation being nothing else than the collective history of the families that compose that nation, it is easy to see that sufficient reasons exist why families should have their histories written. They are thus connected with the great transactions of the Past, and posterity are enabled to discover what their ancestors had to do with the successive portions of the national history.”

LORD LYNDSEY, in his extensive and excellent *Lives of the Lyndseys*, has observed that “the inheritance of an illustrious name may have but a slight influence in restraining a bad man from the commission of a dishonorable action, but there cannot be a doubt of its invigorating influence on those who are worthy to bear it; it is an incentive to virtue, to emulation, to consistency—and God forbid that in days like these we should cut away one sapling, however weak, which may assist us in climbing the rough and rocky and hilly path of Honor and Virtue which is set before us. At the same time the sluggish—those who are disposed to rest their claim to consideration on the merit of their ancestry, and not their own individual activity, should remember SIR THOMAS OVERBURY’S pithy sarcasm on such characters, that ‘they resemble potatoes, of which the only valuable portion is under ground.’” And it was a noble saying of the late LORD CLARENDON, “that birth conveyed no merit, but much duty, to its inheritor.”

Nor can we forbear again to quote the eloquent words of LORD LYNDSEY, himself a noble specimen of a noble line, who says: “Every family should have a record of its own. Each has its peculiar spirit, running through the whole line, and, in more or less development, perceptible in every generation. Rightly viewed, as a most powerful but much neglected instrument of education, I can imagine no study more rife with pleasure and instruction. Nor need our ancestors have been Scipios or Fabii to

¹ Rev. E. F. SLAFTER’S *Anniv. Address*, before quoted.

² *Centennial Meeting of Descendants of Philip and Rachel Price*. Phila., 1854, page 5.

³ *Vinton Memorial*. Preface.

interest us in their fortunes. We do not love our kindred for their glory or their genius, but for their domestic affections and private virtues that, unobserved by the world, expand in confidence towards ourselves, and often root themselves, like the banyan of the East, and flourish with independent vigor in the heart to which a kind Providence has guided them. And should we not derive equal benefit from studying the virtues of our forefathers? An affectionate regard for their memory is natural to the heart; it is an emotion totally distinct from pride,—an ideal love, free from that consciousness of requited affection and reciprocal esteem which constitutes so much of the satisfaction we derive from the love of the living. They are denied, it is true, to our personal acquaintance, but the light they shed during their lives survives within their tombs, and will reward our search if we explore them. Be their light, then, our beacon—not the glaring light of heroism which emblazons their names in the page of history with a lustre as cold, though as dazzling, as the gold of an heraldic illuminator, but the pure and sacred flame that descends from heaven on the altar of a Christian heart, and that warmed their naturally frozen affections till they produced the fruits of piety, purity, and love, evinced in holy thoughts and good actions, of which many a record might be found in the annals of the Past, would we but search for them, and in which we may find as strong incentives to virtuous emulation as we gather every day from those bright examples of living worth which it is the study of every good man to imitate. And if the virtues of strangers be so attractive to us, how infinitely more so should be those of our own kindred; and with what additional energy should the precepts of our parents influence us, when we trace the transmission of those precepts from father to son, through successive generations, each bearing the testimony of a virtuous, useful, and honorable life to their truth and influence, and all uniting in a kind and earnest exhortation to their descendants so to live on earth, that—followers of Him, through whose grace alone we have power to obey Him—we may at last be reunited with those who have been before and those who shall come after us.

‘No wanderer lost,
A family in heaven.’”

From this mass of concurrent testimony to the importance of the moral uses of Genealogy, I pass to a brief consideration of the *practical* uses arising from its study.

1. It may be said of this—as of any other exact science—that it not only furnishes valuable information, but that the mind is strengthened and systematized by the very processes of investigation by which that information is obtained.

2. It is important in legal cases concerning claims to inheritance—and is indispensable, indeed, in those states in which the enjoyment of certain rights is conditional upon qualifications of lineage and descent.

This may be termed the *social* and *pecuniary* value of Genealogy—and is the one most widely and unhesitatingly appreciated by mankind, for it touches, at once, that self-interest which is an inherent principle in every individual. A person may not have the slightest interest in his ancestry (or, indeed, in his posterity)—he may say, as in the old song,

“Of all my father’s family, I like myself the best,
And if I am provided for, the Devil may take the rest.”

But if he has reason to think that a far-off inheritance, or an assured

social position depends upon the information which he may be able to give or to secure, his sympathy and liveliest co-operation are at once enlisted. Of the real importance of Genealogy, in a legal point of view—even in this country, where the laws of primogeniture do not obtain, and where social distinctions are not so closely defined—many interesting facts in proof could be furnished from the experience of almost any genealogist, but that is scarcely necessary on this occasion.

3. Genealogy is practically useful as an auxiliary to historical science—in the elucidation of the complicated relations of dynastic families, of claims and controversies as to succession, etc. “As the ocean is composed of drops,” says Mr. CUSHMAN,¹ “so the history of a country is made up of the acts of each individual person. And those acts, in the aggregate, give the character of the people as well as an indication of the policy and administration of the government. Hence the importance of genealogies.”

“I make no apology, therefore, for Genealogy,” says LORD LYNDSEY, —“and even in a merely intellectual point of view, as supplying many an hiatus in the page of early history, as unveiling many a secret spring, which, unseen and unsuspected, has influenced the revolutions of human affairs, and as throwing no scanty ray on the spirit and manners of the past, she may stand fearless before the altar of Time, by the side of History, though on the step below her.”

4. There is, however, still another and more important practical use of Genealogy, to which I desire to call your attention. It arises from a combination of the moral and practical uses which we have previously considered, and may be described as the PHILOSOPHICAL USE. It consists of the application to the individual, family, and social relations of mankind, of those principles and laws which are developed by the study of Genealogy, and of the lessons enforced by its moral influences. In other words, it deals with the great problem of *Natural Heritage*—a problem which has been succinctly stated by Dr. CHARLES ELAM, in this form:—

“What of essential nature do our parents and ancestors bequeath to us? Apart from those transitory possessions of money, houses, and land, which do not endure, what do we derive from our parents that is permanent and inalienable—that determines our temperament and constitution, our proclivities to health or disease, to virtue or vice, to dulness, mediocrity, or genius—in short, our entire intellectual and moral nature, no less than our physical organization?”²

It is this phase of Genealogy which, of late years, has allied itself closely to *Ethnology* (the science which treats of races), to *Anthropology* (which treats of man), to *Physiology* (which deals with the subtle forces of man's physical and mental nature), and, in short, to every department of Science, Art, and Discovery from which information can be drawn which shall assist to solve the mysteries of our being, and the “why and wherefore” of the operations of Nature, of which man forms so great a part.

It will readily be seen that *Philosophical Genealogy*, as we have termed it, is at once the broadest, most embracing and beneficent department of Genealogical Science, whether we consider its relations upon the student, or its ultimate results to society.

“Genealogy,” says Sir EDGERTON BRYDGES, “is of little value unless it discloses matter which teaches the *causes* of the decay or prosperity of

¹ *Cushman Genealogy*. Preface.

² *A Physician's Problems*. London, 1869.

families, and furnishes a lesson of moral wisdom for the direction of those who succeed."

"To read aright the lesson of human history, to reach wise and safe generalizations, one must not forget the law of descent and force of character there is in blood and race," says WALKER. He further says:—

"It is argued, indeed, by such as underrate genealogical research, that every claim upon the esteem of others is founded upon character, and that this embodies every quality that can justly command the affection and reverence of men. But, as character is not altogether isolated from, or independent of ancestral fountains, from which the native impulses, the mental and moral tendencies and forces have come, the subject of pedigree belongs clearly to the history of every man's mind and life. Our ancestors live in us; though dead, they speak. In Nature, below man, the various orders of being, animate and inanimate, do little more than repeat ancestral forms and habits. Man also is a derivation from the past, and ought to be considered and weighed in connection with it. The study of Genealogy, therefore, has important scientific and moral uses. It summons the past to interpret the lives of men with respect to physical, mental, and moral character. It shows how the past has poured itself into our present life."¹

I must confess, my friends, that I am sorely tempted to dwell more at length upon this most interesting department of our favorite science; but I feel that I cannot do so without too great a departure from the line of thought which I have marked out for myself for this evening. I am aware, moreover, that it needs a wider range of study and experience, and a greater and bolder grasp of intellect than mine, to render it the justice which it demands. The interesting paper on "Race Development," which our worthy *confrère*, Dr. Humphreys, read before us at a recent meeting, together with the discussion to which it gave rise at the succeeding meeting, must also have convinced you that a topic so suggestive, and affording so many ramifications for investigation, and so many abstruse problems for solution, is not to be lightly handled; nor is it one upon which conjectures can be rashly hazarded, or opinions hastily formed. It is, too, a science yet in its infancy—which is receiving the most careful attention of many noble, thoughtful, and practiced minds—and we may well wait, ponder, and it may be, add our humble mite of fact and illustration to whatever of definite and systematized knowledge the future may bring forth on this subject.

For we may, indeed, rest assured that "when the work which we have begun shall have advanced to anything like general completeness, when the

¹ Says an English genealogist whom we have already quoted (*D'Oyley Bailey*), "I am quite persuaded that were men to ponder well upon the dispositions and conduct, and its results, of those who gave them existence, it would in every respect tend to the advancement of their families. * * * I can assure them (and I speak from my own success in deriving future results from genealogical consideration of the past) that prophets and fortune-tellers might become common and veritable, were they only to look into pedigrees and family histories. Upon knowing the past history of a family and its *seize-quartiers*, we could (in the present state of affairs) readily foretell the leading points in its future history.

"Men inherit all their predispositions from their progenitors, and by knowing how and why their forefathers have erred, they may be enabled to conduct themselves differently. I know of a case (for which I can vouch) where a hereditary weakness in the blood had for four generations prevented the prosperity of a family; the fifth in descent, having penetrated the secret cause of his family's misfortunes, resolved to conquer and crush the impulse which was quite as strong in himself as in his progenitors. He did so, and succeeded in establishing his family."

great majority of our family histories shall have been written, if the definition of the Old Greek be true, that 'history is philosophy teaching by example,' we shall obtain, under the scrutiny of scientific grouping and arrangement, other lessons of great value and importance. We shall be able to estimate, with far greater precision than we now can, the influences upon man in his physical and moral character, of climate in its dryness, humidity, and temperature; of locality, as on our rivers, on the hill-sides, and among the mountains, in the country or in the city; of education, in the free-school, under private tutorage, in the college, in classic or scientific courses; and of a multitude of other particulars, that come within the province of our historical investigations. And we may go on in the work we have undertaken to do, with the consciousness at every step, that these investigations are expanding, mellowing, and enriching our own characters, and, in their results, are transmitting a priceless legacy to others of the great family to which we belong."¹

The requirements of Genealogy are two-fold: 1st, those which pertain to the investigator; and 2d, those which pertain to the arrangement and proper expression, in written or printed form, of the results of his labors. And, in regard to the first-named class of requirements, I shall offer no apology for quoting what has been so admirably said by Prof. Wm. Chauncey Fowler, in his suggestive paper before the N. Eng. Hist. Geneal. Society, entitled "*Conditions of Success in Genealogical Investigations, illustrated in the Character of Nathaniel Chauncey.*"

"*Love of kindred*" is very properly stated, by Prof. Fowler, as the *first* condition of success in genealogical investigations. "The *second* condition of success," he says, "is a *love for the investigations*. By this I mean, not a love merely for the end gained, but also for the means employed. The hunter pursues the game, not always because it is valuable, but because he loves the pursuit. He will sometimes give away, or throw away, what he has obtained in the chase, though he would not willingly forego the pleasure of obtaining it; even if the chase should lead him through woodlands and brambles and morasses and mire, until he is weary. The true genealogist pursues his objects as eagerly as does the keen sportsman his, when the 'game's a-foot.' The very term 'investigation' suggests foot-prints or tracks, which the genealogist follows, as the hunter does the tracks of a deer.

"In genealogy, as in other departments of knowledge, there must, in order to success, be such a love of investigation, such a love of following foot-prints, however faint, that the pursuit furnishes a sufficient motive in every step of the progress. 'Even when the wished end's denied, still while the busy means are plied, they bring their own reward.' Probate records must be searched, wills, and decrees of court must be examined for the knowledge sought. Graveyards must be visited, gravestones, defaced by time, must be deciphered with all the patient, persistent zeal of 'Old Mortality,' as described by Walter Scott. Correspondence must be opened with those who are ignorant of the subjects. Works on heraldry and town and county histories must be examined. The aged are to be ques-

¹ Rev. E. . . SLAFTER'S *Anniv. Address before the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society*, 1870. See also *Note* to page 37 of same. Also FRANCIS GALTON'S *Inquiry into the Laws and Consequences of Hereditary Genius*, London, 1870.

In this connection, also, we would call attention to the very suggestive remarks of our fellow-member, C. B. MOORE, Esq., in that portion of his article on "*Plan of Genealogical Work*," contained in the "Record" for July, 1870.

tioned, traditions are to be carefully gathered up, and facts are to be sought, as wheat is winnowed from the chaff.

"Now, if all this is a drudgery, a penance to any one, such a one will win but little success in his investigations, inasmuch as a love of investigation is an indispensable condition of success.

"A *third* condition of success in general investigations is *an active imagination*. In all historical studies an active imagination is necessary in order to impart life, animation, and action, to the dead past. An active imagination is necessary to frame hypotheses, form conjectures, and thus to discover what are the sources of evidence, and then to invent the best modes of approaching those sources and making them available. Imagination must light the torch of discovery in the hand of the votary as he presses on into the shadows, clouds, and darkness which rest on past generations. To one without imagination, genealogy seems to consist of names of persons, and dates of births, of marriages and deaths, a barren catalogue, and the long past to be like the valley described by the prophet Ezekiel, as full of bones, dry bones. To the genealogist of an active imagination, these bones come together, become clothed with sinews and flesh and skin—come forth from their graves, an exceeding great army, living, breathing, and showing the very form and pressure of the times. Especially will his ancestors reveal themselves to him in true form and lineament, as a descendant who has sought earnestly for them with a longing heart; as father Anchises revealed himself to pious Æneas, who sought him beyond the Stygian waters, beyond the deep shades of Erebus, in the broad Elysian fields of the blessed ones. From those shady realms where no real voice nor sound is heard, they will speak to him in distinct language for his instruction, and offer themselves to him for acquaintance and communion.

"A *fourth* condition of success in genealogical investigation is *a sound and disciplined judgment*. By this I mean a judgment that has been thoroughly exercised and trained in other subjects, and thus prepared for success in this study. Such is the connection between the different branches of knowledge, and such is the similarity in the operation of the human mind in grasping them severally, that the proportion can be generalized in some such way as this; any work is all the better for being written by a man who has disciplined his judgment by exercising it on any subject. For instance, the 'Hyde Genealogy,' by Chancellor WALWORTH, is all the better for having been written by one who had disciplined his mind by studying the higher branches of the law. In general investigation, facts must be separated from fiction, truth from falsehood, history from tradition, reality from dreams; and for this a sound and disciplined judgment is necessary. Hypotheses may be framed with advantage, theories may be adopted; but their value must be tested by sound judgment, before they can be received as true. In the contradictory statements, in the false dates, in the repetition of the same name in the same or contiguous generations, the genealogist will find himself bewildered in a labyrinth, unless for threading it, a sound judgment, like the Cretan Ariadne, furnish the clew.

"The *fifth* condition of success, in genealogical investigation, is *a conscientious regard for truth*. This is necessary in order to protect the soul against the temptations to error. Conscience invigorates all the powers of the mind into the highest activity, in the discovery of truth. Without the invigorating influence and protecting power of conscience, the genealogist is in danger of adopting conclusions furnished by vanity or indolence."

To these five conditions of success in genealogical investigation enumera-

ted by Professor Fowler, I venture to add three others, which, though implied perhaps, by the general tenor of his remarks, still seem to demand a more distinct recognition—viz.: *Perseverance*, *Patience*, and *Tact*.

Patience and *Perseverance*, indeed, are indispensable, for the tangled threads of family history cannot be unravelled by impatient fingers. "The task of the genealogist," says Mr. NATHANIEL H. MORGAN,¹ "in groping his way amid the dusky records of the Past, is much like that of the American Indian in pursuing an obscure trail through a tangled wilderness. An acute faculty of perception, and a keen and practiced eye, must note and scrutinize every obscure foot-print, every rustled leaf, every bent twig; now progressing rapidly, under a clear light, and guided by sure tokens; and, anon, suddenly arrested by a total absence of all further signs, and forced hopelessly to abandon the trail long and patiently pursued; until, perchance, again some new and unexpected way-mark greets his eye, inspiring fresh pursuit."

Tact is that peculiar faculty which some persons possess, in a higher degree than others, of getting at the right thing in the right way. It arises from a happy combination of a delicate perceptive sense and a well-balanced judgment, and in its highest development amounts to an intuition. I am inclined to consider it, although a natural gift, yet largely dependent upon education and practice. Be that as it may, however, its possession is a crowning gift; and the genealogist who, to all other requirements, adds this of *tact*, must inevitably be pre-eminent among his fellows.

The requirements of Genealogy which pertain to its arrangement and expression in printed or written form, are:

1. Exact definition.
2. Simple statement.
3. Rigid conciseness.

These are points which will be fully appreciated by every genealogist, and which need no further elucidation.

But, as Prof. WM. CHAUNCEY FOWLER has well said:² "The genealogy of a family should not consist merely of names in the lines of descent. In addition to these, it should present *biographical sketches* of those in the lines who ought to be held in everlasting remembrance, and thus at once gratify a natural feeling of the heart and conduce to its moral improvement. There is a beautiful illustration of my views on this point in one of the genealogical tables in the 1st Book of Chronicles—'And Jabez was more honorable than his brethren. And Jabez called on the God of Israel, saying, Oh, that thou wouldst bless me, indeed, and enlarge my border; and that thy hand might be with me, and that thou wouldst keep me from evil, that it may not grieve me! And God granted him that which he requested.' Because he was more honorable than others, he is distinguished by this biographical sketch, while only the bare names of others are given."

Minuteness of detail is indispensable in the delineation of individual character; and if ADAM SMITH said, that in reading the life of Milton, he wished to find the smallest particulars relating to his personal habits—even what shoe-buckles he wore, how much more eager for the same information would he have been had he been a descendant. Indeed, ancestral virtues, being the property of a family, ought to be transmitted, as if by a law of entail, unalienated and undiminished. And they should be recorded, as in a published registry, with all the associations of persons, times, places, manners,

¹ *Morgan Genealogy*. Preface.

² Preface to *Memorials of the Chaunceys*.

etc., in which they originally existed. "Minute historical facts," says LODGE, "are to history as the nerves and sinews, the veins and arteries are to an animated body; they may not separately exhibit much of use, elegance, or just proportion, but taken collectively, they furnish strength, spirit, and existence itself. An historian who hath neglected to study them knows but the half of his profession, and, like a surgeon who is ignorant of anatomy, sinks into a mere manual operator."

The *difficulties* attending genealogical researches are well known to every laborer in the field, and there is scarcely an American genealogical author who has not, in the preface to his work, alluded most feelingly to this subject. There is, indeed, a most amusing similarity of experience and expression in regard to this point. Mr. NEALE humorously says: ¹ "Never was proof-reader more bewildered by Mr. Choate's hieroglyphics, than was I by the quaintly-formed letters, the unaccountable abbreviations, and the varied and peculiar orthography of the MSS. of the seventeenth century; never was the *unknown quantity* more incomprehensible to the tyro in algebra, than were to me the occasional batches of eight or ten children—most of whom, by the by, died in infancy, having been sent into the world for no other apparent purpose than to afflict their worthy parents and myself; and Proteus himself never assumed more shapes, nor was the Wandering Jew more ubiquitous, than some of my forefathers, who, emulating that interesting and industrious domestic animal who is ever in another place when the finger is on him, would prove, as soon as I thought I had them fairly established in the bosoms of their families, to belong to another branch and a different generation; in consequence of all which, I am confident that no lovers within daily mail communication ever spoiled more paper than I have done during the prosecution of these inquiries."

"In collecting information by correspondence," says PECK,² "it often occurs that letters received will be such as to render it impossible to determine what was intended by many of the names and dates. The authors of such letters, when written to for explanations, often refused or neglected to answer my letters—perhaps offended because I could not read their letters, or uncertain themselves in relation to the names and information given. Sometimes information must be received from aged persons, the only source from which it can be obtained. They are liable, in the presence of a stranger—approach them with all the care you can—to become confused, or, from the impaired condition of their memories, to give incorrect information. Some of my facts have been received from town clerks; they are liable to errors in copying records, often old, worn, and defaced." Many of these clerks, we may add, are chosen with too little regard for their fitness for the office, and are frequently incompetent to decipher, to copy, or to have the charge, indeed, of the records committed to them. Sometimes there may appear to be errors which really do not exist; and puzzling discrepancies occur between family registers, town records, and tombstones, in regard to the same date; the difficulty becoming greatly increased when the parties have settled and died in sections remote from the place of their nativity, and therefore isolated from the original records. Removals from birth-places, indeed, frequently throw the genealogist "off the trail," for town and church records seldom show to what place the parties removed. Identity of family names sometimes helps the trace in these cases; but the difficulty increases when descendants of females (who have changed their

¹ *Neale Family*. By T. A. NEALE.

² *Gen. Hist. of Descendants of Joseph Peck*. By IRA B. PECK.

surname by marriage) are to be traced. Registries of marriages kept by town clerks and clergymen are seldom indexed at all—and even when they are, only by names of males; while registries of births frequently mention only the full name of the father and the Christian name of the mother, without her family name. Even if given, if there chance to be more than one family residing there of the same given and family name, the identity becomes obscured and puzzling.

Then there are the difficulties arising from the little interest felt in the subject by many who are applied to for information—and whose replies to inquiries, although not so courteously expressed, are virtually the same as that which Mr. LAYARD received from an Eastern caliph to whom he had written for information about certain antiquities—“The answer which you seek of me, O! illustrious friend and Joy of my Liver, is both difficult and useless to be given.” This class of people appear to think it an impossibility to find the name of their grandfather, and show a stolid indifference to the history of their ancestors; yet they are generally anxious to know “if there is *any property* anywhere coming to the family, that *you are after*”—that being the only conceivable reason, to their minds, why any one should be troubling himself about them or their forefathers. Others, when called upon, express a lively interest in the subject, and offer to send, at some future time, the records of their families, if you will only furnish them with some information as to who their ancestors were, as far back as you have traced them. Beware of such—O genealogist! for after you have carefully copied out an abstract of the desired information, and sent it to them, hoping, and expecting, from what they have said to you, that by their help you will be enabled to complete “another line” of families—you find yourself and their promises alike forgotten—you’ll never hear of them or their records again. And there are those, too, who when written to, *with the return postage enclosed*, either neglect or refuse to answer letters, or to return circulars.

One thing, however, the genealogist *can* confidently rely upon—and that is, that these very people, whose stupidity and neglect have caused innumerable delays and annoyances in the preparation of the work—will be the very first ones to “to pick it to pieces,” when, at last, it is published. Forgetting their previously assumed ignorance in regard to their family history, they will point out many errors and shortcomings; they will tell you that the whole thing was evidently printed to glorify certain families and individuals, and will either “go back on” their subscriptions, or will pay for the volume in such a humble-aggrieved sort of way as makes the poor author feel as if he was, in reality, “a fraud.” On every such subscription list there will be found the man who enthusiastically said, “Put me down for twenty copies”—and then incontinently “tapers off” by taking *one*; the man who has assured you, time and time again, that he “can sell you off a hundred copies, *just among his connection*,” and whom you find rather “lukewarm” at the last, and evidently expecting to get his copy for nothing; and funniest and most aggravating of all, the man who loudly proclaims among his friends that the book is “totally unreliable,” “full of mistakes,” etc.—and whom at last you face down with a request that he would show you the errors of which he complains; whereupon he proves to you, with an air of vindicated innocence, that you have omitted to mention the birth of a babe, who lived just two hours and never was named—perfectly ignoring, meanwhile, the fact that you have traced him and his family back to the days of William the Conqueror, and have proved his family more respectable than he has proved himself to be!

Of course, we genealogists do not pretend to entire freedom from error. We do get things awfully "mixed" sometimes. Despite all human care, errors of transcription will occur; printers' types, always frolicsome, are perplexingly frisky when "set up" in genealogies; figures "drop out," or get "turned around," even after the last proof-sheet has passed the author's hand—and then—woe be to him! Grave deacons are scandalized at dates which hint at irregularities in their earlier lives; rosy-cheeked maidens pout and will not be comforted, because the figures in "that horrid book" make them ten years older than they really are; bachelors are credited with families for which they have not considered themselves responsible; fathers are furnished with a second wife and a new lot of children, which really belong to a grown-up son of the same Christian name;¹ some men are consigned to an early tomb, to their own infinite surprise as well as that of their families and friends—and, once in a while, we may chance to *hang the wrong man!* That's *very* awkward, indeed—especially if any of the relatives are living, and care enough for their ancestors to take up the cudgel in their defence. Under such circumstances the genealogist finds consolation in the reflection that *perfect work can only proceed from perfect wisdom*, and that "to err is mortal." The only trouble is, in these cases, that the parties whom he has unwittingly aggrieved do not seem to remember that "to forgive is divine." His only way of escape from the indignation he has aroused is to promise that all errors shall be cheerfully and fully corrected "in the next edition"—knowing perfectly well (if his victim does not)—that there is about as much chance of another edition being published as there is of a man dying twice. For, who ever heard of a second edition of a genealogy being called for? Echo answers, "Who?"

This class of works are generally published at the risk of the author—sell slowly—rarely cover expenses—and frequently burden him with debt.

And genealogists, I may remark, are not generally the persons who can afford to be in debt. In this country, at least, a genealogist who can afford the luxury of publishing the results of his labor, at his own cost, is a *rara avis*, and as much an object of suspicion among his fellows as a jackdaw wearing the plumes of a peacock. But, unanimous as is the testimony of genealogists respecting the difficulties attendant upon genealogical research, it is no less unanimous as to its peculiar *fascinations* and *pleasures*. Some of these pleasures have been briefly alluded to; but they must, indeed, be experienced to be properly appreciated. Do not allow yourselves to fall into the common prejudice, my friends, that Genealogy is a dry, uninteresting study—"Lethe's wharf her paradise, and her votary dull as the weed that fattens there."

"The Spirit of Discovery," says LORD LINDSAY, "breathes expectation as eager, and enjoyment as intense, into the heart of the enthusiastic Genealogist, as into that of a Bruce or a Humboldt. His researches resemble theirs; he journeys, as it were, into the mountains of an unexplored land, where peaks beyond peaks bound the horizon as far as the eye can reach, their snowy pinnacles glittering in the sun, while clouds of darkness rest upon their sides and conceal their bases. But, as he ascends, the clouds open to receive and disappear below him, and, while he is

¹ MORGAN mentions a case of similar names and cotemporary dates, in which there were "no less than eight Williams of the fifth generation, who were all about the same age and settled in the same locality, several of whom had children whose names were also alike," rendering it "an exceedingly laborious and perplexing problem to determine satisfactorily, from the records, to which particular William those children severally belonged."

lost to the sight of those who watch him from the plain, the bonds by which those mighty thrones of Nature are allied are clearly revealed to him; peaks, hitherto undescried, arise to greet him as he advances; mountain rills, whose accumulating waters spread verdure and fertility through other regions than those he has left behind, refresh him with their grateful murmur; while, wherever he wanders, the fruits of knowledge hang luxuriantly around him in fragrant clusters, reserved for his hand alone to gather. Such, intellectually, is the pilgrimage of the Genealogist. He starts with a few isolated names in view—the sole remembrances that Time has spared of the race whose origin and early annals he is ambitious of elucidating. Rolls of charters are laid before him; he examines them one by one, his rapid eye recognizing at once, in the body or among the witnesses of the document, the one familiar name, the object of his inquiry. By his side lie the tablets wherein he registers each newly-discovered clansman, with exact reference to the date and purport of the deed that testifies of his existence. Nothing wears him. Chieftains start to light whose very names have been forgotten; the casual hint of relationship thrills through him—and his heart throbs, his cheek burns, and his hand quivers with rapture as he transcribes a document which at a glance reveals to him a long avenue of ancestral dead. And then, with quick and feverish step, he hurries to his closet, and there arranging his notes in chronological order, broods over them in silence till a ray of light flashes from among them—the warriors of old time arise and defile before him; a patriarch leads the way; his children follow after him; and their sons and grandsons, gliding side by side, close the ghostly procession. Nor is it a mere dream; for they assume the very rank, and defile in the very order of time, in which the eye of the antiquary has just discovered that they lived.

“Is his task over? ’tis scarce as yet begun. Now let him invoke BIOGRAPHY—now let him emerge from night into day, from genealogical gloom into the blaze of history; now and henceforward let him accompany his chosen people—emancipated like the American Indians, from the subterranean world their ancestors so long dwelt in—through all their wanderings on this upper earth; chronicling their loves, their hates,—their joys, their sorrows,—their errors, their virtues; estimating their influence on the world they lived in, and deducing lessons of principle from their conduct and its consequences, which may be beneficial to hundreds yet unborn of emulating descendants.

“There is, indeed, something indescribably sublime in the idea of a race of human beings influencing society through a series of ages, either by the *avatars*, at distant intervals, of heroes, poets, and philosophers, whose names survive among us, familiar as household words, for centuries after their disappearance, or by the continuous development of genius, wisdom, and virtue, through successive generations, till the name which has been thus immortalized becomes at last, through the experience of mankind, presumptive of worth in the individuals who bear it. A GENEALOGICAL BIOGRAPHY which should make us as intimately acquainted with such a race as if, like its guardian angel, we had watched over it from its birth, would surpass in interest the brightest pictures of romance—would be the most engaging portrait of human nature that, fallen as that nature is, the pencil of Truth could delineate.”

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The experience of every genealogist will testify that this, though enthusiastic—is not extravagant language. We know that Genealogy and Biogra-

phy contain the essence of true *Romance*—that amid their apparently dry and arid walks, and within the very shadows of mouldering tombs, we are continually happening upon some “sweet flower of poesie,” some lingering tendril of human affection; some neglected, but indestructible seed of human faith and loyalty—little things, it is true—but yet “so picturesque, so suggestive, so touching, so dramatic when they occur in the midst of these dry records, that they seem to throw out an electric light at every link in the chain of the generations. Each of these names in the table is the memorial, perhaps the only memorial, of a human heart that once lived and died—a heart that has kept its steady pulsation through some certain period of time, and then ceased to beat and mouldered into dust. Each of these names is the memorial of an individual home-life, that had its joys and sorrows, its conflicts and achievements, its opportunities wasted and improved, and its hour of death. Each of these days of ‘birth,’ ‘marriage,’ ‘death!’ Oh, how significant! what a day was each of these to some human family, or to some circle of loving human hearts!”

And now for a few words upon *American* genealogy. The end and scope of genealogies in this country is, for the most part, very different from those published on the European Continent. There the endeavor of such studies is to connect one’s self with noble and distinguished families, or to ascertain rights to titles and estates. But here nothing of the kind is open to us, and, with but few exceptions, our genealogies “show that a man may have a grandfather, and be proud of the fact, although that ancestor may have had no ornamental or ‘noble’ handle to his name. American genealogists go back to the *Mayflower*, through a line of John Smiths nine-tenths of whom were poor men, and the majority manual laborers, and take pride in an ancestry that have displayed the virtues of honesty, thrift, manliness, and more or less of the Christian graces. They may point out a few eminent divines, lawyers, statesmen, or other intellectual magnates; but the stock in the main shows its noble and enduring traits in the hand-to-hand struggles with the coarse necessities of life.” We find their authors not insensible (nor would we have them so) to a feeling of gratification, that those from whom they claim descent were favorably regarded by their fellow-men, on account of having occupied conspicuous stations; nor do we find them disposed to depreciate the virtues of their own families. They evidently feel, as one of their number has recently said: “We have a right to be kindly affectionate one to another. We are blood-relations, and like all well constituted families, we are a mutual admiration society; and no one can complain while we keep our mutual admiration within our own little circle and do not sound a trumpet before us, as the hypocrites do, to be seen of men. Surely we may look in our glass, in our own room. In all these dark generations, we see ourselves. They are our family mirror.”² We find our American genealogists true to the American theory that every man is to be measured by his own worth and works—a theory well expressed by Mr. RICHARD H. GREENE in his Preface to the *Todd Genealogy* :—

“In completing this work, let me say to the descendants :—I claim for you no greatness, save a virtuous and honest parentage. May future generations keep up the standard in these respects, whatever they may do in others; and may he who takes up the thread of this history find you have not learned to be great, unless, at the same time, you have continued to be good.”

¹ *N. Eng. Hist.-Gen. Register*, i., 290.

² Preface to *Benedict Genealogy*.

Concerning the history of the growth and development of genealogical research in the United States, I have not time to speak—nor, indeed, is it necessary, since the subject has been so admirably stated in the Introduction to Mr. W. H. WHITMORE'S *Hand-book of American Genealogy*, and also in his later *American Genealogist*—books which, as well as anything heraldic or genealogical coming from Mr. W.'s pen, are well worthy of your careful perusal. The first known genealogy, in a distinct form, published in the United States, was a *Genealogy of the Family of Mr. Samuel Stebbins and Mrs. Hannah Stebbins*, his wife, 1707–1771, a little pamphlet of twenty-four pages, published at Hartford, Ct., 1771; the second was a tabular pedigree of the *Family of Chauncey*, printed in 1787. Shortly after the Revolutionary War, the Massachusetts Historical Society was formed, and fostered a taste for historical, biographical, and genealogical research among the best New England minds and families. In 1813 John Farmer (who heads the list of American genealogists) issued at Concord, N. H., a little twelve-page *Family Register of the Descendants of Edward Farmer*, of which an improved edition was issued by him in 1820; and, in 1829, he published his *Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England*, a work of great research, and which was for many years the chief authority on family history, until supplanted in 1862, by Savage's *Genealogical Dictionary*. In 1822–4, he and Mr. J. B. Moore (the excellent father of Mr. Geo. H. Moore, Librarian of the New York Historical Society) published at Concord, N. H., *Collections, Topographical, Historical, &c., relating to New Hampshire*, in three volumes, containing considerable genealogy and biography. And though, for many years after, but little was done—and that little by isolated individuals, yet enough was accomplished to keep alive the fire upon the altar of Family Affection and History. In 1844 the unwillingness of the Massachusetts Historical Society to enlarge its borders, by removing the restrictions of its charter, which prevented the access of the increasing number of those interested in historical studies, led to the formation of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and accident turned the attention of the new organization, prominently, to the support of *Genealogy*. Rivalry proved beneficial to the growth of both societies. In 1857 the *New England Historic and Genealogical Register* was established under the auspices of that Society, and from that point the progress of Genealogical Science in this country has been onward. Previous to this time "the wealth of our records was hardly imagined, the necessity of severe examination of traditions scarcely thought of, and the simplest and most economical form of arrangement was not yet invented." Soon, however, all these points began to receive proper attention; old records were examined, old manuscripts published, and the influence of learned societies was brought to bear upon State authorities to publish the most important documents in the Colonial and State Archives, and to enact proper laws for the preservation of the MSS., &c. Under this impulse, of which by far the largest share is due to the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, nearly all the New England States have now issued, and are continuing to issue, volumes of their earlier annals which furnish invaluable stores of material to the historical and genealogical student. Almost every State in the Union, as well as several of the new territories, have already well-established historical societies and libraries; and the *Historical Magazine; or, American Notes and Queries*, established by Charles B. Richardson, at Boston, in 1857, and subsequently removed to New York

City,¹ has done good service as the accredited organ of these societies, and by furnishing a means of communication to literary and historical students all over the United States.² Since your speaker first became acquainted with the genealogical field, in 1856, he has seen a wonderful improvement in the subject-matter of genealogy. At that time, even, some of the absurd mistakes of earlier days had not entirely disappeared; many were the men who held to the belief that "three brothers of the name came over here together," from one of whom he was descended; every family was confident of being of noble descent; and nearly every family was positive of being the rightful inheritor of an immense fortune in England, if they had the means of proving their undoubted connection therewith. Fortunately, however, for our reputation, a better knowledge of our early history has largely dissipated the public faith in any such mythical claims and beliefs. In the arrangement and contents of genealogies there has been a marked improvement—in other words, the matter has been reduced to a science, and combines clearness of method and economy of space, the plans and suggestions of the *Register* having largely tended towards the very general adoption of a form of arrangement which has become the generally accepted standard among American genealogists.

Our recent genealogical publications are much more extensive and exact than the early ones. Many of their notes "rise to the dignity of historical essays, and their summaries are important contributions to the study of statistics. Not a few of these family histories will be found as interesting as any general histories, and a few contain important chapters of our history elsewhere unwritten."³ The works of Savage, Bond, Drake, Goodwin, Morse, Shattuck, Ward, Fowler, and many others whose names might be cited, are models of taste and arrangement, and monuments of indefatigable industry, enthusiasm, and well directed ability.

It has been well said that "the study of genealogy must be governed by the tone of public sentiment. In one age or country it may serve only to foster a mistaken pride; in our own, we trust, it is only active to encourage kindly feelings of relationship, and to record the actions of deserving men. It is a study not in itself unworthy of any intellect; it is suited to our tastes and peculiarities; it is in no way incompatible with our republican institutions. There is no fear that our respect for the ties of blood will ever enable any family or class of families to become our hereditary rulers; but their recognition may do much to soften the hardships of daily life."⁴

Thus much, briefly, concerning the rise and progress of Genealogy in America; and now permit me to call your attention to a few of the "landmarks" by which we trace its progress in our own State.⁵

In 1804 the *New York Historical Society* of this city was instituted, and duly incorporated in 1809. It has since enlisted the sympathy of our best class of citizens, and has wielded an immense influence in favor of historical studies.

¹ Now conducted by Henry B. Dawson—a most earnest student and vigorous writer.

² This magazine originated among members of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and was intended "to encourage and facilitate historical studies, and to occupy a co-ordinate field, but to which the pages of the *Register* could not be spared."

³ W. H. WHITMORE'S *Hand-book of American Genealogy*. Introduction.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ It must be understood that this is but an *outline* sketch of what has been accomplished in the development of New York history and genealogy within the past sixty years.

In 1819 there was printed at Onondaga, N. Y., by Lewis H. Redfield, a slip or small sheet—*Genealogy of the Redfields*, which was the fourth genealogy known to have been published in the U. S.; and the next genealogical issues in this state were from the press of our antiquarian friend and fellow-member, Joel Munsell, of Albany, in the year 1848, being the *Genealogy of the Adam Family* and that of the *Isaac Lawrence Family*, by the late Fred. J. Pease, of Albany; also the *Welles Genealogy*, by Albert Wells, of this city—all small and rather meagrely filled pamphlets. In the same year (1848) there was also issued from Mr. Munsell's press a large and expensive quarto volume, devoted to genealogical tables of several New York families, with biographical notes. When I mention that these families were those of Rapalje, Johnson, Van Rensselaer, Livingston, Beekman, Hoffman, De Lancey, Bleecker, Barclay, Roosevelt, Van Schaick, and Lawrence, you will readily perceive that this elaborate work (with a formidable title—but generally known as *Holgate's Genealogies*) was distinctively a New York book. During the same year also appeared Mr. Robert Bolton's extensive *History of Westchester County*, in two volumes, which presented (mostly in tabular form) the pedigrees of over seventy-five families, all prominently identified with this State.

Meanwhile, in 1831, had appeared Judge W. W. Campbell's *Annals of Tryon County*, the pioneer of a long line of county histories, many of which (like Eager's *Orange Co.*, 1846—Blake's *Putnam Co.*, 1849—Thompson's *Long Island*, 1839, 2d edition, 1843—Benton's *Herkimer Co.*, 1856—*et alios*) embody no small amount of valuable family and biographical lore. Nor should we overlook the *Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York*, from 1845 to the present time, under the editorship of the late venerable D. T. Valentine, and of his courteous successor, Mr. Joseph Shannon, Clerk to the Common Council; as well as the similar *Manuals of the City of Brooklyn* (1856—1870), edited by City Clerks Henry McClosky and John Bishop—all of which contain rich stores of original material which are indispensable helps to historian, genealogist, and biographer.

In 1852 appeared the excellent *History of Newtown*, in Queens Co., by James Riker, Jr., containing twenty-six carefully prepared genealogies of families of that county—mostly of Dutch origin. Mr. Riker's modest work may be considered as the first successful and authoritative essay towards the development of the peculiarly perplexing, yet as peculiarly interesting, lines of Dutch genealogy, and was indeed, for many years, the only perfect specimen of this class, until the issue in 1866 and 1867, of the *Bergen and Van Brunt* genealogies, by the Hon. T. G. Bergen, of Bay Ridge, L. I. By this time, however, the tide of New York genealogy was in steady flow—mostly from the press of Mr. Munsell, of Albany, who has probably published more works on local history and genealogy than any other printer in the United States, and whose personal interest in these studies—equalled only by his devotion to the practice of his beautiful art—has been manifested by his own labors in these lines of research, as well as by the hearty sympathy and assistance extended to every association like our own, and to every "poor devil" of an author who is tugging wearily but hopefully at "the laboring oar."

While all this (and much else which I have not time to recapitulate) was being accomplished by private enterprise, our noble State, through her constituted authorities, was not idle. The priceless treasures of her archives—both in Dutch and English manuscript—were confided to the care of our accomplished friend, Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan. Under his magic touch, order emerged from chaos, the hitherto neglected documents were properly

arranged and translated, and their contents made available to the historian, the genealogist, and the lawyer, in their respective lines of study and use. Never was an important trust committed to more faithful or competent hands. Never did archivist bring to this herculean work of collation, translation, and systematization, a greater degree of enthusiasm, of trained skill and ripe judgment, than this gentleman, whose name will ever be imperishably identified with the State, whose archives he has not yet exhausted, and with the City of New York, whose records are now in course of publication, under his translation and supervision.

To another honored member of our Society was also assigned a distinguished share in the securing and preservation of our early colonial history; and the eleven huge quarto volumes of "Colonial Documents," copied from the original manuscripts in the public offices of Holland, England, and France, and published by the State in 1856, form a lasting monument to John Romeyn Brodhead; while to the pens of both O'Callaghan and Brodhead we are indebted for the two most elaborate and satisfactory histories of our State which have yet been published. Nor should we overlook in this connection, the eminent services rendered by the Hon. Henry C. Murphy, of Brooklyn N. Y., himself a scholar of ripe culture, and the author of several exceedingly valuable contributions to the Dutch history of the State; and to whose personal influence, in his several capacities of State Senator, and of U. S. Minister to the Hague, much of credit is due for the liberality with which the State has carried forward the great work of gathering, preserving, and publishing its public records. Both the State and City of New York may be congratulated that their records are presented to the public in form and style unequalled by any similar class of publications, for appearance and convenience of use.

To come down to later days, however, I may mention that a *Rochester Pioneer Association* was formed, in 1847, by gentlemen and ladies who had "settled at, or were born in Rochester, prior to the 1st of January, 1816, and who were then residents of that city, or its vicinity." And, in 1855, the juniors, not wishing to be outdone by the *old gentlemen*, organized a society composed of persons resident in the County prior to 1825, under the title of the *Junior Pioneer Association, of the City of Rochester and Monroe County, N. Y.* An Address delivered before this latter Society at its Annual Gathering, in 1860, was published as "No. 1, of its Historical Collections."

In 1859, *The Ulster County Historical Society* was organized at Kingston, N. Y., and issued, during the years 1860 and 1862, four numbers of "Collections," which gave rich promise both of the intent and the ability of its members to preserve the historic, biographic, and genealogical memorials of the "original and present county of Ulster; of the Hudson River Valley, and of the State generally." Its seal, bore like our own, the arms of the State, above which was displayed an open right hand, the whole surmounted with the date 1614, and encircled by the Dutch legend—*GEDENKT-AEN-DE DAGEN-VAN-OUDS—to remember the days of old.* The Society's activity, however, was considerably affected by the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861; and the death, in the field, of its originator and first secretary, Col. Geo. W. Pratt, was a blow from which it seems never to have recovered.

About 1861, Mr. S. Hastings Grant, then Librarian of the *Mercantile Library Association* of this city, received from his friend, Mr. Arthur Gilman (author of the *Gilman Genealogy*), then a member of the institution, a donation of fifty dollars to be spent upon such department of the Library

as Mr. Grant might elect. Mr. Grant, knowing the donor's interest in genealogical studies (and being himself considerably interested in the same pursuits) invested the amount in such works on American genealogy as he could procure. The sum of fifty dollars at that time, when scarcely any one had turned their attention to the collection of this line of books, went much farther in their purchase than thrice that sum would now do, and Mr. Grant was enabled to place upon the shelves of the Library a very neat collection of these genealogies. Pleased with the result of his gift, Mr. Gilman shortly after placed another like sum in Mr. Grant's hands, which was expended in the same judicious manner, for the same class of books. Upon this foundation arose the Genealogical and Heraldic department of the Mercantile Library, which was, for a few years, the *only* collection of American genealogy accessible to the public, and was kept up by Mr. Grant with commendable zeal, until his resignation of the librarianship, in 1866. Since that time, I fear that those who control the interests of that institution have overlooked somewhat the value of their genealogical department, and have allowed it to fall behind.

Contemporaneously with this, at Southold, in Suffolk Co., L. I., another of our members, Charles B. Moore, Esq., had organized in a limited, familiar form, an association called the *Genealogical Society of Southold*. This, the *first* association for genealogical studies in our State, was composed of five or six gentlemen, and but little is known of its history. Its results were the collection of a considerable quantity of genealogical material concerning Suffolk County families, filling several manuscript books, and all now probably in the keeping of the worthy chairman of our Executive Committee, who was, virtually, *the Society*.

In 1862 the *Buffalo Historical Society* was organized, and has since been actively at work in preserving the history and biography of Western New York, and especially of the city of Buffalo. An excellent history of that city, and a number of occasional pamphlets (addresses, papers, etc.) upon special subjects of their local history, have been published; and the working men of the Society, although few in number, have displayed an activity and ripeness of judgment, in the detail of their labors, well worthy of imitation by other and older institutions.

As for private collections of genealogical, local, and biographical works in this State and city, those of our worthy Treasurer, Dr. S. S. Purple, and of Mr. D. Williams Patterson, of Newark Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y., undoubtedly are the most complete; after which are those of Messrs. F. S. Hoffman, Charles I. Bushnell, S. W. Phoenix, of this city, Mr. H. B. Dawson (editor of the *Historical Magazine*), of Morrisania, N. Y., Dr. Franklin B. Hough, Lowville, N. Y., and others.

In May, 1863, at Brooklyn, N. Y., was formed the *Long Island Historical Society*—an institution which has had a wonderfully successful career, and to which (as partly forming the nucleus of its present excellent library) your speaker contributed his private collection on American genealogy and local history—a collection, originally commenced in 1856, as a necessity—a *working library*. During the first two years of the Society's existence, this department was carefully cared for and largely increased (especially by the donations of Hon. J. C. Brevoort, of Brooklyn)—becoming, at once, the *best* genealogical library of reference outside of Boston. When, in 1865, your speaker resigned the librarianship, he was followed by Mr. Geo. Hannah (formerly Mr. Grant's assistant in the N. Y. Mercantile Library), who, fortunately appreciating the peculiar value of this department, has faithfully kept it well abreast of the rapid increase of this class of books.

Emulative of this zeal, and in compliance, also, with a steadily increasing demand for this class of reference-books, Dr. S. B. Noyes, the talented librarian of the *Brooklyn Mercantile Library*, has established and is adding to (as far as means will permit) a genealogical department in that institution.

The *New York Historical Society's* department of local history and genealogy is far less suited to the necessities of the student than the institutions before mentioned. Yet, in its superb collection of manuscripts and of New York newspapers, there are inexhaustible quarries in which both genealogist and biographer may work with profit and delight.

The *Astor Library* stands unrivalled, at present, in a cognate and most important department, viz., that of English County Histories and works on Heraldry; and is followed, in the same line, in a very creditable manner, by the Long Island Historical Society, and the Mercantile Library Association of New York.

Nor should the *State Library* at Albany be overlooked, as it contains a very superior collection of those works in which we are particularly interested.

In the summer of 1864, three gentlemen, residents respectively of Connecticut and the cities of New York and Brooklyn, organized a club for the purpose of publishing such works only "on American history and genealogy, as would otherwise remain in manuscript." Over all their movements they threw the veil of secrecy, and so successfully, that even at this late day, we believe the outside world, with probably one or two exceptions, is ignorant of the names of those who constituted the "U. Q. CLUB"—although we may be permitted to say that they are to be found on the membership-roll of this Society. In the following year (1865) two genealogies (*Holmes and Watson*) were issued by the Club, being important and interesting contributions to this class of literature, and exquisite specimens of book-making, from the "Bradstreet Press." The club edition of these works was limited to ninety-nine copies in octavo and forty-two in quarto size, of which only one-third were allowed to be placed in the market for subscription. The Club, however, succumbed to the revulsion of feeling which closed the "large-paper-and-limited-edition mania" of 1864 and '65, and exists no more.

During the last days of 1865, also, an association was formed at an evening party in the city of New York, with the curious title of THE RIP VAN DAM FAMILY; its membership limited to thirteen, each member assuming, at its meetings, the surname of Van Dam, and having among its prominent purposes the issue of tracts relating to the local history and biography of New York City. Its first and only literary production—a memoir of the venerable and public-spirited Knickerbocker whose name the Club bore—was printed (fifteen copies only), but never issued, even to its membership, for whose special benefit it was prepared.

The *Hudson West Shore Historical Society*, established at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, on the 21st of November, 1869, is doing its share also in keeping alive "the traditions of the fathers."

To all these local societies (and there may be some of which we have not heard) we wish a hearty "God-speed," as being one with us in spirit, and fellow-laborers in the ripening fields of New York History which surround us.

"Last, but not least," was the formation of our own—the NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, gathering into its membership no small measure of the experience, enthusiasm, and enterprise hitherto

lacking concentration and co-operation, in our city and throughout our State. Who cannot feel that its way was prepared before it? *We*—who, if not the pioneers, had at least been the advance-guard, in this community, of this under-valued Science of Genealogy; *we*, who had long watched and sympathized with the glorious success of our brethren of New England, in their Historic Genealogical Society, and had drunk freely at the fountains which flowed from their example and their excellent quarterly, *The Register*; *we*, who knew that, within the wide borders of our own loved Empire State, there were treasures of family history and gems of personal character as rare and worthy of preservation as any handed down from the decks of the *Mayflower*; *we*, who saw also that, amid the overwhelming rush of this cosmopolitan population, flowing in upon us from every known quarter of the globe, there was need that the conserving and ennobling influences of Genealogy should be brought to bear upon our social life and interests—and that brave, strong, and ready fingers must quickly unravel, hold, and control the lines of descent from the noble men and women who gave to our State its first characteristic impress—before the pressure of the Present should ineradicably efface the noble memorials of our Past—*we*, Sons of New York, by birth or adoption, knew that *our* time had come. There was a spontaneity of impulse which guaranteed an assurance of success, and we determined to attempt that for New York which our Yankee friends had so successfully done for New England.

How far we have succeeded, you, my fellow-members, already know, and the friends who meet with us this evening have been informed by the Secretary's statement. This pleasant audience; our steadily growing membership and already valuable library; the character of the papers read and discussions held at our meetings; the choice and varied contents of our "Record;" and, above all the interest, harmony, and freedom of thought and action which have characterized our past two years, afford—to our minds, at least—sufficient proof that we did not overrate the ripeness of the harvest upon which we entered.

Still, we are fully conscious that our work is but just begun. As we walk around about the foundations of our enterprise, we feel that they are well and solidly laid, and we are beginning, modestly but hopefully, to plan the form and character of the superstructure which is to be raised thereon.

Friends—whose patience I have this evening so severely tried, bear with me a moment longer, while I mention what we need to secure for our Society a permanent and glorious success; for, with anything less than a permanent and glorious success we shall not be satisfied.

First. We need *special endowments* and *permanent funds* for the augmentation and preservation of our Library. Our friends, members, and correspondents have been very generous towards us, in donations of books, pamphlets, etc.; but we absolutely need *money* with which to purchase many of the books necessary to the usefulness and completeness of our library. A hundred dollars, *now*, would go farther in this way, than three hundred dollars two or three years hence. These works are generally of small editions, and soon taken up among the families to whose history they relate; as they become gradually scarcer, they command still higher prices; others are so privately printed as only occasionally to be obtained, at the death of some family holder of a copy, or at the break-up of some rare library. At such chance opportunities, the library which stands ready with watchful eye and ready money gains the prize. And when I tell you that

a rough estimate places the number of *genealogies* issued in the United States, since 1800, at nearly *four hundred*—not to mention twice that number of local histories, which contain a large amount of genealogy and biography—you will perceive that our young library, well as it has done hitherto, has no small task to “catch up” with works already published and daily being published. We believe there are men in this city who would, on a proper presentation of the subject, feel a pleasure in founding *special departments* in our Library, by the donation of sums of \$50, \$100, or upwards, to be spent in books on Heraldry, Local History, Biography, English County Histories, etc. Such donations should, in all cases, bear the names of their donors, *in perpetuo*; while, to gifts of \$1000 or more, might be accorded the additional honor of a separate alcove in the library, bearing the donor's name.

We need also a fund, the annual interest of which may be applied to the *binding* of pamphlets and unbound works; another for *publishing* such genealogical or biographical works as may be deemed worthy of issue, from time to time, under the auspices of the Society; and an *engraving* fund, which shall afford to the “Record Club” of the Society the means of having engraved such portraits, arms, autographs, etc., as may be deemed essential to the value and interest of the magazine in their charge, and which expense they might not otherwise feel warranted in incurring.

Second. We need a larger *membership*—a membership which will make itself felt on the Treasurer's books; and, still more, by its actual living presence at our meetings, its earnest participation in our interests, its daily influence in our behalf, its gifts to our library, &c., &c. We have, indeed, avoided the error (too common to young societies) of lumbering up our rolls with the names of every man who has been more or less distinguished in any department of public service or of literature; and our own members, both resident and corresponding, have all been chosen with especial reference to their personal identification with some one of the branches of research in which this Society is interested. Yet we have made no very determined effort to increase our numbers, being content to let them drift in upon us by a principle of “natural selection,” as a naturalist would say. The time has now arrived, however, when we should make a more systematic attempt to increase our membership; and I feel that we now hold such a position before the community in which we dwell, as warrants us in such an attempt.

Third. We need *more convenient and attractive quarters*. In saying this I do not ignore the necessity which is still laid upon us, of “cutting our garments according to our cloth;” nor do I fail to appreciate the peculiar advantages and comforts which are furnished to us at so reasonable a rate, in this pleasant building; yet I still feel that we need *a home of our own*. Never did a young married couple, wearied with boarding or hotel-life, look forward with more impatience to housekeeping and a little “snuggery” of their own, than do we to a suite of comfortably furnished apartments, with a librarian constantly on hand and at work building up the collection; with ample space for our library-cases; with tables covered with historical, genealogical and other magazines, and with walls adorned with portraits of old New Yorkers; open day and evening to our membership and to the visiting stranger; always bright and cheerful to both heart and eye—such a modest, cheerful home, in short, as GENEALOGY should have in this great city. Such a home we *shall* have some day, and the sooner we obtain it, the better it will be for us. We shall not fail to win the respect of this commu-

nity, by showing it that we have made a *permanent* settlement here, and do not mean to be dislodged.

When we obtain such a home—however plainly it may be furnished—we mean to *stay in it* contentedly, striving to make it to others what it will be to ourselves, the pleasantest spot in New York City, outside of our own individual homes. Meanwhile, we can be working together for the increase of that *Building Fund*, the nucleus of which already exists in the shape of a little *Permanent Fund*, carefully husbanded in our Treasurer's hands, and of some real estate in this city and on Long Island, generously bestowed upon us by our late First Vice-President,¹ to whom belongs the honor of having first conceived the idea of this Society. Future benefactions, we trust, will flow in upon us, augmenting this humble beginning, until the Society—strong in membership and rich in its collections—shall find appropriate quarters and every convenience for its future usefulness, in a substantial and elegant *Fire-Proof Building*.

I have the perfect faith in the generous impulses and liberality of this community, to believe that all these needs which I have enumerated will be fully met—and it may be, anticipated—if we, as members of this Society, are determined to make its influence felt outside of our own little circle. We may be, indeed, as the “little leaven that leaveneth the whole lump,” and the “lump” in which we are placed may seem exceedingly hard; but we must keep “working,” and when the leaven fairly begins to work, you know how rapidly it spreads throughout the mass. “Wherefore, brethren, let us not weary in well doing,” inasmuch as ye know that we labor, as our Society motto reminds us, “*Both for the honor of our ancestry, and for the instruction of our posterity.*”

THE BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, organized April 15, 1862, and having for its general design the discovering, procuring and preserving “of whatever may relate to the history of Western New York in general, and the City of Buffalo in particular.” is an energetic and highly successful institution, which has already formed collections of inestimable value to the historian, genealogist, and antiquarian. “Among the facilities for reference afforded by the Society to the public, is an *Obituary Record*,” just completed to the close of 1870. It commences with the publication of the first Buffalo newspaper, in 1811, and embraces the names of 8,223 citizens of Buffalo, of the age of twenty years and upwards, who died there, or elsewhere during the above period, with their ages and dates alphabetically arranged. It is the intention of the Society to continue this valuable register, thus keeping a book of necrology at all times written up for consultation by its members and others interested, and so arranged, in alphabetical order, as to be of easy reference.

“The secretary is also still engaged upon the *Marriage Record*,” and will probably finish it the present year. It was commenced many years ago by Mr. Ives, Librarian of the Buffalo Young Men's Association, and brought down to 1833. Dr. Armstrong has revised the work from the beginning, and continued it to the year 1836. When finished, it will embrace a record of all the marriages which have been announced in the Buffalo newspapers since the year 1811; including the names of the parties, in alphabetical order, the dates of marriage, in chronological order, and the names of the journals in which they were published. Every entry is necessarily repeated, so as to be alphabetically arranged under the surname of each party.

These two records, of deaths and marriages, will, at all times, be accessible to the public, without charge; and often save hours of perhaps fruitless search among voluminous files of papers.

¹ See Historical Sketch, by the Secretary, in the present number.

THE ROCKWELL FAMILY.

WHILE looking through the town of East Windsor, Conn., in February, 1870, for records of the descendants of Matthew Grant, I bought a manuscript genealogy of the Rockwell Family, contained in a single half sheet of foolscap paper, entirely unpunctuated, which is interesting for its age, one hundred and forty years, for its correction of errors, and for the light which it sheds on the maiden names of two of the early settlers of New England, viz., John Drake's wife, and Thomas Norton's wife.

It is probable that manuscript copies have been made for various branches of the family, as, in 1852, a document of similar form was printed as an appendix to "A Sermon preached at the Funeral of Martin Rockwell, of Colebrook, Conn., Dec. 11, 1851."

Should any reader of this know of such a document in manuscript, I shall be glad to see it, that I may compare it with that which I have. I send a transcript of it, with a few notes, for publication in the *Record*.

D. WILLIAMS PATTERSON.

Newark Valley, N. Y., March 20, 1871.

A Genealogy of a family of the Rockwells in New England from Deacon William Rockwell a first planter in New England down to this present time A D 1731. Note the first Column contains the Names the Second the persons Names to whom they Married the third the Children Names those Marked so [x] are dead those so Marked in the third Column died before Married the same figure affixed to the same Name in the first and third Column denote the same persons.

William [1] Rockwell Deacon	Susanan Chapin	John 1 Ruth 2 Mary 3 Sam ^l 4 xJoseph Sarah 5
xJohn 1 Rockwell	{ xSairah Ensign xDeliverance Haws [2]	Sarah 6 Ruth 7 Lydia 8 xJohn xHannah Joseph 9 Elizebeth 10
xRuth 2 Rockwell	xChristopher Huntinton	
xMary 3 Rockwell	xJeffery Baker [3]	
xSam ^l 4 Rockwell	xMary Norton	Mary 11 xAbigail Sam ^l 12 Joseph 13 John 14 Abigail 15

		Josiah 16
Sarah 5 Rockwell	xWalter Gaylord	
Sarah 6 Rockwell	xDauid Hall	
Ruth 7 Rockwell	xDanil Mix	
xLydia 8 Rockwell	xJoshua Atwater	
xJoseph 9 [4] Rockwell	Elisabeth Foster	John Joseph 17 { xEdward { xElisabeth William 18. xHannah Edward. Ebnezer
xElisabeth 10 Rockwell	xJeams Ward.	
xMary 11 Rockwell	Josiah Loomas	
xSam ^{ll} 12 Rockwell Decon	xElisabeth Gaylord.	Elisabeth 19 xSamvel xWilliam Matthew [5] x—— Son.
xJoseph 13 Rockwell Sarjant	Elisabeth Drack	Joseph 20 xElizabeth Bengaman 21 Jeams 22 Job Elezebeth
John 14 Rockwell	Anne Skiner	xJohn xSon Anne { xSon { xdafter Danil David Mary Abigail xIsaac Ebnezer

xAbigal Rockwell 15	John Smith	Joel Martha xSylvanus Rachel xJohn
Josiah 16 Rockwell	Rebekah Loomas	Rebekah Ruth Josiah []] Ezra Waitstill Eunice
Joseph []] Rockwell 17	Susanna []] Yemas	Sam ^v Elisabeth Mary Susanah Joseph
William 18 Rockwell	Hannah Foster	Seth
Elisabeth 19 Rockwell	Thomas Grant [6]	
Joseph 20 Rockwell	Hannah huntenton	Joseph Hannah { xSon { Jerusha Johnthan xSam ^{ll} Samuel
Bingiman 21 Rockwell	Margaret pork [7]	Margaret Sam ^{ll} Elisebeth
Jeams 22 Rockwell	Abigal Lomas	Ebnezer William xAbigail Abigail

My Grät Granmothers Maiden Names according to the Remberene are Suzanah Chapins and Grace Wells on my father Side Elisebeth Rogers on my Mothers Side My Grät Granfather Name with my Grät Granmothers are William Rockwell and Susanah his Wife Thomas Morton and Grace his Wife John Drack and Elisebeth his wife William Gaylord

My father Dyed May 13 1725.
My Mother Dyed Dec^r 12 1727

M. R [8]

NOTES.

1. Deacon William Rockwell, and his wife, Susanna Chapin, were ancestors of President Grant, through their daughter Ruth, who m. Christopher Huntington. William Rockwell d. May 15, 1640, and his widow m. (2d) May 29, 1645, Matthew Grant.

2. This name is plainly written Haws, and corrects all other accounts. *Savage* and *Stiles* have it Haynes while the *N. E. Hist. Gen. Register*, v. 361, has it Hayes. I can find no Deliverance Haynes, while Deliverance Hawes, b. Dorchester, June 11, 1640, dau. of Richard and Ann Hawes [*Savage, Gen. Dict.* ii, 380], was of the right age, and in the right town, to marry John Rockwell, at Dorchester, Aug. 18, 1662.

3. The Rockwell pamphlet, p. 23, calls Mary's husband Jeffrey Mohon, which is followed by *Stiles, Hist. of Windsor*, p. 762, while *Savage, Gen. Dict.*, iii, 558, discredits the whole name, and thinks that the "baptismal name was borrowed from the husband of Joan," whom he calls Jeffrey Baker, who is shown by *Stiles*, p. 526, to have m. Jane Rockwell, Nov. 15, 1642, and by the *Register*, v. 64, to have m. on the same date, Ione Rockwell. As William and Susanna Rockwell had a daughter, Joan, b. Ap. 25, 1625, whom our author has not named, it would seem that he has erroneously called her husband the husband of Mary, and left us no clue to the real name of Mary's husband, if she had one.

4. This shows that Hon. Edwin Stearns was in error in correcting the *Hist. of Windsor*, p. 762, lines 31-37, see *Supplement*, p. 116; and his correction to line 36 was really an addition to the facts contained in the paragraph beginning with line 37, for "Joseph³" m. Elizabeth Foster, and "Joseph²" m. Elizabeth Drake, as shown by *Stiles*. Further proof is given by *Stearns (Windsor Supplement)*, p. 117, l. 1), in the age of Dea. Joseph, "in 75th yr." at his death, Oct. 28, 1742, showing that he must have been b. as early as 1668, and not, as he says in the first line of the paragraph, in "1670." Mr. Stearns was certainly in error as to which Joseph Rockwell went to Middletown.

5. The author. See note 8.

6. The Rockwell pamphlet says Elizabeth m. Thomas Spencer, so does the *History of Windsor*. Our author is correct; the name was Grant.

7. This name is plainly written "pork," and may possibly be intended for Park, though more likely for Polk, or Paulk. There is no authority, but the Rockwell pamphlet, for calling it Drake.

8. Matthew Rockwell, the author of this Genealogy, was b. Jan. 30, 1707-8, so, when it was written, in 1731, he was about twenty-three years old. He was a "physician, clergyman, and deacon," and d. at East Windsor, March 28, 1782.

His father, Dea. Samuel Rockwell, 12, b. Oct. 19, 1667, and his mother, Elizabeth Gaylord, b. Feb. 19, 1670, died, as stated in the text.

His grandfather, Samuel Rockwell, 4, b. March 28, 1631, m. Ap. 7, 1660, Mary Norton, of Saybrook, dau. of Thomas and Grace (Wells) Norton, of Guilford.

His grandfather, (maternal) John Gaylord, m. Nov. 17, 1653, Mary Drake, not as shown in *Hist. of Windsor*, p. 624, dau. of Job, for Job's dau. Mary, was then less than four years old (*Hist. Windsor*, p. 583); but, the dau. of the first John Drake and his wife Elizabeth Rogers.

He gives us the names of his four great-grandfathers, and of three of his great-grandmothers.

William and Susanna (Chapin) Rockwell have been noticed in note 1.

Thomas Morton is an error for Thomas Norton, of Guilford (*Savage, Gen. Dict.* iii, 293), the maiden name of whose wife, Grace Wells, hitherto unpublished, is here brought to light.

John Drake came to Boston, 1630, removed to Windsor, where he was accidentally killed, Aug. 17, 1659; his widow, Elizabeth, said to be in her hundredth year, died Oct. 7, 1681, and her maiden name, Elizabeth Rogers, hitherto unpublished, is here brought to light.

He seems not to have known the name of Dea. William Gaylord's wife.

WILL OF MATTHIAS VAN DYCK.

In the name of God Amen the eighth day of March, in the twenty second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second King of Great Britain France and Ireland and defender of the faith and in the year of our Lord God One thousand seven hundred and forty nine I Mathys Van Dyck of the Red Hook in the Township of Brookland in Kings County on the Island Nassau in the Province of New York Miller being at present very sick and weak in body but of perfect mind and memory thanks be given unto God therefore calling unto mind the mortality of my body knowing that is appointed for all men once to dye

I do make and ordain this my last will and testament that is to say principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it and for my body I recommend it to the earth to be buried in a christian like and decent manner at the discretion of my executors hereafter mentioned nothing doubting but at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God. And as touching such worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life I give devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form

Imprimus It is my will and order that after my lawful debts are paid and my funeral charges are defrayed by my executors hereafter named I give grant devise and bequeath unto my loving children by name John Catriutje Tuentie Augenitie Jannetie Maria Mayke Engeltie Margrietie and to their body heirs all my estate real and personal what I have in the Township of Brookland at Red Hook or elsewhere to be divided in nine equal portions by my executors hereafter named after the expiration of six weeks after my decease Upon the following manner that is to say that my executors shall have full power and lawful authority to sell my whole estate both real and personal to the best advantage of my children aboved named amongst my said children

Item I give to my son John my silver hilted sword it is my will order that my daughter Augenitie shall have thirty pounds less than the rest of my children to be redacted out her portion and it is my will and order that my daughters Engeltie and Margrietie shall have their out sett soo as my other daughters had at their marriage

Lastly I do hereby make and ordain my loving son John and my son in law Joseph fenton and Thomas Dods whole and solely my executors of this my last will and testament praying their care

In Witness Whereof I the said Mathys Van Dyck have hereunto put my hand and seal the day and year first above written

MATHYS VAN ^{his}
A ^{mark} DDYCK [L. s.]

Proved April 10, 1749.

Rec. Lib. 16, p. 413.

OUR SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Meeting of January 14.—After the usual routine business, an able paper was read by Frederick Humphreys, M.D., on "Race Development." The reading of the paper was followed by a spirited discussion on the subject of Race Development Genealogically Considered, being participated in by Drs. Stiles, Holton, and Humphreys; and Messrs. Moore, De Lancey, Knox, and others. The subject was made the order of debate for the next regular meeting of the Society.

Meeting of January 28.—The evening was unfortunately a very stormy one, and the attendance limited. The subject of Race Development was considered, and Mr. Charles Moran addressed the meeting on that topic.

Meeting of February 11.—Large and valuable donations of books. Dr. Simeon N. Leo, of this city, read a paper on the "Life and Character of Judah Touro, of Newport, R. I."

At the meeting of *March 11*, a valuable MS. volume, of 320 pages, was presented to the Society by Mr. Royal Paine, of Brooklyn, containing an index or directory to graveyard inscriptions in a large number of towns. A paper was read by C. B. Moore, Esq., on "James Jackson and John Stiles," in relation to ancient law suits affecting land claims.

Meeting of March 25.—A valuable donation of MS. volumes of Genealogical Records of a large number of Nantucket (Mass.) families, accompanied by a collection of pamphlets, was received from Mr. Silvanus J. Macy, of this city. Mr. W. H. Coventry Waddell exhibited several interesting historical papers relating to his family, more particularly to his grandfather, Alderman William Waddell, temp. the Revolutionary War.

Remarks on the subject of Race Development were made by Drs. Humphreys, Holton, Stiles, and Holcombe.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the formation of the Society was observed on the 25th of February. There was a large attendance of members and invited guests. Edward F. De Lancey, Esq., Vice-President, occupied the chair. After the election of several new members, and the presentation of valuable donations of books, etc., the Secretary read letters that had been received from Samuel G. Drake, Esq., and the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, of Boston. An Historical Sketch of the Society followed, which had been prepared by Mr. John S. Gautier, the Recording Secretary, at the request of the Committee of Arrangements. The Anniversary Address was then delivered by Henry R. Stiles, M.D., the President of the Society. It was listened to with marked attention, and a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the speaker upon its conclusion. The Address was also referred to the Publication Committee for publication. It will be found entire in the present number of the RECORD. The following is the "Historical Sketch" above referred to.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, whose Second Anniversary we have met together this evening to commemorate, has had but a brief existence measured by the calendar of *time*, but in the work performed and inaugurated under its auspices, its record would seem necessarily to embrace a much longer period.

On Saturday evening, February 27, 1869, seven gentlemen assembled at the residence of Dr. David P. Holton in this city, in response to a letter of invitation from him. The following paragraph from this letter aptly explains the object of the meeting.

"It has been thought expedient to take measures for developing and preserving the family history of the settlers of New York, from the earliest times down to the present. In order to do this, it seems necessary to form an association, the object of which shall be to furnish the facilities, and stimulate a taste for investigations and historical studies of this sort."

In this meeting the objects and aims of the proposed Society were fully discussed, the deliberations being greatly assisted by the wise counsel and experience of the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, of Boston, the Corresponding Secretary of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, who was present.

A Certificate of incorporation was adopted and signed by those present. This certificate however, under legal advice, was afterwards amended, and was finally signed and acknowledged on the 16th of March, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany.

The Society now had a *legal* existence.

The names of the incorporators embodied in the certificate were: Henry R. Stiles, David P. Holton, Wm. F. Holcombe, Edward C. Marshall, S. Hastings Grant, S. Edward Stiles, Seymour A. Baker, and Samuel S. Purple, who, with the addition of Francis S. Hoffman, composed its first Board of Trustees.

The next labor necessary for the infant Society was the preparation and adoption of a code of By-Laws. After careful debate and consideration this work was accomplished, and the By-Laws were formally adopted on the 17th of April. By the terms of these, the government of the Society was vested in a Board of Trustees,

nine in number, and the officers were to be chosen by the Board, from among its own members.

The membership was divided into four classes:—

First, Resident, upon the payment of \$10 initiation fee, which covered the dues for the first year; and \$5 annually thereafter.

Second, Life, upon the payment of \$50 in one sum, the same to be invested as a perpetual fund for building purposes.

Third, Honorary.

Fourth, Corresponding.

The first regular meeting of the Board of Trustees was held on the 24, of April, at which the *first* officers of the Society were elected; and on the 8, of May the *Seal* was formally adopted.

We now, in May, 1869, find the Society fully organized and ready for work.

From this time until the 7, of July the meetings were held at the residence of Dr. W. F. Holcombe, and on that day the Society held its first meeting in this Hall, which has since been its home. The membership gradually increased—donations of books, charts, pamphlets, and manuscripts multiplied.

The necessity of having some means of communication between this and similar societies, and with Genealogists throughout the country, early made itself felt; and in the month of December, 1869, "Bulletin No. 1" was issued. This was the first publication of the Society—its first venture *in print*. It was but a little waif thrown upon the waters, but with those interested in the subjects of which it treated, it found much favor and commendation.

It was good for a *beginning*, but it soon became apparent that it was inadequate to supply all the wants and needs of the Society in this direction—besides, if frequently issued, entailing an expense upon the Society it could ill afford to bear.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on 11, of March, 1870, a plan for publishing a regular quarterly journal, under the superintendence of a Publication Committee, was presented and adopted;—the result being the birth of "The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," and the appointment of the first Publication Committee of the Society, consisting of Henry R. Stiles, S. Hastings Grant, and John S. Gautier.

The RECORD soon became an important feature in the Society's work, and it is believed has done more to develop an active working interest in its own ranks, and to arouse the attention of the public than aught else besides.

During the year 1869, the Society was the recipient of a donation from Dr. D. P. Holton and wife, of an agreement to provide free, a building site for the erection of a fire-proof building to be used by this Society in connection with three others; the agreement being conditional upon the raising of the sum of \$150,000 with which to erect the building.

In the month of June, 1870, Dr. Holton and wife likewise presented to this Society ten acres of woodland situate in the town of Islip, on Long Island, by a deed in fee simple, the proceeds of the sale of which were to be invested by the Trustees, and the interest arising from the same to be appropriated for library purposes.

The second annual meeting of the Society was held in this Hall on the 4th of January last, and full reports were presented showing the present condition of the Society. A summary of these statistics will be found in the RECORD for January.

The meetings have been of considerable interest, and a brief mention of some of the papers read at the same may not be out of place:—

Biography of Ezra L'Hommedieu.

The Old Librarian.

Biography of William Wood, the founder of the Mercantile Library of this city.

The Livingston Family, with particulars relating to the late John B. Coles.

Biography of Jacob Townsend Gilford, M.D.

Sketch of the Life of Anthony Jansen Van Salee, the first actual settler of New Utrecht, L. I.

Pedigradation, or Notation of Pedigrees.

The Public Records of England, contained in the Record House, in London.

Early Settlements of Suffolk County, L. I.

Memoir of Francis Brockholst Cutting.

The desire to increase the size of the RECORD long engaged the earnest thoughts of the members of the Society, and led to the formation of the *The Record Club*. This Club or Association (whose membership is not confined to the members of this Society) which has assumed the expenses of the publication of the RECORD, has

issued the first number for the current year, in an enlarged and improved form, consisting of 48 pages, and the expectation is to keep it at that size, at least. The journal will be found to be of much greater interest, and its enlarged size and varied table of contents cannot fail to increase its influence and circulation. The subscription price for the current year is \$2.

The brief *history* of the Society has been thus imperfectly sketched from its formation to the present time, and it only remains to note some of the most important of the works it has in hand.

First.—It is collecting a Library of Reference, which is already respectable in its particular line, and rapidly increasing, destined in time to be an invaluable aid to the genealogist, and those engaged in kindred studies.

Second.—It publishes a quarterly journal, devoted to the interests of Genealogy and Biography, which already has an encouraging circulation, and which fills a gap long noted in the literary publications of New York.

Third.—It has a Standing Committee on Biographical Bibliography, whose labor it is to compile a series of indexes, alphabetically arranged, containing reference to all *Biographies* and *Biographical Notices*, in print, of citizens, residents, landowners, or visitors of the Province and State of New York, divided by centuries. Also, to note in such indexes the libraries in this city or State, public or private, containing such books. It will readily be imagined that this is the labor of years; and that it will supply a want long felt by the large numbers working in genealogical and biographical fields of research.

Lastly.—It brings together in pleasant and profitable intercourse those interested in the subjects implied in the *name* of the Society, attracts in corresponding membership the local antiquarians scattered throughout the country, but more particularly our own State, and by the *very fact* of its existence and support, demonstrates how large a number are interested in gathering up and preserving from oblivion the records of their ancestry.

The Society has already done much in its chosen field, but it has mapped out for itself greater work for the future, and it is ready to extend a hearty welcome to all new friends who may desire to enrol themselves among its members.

It is ever mindful that its sacred duty is to preserve and give to the world the records of the first planters, and of the citizens of this great Empire State of the American Continent, and it is also ever mindful that the proud motto of that State is *Excelsior*.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

Papers relating to the HISTORY OF THE CHURCH IN VIRGINIA, A.D., 1650-1776. Edited by WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, D.D. Privately printed, 1870. Large paper, quarto, pp. xvii.-585.

The beautiful volume of which the above is the full title, is the first of a contemplated issue of twelve, and is deserving of more than a mere passing attention. It is composed of a series of MSS. gathered from three principal sources: I. The Archives of the Archbishop's Palace at Lambeth; II. The Bishop's Library at Fulham; and, III. The letter books of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, their transcription having been secured some twenty years or more ago by the persistent labors and discriminating care of the late Rev. Francis Lister Hawks, D.D., LL.D., the first Historiographer of the American Church, and to whom the Church owes such a large debt of gratitude for the preservation of her ancient archives. The importance of the publication of these MS. records can be better understood when we are told that many of the original papers from which they were transcribed have since been destroyed. The venerable Doctor has passed away from among us, but has left a vacant niche as yet unfilled, and the Editor of the volume before us has paid a graceful compliment in inscribing the work to his memory.

The volume opens with a copy of the Instructions to Sir Walter Berkely, Governor of Virginia, 1650. The letters and numerous documents that follow, are of exceeding interest and of great value to the writer of ecclesiastical history, or of the secular history of the Old Dominion. Under date of April 11, 1700, we have an address of the Clergy of Virginia to the Governor, to which twenty-seven names are attached. In 1714, a list of the French Protestant Refugees in the Parish of King William, giving the names of seventy-one heads of families, together with the number of women, and children of each sex, in their respective households,—an inte-

resting list, and among the names we recognize some that have since become famous in the social and political world. In 1719, the Journal of the Convention held at the College of William and Mary, with names of delegates, etc. In 1754, "a list of the present Ministers of Virginia,"—which gives the name of Clergyman, of his Parish, and County.

But space will not permit us to mention half the subjects of interest to be found in this noble volume, and the Reverend Editor must be congratulated on the final success of his plan to issue these Historical Papers relating to the Church in the several American Colonies prior to the Revolutionary War. They have been looked for—hoped for—for many years, but it was not until Dr. Perry took the work in hand, infusing into it the requisite energy and vigor, that our hopes have been met with a consummation. The succeeding volume, which we understand is now in press, will give the papers relating to Pennsylvania. The series are issued by subscription, the edition being limited to 250 copies, and the net cost is assessed pro rata upon each subscriber. As the list fills up (and it should have been full to overflowing long ago) the price per volume of course lessens. We sincerely trust that the enterprise and untiring zeal in the cause of historical research of the Reverend Doctor, in preserving these ancient records of the Church, will meet with its merited return, and enable him to complete the series. We commend our readers to a perusal of the volume.

J. S. G.

The CHURCHMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, with Kalendar for the year of Grace 1871. Compiled by WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, D.D. Hartford: Church Press Company, 1871. 12mo, pp. 437-lxiv.

This attractive volume is an invaluable book of reference for every member of the Church, and an extremely useful one to writers for the press, the biographer, &c., &c. It is a carefully prepared compilation of the statistics of both the dioceses in the U. S., a complete list of the Clergy, the succession of Bishops, not only of the American Church, but of the Archbishops of Canterbury as well, and a great mass of interesting general reading relating to the history of the Church. This is the second year this Year-Book has been issued by Dr. Perry, and the volume for 1871 is a pleasing companion to its predecessor.

Correspondence between WILLIAM PENN and JAMES LOGAN, Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania, and others. 1700-1750. With Notes by the late Mrs. DEBORAH LOGAN. Edited, with additional Notes, by EDWARD ARMSTRONG, M.A. Vol. I. Philad.: printed by J. B. Lippincott & Co., for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. 1870. Imp. 8vo, pp. 380, with Preface of 59 pp.

The above work, being Volume IX. of the Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is replete with interesting information relating to the early history of our sister State. The present volume embraces the letters of the "Logan Collection" down to the close of the year 1704; and in two succeeding volumes we are promised a continuation of them to the year 1750.

The principal subject of the volume is pleasantly prefaced by a Biographical Memoir of the Penn family, another of Mrs. Deborah Logan and her Ancestors, and a short sketch of James Logan. The Memoir of the Penn family is by John Jay Smith, Esq., and briefly sketches the family genealogy from William Penn, who died in 1591, through Giles Penn, who was born in 1621, and his son, Sir William Penn, Kt., the father of the William Penn. It treats more particularly, however, of the descendants of William Penn, the Quaker, and presents pleasant pictures of their life at "Stoke Castle" and "Pennsylvania Castle," in England, and at "Solitude," on the banks of the Schuylkill, in Pennsylvania. The author dismisses Macaulay's charges against Penn in a paragraph. The charge of maliciousness he prefers against Macaulay will hardly hold good, and the expression, "*the would-be historian*," applied to him, is unfortunate. That he was sometimes biassed in his judgment by his aversion to the Stuarts and veneration for his beloved hero, William of Orange, is true; but that all his charges (and most serious ones they were) against the "Great Quaker" were made simply through maliciousness and without any foundation in truth, the writer must be permitted to doubt. Penn was essentially a calculating man, with an eye to business and profit, and certainly an obsequious courtier when his interests were at stake. In that extraordinary Court of that extraordinary King, James Second, it is not very unfair to conclude that many, if not all of the statements made by Macaulay were but too true; and it is certainly unfortunate that the proofs collated from Penn's papers by Granville John Penn, and which are

stated to be ample and conclusive proofs of the falseness of Macaulay's statements, should not be given to the public.

But enough. We do not propose to argue this much-mooted question of William Penn's morality, but simply to commend this volume of the Pennsylvania Historical Society Series as one of interest and usefulness; and we trust it will soon be followed by its promised successors.

J. S. G.

THE PRESCOTT MEMORIAL; or, A Genealogical Memoir of the Prescott Families in America. In two parts. By WILLIAM PRESCOTT, M.D. Boston: Henry W. Dutton & Son, 1870. 8vo. pp. xiv., 653.

This noble and closely printed volume is the crowning work of a long and useful life; its venerable author being now in his 82d year. It contains a very full and remarkably interesting record of the descendants of two second cousins,—*John*, of Massachusetts, and *James*, of New Hampshire,—who emigrated hither, the one in 1640, the other in 1665. Sixty pages are devoted to a synopsis of the preceding genealogical portion, and to very elaborately prepared indexes; while, throughout the volume, in the numerous biographies, etc., are abundant evidences of painstaking care that the honorable name of Prescott should lose none of the respect which it has always maintained in New England. An engraving of the Prescott arms, and numerous portraits, lend an additional value to the volume.

H. R. S.

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER AND ANTIQUARIAN JOURNAL for January, 1871.

The January number of this well known Quarterly comes to us rich in interesting matter and embellished with a steel-plate engraving of William Plumer, whose biography opens the number. The varied contents which follow are of great interest to the Genealogist and Antiquarian, and we regret that our limited space forbids even an enumeration of them. The entire volume evinces the careful attention and supervision of its learned and able Editor, Col. Hoyt, to whose devoted and unwearied attention we have been indebted for several years past for the very complete and satisfactory manner in which the Register has been issued.

THE ANNALS OF IOWA. Published Quarterly, by the State Historical Society, at Iowa City. January, 1871. Edited by the Corresponding Secretary. 8vo. pp. 80.

This publication, which has for its object the gathering together and perpetuating in an enduring form the early history of the State of Iowa, enters with the present number upon its ninth volume. This work is ably edited by Mr. F. Lloyd, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society. The number under notice is enriched with a steel engraving of Col. John A. Garrett of the 40th Iowa Infantry, and a pleasantly written biographical sketch of him is in the number. We trust that the promise that each number shall contain a biography will be carried out.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BANCROFT.—“From Early Settlers of Conn:”—“*Samuel Bancroft*, 1647. *William Early*.” Can any one give Hinman's authority for these names and dates? Has any one seen the name upon Long Island records? From tradition it is possible these persons moved to L. I., perhaps thence to Cape May, N. J., where Samuel Bancroft appears in 1721.

B. M. J.

BOWNE.—*William Bowne* was a recorded freeman of Mass. in 1637. We find from the Gravesend, L. I., records the following mem.:—

Mar. 12, 1646.—“*To William Bowne* was granted a planter's lott.”

Sept. 20, 1647.—“*John Bowne* desiring a planter's lott, itt was granted him by the towne, lying next unto *John Morris*'s; y^e s^d lott is fully p^d for.”

1665, Dec. 26.—“*James Bowne* married *Mary Stoul*.”

1670, Apr. 25. Deeds signed by *James Bowne*, at this time of “Portland Point in the county of New Jersey.”

1680, Aug. 25.—*Andrew Bowne* “of the cittie of New York, merchant,” sells land in Gravesend.

1685, “This 26 daye of y^e 4th month”—“*John Bowne* of Middletown in East Jersey,” sells an allotment of land on “*Gisbert*'s island (now Coney Island) in the towne of Gravesend.”

1691.—*Andrew Bowne* sells land in Gravesend, “which land did formerly belong to my father.”

From the N. J. Records at Trenton, we find:—

In a list of “the purchasers of Nervasink, Narumsum, and Proobaperk,” the fol-

lowing names, with number of shares taken by each:—*John Bourne* 1, *James Bourne* 1, *William Bourne* 1, *John Bourne* of *fl.* 1.

There are also numerous other entries extending through a long term of years, showing the family to have been prominent in Monmouth and Middlesex counties. *Thomas Bourne*, with his son *John*, and daughter *Dorothy* (afterwards *Farrington*), came to Boston in 1649, and from thence to Flushing, L. I., in 1651. Here *John* died in 1698, leaving a large family of children.

Was there any relationship existing between the Flushing and Gravesend (afterwards N. J.) families? At what time did *William Bourne* first appear in Mass., and was he the same who appeared in Gravesend in 1646, and was the *John* who was granted a planter's lot there in 1647, a son of said *William*? Did the said *William* own land while in Mass., and what was the name of his wife? J. T. BOWNE.

Glen Cove, Long Island, Mar. 11, 1871.

CORWIN.—From what place in England did *Matthias Corwin* sail, who settled and received a grant of land at Ipswich, Mass., in 1633, and another in 1634. In 1638 he removed to New Haven, and in 1640 to Southold, L. I., where he permanently lived afterward. Are the passenger lists of the vessels which brought over the first settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony yet in existence? Can any one refer to the newspaper reports of about 1848, in which (it is said) *Kossuth*, when in this country, referred to the Corwin family as of Hungarian extraction? A certain history of Connecticut (or Massachusetts?) states the same fact, as members of the family assert, but the author's name is forgotten. What history does this? Any information will greatly oblige
E. T. CORWIN.

Millstone, N. J.

FEAK—FEAKS—FEEKS. UNDERHILL.

Robert Feaks, who in company with Capt. Daniel Patrick, in July, 1640, made the first purchase and settlement of Greenwich, Conn., married, about 1631, Elizabeth widow of Henry Winthrop. He is believed to have died at Greenwich about 1644, leaving several children. Can any one inform me their names? It is said the widow Feaks subsequently came to Long Island and married Capt. John Underhill. This is probably incorrect. It is possible Capt. U.'s 2nd wife was a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Feaks; or was she a daughter of Henry Feak, or *Feaks*, who was of Lynn (1632) and Sandwich (1637 to 1644), and who subsequently, about 1655–6, came to Newtown, L. I.? Who was the first wife of this Henry Feaks? He married for his 2nd wife Johanna Wheeler, widow of ——— Wheeler, and died prior to 1658. He left several children. What were their names? I am informed there is a tradition in the Feaks family that John Feak, or Feaks, an early settler of Matinecock, L. I., was the brother-in-law of Capt. Underhill. If this be a "true report" it may tend to solve the query. Who was Capt. Underhill's 2nd wife?
L.

† HERALD'S VISITATIONS.—In what public libraries in this country can be found copies of the Herald's Visitations of various counties of England, which have been printed? Especially those of Suffolk and Kent? Also Berry's Pedigrees of the families of Kent—1830, fol.
SA.

HOWE.—We understand that the preliminaries have been arranged for a general gathering of all bearing the name of Howe throughout the U. S., to be held at Harmony Grove, South Framingham. Time not definitely decided upon, but probably June 1. Col. Frank E. Howe, of this city, is the Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

STANFORD.—In the January RECORD, page 45, W. H. B. suggests that "old Father *Stanford*" was a Baptist, and not an Episcopalian. He is correct.

John Stanford was born on 20 October, 1754, at Wandsworth, County Surrey, England. Though baptized in the Church of England, he in early life became attached to the Baptists. He sailed from England in 1785, arriving at Norfolk, Virginia, on 7 January, 1786; and in the November following removed to New York, where he opened an academy for the instruction of boys, which proved an entire success. At the same time he followed the avocation of a preacher, and ministered to the spiritual wants of the only congregation of Baptists at that time in this city—the services being held in churches of other denominations, offered for the purpose, and often in private houses. In 1788 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the Brown University, and in 1829 that of Doctor of Divinity from Union College.

He was long known and respected, as the Chaplain of the City Prisons, having commenced his labors in this field in 1807, though not receiving any formal appointment or remuneration until the year 1812. He died at his residence in Lispenard street, in this city, on 14 January, 1834, in his 80th year. His son, Thomas N. Stanford, was long connected with the well-known publishing house of Swords, Stanford & Co., and later, Stanford & Swords.
NEW YORKER.

STELMAN.—Jan Hendricksen *Stelman* sold to Jacobus Backer, on March 17, 1655, house and lot in New Amsterdam, being northward of Fort Amsterdam and the Beavers' Path, on the North River, being the same premises conveyed to him December 3, 1654, by Pieter Stoutenburgh.

On the 8th of May, 1666, Jan Hendrick Steelman mortgaged his Bowrie at Boswyck, Long Island, unto Timothy Gabry.

Can any one give me further information of this Steelman? Was he a Swede, and did he soon after this date remove to Gloucester County, New Jersey?

STAGG.

WILCOXSON.—I want information of the family of "William Wilcoxson, Lynen Wever," who, with his wife Margaret and son John, emigrated from St. Albans, Hert, Eng., in 1635 to Conn. (N. E. His. and Gen. Reg., vol. 14, p. 304, and Savage's Dic.) He died at Stratford, 1652. His widow, Margaret, m. Wm. Hayden of Windsor, Conn., Emigrant. Savage *supposes* him to have had 9 children, and numbers among them Elizabeth, who m. Henry Stiles (Stiles' Windsor); Hannah, who m. Daniel Hayden, son of Wm.; Sarah, who m. Jno Meigs, and Phebe, who m. Jno Birdseye. Is Savage correct in his record of this family, and can any of your readers add to it?
HAYDEN.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GENEALOGIES, BIOGRAPHIES, LOCAL HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.

Andrews.—A genealogy of the descendants of John Andrews, from 1640 to 1871, will be issued during the present year, by Mr. Alfred Andrews, of New Britain, Conn.

Barrows, Barrus.—Mr. Hiram Barrus, of Reading, Mass., has in manuscript some notes regarding his ancestry bearing the names above.

Bowen—Story—Martin.—Isaac Story, Esq., of Boston, is engaged upon a genealogy of the descendants of Richard and Ann Bowen, of Rehoboth, R. I. Also, upon genealogies of the *Story* and *Martin* families.

Fletcher.—Mr. Edward H. Fletcher, of this city, has in preparation a History of the Descendants of Robert Fletcher, who came from England, and settled in Concord, Mass., in 1639.

Handy.—The Rev. Dr. Isaac W. K. Handy has been engaged for the last twenty years in collecting materials for a genealogy of his family, and the work, which was retarded by the late civil war, is now nearly ready for the press. The family is traced from Samuel Handy, a native of England, who settled in Somerset County, Maryland, at an early period, and died there in 1721. Dr. Handy calls his work the "Annals and Memorials of the Handys and their kindred: embracing notices Chronological, Biographical, and Historical—together with full Genealogical Records of the Handys, Winders, Dashiells, Gillisses, Irvings, Kers, Henrys, Polks, Wilsons, Harrisess, Bayards, Watersess, Waileless, Chaillés, Russells, Browns, Coleman, and other cognate Families in the United States." His address is Mt. Sidney, Augusta Co., Virginia.

Newcomb.—Mr. John B. Newcomb, of Elgin, Kane Co., Ill., has issued a circular (No. 2) asking for additional information concerning the family, especially "of the *latter* generations—the records chiefly of the *past hundred years*." The genealogy upon which he has been so many years engaged, is announced for publication during the present year, and—as the edition must needs be limited—persons desiring the work are requested to give immediate notice.

Phelps.—A miniature two-page genealogy of the ancestry of Frank Phelps, son of Oliver S. Phelps, of Portland, Oregon, was issued on the 1st of Dec. 1870, as a souvenir of the lad's tenth birth-day anniversary. Frank is ninth from William Phelps, the emigrant of Dorchester, Mass., and Windsor, Conn.

Rimmels, 1700—45.—A genealogy of the descendants of Samuel Rimmels, of Bradford, Mass., is in preparation by Rev. Moses F. Rimmels, of Sanbornton, N. H.

Tenney.—Jonathan Tenney of Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., has in preparation, and nearly completed, genealogical memoirs of the Tenney Family. He has also collected many genealogical and biographical notes and papers concerning the Bayley, Crane, Bachelor, Pettingill, Reed, and Le Gro families.

Woodward.—H. R. Stiles, M.D. (P.O. Box 58), Brooklyn, N. Y., would be obliged for any genealogical information concerning the *Woodwards*, of Lebanon, and of Sharon, Conn., or of Warren Co., N. Y.

Cortez.—Mr. Arthur Helps has a Biography of Hernando Cortez in press. It is dedicated to Carlyle.

Hopkins and Mahan.—The Rev. John Henry Hopkins, the former editor of the Church Journal of this city, but now residing in Burlington, Vt., is engaged in editing the unpublished works of his father, the late Bishop Hopkins. We understand the papers and writings of the late Rev. Milo Mahan, D.D., of Baltimore, have also been placed under Mr. Hopkins' supervision for publication.

Mason.—Mr. George S. Hillard is said to be engaged in writing the life of that once distinguished Boston lawyer, Jeremiah Mason.

Mason.—A life of Captain John Mason, Patentee of New Hampshire, Vice-Admiral of New England, and Governor of Newfoundland, is in preparation by Charles W. Tuttle, Esq., of Boston.

McClellan.—"In memoriam, K. M." An elegant privately printed volume of 79 pages, small quarto, preserves the memory of Kate McClellan, only daughter of Dr. C. R. and Eloise M. McClellan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was born at Brooklyn, July 30, 1842, and died August 5, 1869.

Penn Papers.—The Pennsylvania Historical Society have just concluded with the Penn family in England the purchase of the papers of William Penn.

Raymond.—The life of Henry J. Raymond, by S. S. Conant, is nearly ready for publication.

Taylor.—A memorial volume of Samuel H. Taylor, D.D., the late lamented Principal of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., with a photographic likeness, will be published next month by W. F. Draper, Andover. Subscription price \$1.75.

Ticknor.—Mr. George S. Hillard proposes to write a memoir of his late friend, George Ticknor.

New York.—Messrs. Harper Brothers announce the Second Volume of the History of New York, by John Romeyn Brodhead, LL.D., as being nearly ready for issue. In this volume, we believe, Mr. Brodhead continues his interesting history to and including the government of Leisler.

Rochester, N. Y.—Rev. F. DeW. Ward, of Geneseo, N. Y., is preparing an Ecclesiastical History of Rochester.

Warren, N. H.—William Little, Esq., of Manchester, N. H., has written a history of Warren, N. H. It contains about 600 pages, and is illustrated with woodcuts and photographs, and an occasional lithograph and steel plate, to the full number of thirty or more.

OBITUARY.

DAVID RICHARD FLOYD JONES.

THIS representative of two old L. I. families (in the eldest male line), born 6 April, 1813, on the ancestral place at South Oyster Bay, died there on 8 January, 1871, in his 59th year. He was the eldest son of Thomas Floyd Jones, and Cornelia (Jones) his wife; gr.-son of David R. Floyd Jones, and Sarah (Onderdonk) his wife; and great grand-son of the 4th Richard Floyd (b. 1731, d. 1792), who married Arabella Jones, dau. of Judge David Jones (the first judge of many in the family); they and their children taking the name of Floyd Jones as a condition of holding a large tract of land on L. I. under the Judge's will.

After such preparation, as could be made on L. I., he entered Union College in 1828, and graduated in 1832. He studied law with his mother's brother, the late Judge Samuel W. Jones, of Schenectady; was admitted to the bar in 1835; and practised for about five years in N. Y. City. In the fall of 1840 he was elected to the Assembly from N. Y., and re-elected in 1841 and 1842. In the fall of 1843 he was elected to the Senate from the First Senatorial District for four years, his elec-

tion almost deciding the fate of the present school system of the city, which he advocated. He was next chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846, in which he took a prominent part. In 1847 he was appointed Clerk of the N. Y. Superior Court, and he held that station until 1852. He then retired to his paternal estate on L. I., and was President of the Queens Co. Agricultural Society, delivering a noted address, which was printed. In 1856 he was persuaded to represent Queens Co. in the Assembly. In the fall of 1859 he was elected Secretary of State, holding that office in 1860 and 1861, when the civil war broke out. On 4th July, 1862, in a published address, he proclaimed his loyalty to the Union in terms we have not space to repeat. In the fall of that year he was elected Lieut.-Governor of the State. His address as President of the Senate would also bear repetition. After two years in that station, not acting the partisan, he retired to private life; but as a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he took a decided part in forming the new Diocese of L. I. He became a member of its standing committee, and a Deputy to the General Convention and to the Federate Council. He was elected President of the American Church Union. With impaired health he visited Europe, in some hope of a restoration; and on his return, shortly before his death, read a valuable paper, which has been published, recommending some points for which he was himself noted, viz. :—“ Wise and discreet action;” avoiding “ offensive personalities;” abstaining from extreme utterances; “ keep not only within the pale of sound principles, but in their maintenance give needless offence to none.” He married Mary L., dau. of the late George W. Stanton, of Albany, and left her with one son and three daughters, besides two brothers and a sister, with families, to deplore their great loss. In personal appearance he was prepossessing, tall, and finely formed, with black piercing eyes, dark hair, and a mild and intellectual countenance.”

Obituary notices in the *Brooklyn Eagle*, the *Glencore Gazette*, the *Church Journal*, and some others, embrace additional particulars for which our limits are too scant.

C. B. M.

RICHARD VAN WYCK THORNE.

Mr. Thorne was born at the family homestead, at Great Neck, Long Island, December 23, 1777, on an old farm of about 250 acres, which has been in the family for seven generations.

While yet a young man Mr. Thorne entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Sannel L. Mitchell, the distinguished naturalist, and about the year 1800 he went to sea as a ship's surgeon. One voyage disgusted him with the profession, and returning to New York he embarked in trade with his brother John. The firm, which is still perpetuated with the living sons, was perhaps the oldest in New York. They had large transactions in tobacco, in hay, and other products, and, at a later period, entered upon the sale of patent presses for cotton, hay, and tobacco. The application of the screw principle to docks was suggested by Mr. Thorne to a firm in this city, who were seeking to build one at the foot of Bridge street many years ago. It was the embryo idea of more elaborate and sufficient machinery for the purposes needed. The firm had business at different times in Water street, Hanover square, and in Sloat lane—an old-time locality, right in the rear of the Exchange on Wall street.

About the year 1805 he was united in marriage to Miss Sullivan, a daughter of John Sullivan, a New York merchant. This estimable lady was the charm of a happy home circle for more than forty years, and died in 1850. Five sons were born to them, one of them recently retiring from the Presidency of the Board of Education, one of them associated with the Brooklyn Bank, the others in different and equally honorable and successful callings.

The more public life of the deceased was confined to a term in the Assembly about the year 1837, and several terms as Alderman in the City Council. He was one of the trustees of the village before Brooklyn dreamed of its present proportions. He was a Director in the Long Island Insurance Company from its start, and for a short period was President of the Brooklyn Bank.

Mr. Thorne retired from active business about the year 1855, and has since rested from his labors at the family mansion, at the corner of Sands and Adams streets, Brooklyn, which he has occupied since 1824—nearly half a century. His life was eminently social, and cultivated, and quiet, rarely obtrusive enough to attract public attention, but filled with many unobtrusive acts of goodness, and presenting the example of rare practical Christianity and benevolence. He died April 11, 1871.

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TRACES OF AMERICAN LINEAGE IN ENGLAND.

[BY THE RIGHT REV. WM. INGRAHAM KIP, D.D.]

THEY say in England that Burke's *Peerage* is "the Englishman's Bible." He certainly pores over it with a devotion which, had it been the Bible, would have prepared him to be a Professor of Biblical Interpretation in a Theological Seminary. The aristocracy have this immense crimson-bound volume in their libraries because it gives their own family history. The middle class parade it on their centre tables because its possession seems in some way, they cannot define how, to associate them with the titled class. Then, if they should happen to see a live lord, it is a great satisfaction, on their return home, to open Burke and learn all about him. It makes them almost feel as if they were acquainted with him.

Burke, it is true, gives the history of these families, but then there is added to it an immense amount of the Romance of History. The old Norman nobility of England have most of them died out, and it is strange to see, in Shirley's *Noble and Gentle men of England*, how few families are now remaining, in the male line, of those who occupied any prominent position in the days of the wars of York and Lancaster. The great Percy family, for example, has three times become extinct in the male line. Then, some one who had married its heiress took the name of Percy, and had the title of Duke of Northumberland revived for his benefit. The last time this occurred was in 1750, when it was done for one of the Smithson family who had married the daughter and only child of the last Duke. Thus, new shoots are grafted on the old lines.

Besides this, new men are constantly rising up and winning their way into the upper class, and these must be furnished with pedigrees. So Burke begins perhaps by stating, that "one of this name flourished in Kent, *temp. Henry III.*" To be sure there is a dreadful *hiatus* between this imaginary character and *temp. Victoria*, when the new lord makes his appearance, but there is a sort of uncertain glamour thrown over it which, without any reason, seems to connect the present with the distant past. Still, with all these drawbacks, Burke is a very valuable record, and we cannot understand the history of England without knowing something of the history of its great families.

Then, besides Burke's *Peerage* is his *Landed Gentry*, a work of equal interest and value to the historical student. Many of these untitled families have lived on their broad lands since the Norman conquest. You turn, for instance, to the Fitzherbert family, and read of the present proprietor of their estates—"Mr. Fitzherbert is the 26th Lord of the Manor of Norbury, and the 10th Lord of Swinnerton." Many of these families have for generations refused peerages, preferring to be Old Commoners rather than New Lords.

The third volume, to complete the set, is Burke's *Extinct Peerages*, a record of families which possessed titles, traced down to the death of the last holder of the title.

What interest have we Americans in these volumes? Apparently very little. And yet, in turning them over, we every little while light on some scrap of American family history, giving a portion of the records of families who are descended from these old stocks, and whose history would not be complete without this notice of the parent tree; or, what we find is mingled in some way with the annals of our own country, so that it throws new light on some point in our affairs, or gives a completion of detail to some portion of American History.

Let us take an example of this—BENEDICT ARNOLD. His name is unfortunately "familiar in our ears as household words." Every school boy knows the story of his treason, as it mingles with the sad narrative of Major André's life and death. We know that England rewarded his betrayal of his trust, with the rank of Major-General in her service, the same which he had held in our army. But the war ended, and he went to Europe with her returning forces, and what is afterwards known of him? There are one or two anecdotes floating about—such as the account of his duel with Lord Balcarras—and that is all. We will guarantee there is not one American in a thousand can tell anything with regard to his future. As far as we are concerned—as Carlyle would express it—"he disappeared into infinite space."

Have not some of our readers thought of this; wished to know the subsequent history of the Arnold family, and wondered whether his treason enabled them to prosper in worldly matters, or whether "the sin of the father was visited on the children to the third and fourth generation"? We know no source from which this want can be supplied, except by Burke's *Landed Gentry*. We turn to the name of Arnold and find this history of the family:—

GENERAL BENEDICT ARNOLD, *m.* 8 April, 1779, Margaret, dau. of Edward Shippen, Chief Judge of Pennsylvania, and died in 1801, having had issue.

Edward Shippen, Lieut. 6th Bengal Cavalry, and Paymaster of Mutra, *d.* at Dinapore in India, 13 Dec., 1813.

James Robertson, Lieut.-General, K. H. and K. Crescent, *m.* Virginia, *d.* of Bartlett Goodrich, Esq., of Saling Grove, Essex, which lady died 14 July, 1813.

George, Lieut.-Col. 2d Bengal Cavalry, died in India 1 Nov. 1828.

WILLIAM FETCH, of whom presently.

Sophia, *m.* Col. Pownall Phipps, E. I. C. Service (of the Mulgrave family).

WM. FETCH ARNOLD, ESQ., of Little Missenden Abbey, Capt. 12th Laneers, *b.* 25 June, 1794; *m.* 19 May, 1819, Elizabeth Cecilia, only dau. of Alexander Ruddach, Esq., of Tobago, and had issue,

EDWARD GLADWIN, of whom presently.

William Trail, *b.* 23 Oct., 1826, Capt. 4th Regt.

Margaret Stuart, *m.* Rev. Robert H. S. Rogers.

Elizabeth Sophia, *m.* Rev. Bryant Burgess.

Georgiana Phipps, *m.* Rev. John Stephenson.

REV. EDWARD GLADWIN ARNOLD, of Little Missenden Abbey, Co. Bucks, Rector of Stapleford, Herts, *b.* 25 April, 1823; *m.* 27 April, 1852, Charlotte Georgiana, eldest daughter of Lord Henry Cholmondeley.

Seat, Little Missenden Abbey, Co. Bucks.

Here we have the whole story minutely set forth, from the arch traitor himself down to his grandson, the present representative. It seems that his sons held high offices in the army, and the family had been enabled to take its place among the English Landed Gentry, and to hold it to the present time. In a worldly point of view, there is probably hardly a family of the American Generals who remained faithful in the "times which tried men's souls," which at the present day is as well off as that of Benedict Arnold.

Let us take another example—SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON. There has always been a great deal of romance associated with his life. Settling on the Mohawk, among the Indians, he obtained an influence over the Six Nations which no other white man on this Continent has possessed. In the old French war he was able to array these powerful tribes on the side of the English, and under his command they secured to the Colonial troops the victory over the French under Baron Dieskau at Lake George, and thus this raid into the colonies was hurled back. For this he was rewarded with a Baronetcy. He resided at Johnson Hall in a kind of barbaric splendor, which was most captivating to the Indian chiefs who were his constant visitors. The late Wm. L. Stone, of New York, published his life in two volumes, and Paulding made him a prominent character in his novel of *The Dutchman's Fireside*. He died just as the Revolutionary War began, and it is asserted that his life was shortened by the violent struggle through which he, like many other leading men, was obliged to pass in deciding between the cause of his old friends and that of the Government to which he owed his honors.

His son and successor, Sir John Johnson, seems to have been troubled with no such scruples, but at once arrayed against the Colonists all the Indian tribes over which he had influence. For years his inroads kept in fear the whole border down to the very suburbs of Albany, and terrible were the scenes enacted in many a solitary hamlet, and even in the large town of Schenectady, when they were sacked and burned by his wild warriors. Their record is graphically written in Stone's *Life of Brandt*. When the war ended he retreated into Canada, abandoning his great possessions and leaving Johnson Hall, which still stands, a monument of the family.

But what was his future history, and how fared it with the family who, for loyalty, thus abandoned their wide lands? Few indeed had sacrificed as much as they did for this cause. We turn to Burke's *Peerage*, and here is the record of the next generations:—

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Esq., born at Smithtown, Co. Meath, descended from an Irish family, was adopted by his maternal uncle, Sir Peter Warren, K. B., and went out with him to North America, where he rose to the rank of a Col. in the army, and distinguished himself as a military commander during the first American war, and as a negotiator with Indian tribes; he was created a Baronet 27 Nov., 1755. He *d.* 11 July, 1774, aged 59, at his seat, Johnson Hall, New York, leaving, by Catherine Wisenberg, his wife,

JOHN, his heir.

Anne, *m.* to Col. Daniel Clauss, of North America, and *d.* about 1798.

Mary, *m.* Col. Gray Johnson, and had two daughters, Mary, wife of Gen. Colin Campbell; and Julia.

The son and heir,

II. SIR JOHN, of Mount Johnson, Montreal, Superintendent-General, and Inspector-General of Indian Affairs in British North America, Colonel-in-Chief of the

six battalions of the militia of the Eastern Township of Lower Canada, was knighted at St. James, London, 22 Nov., 1765. He *m.* 30 June, 1773. Mary, dau. of John Watts, Esq., some time President of the Council at New York, and by her had issue.

1. William, Lieut.-Col., *b.* 1775; *m.* 1802, Susan, dau. of Stephen De Lancey, Governor of Tobago, and left issue.

Charlotte, *m.*, in 1820, to Alexander, Count Balmain, Russian Commissioner at St. Helena.

2. ADAM GORDON, 3d Baronet.

3. James Stephen, Capt 28th Regt., killed at Badajos.

4. Robert Thomas, drowned in Canada, 1812.

5. Warren, Major 68th Regt., *d.* 1813.

6. John, of Point Oliver, Montreal, Col. Comm. 6th battalion of militia, *b.* 8 Aug., 1782, *m.* 10 Feb., 1825, Mary Deane, dau. of Richard Dillon, Esq., of Montreal; and *d.* 23 June, 1841, leaving issue,

WILLIAM GEORGE, present Baronet.

7. Charles Christopher, *b.* 29 Oct., 1798, Lieut.-Col. in the army, Knight of the 2d class of the Prussian Order of the Lion and Sun; *m.* 1818, Susan, eldest dau. of Admiral Sir Edward Griffith, of Northbrook House, Hants, and *d.* 30 Sep., 1854.

Sir John died Jan., 1830, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son.

III. SIR ADAM GORDON, Lieut.-Col. of 6th battalion of militia, *b.* 6 May, 1781, *d. unm.*, 21 May, 1843, and was succeeded by his nephew, William George.

IV. SIR WILLIAM GEORGE JOHNSON, of Twickenham, Co. Middlesex, an officer in the Royal Artillery, *b.* 19 Dec., 1830, succeeded as 4th Baronet, at the decease of his uncle in May, 1843.

They too have preserved their position, but at the end of the lineage, in Burke, there is no *Scat* given, as usual, and we presume, therefore, the Baronet is landless, and has no compensation for the wide manors his family once held on the pleasant Mohawk.

Sometimes, when no lineage of a family is given, we trace the name through various intermarriages. This is the case with the DE LANCEYS, Huguenots from France, so prominent in New York, until they were crushed by the confiscations which followed the Revolution. One of them, as we see above in the Johnson family, is mentioned as marrying a son of Sir John Johnson. The name occurs again in another family, for after the death of her first husband we find her marrying Lieut.-General Sir Hudson Lowe, K. C. B., so well known as the Governor of St. Helena during the imprisonment of Napoleon. Her brother, Sir William Howe De Lancey, died at Waterloo on the Staff of the Duke of Wellington. Another of the family married Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Draper, and another Field Marshal Sir David Dundas. Another is recorded as the wife of Sir Julius Clifton, Bart. In this way it is that here and there we meet with traces of this old loyalist family.

Here is a little scrap with reference to the Ross family. They are not Americans, but the item forms a part of American history. Turning over the *Landed Gentry*, our attention was arrested by the peculiarity of the following name:—DAVID ROSS OF-BLADENSBURG, Esq., of Rosston, Co. Down.

Looking at the lineage, we found this account of his grandfather:—

Robert Ross, Major-General in the army, who, after serving with the highest distinction in the Peninsula, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army sent against the United States; and after a short career of uninterrupted success, during which he possessed himself of the American Capital, fell, 12 Sept., 1814, while advancing to attack the enemy's position near Baltimore. On his widow and his descendants was conferred the honorary distinction "of Bladensburg" to be added to the previous family name, by the Prince Regent.

So this was the reward Government bestowed upon the family of the British General who died on the raid against Washington.

There is another case of a name somewhat different. In Lord Erskine's family, a name has been given by its head to perpetuate the remembrance of American descent. The late Lord Erskine, in 1800, married Fanny, daughter of General Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, and their eldest son, the present Peer, received this name:—THOMAS AMERICUS ERSKINE.

At the close of the last century, SIR JOHN TEMPLE came to this country as British Consul General. He married in Boston, and his descendants, in different lines, under various names, are widely diffused through the East and New York. This is Burke's record:—

SIR JOHN TEMPLE, born in 1730, *m.* 20 Jan., 1767, Elizabeth, dau. of James Bowdoin, Esq., Governor of the State of Massachusetts, and had issue,

GRENVILLE, his successor.

James. *b.* 7 June, 1776, who assumed the surname of Bowdoin, pursuant to the desire of his maternal uncle.

Elizabeth Bowdoin, *m.* in 1786, Thomas Lindell Winthrop, Esq., of Boston.

Augusta, *m.* to Lieut.-Col. Palmer, of 8th Hussars.

SIR GRENVILLE TEMPLE, *b.* 10 Oct., 1768, *m.* 20 March, 1797, Elizabeth, dau. of Col. George Watson of Boston, and had issue,

GRENVILLE, late Baronet.

Sir John Temple died in 1796, and his monument can now be seen in the chancel of St. Paul's Church, New York.

Another family of English Baronets is the SKIPWITHS of Virginia. During the civil war with the Puritans they were driven from England, to escape a distasteful rule, and remained for four generations in Virginia. Burke gives this brief account of their sojourn here:—

SIR GREY SKIPWITH. This gentleman emigrated into Virginia in America, during the usurpation of Cromwell, where he died, and was succeeded by his only son,

SIR WILLIAM, who was succeeded by his eldest son,

SIR GREY. This gentleman *d.* in Virginia, and was succeeded by his son,

SIR WILLIAM, of Kestwold in Virginia, who continued to reside there, and dying in 1764, was succeeded by his son,

SIR PEYTON, who married twice and had issue,

GREY, his heir.

Peyton *m.* in Virginia.

Leila *m.* 1st to Charles Carter, Esq., secondly to St. George Tucker, Esq.

Sir Peyton died in Virginia, 9 Oct., 1805, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Grey, who returned to England, and whose son is the present Baronet, residing at "The Hill," at Lutterworth. The younger branch remained in Virginia, where they have been a wide-spread and influential family.

In the romantic story of Major André we learn that it was at the residence of BEVERLEY ROBINSON, opposite West Point, that he met Arnold. The house is still standing unaltered from that day. The owner's family were well-known loyalists. Emigrating from England in the reign of Charles II., Christopher Robertson was Secretary of the Colony, and his son, John Robinson, was President of the Council of Virginia, and married Catherine, dau. of Robert Beverley, Esq.

From one of his sons the New York family descended. At the close of the Revolution they retired to New Brunswick and Canada, where Burke thus gives the history of the present head:—

SIR JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, BART., of Beverley House, in the city of Toronto, Chancellor of Trinity College in the Province.

Sir John was appointed Acting Attorney-General of Upper Canada, in November, 1812; Solicitor-General in March, 1815; Attorney-General in February, 1818; and Chief Justice of Upper Canada, 13 July, 1829. In November, 1850, he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and created a Baronet, by patent, September 21, 1854.

Another branch remained in New York, where the name is still held in honor in the community.

In the notice of the DALLAS family, the present head of which is Sir Robert Charles Dallas, Bart., we have the following notice of the American branch:—

James Dallas, Laird of Cantray, was killed at Culloden; and soon after that event some of his clan emigrated to the West Indies and the United States of America, where they formed establishments to which, in memory of their Highland home and ancestry, they gave the same territorial designation. Dallas castle is an estate of considerable importance in the island of Jamaica, and the county of Dallas is an extensive district in the State of Alabama. The State of Pennsylvania was represented in the Senate of the United States by the Honorable George Dallas, Vice-President of that distinguished assembly, and one of the most eminent jurists of his country.

In turning over Burke's *Extinct Peerages*, we find the lineage of another American family, the INGRAHAMS, a family now scattered from Boston to South Carolina.

The records of this family begin with Ranulf, the son of Ingelram or Ing'ram, who was Sheriff of Nottingham and Derby, in the beginning of the reign of Henry II., as were his sons Robert and William. Robert Ingram, Knight, whose arms are painted at Temple Newsam, was of so great eminency in the reign of Henry III. that the Prior and Convent of Lenton granted to him a yearly rent out of their lands at Sheynton and Nottingham for his military services in their defence.

In the reign of Charles I. Sir Arthur Ingram, of Temple Newsam, was prominent as a Cavalier. On the triumph of the Parliament, he saved his estate by the fact that he married a daughter of Lord Viscount Fairfax, of Gilling, and his eldest son had married a daughter of Montague, Earl of Manchester, both Parliamentary leaders. Sir Arthur died in 1655, six years before the restoration of Charles II. On the King's return, he created Sir Arthur's eldest son Henry, Viscount Irwin.¹ The title remained in the family until 1778, when, on the death of Charles Ingram, ninth Viscount Irwin, without sons, it became extinct. Henceforth the history of the family is carried on in Burke's *Landed Gentry*. The estate descended to the Marchioness of Hertford, daughter of the last Viscount, and from her to her sister, Mrs. Meynell, whose son took the name of Ingram, and his son is now the possessor of Temple Newsam.

The American Ingrahams,—the spelling of the name having been changed after their settlement in this country—are descended from Arthur Ingram, second son of Sir Arthur and youngest brother of the first Viscount. He married a daughter of Sir John Mallory. This younger branch has made the name historical in our own country, and the gallantry of Captain Duncan N. Ingraham, at Smyrna, in 1853, when, in command of the St. Louis, he forced the Austrian vessels of war to give up an American citizen held by them, gained a world-wide celebrity.

¹ The portraits of Sir Arthur Ingram, in Cavalier dress, of his son Henry, first Viscount Irwin, in full armor, and his grandson Arthur, second Viscount Irwin, in half armor (all nearly full length), are in the collection of the Bishop of California, in San Francisco.

Perhaps the only Peerage in this country is that of the FAIRFAX family. Few names are more identified than this with the history of England. In the civil war, Lord Thomas Fairfax commanded the Parliamentary Army at Naseby, and decided the fate of England. Burke gives this account of the one who emigrated to America.

THOMAS, sixth Baron. This nobleman inherited from his mother a splendid fortune, consisting of several manors in Kent, estates in the Isle of Wight, and a tract of land in Virginia, called the Northern Neck, comprised within the boundaries of the rivers Potomac and Rappahanock, containing, by estimation, 5,700,000 acres. From his father he inherited Denton Hall and other property in Yorkshire, but he was obliged by his mother and grandmother to dispose of those, in order to redeem the Colepepper manors. His Lordship had a commission in the Horse Guards, but visiting his American estates about the year 1739, he was so captivated with the soil, climate, and beauties of Virginia that he resolved to spend the remainder of his life there; and he soon after erected two mansions, Belvoir and Greenway Court, where he continued ever afterwards to reside in a state of baronial hospitality. His dress was plain and simple, his manners modest and unaffected, and his style of living magnificent. Such was his generosity that he gave up his English estates to his brother Robert, and the surplus of his American income was distributed among his poor neighbors. His principal amusement was hunting; and after the chase he was wont to invite the whole field to partake his hospitality. He had been educated in revolutionary principles, and had imbibed high notions of republican liberty. He was Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Frederick County, and presided at the provincial courts of Winchester, where, during the Session, he kept an open table. His Lordship *d. unm.* at Greenway Court, in 1782, when the titles devolved on his only surviving brother.

ROBERT, seventh Baron. This nobleman *m.* twice, but *d.* without issue in 1793, when his Kentish property devolved upon his nephew, the Rev. Denny Martin, and the barony was confirmed by the House of Lords, in 1800, to his kinsman, REV. BRYAN FAIRFAX, who then became the eighth Lord Fairfax. He married Miss Carey of Virginia.

Bryan Fairfax was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church in Virginia, and he went to England and placed his claim on record—as he said in a letter published in the fourth volume of the *Fairfax Correspondence*—“not because he wished to assume the title himself, but some of his descendants might.”

His son, Lord Thomas Fairfax, died in Virginia in 1846, when, his eldest son Albert having died some years before, he was succeeded by his grandson. Of this Burke gives the following record:—

FAIRFAX OF CAMERON, BARON (Charles Snowden Fairfax), in the peerage of Scotland, succeeded to the dignity, as tenth Baron, upon the demise of his grandfather, 21 April, 1846.

He never assumed the title, but resided for the last years of his life in California, and died at Baltimore in 1839, while on a visit to his old home. He was succeeded by his brother, JOHN FAIRFAX, now residing in Maryland.

The American history of this family has been peculiar. For several generations, frequent inducements have been held out to them to return to England, as it was wished that so historical a title should not be lost to the country; but they preferred their American home. When Lord Erskine was Lord Chancellor, he wrote to Lord Thomas Fairfax, offering, if he would return, to recover for him Leeds Castle and its estate. He replied, however, most characteristically, that “he did not want Leeds Castle, as he had in Virginia as much property as he wished.” It was an offer which Lord Erskine would not have made unless he had been certain of having good grounds for it. The common report, indeed, has always been, that

Mr. Martin, who took possession of Leeds Castle on the death of his uncle, Lord Robert Fairfax, in 1793, had no legal title, and the claim of the family was not prosecuted on account of the supineness of the true heirs, their distance, and the greatness of their Virginia estates rendering them indifferent.

On the other hand, a few years since, the Martins, of Leeds Castle, petitioned the Queen to revive in their favor the title of Lord Fairfax, on the ground that the legal possessors had virtually abandoned it, not having assumed it for three generations, or been in England to offer allegiance as barons of the realm. A notice of this application was served on the late Charles Fairfax, but he took no notice of it, or even made any reply.

Perhaps three of the most historical English descents of American families are those of the Barelays, Livingstons, and Lawrences, of New York. Each of them has a proved pedigree of more than 700 years. The BARCLAYS prove their descent from Theobald de Berkeley in 1110. From him they are traced down¹ to David Barelay, of Urie, of whom Burke gives the following notice:—

David Barelay, born in 1610. Colonel under Gustavus Adolphus, purchased, in 1648, the estate of Urie, from William, Earl Marischal. He was eldest son of David Barclay, of Mathers, the representative of the old home of BARCLAY, of *Mathers*. He *m.* Katherine, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstown, and had, with two daughters, Lucy and Jean, *m.* to Sir William Cameron, of Lochiel, three sons, Robert his heir, *John*, who settled in America, and David.

From this son John is derived the American branch. It is curious to see how soon the line became mingled up with the familiar names of our old New York families. We will trace it for a couple of generations. The great grandson of John Barelay was the Rev. HENRY BARCLAY, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church, New York, who died 1764. He married Mary, daughter of Colonel Rutgers, of New York, and had issue—

Cornelia, *m.* Col. Stephen De Lancey.

Anna, *m.* Col. Beverley Robinson.

Thomas, *m.* Susan, daughter of Peter De Lancey, Esq.

The children of Thomas Barelay were—

Eliza, *m.* Schuyler Livingston, Esq.

De Lancey, *m.* Mary, widow of Gurney Barclay, M.P.

Susan, *m.* Peter G. Stuyvesant, Esq.

Thomas, *m.* Catharine, daughter of Walter Channing, Esq., of Boston.

We turn now to the LIVINGSTON family of New York. Few American families have so distinguished a lineage. The history of the elder branch, the attainted Earl of Linlithgow, can be found in Burke's *Extinct Peerages*. The present representative of the family in Scotland is a Baronet, and his lineage is given by Burke in his *Peerage*.

The family is descended from Livingius, a Hungarian nobleman, who came over to Scotland in the suite of Margaret, Queen of King Malcolm III., about 1068. From that time their names were prominent in all the political and warlike movements in Scotland. Sir Alexander Livingston, of Calendar, was Judiciary of Scotland. His son, Sir James Livingston, had the appointment of Captain of the Castle of Stirling, with the tuition of the young King, James II., committed to him by his father. He died about 1467.

The family then received the title of Lord Livingston, which, in the seventh Lord Livingston, was merged in the higher title of Earl of Lin-

¹ *Nicoll's Peerages and Holgate's Genealogies.*

lithgow. In 1647 Sir James Livingston was created Earl of Newburgh. The sixth Lord Livingston fought for Queen Mary at Langdale, and his sister, Mary Livingston, was one of the four Marys who were maids of honor to the Queen.

In March, 1650, John Livingston was sent as a Commissioner to Breda, to negotiate terms for the restoration of Charles II. He died in 1692, and his son, Robert Livingston, emigrated to America in 1676. He became, July 18, 1683, the first proprietor of the Manor of Livingston, on the Hudson. From that day the name has been identified with every movement in the State, and (what should be a patent of nobility in this country) it is found among the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

We finish this list with the LAWRENCE family of New York. Their first ancestor of whom mention is made in the English Records, was Robert Laurens, Knight of Ashton Hall, Lancashire. He accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion in his famous Crusade to Palestine, and distinguished himself at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre in 1191, by being the first to plant the banner of the Cross on the battlements of that town. For this he received the honor of knighthood from King Richard, and also a coat of arms with the fire cross (cross *raguly gules*), which is borne by his descendants in this country to this day. His family intermarried with that of the Washingtons, his grandson, Sir James Laurens, having married Matilda Washington, in the reign of Henry III.

After this the family became eminent in England. Sir William Lawrence, born in 1395, was killed in battle in France, in 1455, with Lionel, Lord Welles. Sir John Lawrence was one of the commanders of a wing of the English army at Flodden Field, under Sir Edmund Howard, in 1513. Sir John Lawrence, the ninth in lineal descent from the above Sir Robert Laurens, possessed thirty-five manors, the revenue of which, in 1491, amounted to £6,000 sterling *per annum*. Having, however, killed a Gentleman Usher of Henry VII., he was outlawed and died in France, when, Ashton Hall and his other estates passed, by royal decree, to his relatives Lord Monteaagle and Lord Gerard.

Another member of this family was Henry Lawrence, one of the Patentees of Connecticut in 1635, with Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, Sir Arthur Hasselrigg, Richard Saltonstall, George Fenwick, and Henry Darley. They commissioned John Winthrop, Jr., as Governor over this Territory, with the following instructions:—"To provide able men for making fortifications and building houses at the mouth of the Connecticut River and the harbor adjoining; first, for their own present accommodation, and then such houses as may receive men of quality, which latter houses we would have builded within the fort." The Patentees all intended to accompany Governor Winthrop to America, but were prevented by a decree of Charles I.

This Henry Lawrence was in great distinction in England during Cromwell's time. Born in 1600, he became a Fellow Commoner of Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1622, but having taken the Puritan side he was obliged to withdraw for a time to Holland. In 1641 he was a member of Parliament for Westmoreland, but when the life of the king was threatened, he withdrew from the Independents. In a curious old pamphlet printed in the year 1660, entitled, "The mystery of the good old cause, briefly unfolded in a catalogue of the members of the late Long Parliament, that held office both civil and military, contrary to the self-denying ordinance"—is the following passage:—"Henry Lawrence, a member of the Long Parlia-

ment, fell off at the murder of His Majesty, for which the Protector, with great zeal, declared that a neutral spirit was more to be abhorred than a Cavalier spirit, and that such men as he were not fit to be used in such a day as that when God was cutting down Kingship root and branch. Yet he came into play again, and contributed much to the setting up of the Protector; for which worthy service he was made and continued Lord President of the Protector's Council, being also one of the Lords of the other House."¹

He married Amy, daughter of Sir Edward Peyton, Bart., of Iselham in Cambridgeshire. He leased his estates at St. Ives, from the year 1631 to 1636, to Oliver Cromwell, to whom he was second cousin. He was twice returned as member of Parliament for Hertfordshire, in 1653 and 1654, and once for Colchesterborough in Essex, in 1656; his son Henry representing Carnarvonshire, the same year. He was President of the Council in 1656, and gazetted as "Lord of the other House," in December, 1657. On the death of Cromwell he proclaimed his son Richard as his successor. In Thurloe's State Papers, vol. 2, is a letter to him from the Queen of Bohemia (sister of King Charles), recommending Lord Craven to his good offices. From the tenor of the letter it appears that they were in the habit of corresponding. In a Harleian Manuscript, No. 1460, there is a drawing of all the ensigns and trophies won in battle by Oliver, which is dedicated to his councillors, and ornamented with their arms. Amongst these are those of Henry Lawrence, the Lord President, with a cross, *raguly gules*, the crest, a fish's tail or semi-dolphin. A portrait of the President is inserted in Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*. His monument, not yet effaced, is in the chapel of St. Margaret, *alias* Thele, in Hertfordshire.²

John, William, and Thomas Lawrence, who came to New York in 1635, were cousins of the above Henry Lawrence. They became at once large landholders in the Colony, and from these the present New York family is descended.

These may be called the "dottings of history." It may seem unimportant to us as to what are the descents or intermarriages of families, but this is far from being the case. It is by these inquiries only that we can often determine what are most likely to be the prominent intellectual or moral traits of a race. An infusion of new blood into a family may alter its characteristics for generations. The royal family of Austria still exhibit the long face and peculiar shape of the jaw which was derived from their intermarriage with a Polish princess two centuries ago. And why may not mental and moral peculiarities be stamped upon a race in the same way? One family is distinguished in war, another in literature, another in statesmanship, and another in art; and we can trace through the whole line the same kind of talent developed.

The settlement of this new continent is often putting a "great gulf" between families who have made it their home, and the memorials and reminiscences they left behind them on the other side of the ocean. Yet these traditions and historical facts should be chronicled for the benefit of those who are to succeed them. From these data only can we understand those mysterious laws of organization by which either physical or mental or moral traits are transmitted in families.

And this subject is now receiving increased attention in our country. In New England a quarterly periodical is devoted to genealogical records,

¹ *Harleian Miscellany*, vol. vi., p. 489.

² *Ibid.*

while numerous volumes have been published, each comprising the history of some single family. Will not, then, the families which are now growing up in our land, branches of some parent tree which is still fixed in the soil of the old country, feel an interest in tracing their blood as it flows through channels on different sides of the Atlantic? If so, these brief notes may not be without their interest or use.

ANCESTRY OF GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

[By THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Esq.]

IN all of the biographies or other notices of the short but eventful life of this brave man, there appears to be nothing stated regarding his ancestry or kin beyond his parentage. It may interest the American genealogist to know somewhat of this ancestry, and I am now enabled, by the results of recent researches, to give his genealogy, which, I think, will be found worthy of so noble a scion.

For the data which I now propose to give the readers of the "RECORD" I am largely indebted to my kinsman, Major-General George Samuel Montgomery of the Bombay Army (whose great-grandfather was cousin-german to Richard Montgomery), and I desire to make my full acknowledgment of the obligations we are under to him for the results of his very thorough investigations.

It is not proposed to add anything here to the biography of General Montgomery's life as already known to Americans; and I will carry his genealogy up to the date when the line of which he was a cadet sprang from the house of Montgomery.

1. HUGH MONTGOMERIE of HESSILHEAD, in the parish of Beith, Ayrshire, was the third son of Alexander, Master of Montgomerie, who d. in 1452, and grandson of Sir Alexander Montgomerie of Eglinton and Ardrossan, who was created Lord Montgomerie January 31, 1448-9, and who was nephew to Sir Hugh Montgomerie, whose bravery and death at Otterbourne, 1388, is commemorated in the Ballad of Chevy Chace. The first Lord Montgomerie was eleventh in direct descent from Roger de Montgomerie, who accompanied William from Normandy, and was rewarded by him, among other large grants, with the earldoms of Shrewsbury, Arundel, and Chichester.

Hugh of Hesselhead was also designed of Bargraw (Balgray), which was a part of the Hesselhead estate. Pont, writing about 1608, describes "Hazel-head Castell as a strong old building, environed with lairge ditches, seated on a loch, veill planted and comodiously beautified, the heritage of Robert Montgomery, Laird thereof; famous it is for ye birth of that renowned poet Alexander Montgomery."¹ Hugh m. Janet d. of Maxwell of Pollok, and had one son, Sir John.

The arms of Hugh Montgomerie of Hesselhead, as entered in the Lyon Office, were *az.* two lances of tournament, *proper*, between three fleurs-de-lis, *or*, and in the chief point three annulets, *or*, stoned *az.* with an indentation in the side of the shield, on the dexter side. Pont's MS. in the Advocates' Library gives but one annulet; but in confirmation of the above, the tombstone of Alexander Montgomery's wife Margaret, noted below, bears the three, as well as the seal of Alexander's son, John of Croghan.

¹ Cuninghame Topographized, by Mr. T. Pont. MS. in the Advocates' Library.

2. Sir JOHN MONTGOMERIE, of Hessilhead and Corsecaigs, succeeded his father. He lost his life at Flodden Field, 1513, where his kinsman Cuthbert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie was also slain. Sir John left an only son.

3. HUGH MONTGOMERIE of Hessilhead, described as "old Hugh" in Crawford's MS. Baronage. He m. "Houstoun's daughter," and d. January 23, 1556, leaving several children.

4. i. JOHN, who succeeded him, and in whose great-great-grandson Robert the line of Hessilhead ended in the latter's death prior to November 19, 1672.

5. ii. ALEXANDER.

6. iii. ROBERT, minister of Stirling, who, in the face of his presbytery, accepted from Lennox the see of Glasgow, and was Archbishop from 1581 to 1589. For this action he was finally excommunicated by the presbytery, notwithstanding the royal orders to stay proceedings in his case.¹

7. iv. EZEKIEL, of Weitlands, Kilbarchan parish, whose line ended in Ezekiel Montgomerie, Sheriff Depute of Renfrewshire, circe 1700.

5. ALEXANDER MONTGOMERIE was "an early Scottish poet of considerable genius and fame." His "Cherrie and Slae," on which his poetical reputation principally rests, was first published in Edinburgh in 1595, although MS. copies were in circulation among his friends many years previous to this. His merits commended him to the king, who granted him several favors; and James, in his "Revelis and Cantelis of Scotte's Poesie," 1584, quotes some of his pieces.² He subsequently was granted a pension of 500 merks. He bore the title of Captain, and he may have been an officer in the Guard of the Regent Morton. He had travelled extensively out of his own island, but we must lay to poetical license the statement in his "Navigation" that he had ever been in this country, as well as that other saying he was of foreign birth, for we have seen above that Hessilhead Castle was the place of his birth.

² "As for myself, I am ane German borne,
 "Quha ay this fasion, vnhik ze se, hes worne;
 "Quhilk lenth of tym culd nevir caus me change,
 "Thought I haiv bene in mony cuntry strange;
 "Through all Europe, Afrik, and Asia,
 "And *throw the neu fund out America*,
 "All thair conditionis I do vnderstand,
 "Baith of the peple, and also of the land."

His death occurred prior to 1611, but amid "the paucity of materials remaining for his nominal biographer," we must lament the absence of any notice of his wife; but we know he left a son and daughter. His arms were those of Hessilhead, described above, with the exception of putting the three fleurs-de-lis in chief and the three annulets in base; he may have made this distinction, being a younger son, and it was adhered to by his family.

8. i. ALEXANDER.

9. ii. MARGARET, m. Alexander Vallance, Burgess of Glasgow. In a trial for witchcraft which took place at Glasgow, March 22, 1622, a Margaret Wallace was charged with bewitching their daughter, and Alexander Montgomerie, Margaret's brother, is summoned as a witness, but he absented himself on the ground of sickness, and was excused. In the pleadings it was urged that "his (Alexander) deposition could nocht have been "ressuavit gif he had compeirit, because it wald haife bene objectit con-

¹ Robertson's Scotland, B. VI. lx, 1582.

² The first entire collection of his poems, with biographical notices, edited by David Irving, LL.D., and printed at the press of Jas. Ballantyne & Co., was published in Edinburgh, 1821.

³ The Navigatioun, p. 233, Ed. 1821.

“trair him that he and Margaret Montgomerie are brother bairns of the
“hous of Hesselheid. quhais dochter is allegit to haif bene witchit.”¹

8. ALEXANDER MONTGOMERIE was in orders in the Episcopal Church, of which his father was, it is presumed, a member, as he was much at Court. He went to Ireland (probably after the date of the above trial), whither he was attracted by the large grants of land his cousin Sir Hugh Montgomerie of Braidstane (created May 3, 1622, Viscount Montgomerie of the Great Ardes), had received of the Crown from the estates of Con O’Neale in the counties of Down and Antrim in 1605. Sir Hugh was the son of Adam Montgomerie of Braidstane (descended from Robert of Braidstane, elder brother to Hugh (1) of Hesselhead) by the daughter of John (4) of Hesselhead, Alexander’s uncle. Many members of the family followed their fortunate cousins to Ireland, who offered them many inducements to settle there, and to this period must be assigned the rise of the Irish branches of the family, so many members of which have distinguished themselves in the history of their country. Sir Hugh’s brother George, Dean of Norwich, was made Bishop of Derry and Raphoe about 1605, and in 1611 became Bishop of Meath.

Alexander settled near Derry, and afterwards received from the Bishop, his cousin, the appointment as Prebend of Do, in the barony of Kilmaerenan, County Donegal. But he was not destined to lead the quiet life of a shepherd; at the breaking out of the Great Rebellion he not reluctantly became the warrior. “Who (when debarred by y^e Presbiterians to use the “Word^s) took the Sword, and valiantly wielded the same ag^t the Irish, and “he gott a command in wh^{ch} he served divers yeares in y^e begining of y^e “Grand Rebellion in Ireland, and never turned taile on y King’s cause nor “was Covenanter, so he well deserved y^e Satisfaction³ wh^{ch} his posterity has “for his s^d services before June, 1649. I have seen m^r Alex^r mont- “gomery at Letterkeuny not farr from Do, in A^o, 1643, and heard men “talk much to his credit, for his valourous actions Ag^t the Irish Rebels.”⁴

His wife was Margaret, d. of Rev. Alexander Conyngham, Dean of Raphoe, and ancestor of the Marquis of Conyngham. A kinsman of Alexander, Robert Montgomerie of Bonyglen, m. another d. of Dean Conyngham, and from this marriage descends Sir Henry Cunningham Montgomery, Bart. of the Hall, Co. Donegal. Margaret d. June 18, 1675, and is buried at Do; the inscription on her tombstone is surmounted by the Hesselhead and Conyngham arms impaled. Alexander d. in 1658, and was doubtless also buried at Do, but there are now no remains of his tomb. Happily we have

¹ See an interesting and valuable notice on this point in the genealogy by Mr. James Paterson, which appeared in *Notes and Queries* for January 4, 1868, pp. 4-7.

² But, alas! this beautiful order, appointed and settled by his Lordship [Viscount “Montgomerie], lasted no longer than till the Scottish army came over and put their “Chaplains in our Churches; who, having power. turned out all the legal, “loyal clergy, who would not desert Episcopacy and the service book, and take “the covenant.”—Montgomerie MSS. 1869, p. 127.

³ This satisfaction appears to have amounted to £1,734 11s. 8d. by Irish Record Commis. Reports, Vol. III., p. 304. G. S. M.

⁴ Montgomery MSS., 1869, pp. 392-3. These papers, written by William Montgomery of Rosemount (grandson of the first Viscount Montgomerie), between the years 1696-1706, were first in print by extracts in the columns of the *Belfast News Letter* in 1785-6, and again in 1822. All then existing were collected and printed in a volume, at the *News Letter* office, in 1830, 12mo, pp. 335. They were republished by Messrs. Archer of Belfast in 1869, under the intelligent and careful editorship of Rev. George Hill, large 8vo, but only Vol. I., pp. 472, is as yet issued.

the inscription preserved to us in William Montgomery's MSS. "Here follows his Epitaph, lately given mee by Mr. Alex McCausland:—

" Now Ilee to Nature his last debt bequeaths
 " who, in his life, charged through a thousand Deaths,
 " One man, y^e have seldom seen on Stage to doe
 " the Parts of Samwell & of Sampson too,
 " fitt to convince, or Hen an Agag down
 " feirce in his Arms, & Priestlike in his gown.
 " These characters were due as all may see
 " to our Divin, & brave montgomery,
 " Now Judge with what a Courage will he rise
 " when the last trumpet sounds y^e great Assize.
 " And for y^e grave stone
 " By what here underlys you may conclude
 " what ere he bee, how either great, or good ;
 " nor might, nor meekness can from death secure us
 " here lys a Parson utriusque Juris."¹

Alexander and Margaret Montgomerie's children were—

10. i. JOHN.

11. ii. WILLIAM, of whom the only mention we have is in the will of his brother.²

10. Major JOHN MONTGOMERIE, of Croghan, was also active in the fighting of his time. "The s^d Mr. Alex^{rs} son, major John Montgomery, "joynd himself to our third Vis^c [Hugh Montgomerie] party, & was taken "by y^e usurpers soldiers; whose officers had ordered him to be putt to death, "and he had been executed, had not the two Ladys montgomerys their request intervened." His will was proved August 28, 1679, and in it he directed his body to be buried in the chancel of Lifford church; it is sealed with the Hessilhead arms, bearing the letters A. M. on either side of the crest, which is an arm and hand grasping a sword or scimitar. This was probably his father's seal. He leaves surviving him his wife and three sons and seven daughters.⁴

12. i. JOHN.

13. ii. ALEXANDER.

14. iii. ROBERT, of Anarea, Co. Monaghan, "y^e youngest brother is still a cornet "in y^e same Regim^t & may gett a good fortune in warr or peace if he "live."⁵ He died in 1725, and was father of

15. i. ALEXANDER, of Bessmount, had

16. i. ROBERT, d. before his father, leaving

17. i. ALEXANDER.

18. ii. GEORGE, both of whom appear to have died before their grandfather.

19. ii. MARY, m. Alex^r Nixon of Nixon Hall, Co. Fermanagh, and their descendants by her father's will assume the name and arms of Montgomery, and are the Nixon-Montgomerys of Bessmount.

20. ii. SAMUEL.

21. iii. WILLIAM, ancestor of the Montgomerys of Ballykeel House.⁶

22. iv. ROBERT.

23. v. GEORGE, of Drumvortagh, m. March 18, 1745, Isabella, d. of James Smyth of Ballymore, and d. Aug. 13, 1764, leaving one son.

24. i. ROBERT, of Villa, Dromore, m. Aug. 14, 1769, Sarah, d. of Samuel Campbell of Lurgantery, and d. July 3, 1789. His grandson is VAUGHAN MONTGOMERY, Esq^r, of Crilly House, Co. Donegal.

¹ MSS., 1869, p. 392.

² G. S. M.

³ MSS., 1869, p. 392. At the defeat of Lisnastrain, 1649.—EDITOR.

⁴ G. S. M.

⁵ MSS. 1869, p. 393.

⁶ G. S. M.

⁷ MS. letter of V. M., April 19, 1869.

- 25. iv. CATHARINE.
- 26. v. NICHOLA.
- 27. vi. REBECCA.
- 28. vii. MARGARET.
- 29. viii. MARY.
- 30. ix. ELIZA.
- 31. x. ANN.

12. JOHN MONTGOMERIE succeeded his father, and "was a major of Dragoon in Coll. Rob^t Echlin's regiment. . . . He was a Taal propper person; as "comely wthall as one shall see in a summers day."¹ By his first wife he left several children. "He was lately married to y^e Lady moor (a great "fortune) in Mounster, but he died soon after."² But we have knowledge only of two sons and a daughter.

- 32. i. JOHN, of whom nothing is known.³
- 33. ii. Col. ALEXANDER had large estates, Convoy, etc., in Denegal, Ballyconnell in Cavan, etc. He m. a d. of Henry Perry, Esq., but left no children. By his will, proved in 1729, he directed that Convoy and Ballyconnell should not be united in one person, and that whoever inherited them should take the name of Montgomery.⁴
- 34. iii. MARGARET, m. Rev. George Leslie, D.D., of Clonreish. Their son George assumed the name of Montgomery, becoming possessor of Ballyconnell, but he left no heirs male.⁵ He was M.P. for Co. Cavan.

13. ALEXANDER MONTGOMERIE, of Ballyleck, and was Colonel. He m. Elizabeth, d. and h. of Col. Thomas Cole of Ballyleck, prior to 1696, and d. March 25, 1722, leaving several children. It was probably early in this century that Alexander and his cousins appear to have disused the Hessian arms and have adopted the shield of the Montgomery arms, as carried by the Earls of Eglinton, adding thereto, instead of the Scottish crest, an arm in armor, the hand grasping a broken spear, and for motto, instead of the Scottish "Garde bien," the words "Patriæ infelici fidelis."

- 35. i. THOMAS.
- 36. ii. JOHN, succeeded to Ballyleck. He was M.P. for Co. Monaghan, and commanded a regiment of horse, under Marlborough. He m. in 1722 Mary, d. of Dr. Cox, who was physician to Queen Mary; she was maid of honor to Queen Anne. He left three children.
- 37. i. JOHN succeeded to Ballyleck; was elected M.P. for Co. Monaghan Oct. 8, 1741, and died December following.
- 38. ii. ALEXANDER, succeeded his brother in Ballyleck. He was a General of Volunteers, and M.P. for Co. Monaghan for about 43 years. He m., 1st, Dec. 23, 1746, Catharine, d. and co-h. of Col. Hugh Wilmoughby Montgomery, of Carrow, M.P., Co. Monaghan, who was descended from the first Viscount Montgomerie. By this marriage he had
- 39. i. JOHN, who succeeded to Ballyleck, M.P. for Monaghan, and Colonel of the county militia. He m. the d. of Thos. Tipping, of Beaulieu, Co. Louth, by which that estate came into the family. He d. 1797, leaving no children.
- 40. ii. HUGH, Colonel in Madras, where he d. 1794.
- 41. iii. ALEXANDER.
- 42. iv. MARY.
- 43. v. Reverend ROBERT, succeeded to Ballyleck, and also m. a d. of Thos. Tipping of Beaulieu, and d. Nov. 26, 1825, aged 72 years. His second son was Captain THOMAS MONTGOMERY, R. N., who m.

¹ MSS. 1869, p. 393.² Ibid.³ G. S. M.⁴ Ibid.⁵ Ibid.

Nov. 28, 1815, Judith, Susannah, d. of Robert Montgomery of Convoy (47) House, and d. April 28, 1869, aged 83 years; their fourth son is GEORGE SAMUEL, who was born at Convoy House, Dec. 23, 1820, is Major-General in the Bombay army, and Companion of the Star of India. General Montgomery m. Sep. 7, 1854, Letitia, d. of Rev. Chas. Gayer, Rector of Ventry and Dunmerlin, Co. Kerry, and has, 1. THOMAS ROGER ARUNDEL GAYER; 2. CHARLES ARNULPH SHREWSBURY; 3. EVELYN FANNIE; 4. SALISBURY MABEL.

Alexander m., secondly, Eleonora, d. and co-h. of Acheson Moore, of Garvey, and his son

44. vi. NATHANIEL, who assumed the name of Moore.

Alexander d. August, 1785.

45. iii. ALEXANDER.

46. iv. ROBERT, of Brandrim, m. Sarah, d. of Robert Maxwell, of Falkland. They had one son.

47. i. ROBERT, who succeeded to Convoy on the death of Alexander John (52). He built Convoy House, which was finished about 1807. He m., 1778, Frances, d. of George Fraser, of Cuba House, Kings County, and d. 1833, leaving

48. i. ROBERT, who succeeded him, and m., June 10, 1811, Maria Frances, d. of Alex. Stewart, Esq., of Ards, and whose son, ROBERT GEORGE, is now of Convoy.

49. ii. Captain GEORGE, served at different times in the 18th and 20th Regiments. He was at Maida, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt, and at Corunna. He m. Maria, d. of John Rutherford, Esq., and emigrated to Canada, about 1840, with his family. His children, ROBERT RUTHERFORD, ALEXANDER JOHN, JOHN RUTHERFORD, GEORGE PETER, FRANCES JANE, JEANNETTE JULIA, GEORGIANA, MARIA A.

50. iii. ALEXANDER RICHARD, Captain in the 23d Regiment Royal Welsh Fusiliers; was at Copenhagen, Badajos, Salamanca, etc. D. at Convoy, May 15, 1863.

51. iv. JUDITH SUSANNA, m. Capt Thomas Montgomery, R. N., son of Rev. Robert Montgomery (43), of Ballyleck. She d. May 22, 1869, aged 80 years.

35. Captain THOMAS MONTGOMERY, M.P. for Lifford. His wife's name was Mary Franklyn. He was for this marriage disinherited by his father, his brother John (36) succeeding to Ballyleck. Col. Alexander Montgomery (33), of Convoy, left this estate by will to Thomas, but in a codicil passes him over in favor of Alexander John (52), Thomas's eldest son. He lived at times in Kildare street, Dublin, Abbeyville, Co. Dublin, Arbour Hill, and at Feltrim. His will is dated June 15, 1758; his eldest son being provided for, he leaves him a nominal legacy, and divides his property between his three younger children. His wife's death is noticed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "April, 1758, in Kildare street, the wife of Captain Thomas Montgomery." Their three sons were considered the finest and handsomest men of their day.¹

52. i. ALEXANDER JOHN.

53. ii. JOHN, was living at Lisbon, in 1776, as appears from a letter written him by Chancellor Livingston under that address, announcing to him the death of his brother Richard (54), at Quebec, dated in March, 1776.

54. iii. RICHARD.

55. iv. SARAH, m. Charles, fourth Viscount Ranelagh. Richard, her brother, left her a large estate. "My dear sister's large family want all I can spare. . . . I could wish to recommend one or two of her younger children to my Janet's protection." The will is given in the *Histor. Mag.* vol. iii. p. 47, 1859.

¹ G. S. M.

52. ALEXANDER JOHN MONTGOMERY, of Convoy, which he inherited as above. He was a Captain in the 43d Regiment, and was at one time in America, from which he returned on leave in 1749. He was M. P. for Co. Donegal for 32 years, and voted against the Union. He d. September 29, 1800, aged 78, and was buried at Raphoe, where his tomb is.¹ "The mother of the writer had seen Alexander Montgomery and described him "as a fine-looking, handsome man, very tall and stately, and most dignified "and polite in his manners."² He was a very remarkable man, strong in frame and strong in will, and left a great name in Donegal, where he was called "old Sandy." He was never married, and Convoy passed to his cousin Robert (47) of Brandrim, to whom he devised it.

Chancellor Livingston wrote him, under date of February 3, 1776, to apprise him of his brother's death, "an event which is here considered as a "public calamity, and has plunged this family into the deepest affliction "Your worthy brother and my best friend having been placed at the head "of our armies, displayed abilities which even the partial fondness of his "intimates dared not expect; he distinguished himself as a soldier and a "statesman. As, Sir, I have not the pleasure of knowing your "political sentiments, I am unable to say whether you will derive any con- "solation from the manner of General Montgomery's death. But I most "frankly confess that much as I loved him, I rather envy than lament an "end which has secured to him the praise due to an able advocate for the "rights of mankind, and that eternal glory that waits on great and worthy "actions."

54. General RICHARD MONTGOMERY was born December 2, 1736, not at Convoy, as sometimes stated, but at Swords; Feltrim near Swords having been a residence of different members of the family, and indeed at times of Thomas Montgomery.³

The events leading to Richard Montgomery's design of coming to America have always been involved in obscurity, but the following which I have not before seen may give the whole clue to his emigration: "You no doubt "will be surprised when I tell you I have taken the resolution of quitting "the service and dedicating the rest of my life to husbandry, for which I have "of late conceived a violent passion. A passion I am determined to indulge "in, quitting the career of glory for the substantial comforts of independ- "ence. My frequent disappointments with respect to preferment, the little "prospect of future advancement to a man who has no friends able or "willing to serve him, the mortification of seeing those of more interest "getting before one, the little chance of having anything to do in the way "of my profession, and that time of life approaching when rambling has no "longer its charms, have confirmed me in the indulgence of my inclination. "And as a man with little money cuts but a bad figure in this country among "Peers, Nabobs, &c., &c., I have cast my eye on America, where my pride "and poverty will be much more at their ease. This is an outline of my "future plans." The tenor of this is borne out in a letter he wrote—one of the last he ever penned—to his father-in-law, Judge Livingston, who died before the letter reached its address, at "Headquarters before Quebec, "December 16, 1775. Should my good fortune give me

¹ G. S. M.² G. S. M.³ This on the authority of Captain Alexander Montgomery, uncle of General George S. Montgomery. G. S. M.⁴ MS. Letter written to his cousin John Montgomery (39) of Ballyleck, in the possession of General George S. Montgomery.

“ success, I shall as soon as possible return home. I have lost the ambition which once sweetened a military life—a sense of my duty is the only spring of action. I must leave the field to those who have a more powerful incentive. I think our affairs at present in so prosperous a situation, that I may venture to indulge myself in that sort of life which alone gives me pleasure. Should the scene change, I shall always be ready to contribute my mite to the public safety.” Alas! for him and for his adopted country, what a change a fortnight brought to these bright dreams. But yet the letter to his father-in-law betrays the cause of his failure in Quebec, the force of which perhaps his unflinching spirit underestimated. “ The unhappy passion for going home which prevails among the troops, has left me almost too weak to undertake the business I am about.”

General Montgomery, soon after his coming to America in 1772, “ laid out part of his money in the purchase of a farm and house near King’s Bridge, about thirteen miles from the city of New York. Upon this he erected a small fort, which was evacuated and has been ever since garrisoned by the British troops. After your brother’s marriage, having acquired a tract of land by my sister, he laid out a considerable sum of money in building a dwelling house and mills, which by his will were left to his widow.”¹ This is Montgomery Place on the Hudson, now in the possession of Mrs. T. P. Barton, who inherited it from her aunt, Mrs. Montgomery.

Mrs. Montgomery kept up an intimate correspondence with members of her husband’s family in Ireland, and many years after his death paid them a visit. There are many specimens of American trees at Convoy, the seed of which it is said she sent over.² She died in 1828, aged 85.

There is a very good portrait of the general at Beaulieu House, a photograph³ of which I have seen, and which when compared with that at Montgomery Place, would make it appear that the latter was a copy of the former; he must have sat for it at an earlier age than 36, the period of his coming to America; he is habited in a red coat, and had not yet resigned his commission in the British army.

General Montgomery left behind him but few memorials of his active and eventful life; those that have come to light have mostly all appeared in the biographical notices already written of him. His correspondence was sparse, but good; time may yet collect many of his letters still in private hands, and these, with other memorials which we hope are in store for the curious inquirer, may at a future day be given by some lover of his memory—and what American does not merit this claim?—to the public.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1871.

AN ANTIQUE RECORD.—In the old church books of the First Baptist Church in Stamford, Ct., is the following antique record: “ October 8, 1797. Died, at Norwalk, Sybil Whitehead, aged 116 years—a member of this church, baptized October 5, 1780, in the 99th year of her age. She lived at Norwalk, where she kept school, and for years frequently came on horseback to Stamford (a distance of thirteen miles from her home), to attend public worship—coming on Saturdays and returning on Mondays. The last time she came to Stamford was in May, 1789, at which time she was 109 years old. She then walked nine miles, and also returned on foot. She was never married.”

¹ Letter of Chancellor Livingston to Viscount Ranelagh, dated Salisbury, November 2, 1777.

² G. S. M.

³ Sent me by General George S. Montgomery.

THE GELSTON FAMILY,

DESCENDANTS OF JUDGE HUGH GELSTON, OF SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

[BY BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT, OF CLINTON, ONEIDA CO., N. Y.]

REV. SAMUEL GELSTON and Judge HUGH GELSTON, brothers, emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, and settled in Southampton, L. I. Rev. Samuel was settled there as a Presbyterian clergyman for some ten years (1717-27), as colleague pastor with Rev. Joseph Whiting.²

But little is now known of their ancestry. It is a tradition in the family that their father was a man of wealth, owned mills on the river of Belfast, and had a numerous family of sons, one of whom, Thomas, sailed on trading voyages in a vessel of his own. The family fled as refugees to Connecticut, at the time of the occupation of Long Island, by the British, during the Revolutionary War.

1. Judge HUGH GELSTON, b. in Belfast, in 1697, came to Southampton in 1717, where he became a merchant. In his later life he was, for twenty-one years (1752-73), Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk Co., L. I., having been first appointed to that office when 55 years old, in 1752, and reappointed, in 1764 and 1771, under the colonial government. He was an Irish Presbyterian. He m. in 1717, Mary Maltby, b. about 1698 (dau. of John Maltby, Jr.,³ of Southampton, L. I., and Susannah Clark); she died July 23, 1737. He then m. for 2d wife Mrs. Mary (widow of Francis) Pelletreau. She was the second wife of Mr. Pelletreau, by whom she had a dau. Hannah Pelletreau, who m. Rev. Edward (son of Rev. Sylvanus) White, of Southampton, L. I. She had with her also, at the

¹ For the arrangement of this Genealogy, Prof. Dwight, is not responsible—it having been arranged by the Publication Committee, in accordance with the system which they have to request should be adopted by those who contribute Genealogies for publication in the *Record*.

² See Webster's *Hist. of the Presbyterian Church in America*.

³ JOHN MALTBY, or Maltbie, with his brother William, came to New Haven, Ct., about 1670, from Yorkshire, England, as is supposed—(*N. E. Gen. Reg.* xi. 261). They had the rank of gentlemen, and were merchants. He m. about 1671, Mary Bryan, of Milford, Ct., b. there in 1654 (dau. of Richard and gd-dau. of Hon. Alexander B., who came from Ashton, Clinton Bucks, England). He died in 1676—lost at sea, probably; and his widow m. (2d) about 1680, Rev. Joseph Taylor, of Southampton, who d. æ. 31, April 4, 1682. She m. (3d) Jan. 30, 1690, John Howell, Jr., of Southampton, who d. Mch. 8, 1692, æ. 44, leaving her a widow for the third time, when but thirty-eight years old. *Issue (by 1st husband John Maltby)*: John, Jr., and Mary, b. in New Haven, June 1, 1673.

John, Jr., m. Susannah Clark. He d. at Southampton, June 27, 1706, æ. 33. *Issue*: Mary, b. about 1698, m. Judge Hugh Gelston; Sarah, b. 1705, d. Sept. 8, 1723.

Mary, m. Dec. 5, 1689, Maj. Joseph Fordham, son of Rev. Robert, of Southampton (*Thompson's Hist. L. I.*, 213); and their children were Mary, b. March 11, 1691; Joseph, b. Sept. 19, 1693; Phebe, b. July 22, 1696; Alexander, b. Oct. 3, 1700; John, b. Oct. 27, 1703; Hannah, b. July 19, 1705.

WILLIAM MALTBY, brother of John, Sr., rem. to Branford, Ct., abt. 1672, where he d. in 1710, æ. 65. His first wife he m. probably in England. He m. (2d) Abigail Bishop, b. at New Haven, Oct. 30, 1659 (dau. of Deputy Governor James Bishop). *Issue (by 1st wife)*: Jane; John; Mary, b. in 1672 at New Haven; William, b. at Branford, Ct., Jan. 9, 1673; Elizabeth, b. April 30, 1676; Daniel, b. May 19, 1679. (*By 2d wife, Abigail Bishop*): Samuel, b. Aug. 9, 1693; Jonathan, b. July 14, 1698.

time of her second marriage, a child of her husband Pelletreau, by his first wife. *Issue* :—

(*By 1st wife, Mary Maltby.*)

2. i. MARY, b. Jan. 19, 1718, d. unm. Oct. 9, 1740.
3. ii. SUSANNAH, b. March 28, 1721, m. Col. Josiah Smith, of Moriches, L. I.
4. iii. MALTBY, b. March 20, 1723, of whom hereafter.
5. iv. SARAH, b. March 10, 1725, of whom hereafter.
6. v. SAMUEL, b. March 24, 1727, of whom hereafter.
7. vi. JANE, b. April 13, 1729, of whom hereafter.
8. vii. HUGH, b. July 19, 1730, d. May 19, 1734.
9. viii. JOHN, b. July 17, 1732, d. Feb. 26, 1734.
10. ix. THOMAS, b. May 15, 1734, d. April 1, 1752.
11. x. HUGH (2d), b. Sept. 13, 1735, of whom hereafter.

(*By 2d wife, Mrs. Mary Pelletreau.*)

12. xi. MARY (2d), b. Aug. 10, 1746, of whom hereafter.
 13. xii. JERUSHA, b. Aug. 28, 1748, of whom hereafter.
 14. xiii. THOMAS CHATFIELD, b. ———, d. æ. 16 years.
4. MALTBY GELSTON, III. Mary ———, was a farmer in Bridgehampton, L. I. ; deacon in the Congregational Church, and much esteemed as a peacemaker. He d. Sept. 22, 1783. She d. Feb. 28, 1785. *Issue* :—
15. i. DAVID, b. July 7, 1744, of whom hereafter.
 16. ii. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 3, 1746 ; m. David Pierson, of Sag Harbor, L. I.
 17. iii. JANE, b. Aug. 9, 1748, of whom hereafter.
 18. iv. JOHN, b. Aug. 1, 1750, of whom hereafter.
 19. v. THOMAS, b. Apl. 7, 1752, of whom hereafter.
 20. vi. HUGH, b. Nov. 19, 1754, m. Puah (dau. of David) Corwith, of Bridgehampton. He was a merchant at Sag Harbor, L. I. and d., without issue, Apl. 26, 1828.
 21. vii. WILLIAM, b. Sept. 3, 1756, of whom hereafter.
 22. viii. MARY, b. July 3, 1758, m. (1st) James Green, mariner, of East Haddam, Ct., who was lost at sea ; (2d) Caleb Rogers, of Bridgehampton.
 23. ix. ABIGAIL, b. Sept. 28, 1763, d. Jan. 2, 1781.
5. SARAH GELSTON, became the second wife of Elias Pelletreau, Dec. 29, 1748. He was the son of Francis P., and Mary Osborne ; was b. May 31, 1726, and was a farmer at Southampton, L. I. He had by his first wife a dau. Hannah, b. Nov. 12, 1735, who m. in 1757, Rev. Edward White, and d. March 1, 1810. She d. April 14, 1784. *Issue* :—
24. i. JANE, b. May 13, 1750 ; m. Judge Pliny Hillyer, of Ct.
 25. ii. FRANCIS, b. May 15, 1752 ; d. Sept. 29, 1765.
 26. iii. JOHN, b. July 29, 1755, of whom hereafter.
 27. iv. ELIAS, b. Aug. 29, 1757.
 28. v. HUGH, b. Nov. 25, 1762 ; d. July 30, 1771.
6. SAMUEL GELSTON, M.D., m. ——— Oliver, of Boston, and resided at Nantucket, Mass.—was a physician. Letters of inquiry directed to his descendants have received no response.

[Miss WINIFRED GELSTON COFFIN, of Nantucket, is believed to be one of his granddaughters. She m. May 1, 1838, Henry Lewis Day, of Ravenna, Ohio, who was b. Dec. 22, 1814. *Issue*.—Henrietta Gelston, b. July 8, 1839 ; Henry Lewis, b. May 6, 1841 ; Roland Gelston, b. May 13, 1843.]

7. JANE GELSTON, m. June 7, 1753, Rev. Joseph Strong. He was b. March 19, 1728-9 (son of Capt. Joseph Strong, of Coventry, Ct. and Elizabeth, who was dau. of Preserved Strong and Tabitha Lee of Coventry); grad. Yale, in 1749; became first pastor of Granby, Ct. (1752-79); Chaplain in the Revolutionary Army (1780); pastor at Williamsburgh, Mass. (1781-1803), and d. at Goshen, Mass., Jan. 1, 1803. Mrs. Strong d. Sept. 21, 1811, æ. 82.
Issue:—
29. i. JANE, b. Oct. 5, 1754, m. 1779, Rev. Reuben Holcombe. He was b. Feb. 11, 1752, son of Reuben H., of Simsbury, Ct., and Susannah, dau. of Seth Hayes; grad. Yale, 1774; settled at Sterling, Mass., for 35 yrs. (1779-1814); Mrs. Holcombe d. April 11, 1822, æ. 66.¹ *Issue*:— Susan, b. and d. 1780-1.
30. ii. JOSEPH, b. April 7, 1756, of whom hereafter.
31. iii. GELSTON, b. Nov. 15, 1758, m. 1782, Deborah Rowe, of Granby, Ct., b. April 8, 1754 (dau. of Abijah R., and Deborah Forward); lived in Granby and Williamsburgh, Mass.; was a farmer and speculator in stocks; d. in 1804; she d. Sept. 30, 1808. Had 8 children.
32. iv. ELIZABETH, b. April 27, 1760, m. (1st) Lathrop Mayhew, of Williamsburgh, Mass.; m. (2d) Sherebiah Butts, of So. Hadley; both farmers; had 3 child. by 1st husband. She d. Feb. 13, 1849.
33. v. MARY, b. May 24, 1762, m., Oct. 11, 1781, Perez (son of Roger and Ann) Clapp, of Southampton, Mass., b. June 14, 1757; merch. and taverner at Southampton; 7 children. He d. April 4, 1818; she d. Oct. 31, 1802.
34. vi. WILLIAM, b. January 11, 1766, m. Oct. 14, 1792, Rhoda (dau. of John) Skinner, of Hartford, farmer at Williamsburgh, Mass.; had 6 child. He d. April 8, 1849. She d. April 11, 1853.
35. vii. HANNAH, b. March 19, 1768, m. Dec. 30, 1790, Seth Dwight, of Williamsburgh, Mass., b. Dec. 15, 1769 (son of Josiah D. and Tabitha Bigelow), a merchant at W., and afterwards at Utica and Buffalo, N. Y., where he d. April 31, 825. She died at Utica, April 15, 1813. They had 7 child., one of whom was the celebrated Rev. Dr. Harrison Gray Otis Dwight, of Constantinople. Mr. Seth Dwight m. (2d) Susan, wid. of Caspar Hewson, of Albany, N. Y.
26. viii. SUSANNAH, b. March 18, 1770, m. May 5, 1793, Thomas Mayhew, b. Nov. 12, 1767 (son of Payne M., of Charlemont, Mass., and Margaret Wass), a merch. at Williamsburgh, Mass., where he d. March 26, 1843, and she d. Sept. 12, 1842; had 5 children.
37. ix. SARAH PELLETREAU, b. Sept. 11, d. Sept. 24, 1772.
11. HUGH GELSTON, m. (1st) Nov. 1763, Phebe Howell, b. in 1739 (dau. of David and Phebe Howell). She d. Sept. 18, 1772, and he m. (2d) Nov., 1773, Mary Foster, b. in 1730 (dau. of Hachaliah F. and Mary Culver). She d. April, 1803; he d. Dec. 1, 1815, at Sher-

¹ Mr. Holcombe adopted two children—one his own nephew, the other a niece of his wife, viz.:

I. AUGUSTINE HOLCOMBE, b. January 31, 1797 (son of Nahum H. and Rebecca Moore), who m., June 1, 1825, Lucy Bush, b. March 30, 1794 (dau. of Col. Jotham B., of Boylston, Mass., and Mary Taylor, of Northboro', Mass.); was a farmer and fruitgrower in Sterling, Mass., and d. May 11, 1837. Mrs. H. then m. Rev. Bancroft Fowler, of Greenfield, N. H. She d. Oct. 3, 1854, and he in 1856. *Issue*:—Five children, who all died in childhood, except WILLIAM FREDERIC HOLCOMBE, M.D., b. in Sterling, Mass., Apl. 2, 1827; m. Nov. 16, 1852, Margaret Wanzler (dau. of Moses W., and Sarah Aiken, of Sherman, Ct.), and is an oculist and aurist in New York City; no issue.

II. DELIA JANE (dau. of Seth DWIGHT, of Williamsburgh, Mass., and Hannah Strong, his wife.) She m., January 1, 1817, Rev. John White, of Dedham, Mass. (Unitarian).

man, Ct., where he lived, after 1806, having previously been a farmer at Southampton, L. I. *Issue (by 1st wife, Phebe Howell) :—*

38. i. MALTBY, b. July 17, 1776, of whom hereafter.
12. MARY GELSTON, m. in 1774 Dr. Israel Ashley, Jr., of Westfield, Mass., b. June 15, 1747 (son of Dr. Israel A., and Margaret Moseley, of Westfield), who d. March 14, 1814. She d. March 31, 1816. *Issue :—*
39. i. ISRAEL GELSTON, b. Aug. 13, 1776, d. May 29, 1800.
40. ii. MARY, b. Aug. 21, 1778, of whom hereafter.
41. iii. MARGARET, b. Nov. 11, 1780, of whom hereafter.
42. iv. HARRIET, b. 1783, m. Jesse Farnham; no issue. She d. April 2, 1855.
43. v. THOMAS, b. March 16, 1787, of whom hereafter.
13. JERUSHA GELSTON, m. (1st) Capt. — Howell, of Portland, Me., and (2d) Capt. Thomas Sandford, also of Portland. She was a member of Rev. Edward Payson's Church. She d. at Springfield, Mass., Jan., 1837. Her two husbands were sea-captains. *Issue :—*
- (*By 1st husband, — Howell.*)
44. i. FRANCIS, b. March 30, 1769.
- (*By 2d husband, Thomas Sandford.*)
45. ii. MARY, b. July 8, 1774.
46. iii. SOPHIA, b. March 13, 1776.
47. iv. FRANCES, b. July 28, 1778.
48. v. THOMAS GELSTON, b. Jan. 17, 1781, of whom hereafter.
49. vi. LAURA, b. May 20, 1783.
50. vii. DELIA, b. March 23, 1786.
51. viii. NATHANIEL, b. April 29, 1788; d. at Brookline, Mass., July, 1821.
15. DAVID GELSTON, m. Phebe (dau. of John) Mitchell, of Bridgehampton, L. I., and was for many years Collector of the Port of New York, and a member of the State Legislature. He was also sent by the Provincial Congress of New York as a delegate to the Governor of Connecticut to solicit him for one thousand of the Connecticut Militia to defend Long Island, in August, 1776. He d. August 21, 1828. *Issue :—*
52. i. PHEBE.
17. JANE GELSTON, m. David Sayre, of Bridgehampton, L. I., about 1770. He was son of Benjamin (b. in 1706 and d. 1790), and was b. May 1, 1747; was a farmer and carpenter. He d. Sept. 11, 1830. She d. Jan. 4, 1832. *Issue :—*
53. i. STEPHEN, b. March 9, 1772, m. Sophia Rysam. He was a farmer and merchant at Bridgehampton, L. I., and d. July 2, 1822. *Issue :—* Mary, Fanny, David, William, and Caroline.
54. ii. GELSTON, b. Oct. 28, 1773; d. Jan. 27, 1786.
55. iii. ELIZABETH, b. June 10, 1775; d. Oct. 31, 1831.
56. iv. MARY, b. Jan. 8, d. Jan. 10, 1778.
57. v. PHEBE, b. Sept. 24, 1779; d. Dec. 4, 1783.
58. vi. JANE, b. Dec. 6, 1781.
59. vii. FRANCIS, b. Jan. 5, 1784, m. Feb. 15, 1810, Susan (dau. of Capt. George) Taylor, of Cats-kill, N. Y. He was a tin and stove merchant at C., and an active Christian; enjoyed a hale and hearty old age. He was the fireman on board the first steamboat on which Robert Fulton went up the North River, and the writer has heard him describe the comical

- experiences of that trip. He d. in 1868, æ. 84. Mrs. Sayre d. Oct. 5, 1861. *Issue*:—Jane, Sophia, James Maltby, Samuel Penfield, Mary, who m. Charles B. Pinckney, of Catskill.
60. viii. MALTBY GELSTON, b. May 5, 1786; a shipmaster; d. unmarried at St. Catharine's, W. I., Dec. 10, 1825, when homeward bound on a whaling voyage.
61. ix. PHEBE (2d), b. Aug. 2, 1787 (living, 1871), at Bridgehampton, L. I., probably.
62. x. DAVID, b. Aug. 5, 1789; d. Sept. 29, 1792.
63. xi. HUGH, b. Apl. 15, 1791; d. Oct. 11, 1793.
18. JOHN GELSTON III. (1st) Phebe (wid. of Nathan) Morehouse, *nee* Foster; (2d) Phebe Herrick, of Southampton, L. I. He d. 1831. *Issue*:—
64. i. JOHN, b. at East Haddam, Ct., June, 24, 1779, d. July 22, of same year.
19. THOMAS GELSTON, m. Mary (dau. of David) Corwith, of Bridgehampton, L. I. *Issue*:—
65. i. SARAH.
66. ii. RICHARD, had three children.
67. iii. LAURA, who m. Capt. Jeremiah Ludlow, a sea captain of Bridgehampton, L. I.
68. iv. THOMAS, a merchant at St. Louis, Mo.
69. v. LEANDER, a merchant at St. Louis, Mo.
21. WILLIAM GELSTON m. in July, 1781, Scena Sears (dau. of Matthew S. and Martha Warner), who was b. July 11, 1760. He was a farmer at East Haddam, Ct., and d. June 24, 1840. She d. Mch. 7, 1846. *Issue*:—
70. i. ABIGAIL, b. Sept. 3, 1781, m. Joseph Sluman Braimerd (son of Amasa B., and Jedidiah Osborne), b. Sept. 5, 1776, and a resident of New York City. He d. in E. Haddam, Ct., Dec. 24, 1840. No issue.
71. ii. MATILDA, m. Timothy Wright, Jan. 10, 1821. No issue.
72. iii. LARISSA, m. ——— Welles, of East Haddam, Ct. No issue.
73. iv. WILLIAM, Jr., m. Oct. 21, 1821, Lucy Bigelow (dau. of John B., and Temperance Spencer), b. Sept. 10, 1798. He was a farmer at East Haddam, Ct. *Issue*:—Larissa, Abby Ann, who m. Henry E. West of New London, Ct.; Maltby, a jeweller in New York City; Mary Jane, John Bigelow, and Lucy.
74. v. HUGH, b. June 8, 1789; d. Sept. 30, 1790.
75. vi. HUGH (2d) b. Aug. 30, 1794; m. Rebecca Durham, of Baltimore, Md., where he resided.
76. vii. MALTBY, b. Nov. 23, 1797; d. at Charleston, S. C., Mch. 23, 1828.
77. viii. RICHARD D. b. June 21, 1800; m. Sept. 16, 1821, Carile D. Palmer, b. Dec. 17, 1802 (dau. of William P., of East Haddam, Ct., and Dorothy Smith).
78. ix. HENRY, b. Feb. 26, 1803, m. in 1832, Ann M. Howell; merchant, of New York City. *Issue*:—Helen, Emma A., Jessie, William.
79. x. GEORGE SEARS, b. Aug. 13, 1805, m. ——— Minell; resides at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
26. JOHN PELLETREAU, m. April 9, 1785, Mary (dau. of Dr. William) Smith. She d. Dec. 2, 1817. He d. Aug. 26, 1822. *Issue*:—
80. i. WILLIAM SMITH, born June 8, 1786, m. (1st) May 23, 1810, Nancy (dau. of David) Mackie; m. (2d) June 26, 1834, Elizabeth (dau. of Col. Isaac) Wells, of Westfield, Mass. He d. Mch. 15, 1842. *Issue*:—Albert, George, Jane, who m. Lyman Lewis; Mary Smith, Gilbert, Hugh Gelston, Alexander, Mary Gelston, Francis, Helen, William Smith, George Wells.

81. ii. NATHANIEL, b. Sept. 18, 1787, d. Jan'y 5, 1823.
 82. iii. SARAH, b. July 19, 1789, d. Apl. 15, 1839.
 83. iv. CHARLES, b. Dec. 19, 1791, d. Feb. 27, 1863.
 84. v. EDWIN, b. Jan. 11, 1795, d. 1840.
 85. vi. JOHN SMITH, b. Feb. 15, 1804, d. Dec. 1, 1824.
30. (Rev.) JOSEPH STRONG, grad. Yale, 1784; m. May 20, 1786, Sophia Woodbridge, b. Oct. 16, 1761 (dau. of Rev. John W. of So. Hadley, Mass., and Martha Clark, previously widow of Daniel Strong, of Northampton, Mass.); and was settled at Heath, Mass. (1790-1803), and at Eastbury, Ct. (1806-17); and preached at Preble, N. Y. He d. Dec. 19, 1823, She d. June 27, 1832. *Issue* :—
86. i. (Hon.) JOSEPH, b. Aug. 28, 1787; farmer at So. Hadley Mass., several years member of Mass. Legislature; and after 1830, a miller at Rochester, N. Y. where he d. Aug. 1847. *No issue.*
87. ii. (Prof.) THEODORE (LL. D.), b. July 26, 1790; grad. Yale. 1812; Prof. of Math., at Hamilton College, N. Y. (1816-27) and at Rutgers College, N. J. (1827-62); d. Feb. 1, 1869. Had seven children.
88. iii. SOPHIA WOODBRIDGE, b. Jan. 1, 1793; m. May 7, 1825, Benj. Woolsey Dwight, M.D., b. Feb. 10, 1780 (son of Pres. Timothy Dwight, of Yale College, and Mary Woolsey, dau. of Benjamin Woolsey Jr., of Dorris, L. I.), grad. at Yale, 1799; a physician, afterwards a hardware merchant at Catskill, N. Y. (1817-31), and after April, 1831, a farmer at Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he was also Treasurer of Hamilton College (1831-50), and where he d. May 18, 1850. She d. Dec. 3, 1861. They had six children.
89. iv. WOODBRIDGE (M.D.), b. Aug. 24, 1794; grad. Yale, 1815, physician in Boston, Mass., for over 40 years, where he d. March 29, 1861. He m. twice, and had but one child—who d. early.
90. v. (Hon.) MALTBY (M.D.), b. Nov. 24, 1796, grad. Yale, 1819, resides at Rochester, N. Y. Has been Mayor of that city. *No issue.*
91. vi. ELBRIDGE, b. June 13, 1798, d. July 31, 1800.
92. vii. DELIA, b. May 18, 1800, m. Oct. 1, 1822, Prof. Charles Avery, LL.D., b. July 29, 1795 (son of Gardner A., of Munson, Mass., and Amy Newell) who grad. at Hamilton College, N. Y., in 1820; was Prof. of Chemistry there, etc. (1824-69.) Had seven children.
93. viii. HORATIO ELBRIDGE, b. May 19, 1802, d. Jan. 24, 1803.
94. ix. AMANDA, b. Jan. 12, 1804, m. March 7, 1826, Dr. Stephen Van Rensselaer Bogart, b. March 14, 1804, (son of John B., of Albany, and Christiana Vought), a physician at Geneva, N. Y., and for over 25 years at "the Sailors' Snug Harbor," at Staten Island, N. Y. Had ten children.¹
38. (Rev.) MALTBY GELSTON, grad. Yale, 1791; studied theology with Rev. Dr. Jonathan Edwards, at New Haven, Ct.; preached at W. Granville, Mass.; Roxbury, Ct.; and W. Rupert, Vt.; and was installed at Sherman, Ct., April 26, 1797, on "a salary of £100 and a few cords of wood." For some years he was the only officer of the church, performing the duties of both pastor and deacon. He m. July 17, 1798, Jane Mills Bordwell, b. Apl. 24, 1773 (dau. of Rev. Joel B. of Kent, Ct., and Jane Mills). She d. Apl. 26, 1850, and he d. Dec. 15, 1856; a man of feeble constitution, but of regular and energetic habits of body. During his ministry of forty-five years, two hundred and forty-nine persons were added to the church. He was held in high esteem as a presiding officer and counsellor in ecclesiastical meetings. *Issue* :—

¹ For an extended account of the Strong descendants of Hugh Gelston, see *History of Descendants of Elder John Strong, of Northampton, Mass., by Benjamin W. Dwight*—now passing through the press under the care of Joel Munsell, of Albany, N. Y.

95. i. (Dea.) HUGH, b. Dec. 17, 1799; m. May 21, 1828, Cornelia Gaylord, b. Feb. 28, 1803 (dau. of David G., and Armida Giddings, of New Milford, Ct.); a farmer at Sherman, Ct. *Issue*:—Mary Eliza; Jane Armida; Betsy, who m. Ferris Leach, of Sherman; Paulina Wildman; Maltby Gaylor.
96. ii. BETSY, b. Mch. 7, 1801, m. Dec. 27, 1831, Hiram Fairchild, a farmer at Brookfield, Ct. *Issue*:—Sidney Hawley; Sarah Lucia; Eliza Gelston.
97. iii. PHEBE, b. Sept. 15, 1803; m. Dec. 11, 1821, James Addison Potter, of Lansing, Mich. She d. Apl. 29, 1841. *Issue*:—Clark; Addison; Maltby Gelston; Maltby; Betsy; George Washington; Henry Martin; James Addison; Phebe Jane.
98. iv. (Rev.) MALTY, b. Apl. 30, 1805; grad. Yale, 1827; ord. June 8, 1831, resides at Ann Arbor, Mich. He m. Oct. 20, 1834, Marcia H. Merwin. *Issue*:—Antoinette Brackett; Adelaide Merwin; Gratia Mary; Sarah Green; Joseph Maltby; Joseph Mills; Henry Wisewell.
99. v. JANE, b. Feb. 7, 1808; m. Sept. 18, 1827, Daniel Waldo Northrop, M.D., of Sherman, Ct., b. March 6, 1802; grad. Yale 1825 (son of Levi N., and Abigail Cable). *Issue*:—Charlotte, who m. Nelson William Northrop.
100. vi. MARY, b. May 3, 1812; m. March 1, 1864, Samuel Curtiss Conn, of Kent, Ct., a druggist.
101. vii. (Rev.) MILLS BORDWELL, b. Aug. 27, 1817; grad. Yale, 1843, and at N. H. Theol. Sem., 1846; a Presbyterian clergyman at Naples, N. Y. (since 1855), and previously (1847-55) at Albion, Mich. He m. Sept. 10, 1851, Caroline Elizabeth Fanning, b. January 3, 1827 (dau. of William and Catherine F.) *Issue*:—Mary Catharine; William Fanning; Anna Bordwell; Arthur Mills; Caroline Louise.
40. MARY ASHLEY, m. June 15, 1800, Hon. Elijah Bates, of Westfield, Mass., b. July 27, 1770 (s. of Nathaniel B. of Granville, Mass., and Hannah Church). She d. July 10, 1845, and he d. Feb. 4, 1850. He was a lawyer—at one time State Senator, and, in later life, a farmer. He was grad. at Yale in 1794. *Issue*:—
102. i. WILLIAM GELSTON, b. Nov. 17, 1803; m. Oct. 30, 1830, Jane Pelletreau Ashley, of Sheffield, Mass., b. Jan. 21, 1808. She was dau. of Maj. Wm. Ashley (son of Gen'l John, and grands. of Col. John A.) and Jane Hillyer, whose mother was Jane Pelletreau, dau. of Elias and Sally Pelletreau, of L. I. He resides at Westfield, Mass. *Issue*:—8 child,—one of whom, Jane, m. James C. Greenough, a teacher at Westfield.
103. ii. MARY ASHLEY, b. May 29, 1809; m. Horatio Lane Warner, of Sheffield, Mass., b. Dec. 10, 1795, trader and manuf. at Waterloo, N. Y., where he d. *Issue*:—Margaret.
104. iii. HENRY WEBSTER, b. July 25, 1811, m. Dec. 14, 1836, Elizabeth R. Everughim; m. (2d) Augusta Concklin, of Rensselaerville, N. Y., is a merchant in New York City. *Issue (by his 1st wife, Elizabeth)*:—Joseph Delaplaine.
41. MARGARET ASHLEY, m. Jan. 20, 1805, Lyman Lewis, b. Apl. 17, 1776 (son of Samuel L., of Plymouth, Ct., and Sarah Curtis); merchant at Westfield, Mass., where he d. Oct. 26, 1822. She d. Nov. 18, 1833. *Issue*:—
105. i. ISRAEL ASHLEY, b. Dec. 12, 1805, d. Apl. 5, 1831, a merchant at Westfield.
106. ii. HENRY, b. Sept. 18, 1807, d. March 5, 1827.
107. iii. LYMAN, b. May 2, 1801, m. (1st) Oct. 7, 1855, Jane Pelletreau, of Southampton, L. I. She d. May 27, 1842. He was a merchant at N. Y. City, and Westfield, Mass., and m. (2d) June 13, 1843, Jeanette Wells, of Greenfield, Mass. *Issue*:—Margaret Ashley, who m. Jason

- R. Hanna, of Rahway, N. J. ; Lyman ; Elizabeth Mackie ; Jane Pelletreau ; Samuel Clapp.
108. iv. FREDERIC, b. June 23, 1812 ; d. Jan. 7, 1842 ; a merchant in New York City.
109. v. MARY GELSTON, b. Sept. 13, 1815 ; m. Aug. 30, 1843, Robert (son of Samuel D.) Colt, of Pittsfield, Mass., was a wool dealer. He d. Jan. 12, 1864. *Issue* :—Cornelia Gelston ; Robert Ashley ; Margaret Clapp.
110. vi. THOMAS ASHLEY, b. March 25, 1818, m. July 20, 1841, Maria Seymour, of Hadley, Mass. *Issue* :—Maria S. ; Thomas A. ; Orville B. ; Frederick ; Henry S. ; Charles B.
43. THOMAS ASHLEY, m. Dolly Celestia (dau. of Maj. Matthew) Ives, b. Dec. 6, 1806. Is a merchant and banker at Westfield, Mass. *Issue* :—
111. i. THOMAS, Jr., b. Apl. 26, 1836. Is a merchant at Bloomington, Ill. *Issue* :—George W. ; Lucy T.
112. ii. SARAH HALE, b. Apl. 26, 1841 ; m. Sept. 11, 1861, Geo. R. Whitman, a merchant in Chicago, Ill.
113. iii. LUCY THORPE, b. Feb. 6, 1844.
114. iv. SUSAN CELESTIA, b. June 14, 1848.
48. THOMAS GELSTON SANDFORD, m. Maria Halsey Head, of Warren, Mass., who was b. Apl. 22, 1796 ; resided in Topsham, Me. He d. Feb. 15, 1832. She d. Feb. 9, 1831. *Issue* :—
115. i. JAMES HEAD, b. Aug. 13, 1814 ; m. (1st) Dorothy Y. Burton ; m. [2d] Arabella — ; resides in Mazeppa, Minn. *Issue* (by 1st wife Dorothy) :—James and Edward T. (twins), b. Aug. 23, 1840—(the latter a captain in First D. C. Cavalry in war of the Civil Rebellion) ; (by second wife, Arabella) : George Dwight.
116. ii. THOMAS HOVEY, b. Apl. 11, 1816 ; m. May 3, 1854, as his second wife, Eleonora Waller Head, of Portland, Me., b. Jan. 11, 1832 (who was dau. of James H. and Jerusha Gelston Dwight, the dau. of James Scutt D., of Boston, and his wife Mary Sandford)—and by her had *Issue* :—Edith Dwight ; Frederick Swift ; Parker Boyd.
117. iii. FRANCIS HEAD, b. Nov. 12, 1817.
118. iv. WILLIAM, b. June 30, 1819 ; drowned July 4, 1827.
119. v. JOSEPH HEAD, b. Sept. 17, 1820.
120. vi. GELSTON, b. Oct. 12, 1826, drowned Nov. 30, 1837.
121. vii. MARIA HEAD, b. Dec. 30, 1829.
52. PHEBE GELSTON, m. Nicoll Floyd, of Mastic, L. I. (son of Gen. Wm. F. of M., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Hannah Jones). *Issue* :—
122. i. WILLIAM, m. Julia Wolcott.
123. ii. DAVID GELSTON.
124. iii. AUGUSTUS.
125. iv. JOHN G. ; a member of Congress ; m. Sarah (dau. of Gen. S.) Kirkland, of Utica, N. Y.
126. v. CATHARINE F., d. early.
127. vi. JULIA, m. Dr. Edward Delafield, of New York City.
128. vii. MARY, m. John Ireland, of New York City.
- (Note. The name Gelston is often corrupted into Gilson, and those who bear this name anywhere in the land, are believed to be descendants, almost wholly, of Rev. Samuel Gelston, brother of Judge Hugh Gelston.)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT DUTCH
FAMILIES OF NEW YORK.

[BY JONATHAN PEARSON, M.D.]

TELLER OF ALBANY AND NEW YORK.

(First three Generations.)

WILLEM TELLER, the first settler, merchant of New York, aged about 78 years, in a deposition made July 6, 1698, said that he arrived in this province in the year 1639, was sent to Fort Orange by Governor Kieft; served there as corporal, and was then advanced to be *Wachtmeester* of the Fort; that he had continued his residence at Albany from 1639 till 1692, with some small intermissions upon voyages to New York, Delaware, and one short voyage to Holland. He was a trader for about 50 years in Albany, from whence he removed to New York, in 1692, and continued in business there till his death in 1701. In his will made Mar. 19, 1698, proved 1701, he spoke of but six of his nine children, as then living, viz.: Andries, Helena, Elisabeth, Willem, Johannes, and Jannetie, and though a prosperous merchant, the inventory of his property amounted only to £910 10s. 2d. There is reason to believe, however, that he had distributed most of his estate among his children before his death. He was one of the early proprietors of Schenectady in 1662, though he never resided there permanently, and one of the five Patentees mentioned in the first Patent of the town in 1684. His first wife Margaret Donchesen died before 1664, in which year he made a marriage contract with Maria Verlett, widow of Paulus Schrick. She died in 1702, when an inventory of her estate was made, amounting to £1,275 12s. 9d. His children were, Andries, born 1642; Helena, born 1645; Maria, born 1648; Elisabeth, born 1652; Jacob, born 1655; Willem, born 1657, and Johannes, born 1659; the following were his children by the second wife, Caspar and Jannetie. Eight of these are known to have married and had families as follows:

ANDRIES TELLER, merchant, served as magistrate for several years in Albany before his removal to New York; made his will Dec. 16, 1702, in which he spoke of his children Margaret and Andries; he died in 1703. He married Sophia, daughter of Oloff Stephense Van Cortlandt, May 6, 1671, in New York, and had children, Margarita, Andries, and Oliver Stephen, baptized Nov. 29, 1685 in Albany. Of these two sons, Andries died near the time of his father's death, leaving a son, Andries, who died in 1730, leaving a widow, Mary, and daughter, Catharina; Oliver married Cornelia De Peyster, Oct. 12, 1712, in New York, and had a son, Johannes, and two daughters.

HELENA TELLER [eldest daughter of Willem Teller, senior], married first Cornelis Bogardus, son of the noted Anneke Janse, and had one son, Cornelis, who married Rachel DeWitt, and died in 1707. After the death of her first husband in 1666, Helena Teller remained a widow until 1683, when she married Francis Rombouts, a merchant of New York.

MARIA TELLER married Pieter Van Alen, trader of Albany, about 1667. He owned a bouwery at Kinderhoek, and died January, 1674, leaving two sons, Johannes and Willem. After his death his widow married — Lookermans in 1676.

ELIZABETH TELLER married, first, Abraham Van Tricht, of Albany, by whom she had two daughters, Magdalena, baptized Oct. 21, 1683, wife of

Abraham Lansing; and Helena, baptized May 30, 1686. On the 29th June, 1692, she became the wife of Melgert Wynantse Vanderpoel, widower of Ariaantje Verplanek, by whom she had two children, Willem and Ariaantje.

JACOB TELLER, merchant, in 1684 was master of the sloop *Hopewell*, running from New York to Esopus. In 1686 he was living in Whitehall street, New York. He married Christina Wessels, Oct. 24, 1683, by whom he had two children, both baptized in New York; Willem, Dec. 22, 1689, and Anna Margarita, Aug. 1, 1694. In his will, made Aug. 6, 1696, he spoke only of his wife, and daughter Anna; his widow Christina made her will Sept. 17, 1698.

WILLEM TELLER, junior, merchant, resided in Albany until his marriage, when he removed to New York. He made his will June 5, 1710, spoke of his wife, eldest son Willem, Johannes, Jacobus and one daughter, not named. He married Rachel Kierstede, Nov. 19, 1686 in New York. The following children were baptized there: Margarita, Aug. 17, 1687; Willem, Sept. 1, 1689; Willem, Dec. 25, 1690; Hans, Mar. 12, 1693; Margariet, Feb. 2, 1696; Jacobus, Ap. 18, 1699; Andries, Jan. 25, 1702; Jacobus, Aug. 29, 1703.

JOHANNES TELLER was a farmer at Schenectady. At the time of the burning of the village, in 1690, he and a negro servant were carried away captive by the French and Indians, and in consideration that he was much reduced in property by that event, his father conveyed to him on the 20th of June, 1700, a house-lot and his lands in Schenectady. He made his will on the 25th of May, 1725, in which he spoke of sons Johannes, Willem, and Jacob, and daughters Margaret, wife of Jacob Schermerhorn; Maria, wife of Abraham Glen, and Annatie, wife of Harmanus Vedder. He married Susanna Wendel of Albany, Aug. 18, 1686, and had the following children, baptized in Schenectady: Johannes (?), Margareta, Feb. 19, 1693; Willem, Oct. 4, 1695; Jacobus, July 15, 1698; Maria, Dec. 25, 1700; Anna, Feb. 20, 1704.

CASPAR, the eighth child of Willem Teller, was probably deceased in 1698, when he made his will.

JANNETIE OR JENNEKE TELLER married, Nov. 26, 1684, Arent, the fourth son of Col. Philip Pieterse Schuyler, and Margarita Van Slichtenhorst, of Albany. He was a trader, and about the year 1695 removed from Albany and was admitted freeman of New York City; perhaps he afterwards settled on Second River, N. J. The following children were baptized in Albany: Margareta, Sept. 27, 1685; Philippus, Sept. 11, 1687; Maria, Oct. 6, 1689; Judik, Mar. 13, 1692; after his removal the following were baptized in New York: Casparus, May 5, 1695; Wilhelmus, June 2, 1700.

STAATS.

(The First Three Generations in Albany County.)

MAJOR ABRAM STAATS (Staes) came to Rensselaerswyck in 1642; in 1643 he became one of the council of the colony. His profession was that of a surgeon, but he soon entered into trade, planting, and freighting between New York and Albany. He dealt largely in real estate in Albany and owned a plantation in Claverack. His house-lot was a portion of the present Exchange block, fronting on Broadway. His wife was Catrina Jochemse. [Daughter of Jochem Wesselse?] He died before 1701, leaving four sons, *Jacob, Abraham, Samuel and Jochem.*

JOCHAM STAATS married Antje Barentse, daughter of Barent Reyndertse; she died in 1707. The following children were baptized in Albany: *Barent*, Tryntie, Jan. 7, 1685; Isaac, Jan. 15, 1688; Tryntie, Sept. 8, 1689, died Ap., 1703; Isaac, June 28, 1691; Reynier, baptized in New York, 29 July, 1696; Richard, bapt. in New York, Aug. 10, 1696; *Isaac*, bapt. in Albany, July 20, 1701; Elizabeth, bapt. in New York, June 18, 1712.

SAMUEL STAATS was a physician, and settled in New York, but is said to have retired to Holland, on the surrender of the Province to the English in 1664, where he remained until the accession of the Prince of Orange to the English throne. On his return to New York, about 1688, he entered heartily into the politics of the day, and became a partisan of Leisler, and one of his council. He died about 1715. The name of his first wife is not known; his second wife was Catharine Hawarden, married in New York May 7, 1709. In 1703 he had nine children; only the four following are recorded in the Dutch church of New York: Catalina, bapt. June 16, 1689; Anna Elisabeth, Dec. 21, 1690; Johanna, Jan. 31, 1694; Tryntje, Ap. 5, 1697.

JACOB STAATS, the eldest son of Major Staats, was a surgeon, and practised his profession in Albany. In 1690 he was commissioned Justice of the Peace; in 1698 he was surgeon to the garrison in Albany; at one time he was master of a sloop plying between New York and Albany. His wife Ryeke ——— died in Sept. 1709. It is not known that he left any children.

ABRAHAM STAATS, born in 1665, settled on a farm in Claverack. He married Elsje Wendel, daughter of Johannes Wendel, of Albany, July 3, 1696. He made his will 24 Sept., 1731—proved Jan. 30, 1739–40. The following children, baptized in the Albany church, were living at the date of his will: Abraham, bapt. May 30, 1697; Maria, Oct. 23, 1698; Abraham, July 28, 1700, "non compos" in 1731; Catharina, Nov. 1, 1702; Johannes, Sept. 24, 1704; Sara, June 2, 1706; Isaac, Sept. 26, 1708; Jacob, Oct. 7, 1711, d. Feb. 16, 1735; Elizabeth, Jan. 4, 1713; Joachim, May 20, 1716; Elsje, June 30, 1718; Samuel.

BARENT STAATS, of the manor of Rensselaerswyck, married Neeltje Geritse Vanden Bergh Dec. 15, 1701. The following children were baptized in the Albany church: Joachim, May 3, 1702; Anna, Dec. 24, 1703; Ari-aantie, May 13, 1706; Catharina, Dec. 12, 1708; Geertruy, Mar. 11, 1711; Jannetie, Feb. 22, 1713; Joachim, Sep. 15, 1717; Teuntie, Mar. 20, 1720; Gerrit, June 3, 1722; Elizabeth, Oct. 3, 1725.

ISAAC STAATS, of Albany, married Maria Van Deusen June 23, 1728. Children baptized in Albany: Joachim, Ap. 20, 1729; Elizabeth, Ap. 16, 1731; Anna, Oct. 22, 1733; Willem, May 2, 1736; Barent, June 3, 1739; Hendrick, Sept. 20, 1741.

NEW YORK MARRIAGE LICENSES.

[Contributed by E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.]

THESE licenses are recorded in the old books of record in the Surrogate's office, New York City.

1692.

November 19. Stephen Vallou and Mary Gallais.

December 16. Abraham Ketteltas and Antie Boelen.

1693.

January 18. Marcus Lafort and Hester Richards.

1693-

- February 8. Andrew Groves and Jane Boyle.
20. Michael Bourthier and Mary English.
20. Benjamin Norwood and Cornelia Van Clyff.
- March 20. John Van Hoorn and Cathrina Meybi.
22. John Macky and Jane Persons.
25. John Finch and Hester Davis.
- April 10. Henry Kenble and Catharine Baker.
10. Cornelius Vielle and Catharine Bogardus.
14. Michael Greenham and Mary Davis.
28. John Wicken and Kathrine Fredricksen.
- June 7. John Hope and Isabel Allin.
20. John Peterson and Hannah Gerritse.
26. George Anderson and Elizth Stevenson.
27. Charles Sleigh and Sarah Purrington.
- August 17. John Chambers (butcher) and Mary Drummond.
- September 4. William Burch and Hanna Robinson.
4. Roger Baker and Mary Walkington.
18. Richard Potter and Kathrine Reay.
27. Dirck Adolph and Ariaentie Kierstead.
- October 10. Benj. Phips and Hannah Dean.
18. John Anthony and Elizth Geritse.
23. Meyndert Schuyler and Rachel Cuyler.
25. Henryek Symonse and Ariaentie Samnell.

1699.

- August 9. Henry Roof and Marg^t Coulylie.
4. Lodwyck Vander Burgh and Effey Ten Broeck.
- July — Benjⁿ Funcile and Anna Du Boy.
- August 14. George Cornwell and Ann Merchant.
15. Richard Gleave and Han^s Philip.
18. David Denham and Mary Elsley.
18. Alexander Stenard and Cornelia Depheyster.
29. Richard Thorne and Phebe Denton.
31. Adam Ball and Elizth Collins.
- September 24. Richard Lawrence and Charity Clerke.
29. John White and Cornelia Vander Burgh.

1700.

- February 14. Peter Berton and Elizabeth Archambeau.

1701.

- August 9. Adriaen Mans and ———
16. Robert Hooper and Mrs. Sarah Graham.
25. Francis Van Dyke and Fyche Direcks.
29. Arthur Willis and Joanna Carr.
- September 15. Peter Biljan and Maria Breaan.
15. John Buttler and Sarah ———
- October 2. Ferdinand Ravaud and Mary ———
3. William Dorton and Prudence Shelston.
8. Kiliaen Van Renselaer and Maria Van Cortlandt.
8. George Maynard and Isabella Willson.
12. Barent Staats and Nieltje Gerrets.
25. Thomas Cockling and Deborah Smith.
27. William Van Newenhuysen and Elizabeth De Haert.

ULSTER COUNTY PAPERS.

[From the "Tomlinson Collection," by the courtesy of A. M. PALMER, Librarian, Mercantile Library, N. Y.]

No. I.—A *List of patents Granted from y^e 5th December 1666 to the 8th September 1709 to Sundry persons In the County of Ulster, In the province of New York.*¹

Date of Patent.	Name of Grantee.	Quit Rent Reserved, Location, etc.
1666.		
December	5. Jeronemus Ebbing.	Hurley.
1667.		
February	6. do.	A Lott.
"	9. do.	A Lott.
"	9. do.	A Lott.
April	15. Thomas Hall and Petrus Byard.	West side of a Piece of Land Granted to the New Village.
"	15. Thomas Hall and Albert Haymense.	Hurley.
"	15. Nicholas Varlett and Thomas Hall.	Hurley.
"	23. Philip Schuyler.	Hurley.
"	25. Gosen Gerretsen.	Hurley.
"	29. Jan Tomesen.	Hurley.
May	4. Volkert Janse.	Hurley.
"	7. Lewis D'Bois.	Corner Lott.
"	7. do.	Hurley.
"	21. Thomas Chambers.	this Land Included In Chambers Confirmation Dated the 28th Octo. 1686—Called the Lordship or Mannor of Foxhall.
"	21. do.	this Included as above Said.
"	21. do.	do.
"	21. do.	do.
"	23. Margriet Hendricksé Children.	In the Manor of Foxhall.
"	23. Thomas Chambers.	this Included in the Mannor pattent.
"	29. Jurian Westfall.	Now Whitaker's Land.
June	11. Jan D Weve (?)	Near unto the New Village.
"	17. Anthony Crispell.	do.
"	18. Mathys Blanjan.	a house In Wildwyck.
"	18. do.	for keeping a horse mill for the use of the Towne.
"	27. Thomas Chambers.	this Included in his Manor of Foxhall.
"	28. Cornelis Wynkoop.	part Included in the Manor of Foxhall. Error for Hurley. ²

¹ This list of patents is written on eight large-sized folio sheets of paper, and was probably made out soon after the last date given, September 8, 1709. The remarks appended as to location, etc., are generally written by a different person. When no rent is mentioned, it is said to be "Such Dutys and Acknowledgements as now are or here after Shall be Established."

² The words "Error for Hurley," are in a different handwriting.

Date of Patent.	Name of Grantee.	Quit Rent Reserved, Location, etc.
1667.		
July	23. Cornelis Barrentse.	Hurley.
"	23. Roeloff Swartwoudt.	this Ground Included In a Patent of Wessle Ten Broeck Dated the 2 ^d Octo. 1676, and Afterward Included In Ten Broecks Confirmation Dated the 11 of Octo. 1787. ¹
"	23. do.	Hurley.
August	5. Lambert Huybertse.	Wildwyck—this Supposed the Same for 2 parcell's of Swartwout Included as above said.
"	10. Mrs. Anne Brodhead.	Hurley.
1668.		
April	17. Evert Pells.	Marbletown.
May	27. Widow & Relict of Jacob Hap.	Wildwyck.
"	27. The Children of Jacob Hap.	No Rent. this Included In the Confirmation of Walrand Du Mont Dated the 9 th Nov. 1685.
June	23. George Hall	do. do.
July	6. Lambert Huybertse.	House Lott.
"	16. Hendrik Jochimse.	Hurley.
"	16. Sweer Teunisson.	Calves Pasture. Aert Martin- sen.
"	16. do.	House Lott.
"	16. Pieter Hellebrants	House Lott.
"	16. Roeloff Swartwoudt.	Over against the Calves Pasture.
July	31. Edward Whitaker and Thomas Mathews.	2 Lotts. 1 to the South of Lewis Du Bois, to the North of Thomas Harmson. A Lott without the Palesadoes.
October	8. Barrent Kunst.	Hurley.
"	8. Petrus Stuyvesant.	for 2 Lotts. One Lott Included In the Confirmation of Wessle Ten broeck, Dated the 11 Octo. 1687.
"	19. Adrian Huybertse.	Hurley.
"	19. Walran D' Mond.	this Included In a Confirmation of Edw. Whittaker, Dated 4th of Novb. 1685.
November	2. Evert Pells.	Strand. Rent 1 bu. wheat.
1669.		
August	13. Mynheere Stuyvesant.	No Rent. this Included In the Confirmation of Wessle Ten broeck, Dated 11 Octo. 1687.

¹ These notes have had the pen run through them, and the word "Hurley" written by a different hand.

Date of Patent.	Name of Grantee.	Quit Rent Reserved, Location, etc.
1670.		
March	3. Edward Whitaker.	No Rent. Corner Lott of Ground.
July	1. Cristen Maund.	Rent 1 bu. wheat. Assigned to Ffrederick Hussey.
1675.		
October	15. Pieter Corneliese.	No Rent. Mill.
"	15. George Hall.	Rent $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. wheat. A Pasture. A Swampy Marsh Ground Eward of Kingston, bounded by Wessle Ten broeg.
"	15. do.	Rent 1 bu. wheat. Christ ^o . Tappens house & part of Joannah De Lact. Alis Hul-ters pattent.
"	15. John Biggs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu. wheat.
"	15. John Mattysen.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu. wheat.
"	15. Cornelis Hooghboom.	1 bu. wheat. Brick yard.
"	26. Heymen Albertse Rosa.	1 bu. wheat. Hurley.
"	26. Albert Haymense.	1 bu. wheat. Hurley.
1676.		
October	2. William Asforby.	1 bu. wheat.
"	2. Anthony Addison.	
"	2. Ffrederick Hussey.	1 bu. wheat. Meadow Ground Redout Creek, about the fall, three Sides thereof toward the hills.
"	2. Lieut. George Hall.	1 bu. wheat.
"	2. Mathys Mattysen.	1 bu. wheat. Below Kingston, a Meadow 72 Acres.
"	2. Wessell Ten Broeck.	1 bu. wheat. this Land Included In the Confirmation of his bearing Date the 11 th Octo. 1687.
"	2. John Kirton.	1 bu. wheat. Butterfield to to the S.W. of Marbletown. Cont ^r 28 acres.
November	20. Troopers Esopus.	Invalid.
"	20. Samuel Lect.	1 bu. wheat.
"	20. William Nottingham.	" "
"	20. Thomas Kirton.	" "
1677.		
September	29. Mathys Jansen and Dirk Janse Shepmoes.	" " Below Kingston.
"	29. Lewis D' Bois & partners.	5 bu. wheat.
October	8. John Williamsen.	1 bu. wheat.
"	8. Wessell Ten Broeck.	$\frac{1}{4}$ " this Land Included In the Confirmation of Said Ten broeck bearing Date the 11 th Octo. 1687.

Date of Patent.	Name of Grantee.	Quit Rent Reserved, Location, etc.
1677.		
October	8. Troopers.	$\frac{1}{4}$ bu. wheat. the one Sixth of this Included In the Confirmation of Ten broeck aforesaid.
"	8. Jacob Ruttgers.	1 bu. wheat.
"	8. Joost Adriansen.	1 bu. wheat. County House and a Certaine Lott for a Pasture beyond the Mill Dam or Creek. Lott No. 3 Containing about 6 acres.
"	8. George Hall.	$\frac{1}{4}$ bu. wheat.
"	8. Tjercck Claesen (DeWitt).	1 bu. wheat. Now Nicholas De Mayer.
"	8. Claes Teunisson.	1 bu. wheat.
1680.		
March	5. George Davis.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu. wheat. Island Called Minisinck and a Streak of Land on the South Side of the Roundout Creek.
"	25. Adrian Gerretsen.	1 bu. wheat.
July	21. Ffrederick Husey.	1 bu. wheat. Strand &c.
November	16. Thomas Chambers.	$\frac{1}{4}$ bu. wheat. this Included In his Manor of Foxhall, Dated Octo. 20 th 1686.
December	30. Henry Bateman and Company.	1 bu. wheat.
"	30. William D' Meyer and Company.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu. wheat. Plattskill &c. North Side.
"	30. Capt. Stephanus Cortlandt and the heirs and Administrators of George Davis.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu. wheat.
1684.		
March	6. Lambert Huybertse.	2 bu. wheat.
"	29. Leendert Beckwyke.	3 bu. wheat.
1685.		
November	4. Edward Whitaker.	2 bu. wheat.
"	9. Walran Dumond.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
"	19. Anne Beeck and her Children.	4 "
1686.		
March	17. Frederick Hussey and Company.	20 "
April	23. Jacob Milborne,	1 Shilling.
"	26. Hendrick Ten Eyck.	$\frac{1}{4}$ bu. wheat.
"	26. Henry Beekman.	6 "
July	29. Lewis D' Boye.	1 "
August	26. William Harris.	3 "
"	26. Thomas Tunison Quick.	2 "
"	26. Jacob Rutsen.	5 "

Date of Patent.	Name of Grantee.	Quit Rent Reserved, Location, etc.
1686.		
September 10.	John Spragg.	1 "
" 11.	James Graham and John Delavall.	6 "
" 11.	Gysbert Croom.	1 "
October —	William Fisher.	7 bu. wheat.
" —	Anne Garton.	1 "
" 23.	Henry Pawling.	1 "
" 28.	Thomas Chambers.	5 " Called Foxhall. Now, Col. Ab ^m Gaasbeck Chambers.
" 28.	John Jooste.	2 bu. wheat.
" 28.	Wyntie Albertse.	2 "
" 28.	Gerret Gysbertse.	1 "
1687.		
February 22.	Thomas Loyd.	2 "
" 23.	Nicholas Anthony.	3 "
" 23.	Pieter Winne.	1 "
March 14.	Roeleff Hendricksie.	4 "
" 21.	John Cock.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
April 21.	John Eltin.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
May 23.	Cornelis Hooghboom.	$\frac{1}{4}$ " House Lott &c.
" 31.	George Meales and Com- pany.	8 "
" 19.	Kingston.	104 bu. wheat and 1 shilling.
June 27.	Gysbert Cornelise.	1 bu. wheat.
October 11.	Wessell Ten broeg (Broeck).	3 "
" 25.	John Delavall.	2 "
" 25.	John Knight.	2 "
1688.		
June 2.	Lewis D' Bois.	4 "
July 30.	Jochin Staats.	2 "
1692.		
January 9.	Thomas Fullerton.	4 "
1693.		
November 7.	Anthony Crispell.	4 Shillings.
1694.		
March 15.	John Ward.	4 "
" "	Hendrik Cornelise Bogard.	10 "
May 14.	Tyirck Claesen De Witt.	18 "
August 23.	Charles Brodhead.	One pepper corne.
September 13.	John Van Campen & Co.	48 shillings.
" 20.	Geertruy Bruyn.	16 "
October 12.	John Van Campen & Co.	48 "
" 26.	John Hamell.	4 "
1695.		
August 15.	Martha Ashfordbie.	3 "
1696.		
November 2.	Elizabeth Peacock.	8 "
1697.		
September 8.	Claes Luyler.	9 "

Date of Patent.	Name of Grantee.	Quit Rent Reserved, Location, etc.
1701.		
April	13. David Provoost & Company.	5 Pounds.
"	" Robert Sanders & Company.	3 " 15 shilling.
1703.		
June	11. Soveryn Ten Houdt.	10 shillings.
"	25. Rochester.	30 "
"	" Marbletowne.	30 "
"	" Johannes Hardenbergh & Company.	3 Pounds.
"	" Cornelis Cool.	12 shillings.
1709.		
September	8. Peter Mathews, William Chambers, William Davis (100 acres).	2 shillings & 6 pence.

No. II.—*Agreement relative to the working of a Lead Mine in Rochester Township.*¹

"This Indenture of Agreement made the twentyeth day of May in the third year of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Brittain Ffrance and Ireland Defender of the faith &c. And of the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and thirty, Witnesseth that Whereas Anthony Rutgers, Cadwallader Colden, Cornelis Hornebeck, Lodewick Hornebeck, Albert Pawling, Gilbert Livingston, Jan Roosevelt, Petrus Rutgers, Jan Schoonmaker and Gerardus Hardenberg owners and proprietors of a Certaine mine lying and being in the Township of Rochester, near a place Called Nepenagh, have agreed to work the said mine at the Joynt Charge of the said owners in the following proportions according to the shares they have in said mine" * * * each of the above-named persons had one-ninth share, with the exception of the two last, who had each one-eighteenth share. They further agree to meet on the first Tuesday of every month to adjust accounts, &c., the first meeting "to be at the house of Cornelis de Witt In the said Towne of Rochester on the first Tuesday in the month of July next." Each of the above-named owners, the two last being counted as one, to pay the ninth part of all expenses and charges, and to receive the same proportion of net profits. At the meetings the voice of the majority to rule, and the vote by proxy allowed. "And it is further agreed that the owners and proprietors aforesaid that in case any one Shall Neglect or Refuse to pay his proportion of the money ordered as aforesaid for three months, then notice Shall be Given him by two Credible persons of such Neglect * * * and if not then paid, Publick Notice Shall be Given by a writing affixed on the Court house at Kingston and on the City hall of the City of New York that such a persons Share of said Mine is to be Sold by publick outcry on Such a day at Kingston, Provided that the time of sale be not less than Six Weeks after the demand made as aforesaid * * * and that the time of such Sale shall not be in months of December, January, February and Mareh."

¹ This Agreement is written on four sheets of large-sized quarto paper, and covers five sides of the same. It is in a good state of preservation, well written, and the signatures plain and distinct.

The agreement then provides that if any of the parties neglect or refuse to pay his proportion of the charges for one month, he shall be charged at the rate of one per cent. per month, this interest to be paid to the person who advances the money required.

“And the Said owners do agree Each to pay five pounds for one-ninth part, and So in proportion for a Smaller or a greater share towards Carrying on the work of the Said mine till the first Tuesday in July next which sums of five pounds Shall be paid to Capt. Cornelis Hornebeck. * * * It is the true Intent and meaning of these presents is that when any of the owners is difficient in his payment the other owners shall take his Share of the oar that is allready digged or shall be digged at the time of such difficiency at the Rate of fifteen pounds per Tun if none of the owners offer more for it.”

All accounts to be kept in a proper book by the person in charge of the mine and rendered at the monthly meetings, the owners to have access to such book of accounts at all times.

“And that this agreement shall be Lodged in the hands of Coll. Abraham Gaasbeck Chambers not to be delivered to any person without the consent of all the owners above written.”

Here follow the signatures of the ten proprietors, excepting those of Petrus Rutgers and John Roosevelt, which were affixed by Anthony Rutgers as their attorney. The witnesses to the several signatures were Henry Rowe, Job Compton, Jacob Van de Willeger, and Thomas Thong. The seals used are all alike, and are merely the impression on wax of a coin of Queen Anne. On the 8th of July, 1730 (probably the first meeting provided for above), an additional article of agreement was added to and endorsed upon the original document. It begins as follows: “Whereas it may be apprehended that the heirs or assigns of the Late Coll. Jacob Rutsen and others may Commence a Suit in Law or take Some method to get possession of the Lead mine now in the possession of the within named proprietors” * * * they agree each with the other to defend their rights by “all lawful ways and means” against any claims advanced by heirs of the late Coll. Rutsen or those of the late Lewis Bevier, each paying their share of expenses of such proceedings. The witnesses were Jacobus Van de Willager, Thomas Thong, Hendrick Van Wejen and Cornelis de lameter.

On the same date, July 8, 1730, Cornelis Hornebeck assigned to Gerardus Hardenberg one-half of his ninth part of interest in the mine.

DUTCHESS COUNTY PAPERS.

[FROM THE TOMLINSON COLLECTION.]

POLL LIST for Poughkeepsie Precinct in Dutchess County, taken on April 29, 1783.

[This election was for two Senators for what was termed the “Middle District,” and for seven members of the Assembly. The successful candidates appear to have been, for Senators, Jacobus Swartwout to succeed Zephaniah Platt, and Joseph Gasherie to succeed Thomas Palmer; these two gentlemen being elected by a large majority over their respective opponents, Cornelius Humphreys and Johannes Snyder. For the Assembly, Direk Bruickerhoff, Jonathan Dennis, Anthony Hoffman, Cornelius Humphreys,

Ebenezer Husted, Matthew Patterson, and Thomas Storm, were elected. We proceed to give the poll list arranged in alphabetical order.]

Gulian Ackerman, Farmer.	John P. Lawson, Farmer.
Nicholas N. Anthony, “	Henry Livingston, Jr., Farmer.
Isaac Balding, Jr., “	Simeon Leroy, “
George Balding, “	Jacob Low, “
John Bailey, Esquire.	Peter Low, “
Nathan Bailey, Farmer.	Malcom McEwen, Plummer.
David Barclay, Barber.	Wines Manny, Masoner.
Lancaster Burling, Shipwright.	Henry Mott, Carpenter.
John Boerum, Farmer.	John Moss, Farmer.
Johannes Brie, Turner.	Robert Noxon, Physician.
John Copeman, Wheelwright.	Zephaniah Platt, Esquire.
Samuel Curry, Blacksmith.	Henry Pelty, Farmer.
Ezekial Coupar, Joyner.	John Palmateer, Cordwainer.
Philip Cooper, “	Thomas Pinkney, Farmer.
Samuel Cook, Surgeon.	Ezekial Pinkney, Carpenter.
William Cook, Innholder.	Francis Pelty, Farmer.
Lewis Dubois, Esquire.	David Reynolds, “
Peter Deyo, Farmer.	Isaac Romene, “
James Douglas, Barber.	John Record, Joyner.
Evans Deane, Farmer.	Simon Schermerhorne, Mariner.
Thomas Dering, “	Johannes Swartwout, Brewer.
Richard Everitt, Gentleman.	Barnardus T. Swartwout, Farmer.
Clear Everitt, Esquire.	Abraham Slegth, Jr., “
Johannes Fort, Farmer.	Richard Snedeker, Esquire.
Abraham Fort, “	Joseph Scott, Farmer.
John Freer, Esquire.	Ralph Thurman, Jr., Merchant.
Abraham Freer, Farmer.	Samuel Tridor, Mariner.
Simeon Freer, Jr., “	Frederick Tobias, Farmer.
Jacobus Freer, “	Peter Tappen, Physician.
Michael Gerry, “	Jacobus Van Kleeck, Farmer,
Jacob Griffin, “	Peter P. Van Kleeck, “
Davis Hunt, Joyner.	Garret Van Vliet, “
Stephen Harris, Cordwainer.	Cornelius Velie, “
William Hyer, “	John Van Kleeck, Esquire.
Thomas Henderson, Mariner.	Myndert Van Der Bogart, Farmer.
Charles Hoffman, Farmer.	Peter Van Bramer, “
Udny Hay, Esquire.	Jacob Van Bunscoten, “
Henry Kipp, Farmer.	Matthew Van Keuren, “
Simon Lawson, “	Henry Van Blerkum, “
James Lusky, “	Francis Van Der Bogart, Wever.
Jacobus Latsom, “	Frederick Van Vliet, Farmer.
Henry Livingston, Esquire.	James Winans, Mariner.
James Livingston, Esquire.	John Wiltsie, Farmer.
Peter And. Lawson, Farmer.	Moses Williams, Millwright.
Gilbert Livingston, Esquire.	Melancton L. Wolsey, Gentleman.
Leonard Lewis, Farmer.	Michael Welding, Farmer.

Poughkeepsie, April 29, 1783. We the Subscribers, Inspectors of the Election for Senators for the Middle District of this State, and Members of Assembly for the County of Dutchess, held this day agreeable to an Act of

the Legislature entitled to regulate Elections within this State, passed the 27th March, 1778, do certify the above Poll List for two members of the Senate for the middle district and members of the Assembly to be just and true.

Jacobus Frear,	Peter Tappen,	}	Inspectors.
Peter Low,	Abm. Fort.		
Geleyn Ackerman.			

THE VAIL FAMILY.

[Contributed by C. B. MOORE, Esq.]

MR. ALFRED VAIL, the genealogist, of Morristown, N. J., b. 1807, by his own account, was a son of Stephen Vail, b. 1780, and Bethea Youngs, his 1st wife, a grandson of Davis Vail, b. 1756, and Hannah Moore his wife, a great-grandson of Thomas Vail, b. 1720, and Sarah Davis his wife, and a great-great-grandson of John Vail, b. 1685, and Martha Fitz Randolph his wife.

Of John's father he had not the Christian name; but John's mother, named Elizabeth, b. 1657, married a 2d husband, — Gach, and a 3d husband, John Griffith, and she d. in 1747. This known ancestor John Vail had brothers, Samuel, the eldest, Arthur and Thomas; and sisters, Martha and Mary. He removed from Westchester Co., when young, to Woodbridge, N. J., became a preacher among the Friends, and died there in 1774, leaving a large family of children.

Mr. Alfred Vail learning this about his immediate progenitors, endeavored to find the ancestry, and to trace the descendants of John. He wrote letters for information, got copies of wills and registries, and became earnest and energetic in his inquiries.

Presently, dividing the Vails into classes from localities, he sought to trace all of the name. He found the labor of writing and answering numerous letters burdensome. Persons to whom he wrote, if they answered at all, often sought more information than they gave. In 1852 he sent out a printed circular, asking 36 questions, very detailed and specific. The 35th was, "what is the common tradition in regard to your remote ancestors?" and the 36th—the best one—was a very full inquiry for records, deeds, wills, and documents. In 1854 he sent another circular, called his 3d Edition, in which he reduced the questions to 19, deemed by him necessary to complete the account of a single family, father, mother, etc. He continued afterwards to send this form. It had no date. In that year he sent also his own pedigree so far as ascertained, and a long printed circular explaining his plan and course. He also printed and circulated, *gratis*, copies of the earliest wills found, and extracts from records. This was very neatly done, and was attractive and useful.

Doubtless he received in return a mass of ill-digested reports, crudely gathered and not very reliable, but which, by careful arrangement and system, might prove valuable. It was his part to do this, but his work was never completed. His health failed. His family and friends found him so earnest and enthusiastic that they took him to be a monomaniac. He was obliged to desist, and presently died. Of his gatherings we have no further

account. Some efforts to find them have failed. In their absence another may have to go over the same ground.

There was a John Vail, who in 1682 was a resident of Westchester Co., and who d. about 1684. He left a widow, Eunice, to whom letters of administration were granted. See Lib. A. N. Y. p. 55.

There was also a Samuel Vail, who, with Eliza his wife, conveyed land in Westchester Co. in 1688. He might have been the father of John, the known ancestor of Alfred.

Two wills of Jeremiah Vail, both of Southold, L. I., one in 1722, the other in 1748, were found and published by Alfred. Neither of these wills mentioned any son John, and Alfred (as many others have) failed to find the older wills. But among these there has since been found the will of Jeremiah Vail, Senior, apparently the first settler, dated in 1685 and proved in 1687, who had several sons, John and Daniel being named in the will.

Some traces of persons removing from Southold to Westchester Co. are very distinct. Nathaniel More, a son of the first Thomas More of Southold, married Sarah, a dau. of the first Jeremiah Vail of Southold, and went with others to Westchester Co. at an early date. He had a house and land there, but he returned to Southold and died, leaving a will under which the house and land in Westchester Co. were sold by his Ex^{rs}. These facts and the like, aid in arriving at a full trace of the family.

No remote genealogy is to ever be deemed perfect. But it seems a misfortune that Mr. Alfred Vail after all his efforts, was baffled, and did not discover this early will, nor complete his work. It will be but a fair return for his *gratis* publications in aid of others, to publish this in our RECORD. The wife's name, "Joyce," is supposed to identify this Jeremiah, Sen^r, as the one who came from Salem, Mass., to Southold about 1650, and who had a dau. Abigail, baptized at Salem 18 May, 1645; a dau. Sarah, baptized 1647 (who mar. N. More), and a son Jeremiah baptized there 30 December, 1649, who also came to Southold and settled and died there. As the evidence now stands, it seems probable that he was the common ancestor of the Vails of America. The name was spelt Vale, Veal, Veyl, Vail, or Vale, very indiscriminately.

The Will.

Southold December 4 1685

In the name of God Amen

I Jeremy Veale sen an inhabitant of the toune of Southold in y^e County of Suffolk being at this tiue in bodily health prayed be god for it do make and declare these presents to be my last will and Testament as followeth

Imps I comitt my soule at its departure out of my body into y^e hands of my Redeemer Jesus Christ and my body when dead to ye grave In Assured hope of its Ressurrection at y^e last day and as for my temporall estate My Just Debts and funerall charges being payd I doe give and bequeath as followeth first I give to my son John Vale and his heyres and assigns forever my dwelling house withall y^e out houses thereunto belonging together withall the home land that are within fence and two acres of meadow in the old field and one acre of upland in said field and half of one first lot at Carchauge and one lott of townd Comonage also I give him all my household goods and Movabls whatsoever and all my stock of cattle sheep horses and swine Reserving to my beloved wife Joyce vale the full thirds of all these premises during her naturall Life—

2^dly I give to my son Daniell veale and to his heyres and assigns that piece of home land without fence butting upon John paynes land to the southwestward of it and soe lying between the two highways together with a first lott of towne Comonage and the other half of the lott at Carchaug

3ly I give to Jeremy Foster the son of Joseph Foster of Southampton one first lott at Carchange lying to ye Westward of that lott I have given to my son John and Daniell to him the said Jeremy Foster his heyres and assigns forever

4ly I give to my well beloved friend & neighbour Thomas Tustan of Southhold above said and to his heyres and assigns forever one second lott of meadow containing two acres or aboutes more or less in Carchange divition bounded to ye Southward by Richard Benjamins meaddow and the East side by fort neck and to ye North ward running to a highway near a hill called brook hill all which meadow with all the branches running out of it and a hole of meadow a little distant from it on the East towards fort neck

ultimo: I constitute and make my son John veale sole executor of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I doe hereunto sett my hande and seale

Signed before us witnesses

Joshua Hobart

John Payne

Thomas Mapes Jr

Jeremy I vale [y^e seale]
his mark

the afores^d will was presented to y^e Courte of Sessions now sitting at Southold for the County of Suffolk october the 19th 1687 where the same was proved by the oaths of John Payne and thomas Mapes two of the evedences subscribed to y^e same and the executor confirmed

A true copy

John Howell Clark

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

[By T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq.]

To the Publication Committee:

IN compliance with your invitation, I send a copy of a document bearing, perhaps, an important connection with the history of our City and State, if it prove to be an early warning of Arnold's treason. It is taken from a package of the military papers of Governor George Clinton, for 1779, which has lain for many years undisturbed in the family, all of which are fully authenticated by the signatures of the writers, endorsements, rough drafts of replies, and dockets. It is written in a fine flowing hand, and on paper of the period, and although without note or endorsement, its authenticity is unquestionable, the only doubts connected with it are as to its being the original or a contemporaneous copy, who was the writer, to whom it was addressed, and what was the "Plot" referred to by its anonymous writer, evidently then within the enemy's lines, and addressing some one in this city, then occupied by the British troops. Although not dated it was evidently written in 1779, and from the expression "last fall and *this* winter," in the latter season of that year. Although the plot of Arnold did not culminate until September, 1780, he had resigned his position as Military Governor of Philadelphia on the 18th of March, 1779, on the action of Congress on the complaints, and although urgent to be heard, obtained no investigation by a court until the 20th of December in that year. In these long months passed unemployed, crippled, and impatiently waiting from day to day to be heard, surrounded by the Tory associations of his wife, with a proud heart suffering from a sense of wrong, and moderate means to gratify his taste for display, the idea of revenge was doubtless originated, and the negotiation for his treason commenced. To one who, after the long interval, dispassionately reads the proceedings at that trial, two facts must be evident: one that the charges were feebly sustained if not trivial; the other that they were vindictively pressed, after an exasperating delay, by Timothy Matlock, the Secretary of the Commonwealth (sustained by General Joseph Reed, the President). Great events in history often turn on trifles. Matlock, whose portrait, which has come down to us, shows in its stern, morose, rough outline, that of a man more difficult to please than to anger, had taken deep offence because his son, a militiaman on duty at Arnold's quarters, had been delegated by Major Franks, his aid-de-camp, to go for a barber, and had written a letter of remonstrance in keeping with his picture. Arnold had courteous-

ly replied, defending his action, and deprecating his wrath, but affording no salve for the Secretary's exaggerated sore. The message to the barber, and not an interest for the public weal, afforded the motive for the prosecution. Matlock was a power in the State, and Arnold a military accident, whose authority may have clashed with that of the civil authorities, and whose pretty Tory wife, brilliant equipage, and viceregal state, were offensive in the eyes of the grim Secretary, and he was to be degraded or rotated to some command remote from his presence. Congress respected the representatives of State authority as leaders of men, and required their support, and like Lincoln, when notified of the capture of a command, "did not care for the brigadier, he could make plenty of those, but he wanted the men." The punishment of Arnold, whose courage, services, and suffering had been unequalled, would appear, without considering his after-treason, to have been graver than his offence.

The accompanying letter was written at the period of his trial, the "Plot" alluded to in the connection with the expedition "to your (our) river," "great sums of money," "Tryon and Clinton," and the flags that had been violated, are ground for a fair inference that it was intended as a warning against the occurrences of the next summer.

On the other hand the wording of the letter is very incoherent, and neither the spelling nor the style are in keeping with the writing; these may all have been covers to conceal the writer, or the whole affair the effort of an alarmist or of a knave. The "preserving of the letters," as an evidence of a service which takes no definite form on the face of this one, beyond creating a general suspicion, and the proposal "to secure your British officers and soldiers" in a city filled with the enemy's troops, would give ground to the possibility that the letter was written by a knave or a fool. The letter is laid before your readers, who will be competent to judge by its contents of its origin or its intent. The only point on which there can be no question is as to its authenticity.

T. B. M.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, May 25, 1871.

The Letter.

Time draws near, look out trouble is nigh, mind your Tories, British officers, Soldiers and Negroes, your stores is in danger, your City also. Look out for you may be assured that now in a few days you will experience it unless you look out very well, in the first place secure your British Officers and Soldiers, your principal Tories—great Sums of Money has been sent to your City, to your Country last Fall and this Winter by Tryon and Clinton, your flags have not been of much service, surely did you search them, no, for nobody did to my knowledge, some time past I wrote to a friend of mine, and did mention names but nothing is done, I suppose my Friend was as many in your Service, I shall mention no names, my Life should be in danger, and now I have an opportunity to know both sides, and as I have been concerned in the British service in putting a wicked Plot into execution which my conscience will not allow me induces me to warn you for in a few days the whole contests may be put to an end, if it was not to be hindered, a reward I do expect to have if by my means you save your country which I will be able to prove if you are successful by calling for my letters which you will keep, it was not long ago since I left General Howe, his army is not very numerous, he means to destroy the City of Philadelphia and send all his force to your River and to the Eastward and the Indians will come down on your Frontier, you may perhaps take many that will declare themselves innocent, they will offer to swear, no oath must be taken of a Man who is not for your Country for they think it not legal, I was to take any Oath that any Rebels was to offer me, I have had a great sum of money to undertake a wicked plan which I hope to convince you with when I call for my Letters. We find out we cannot conquer you with

fair means, now no Time or Money or Lives will be spared to do it, for all ways you will men to execute them, pray look out for no Time ought to be lost. Hand to Hand stand by each other now or never. I am of no small rank in the Brittish Service, nor dare I to return my life is at stake with yours for not doing which I did undertake to do with many of your own Countrymen, favor no Man nor Friends if you mean to stand or you soon will fall which advice please to take from your wel wisher

O. E.

ANCIENT WILLS.

(Contributed by E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.)

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF NICOLAES DU PUIS, OF NEW YORK; DATED OCTOBER 13, 1685. PROVEN JULY 14, 1691. (Liber 4, page 116 of Wills.)

Leaves all his estate, real and personal, to his wife Catalina during her widowhood; in case she re-marry, the half to go to his children, viz.: Jan, Moses, Aaron, Susanna, and Nicolaes, whom he constitutes his universal heirs, share and share alike. Should his wife die unmarried, the children are to be her heirs also. Appoints his wife executrix.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF GERRITT BANCKER,¹ OF ALBANY; NOVEMBER 25, 1690. PROVEN MAY 7, 1691. (Liber 4, page 81 of Wills.)

Styles himself merchant at New Albany; constitutes his "respected wife, Elizabeth," his sole, general, and universal heir of all his property, real and personal, whether situated in Albany, in Schenectady, in New York, in England, in Holland, or at sea, so long as she remains his widow. If she re-marry, then she is to make over one-half of his estate to their children. His eldest son to have £6 as his birth right, and each unmarried child to have a respectable outfit upon their marriage, of the same value as his married children have already received, and 300 beavers, or their value in current silver coin, counting one piece of eight at twelve guilders in Wampum value.

Appoints his son Evert, and his son-in-law Johannes De Peyster, of New York, as guardians of his minor children, and his wife as sole executrix.

Witnesses: G. Swartt, Jan Oudekerck and J. Becker.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF ANTHONY RUTGERS, OF NEW YORK; DATED JANUARY 9, 1754. PROVEN APRIL 2, 1754. (Liber 19, page 25, of Wills.)

Calls himself of "New York City, Attorney at Law." Gives one-half of his estate to his wife Elizabeth; the remainder to be sold and the proceeds to be put at interest, which said interest is to be paid his wife until his son Peter shall arrive at the age of 18 years, when the money at interest is to be called in, and paid to Peter, who is to possess one half of the estate real and personal. His wife to receive the rents and profits of the estate until Peter be eighteen, for his support, education, etc. He makes his wife, and father-in-law Charles Williams; his executors.

By a codicil, dated January, 1754, he gives the use of all his plate to his

¹ See RECORD, Vol. 2, No. 2, page 68, for April, 1871.

wife during her life-time, and after her death to go to Peter. In case of his death before attaining the age of 18, the whole estate to go to his wife, her heirs and assigns forever.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF PETER MESIER, OF NEW YORK; DATED OCT. 2, 1765. PROVEN JUNE 1, 1784. (Liber 36, page 525, of Wills.)

Gives his oldest son Abraham, the corner house and lot in which he now lives, situate on South side of Cortlandt street, west of Mesier st.; to his son Peter, the corner house and lot in which he now lives, on the S. side of Cortlandt st., east of Mesier st.; to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Bussing, the house and lot in which said Bussing lives, on S. side of Cortlandt st., east of Peter Mesier, Jr.; to his two grandchildren Jacob Van Voorhis, Jr., and John Van Voorhis, sons of his daughter Catharine, decd., wife of Jacob Van Voorhis, the house and lot occupied by Jacob Van Voorhis, situate on S. side of Cortlandt st., or the survivor of them in case one of them die in his minority. Five years after the testator's decease, the remainder of his real and personal estate, in New York or elsewhere, is to be divided into four equal parts, of which he leaves one each to his children, Abraham, Peter, Jr., and Elizabeth, and his two grandchildren, Jacob and John Voorhis. Executors, Abraham and Peter Mesier.

NEW YORK MILITIA OF 1776.

"A List of the Officers of the Regiment and Independent Companies of the New York Militia."

[Contributed by W. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Esq.]

George Brewerton, Colonel; William Waddell, Lieutenant-Colonel; John Watts, Jr., Major. Commissions dated October 23, 1776.

EAST WARD.

<i>Captain.</i>	<i>First Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Ensign.</i>
Fred'k Rhineland, Isaac Heron,	James Stewart, John McAdams,	Thomas Barton, Jr., Wm. Rhineland,	Philip Rhineland, Valentine Nutter.

MIDDLE WARD.

Joseph Totten,	John B. Moore,	Peter Totten,	William Gregg.
Thomas Brown,	John Benj. Storet, Jr.,	Wm. Morton,	Donald McClean.

NORTH WARD.

Edward Pryor,	James Aymar,	John Lewis, Jr.,	Albert Smith.
John Lewis,	Waldron Blaauw,	Edward Nicoll, Jr.,	Daniel Ebbets, Jr.

S. AND D. WARD.

Smith Ramage,	Francis Panton,	Edward Agar,	Wm. Hulet.
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WEST WARD.

Garret Sprs. DeWint,	John Dumont.	—————	—————
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OUT WARD.

Edw'd Hardenbrook,	John Fowler,	John Hopper,	James Striker.
John Dikeman,	—————	David Henry Mallor.	—————

GERMAN INDEPENDENT.

Fred'k Wm. Hulet,	John Binker,	Peter Grim,	John Balhus Dash.
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RANGERS.

Christopher Benson, John Grigg, James Leonard, Andrew Law.

INDEPENDENT HIGHLAND COMPANY.

Normand Tolenn, James Seaman, Abel Rapalyie, Donald McPherson.

Commissions all dated November 15, 1776.

Fees to the Governor's Secretary on the within commissions:—

3 Field Officers, at 24/,	£3 12 0
12 Captains, at 12/,	7 4 0
30 Subalterns, at 8/,	12 0 0
	<hr/>
	£22.16 0

Endorsed in the handwriting of the Lieut.-Colonel:

"Edmund Fanning, Esq., Sec'y. Return of officers of the Regiment and Independent Companies of the New York Militia."

The original document is in the possession of Mr. W. Coventry H. Waddell, grandson of William Waddell, the Lieut.-Colonel.

OUR SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At the regular meeting of the Society held on the evening of April 8, one Life and several Corresponding Members were elected. A paper was read by Col. T. Bailey Myers on the Colonial Governors of New York. Col. Myers illustrated his remarks by the reading and exhibition of autograph letters of the several Governors, selected from his valuable MSS. Collection.

Regular meeting of April 22.—Valuable donations of books reported. A paper on the Vail Family, accompanied by the Will of Jeremy Vale or Veale, of Southold, L. L., dated 1685, prepared by C. B. Moore, Esq., was read by Mr. Latting.

At the meeting of May 13th, a paper on the Biography of Cadwallader Colden, prepared by S. S. Purple, M.D., was read by Mr. Edwin R. Purple.

At the regular meeting held on May 27, large and valuable donations of books were received. Two Life and three Resident Members were elected.

At the regular meeting held on the 10th June, a paper was read by C. B. Moore, Esq., on the Biography of John Ledyard, the traveller. The Society adjourned until the second Saturday in October next.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

MEMORIALS, being a Genealogical, Biographical, and Historical Account of the name of Mudge in America, from 1638 to 1868. By Alfred Mudge. Boston: Printed by Alfred Mudge & Son, for the family, 1868. Svo, pp. xiv. 443; 13 portraits, 1 fac-simile of an ancient deed, and cut of family arms. Edition, 400 copies.

These memorials trace the lines of descent of Jarvis Mudge, of Boston, Mass., 1638; of Thomas Mudge (presumptive brother of Jarvis), of Malden, Mass., in 1657; of Charles, of Windham, Conn., who came from England about 1716; and of Edward, emigrant to this country in 1792. Twenty-four pages are also devoted to a modest and exceedingly interesting research into the history of the English families of the name, and eighteen to a "Roll of Honor," embracing biographical notes concerning the military services of the American Mudges in all the wars which have occurred in this country, from the old French and Indian times down to the Civil Rebellion. Much similar matter is also contained in the Appendix, together with a peculiarly pleasant biography of Rev. Enoch Mudge, the first native Methodist preacher of New England. The arrangement of these memorials is excellent—simple, easy of reference, and harmonious in treatment. The fulness of detail visible in every part bears testimony to the enthusiastic painstaking of the author, and the historic skeletons of the ancient Mudges are neatly clothed with biographic draperies which render them presentable and attractive to readers of modern times. Indeed, we especially commend to our working genealogists the fulness of bio-

graphical detail which this volume exhibits. "Posterity delights in details," indeed; but it is the "living" details—the little facts and descriptions which show forth the actions, peculiarities, etc., of the man as he moved and bore his share in "the world's hard field of battle"—which are needed. In this class of details we find the very *soul* of Genealogy, and the source of those influences which it legitimately exerts upon the minds and characters of the present and of future generations.

To those who are interested in vital statistics we commend the statements and illustrative tables on pages viii.–xii. of Introduction, relative to vitality, increase, etc., of the race. Such statistics, as developed by close genealogical research, are of rare interest and value to the scientific and medical professions, and illustrate, in an indubitable manner, the importance of a science which is often decried as trifling and useless.

Mr. Alfred Mudge, the author, has long been esteemed as a master workman in the typographical art, and it is almost needless to say that, in this volume, he has not only raised a lasting monument to the memory of his ancestors, but also to himself as a printer. It is a luxuriously beautiful volume, in which calendered and tinted paper, perfect type, and good ink combine to please the eye and satisfy the taste.

New York genealogists will find much to interest them in the volume, especially in the line of descent from Jarvis Mudge, through Ebenezer (p. 51), progenitor of the Western New York branches, and Moses (p. 47), ancestor of the Long Island branches.

H. R. S.

HISTORY OF RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK, 1660–1870, including Harrison and the White Plains, till 1788. By CHARLES W. BAIRD. Illustrated by ABRAHAM HOSIER. N. Y.: A. D. F. RANDOLPH & Co. 1871. Imp. 8vo, pp. xvi. 570.

The noble volume before us, the result of some six years of labor by the Rev. Mr. Baird, is a welcome addition to the local histories of our State,—and this "Chronicle of a Border Town" will take its place as a standard work of reference in its allotted field.

The arrangement of the volume is a good one, clear and easily followed, and as the author expresses it, is threefold in its character—"the Town, the Churches, and the Families." The opening chapter is devoted to a brief review of the Colony of the New Netherlands from its discovery in 1609, to the surrender to the English in 1664. The town history follows, from which it appears that the original purchasers of the tract of land afterwards called Rye township were Peter Disbrow, John Coe, and Thomas Stedwell, all from Greenwich, Conn., the first Indian deed being dated January 3, 1660. From this point upward, the history of the town is full and complete. The second part of the work is devoted to the history of the churches of the various denominations, with interesting biographical sketches of the successive pastors in charge. The third part, about one hundred pages, is absorbed by genealogies of the old families of Rye. Here we find many familiar names, celebrated alike in the political and social history of our State;—Jay, Heathcote, Van Rensselaer, Disbrow, and many others, with a sketch, more or less full, of each family. The volume is closed with copies of historical documents, lists of town officers, etc., in the form of an appendix. The indexes, of which there are three, are admirable and complete, comprising one of dates, one of names, the third being a general index.

While there is so much to praise, the work, we regret to say, is not free from the very general fault of local histories, in being written from a sectarian standpoint. The author, a representative of a particular denomination, is not always just or historically accurate in his review of the establishment of the Church of England in Rye township, and from thence into the Colony of Connecticut, and of the dissensions that followed in respect to Church lands, etc. Then we must respectfully dissent from the reverend author in his expressed views of the government of New York while under the Dutch. It has always been difficult for the old Colony of the New Netherlands—its rights, its government, and its people—to obtain impartial treatment at the hands of those writing from a New England standpoint, and the present work is not an exception to the rule.

We must, however, reiterate our satisfaction at the publication of this fine local history, and trust that the author will attract many followers in his footsteps, in gathering up for permanency the records and history of the old towns in our

State. The volume under notice is pleasantly illustrated by Hosier, printed at the Riverside Press, and must give the amplest satisfaction in its "make up" and finish. There is but a limited edition printed, and it is sold at the reasonable price of five dollars per copy. Every lover of New York and her history should secure one of these interesting volumes before it is too late. J. S. G.

CATALOGUE OF THE GOVERNORS, TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS, and of the Alumni and other Graduates of Columbia College (originally, King's College) in the City of New York, from 1754-1870. N. Y. : D. Van Nostrand, 1871. Imp. Svo, pp. 163, on tinted paper.

This, the seventh general Catalogue of the Alumni, etc., of our venerable College, comes to us vastly improved in form, elegance of dress, and increased interests of contents. In the catalogue of 1865 the first attempt was made to indicate profession of graduates with other brief biographical notices. The succeeding one of 1868 showed progress in the good work, and the volume before us exhibits a very marked improvement, the notices being fuller in every detail. It appears that previous to 1865 there was no written record of the Alumni regularly kept at the College, and in the present catalogue information is solicited respecting graduates and others connected with the College in the past, so that the records may be made more perfect. The present number gives, so far as has been ascertained : 1. Profession or occupation ; 2. Honorary degrees conferred upon graduates ; 3. Positions of honor and trust held at various times ; 4. Date of death and age. There are two good indexes, one of officers and one of graduates.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BOWNE—FEKE—UNDERHILL.—In Thompson's *Hist. L. I.* Vol. II., p. 75, he says John Bowne "married, soon after his arrival here (Flushing, L. I.), Hannah, daughter of Robert *Fidd*, a sister of Elizabeth, wife of the celebrated Capt. John Underhill." Other writers have copied from him until the impression seems quite general that they were *really* of the *Fidd* family. In a letter from Capt. Underhill to John Winthrop, Jr., dated at "Southould (L. I.) 12 of April 1656," he says, "Sir, I was latli at Flusching—Hanna *Fেকে* is to be marrid to a verri gentiele young man, of gud abiliti, of louli fetture and gud behafor."

From an entry in John Bowne's journal, about one month later, we find "John Bowne and Hanna *Fেকে* married in Flushing May the 7th. 1656 ould styl."

Again, in one of the deeds for the Bowne farm at Flushing, dated 1660, we find that "Robert *ffেকে* and John *ffেকে*" convey "to our brother John Bowne," &c. Another of these deeds, dated 1669, is signed by John Feke "of Killingworth" (now Matinecock) where he had probably removed.

There is, I think, hardly a doubt existing that Capt. Underhill and John Bowne married sisters, as the Captain in his will, dated 1671, appoints his "brother John Bowne" and others to "see to y^e estate."

From this we think there can be but little doubt that *Elizabeth* (who m. Capt. U.), *Hannah* (who m. Jno. Bowne), *Robert*, and *John Feke* were brothers and sisters. Who were their parents?

J. T. BOWNE.

Glen Cove, Long Island.

FLOWD.—A "List of Ancient Names in Boston and Vicinity from 1630 to 1644, by John Farmer," is published in Vol. I, p. 193, *New England Hist. and Genl Register*, and among the names given as living at Boston is "Flowd." Can any account be given of him, or should the name be Flood or Fludd? Any information relating to him will be very thankfully received.

STAFFORD.

HERALD'S VISITATION.—In answer to Sa.'s query in the April RECORD, p. 109, I can say that very few copies of the Herald's Visitations have ever been published separately, and very few, if any, have found their way to this country. As a rule they are *very* expensive, being private publications. The various county histories contain copies of these visitations, and Vol. 40 "Camden Society's Publications" contains the visitation of Huntington under William Camden. "The Genealogist's Manual, by Richard Sims, 1856," will furnish you with full information as to all the printed visitations to 1856.

A copy of W. Berry's "Pedigrees of Kent Families" Fol., 1830, can be found at the Astor Library, as also those of Sussex, Buels and Surry, Essex, Hertfordshire and Hants, by the same author.

STAFFORD.

LYMAN.—There will be a gathering of the Lyman Family at Northampton, Mass., on August 30 next. All the descendants of Richard Lyman, one of the early settlers of Hartford (1635), are earnestly invited to be present.

MERRITT.—Is anything known of Nehemiah Merritt, whose wife was Dinah Hopkins, and who was living at Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1730? It is supposed that he was a son of Thomas Merritt, of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y. I shall be glad to know if such is the case, and also when he settled at Quaker Hill.

DOUGLAS MERRITT.

CURIOSITIES OF THE NEW CITY DIRECTORY.—The New York City Directory for 1871-2, just published, presents some amusing combinations of names among the 200,953 it contains. For instance, there are a number of Houses and only one Foundation; a number of the Goodkind, Corns, and Coffins, several Plants, some Lively and some Nott, Long, Short, and Hot. Of the different colors, there are 547 Whites, 91 Blacks, 937 Browns, 3 Blues, and 253 Greens. Then there are 30 Whiteheads, and 2 Redheads; 22 Bulls, 3 Cowards, 1 Happy, 1 Hen, and 1 Chick. Of the seasons, there are 32 Winters, 24 Springs, and 5 Summers; of household utensils, 5 Pitchers, 61 Bowles, 1 Broker; 2 Allwell, and 1 Sick; of horse fare, 4 Oats, 3 Straws, and 38 Hays. There are, also, 60 Lords, 21 Dukes, 321 Kings, 10 Queens, 20 Princes, 14 Barons, and 24 Earls. The ancient name of Smith occurs 1,806 times. There are 36 Barbers to 1 Shaver, 5 Shoemakers, 7 Tinkers, and 1 Blower; 56 Pages with only 1 Blot; 1 United, 2 Loose, and 1 Blind; 3 Lawyers against 28 Judges, and 2 Juries with no Verdict. Then, again, there are 40 Popes, 11 Priests, and 81 Bishops; 12 Peacocks and 2 Heads; 2 Books, 4 Bound; 16 Coffees, with 18 Beans; 26 Shepherds with 11 Flocks; 1 Ship, 2 Masts, and 64 Seamen. Of the different nations, there are 5 Englands, 18 Irelands, 4 Wales, 2 Chinas, 2 Germanys, 2 Frenchman, 8 Germans, 2 Dutch, 1 Irish, 32 English, 99 Welsh, and only 2 Americans and 7 Turks. Of the different fruits, there are 3 Apples, 4 Peaches and 7 Plums. Then come 7 Moons, 1 Morningstar, and one Gentleman. The name of George Washington occurs nine times, that of Thomas Jefferson twice, John Quincy Adams four times, and Sly, Smart, and Slick once each. There are 2 Clocks and 39 Hands; 1 Lion, 3 Bears, and 96 Wolves; followed by 14 Divines, and 9 Deacons. The shortest name in the Directory is Py.

QUERY.—Where can I find a copy of Duchesne's edition of Ordericus Vitalis, 1619, or the reprint?
M. H. S.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEFFERSON.—Messrs. Harper & Bros. announce for publication "The Domestic Life of Thomas Jefferson," compiled from family letters and reminiscences, by his great-granddaughter, Sarah N. Randolph.

PECK.—Mr. Ira B. Peck, of Woonsocket, R. I., has issued a circular asking for additional information relating to families bearing that name, with a view to publishing a supplement to his recently issued work, "Peck Genealogy." This proposition of Mr. Peck's to make still more correct and comprehensive his valuable history of the Peck family, which already absorbs an octavo volume of some 442 pages and contains over 11,000 names, evinces decided courage and perseverance; and we trust will meet with the success it merits.

STRONG.—The history of the descendants of Elder John Strong, of Northampton, Mass., by B. W. Dwight, which will be issued in two large octavo volumes, containing records of some 22,000 of the Elder's descendants, is announced by Munsell for the midsummer.

TUTTLE.—E. G. Tuttle, Esq., of Dorset, Vt., has in preparation a genealogy of the Tuttle family, which is soon to be published by Tuttle & Co., of the Rutland Herald.

J. CAMDEN HOTTEN, of London, announces that he will publish "The Original Lists of Persons of Quality, Emigrants, Religious Exiles, Political Rebels, Serving-Men Sold for a Term of Years, Apprentices, Children Stolen, Maidens Pressed, and others who went from Great Britain to the American Plantations between 1600-1700," with their ages, the localities where they formerly lived in the mother country, the names of the ships in which they embarked, and other interesting particulars. These lists have been compiled from MSS. preserved in the State Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office, England. They will be of especial interest in America.

THE NEW YORK Genealogical and Biographical Record.

VOL. II.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1871.

No. 4.

AN ADDRESS

BY CHAS. B. MOORE, Esq.,

Before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, at its regular meeting, November 12, 1870.

SKETCH OF FRANCIS B. CUTTING.

In Memoriam.

MR. PRESIDENT:—Soon after the death of the late *Francis B. Cutting*, a meeting of the gentlemen of his profession was called, addresses were made by Messrs. Evarts, O'Connor, and Gerard, leaders of the bar, and resolutions were passed pointing out his traits as an *eminent lawyer*. These have been published but slightly, and read but by a few. The weather was excessively hot; many had left the city for the country, and all, by reason of the heat, desired to be relieved at that period from active efforts or serious labor. This would be a sufficient apology, if any were needed, for waiting until a convenient opportunity like the present, to sketch more deliberately my particular views.

I speak for myself alone, not for the family; and I address not merely the legal profession, but persons of every class interested in his career, and I will notice such points of his *genealogy* and *biography* as may be useful: to preserve a record, and inform the student.

If I first notice his American ancestry, you may the better appreciate his position and surroundings, his growth and actions.

In England, after the civil and foreign wars of the 17th century—in the early part of the 18th—great attention was directed to the education and religion of the people, and to the destitute condition in which the early colonists of America had been left. Destitute, indeed, they were. The band of clergymen and educated men who first came over had passed away. The children they had taught were also gone. Of the third generation, fewer than any other could write a decent letter, or even write their names. Yet a thrifty people, of great energy and industry, had started, or tried to start, in this wilderness both churches and colleges, without waiting for

bishops or doctors. No doubt learned instructors could be well employed. On both sides of the Atlantic this was perceived. Societies were formed and contributions raised throughout the kingdom. New churches were built in this country, some in harmony with the English State church, and others not so, and educated clergymen, as well as doctors and lawyers, were induced to leave England, prepared to be of use here. Among these was the Rev. *Leonard Cutting*; who, after graduating at college in England, and taking orders there, came to this region in America. He preached at New Brunswick, N. J., and at Hempstead and Oyster Bay on Long Island, where Episcopal churches had been organized. In 1756 (twenty years before the Revolutionary war), he was a tutor and acting professor of classical literature in King's, now Columbia, College. This was before the first class graduated at that college. He, as described, was "a polished gentleman, of fine classical acquirements and general erudition."¹ He settled at Hempstead, L. I., in 1766. He continued there the teaching and training of young men. He had several noted pupils, among them John Pintard, born in 1759, and Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, born in 1764, afterwards a Senator of the United States. The eloquent biographer of Dr. Mitchell informs us that "with this excellent instructor Dr. Mitchell continued for several years, and acquired an intimate acquaintance with classical literature," and that Mr. Cutting, his preceptor, "early predicted the future eminence of his pupil, and contributed by his praise and encouragement to its fulfilment." No better sample—in honor of his preceptor—of a pupil who became devoted to learning and "*full of knowledge*," need be given. This learned clergyman and instructor, making this country his home, took a wife from the French Huguenot family of Pintard, noted among New York aldermen, and he left a son, William.²

This son was educated by his father, and at Columbia College. He graduated in 1793. There were many then in college afterwards noted as lawyers. *William Cutting* studied law, and in due time was admitted to the bar. He was good-looking and of good manners, and being a "gentleman, one, &c.," he was admitted socially into the best society which New York then afforded.

About the year 1800 he married *Gertrude Livingston*, of a family which had been one of the most distinguished in the State. Walter Livingston, her father, was of the eldest male branch of the large Livingston family—then a fact of much importance—he being a son of Robert, the eldest son of Philip, who was the eldest son of Robert, the first American Livingston. Walter Livingston married Cornelia, a daughter of Peter Schuyler. Nearly all his American ancestors had been legislators or public officers of the Colony. He became a member of the Assembly, and was twice Speaker. He was also a County Judge, a Regent of the State University, and a Trustee of Columbia College. Fully performing his part, as one of the landed gentry of the new State, he lived until 1797 or '98. He left other children, sons and daughters. One daughter, a favorite sister of Mrs. Cutting, became the wife of the noted Robert Fulton. The family, it is understood, lived in New York city, or frequented the city in winter, while occupying a part of the old manor on the Hudson in summer.

Mr. William Cutting, by the reputation we have yet of him (and there are persons now living who knew him well), was a popular man, of much

¹ 2 Thomp. L. I., 33.

² For other particulars, see Vol. V. of Sprague's Annals.

bonhomme and pleasantness of address and manner. In 1807 and '08 (before I was born), he was Sheriff of New York—an office then usually filled by a lawyer, and of such repute and influence that the proudest were quite willing to fill it. Its unpleasant duties could be performed by deputies. Abraham M. Valentine was one of his deputies—afterwards an alderman. Mr. Cutting had married into a noted judicial family. The *Chancellor*, Robert R. Livingston (descended from the second son of the first Robert), lived until 1813, but retired from office in 1805.

The *Judge*, Brockholst Livingston, who had practised law in New York city, was on the bench from 1802 to 1823. Morgan Lewis and Smith Thompson, who both married into this large Livingston family, also became Judges; so did Jonas Platt. Edward Livingston, the Mayor, District Attorney, and great civil lawyer (his friend and acquaintance), went to Louisiana about 1803. The legal field at New York was clear for Mr. William Cutting, his rank among associates was good,¹ and it seems he had much law business to occupy his attention; but he did not assume the advocate's part to any noted extent, and few memorials are left. I believe he did not press causes before his wife's relatives. He practised some in chancery. He dealt some in real estate. He had Mr. John Jacob Astor for an associate in some purchases, but in none of these was he very successful. In 1814 he, with *Robert Fulton*, his brother-in-law, had a lease for twenty-five years of the ferry between New York and Brooklyn (since called the Fulton Ferry). The object was to bring into use, for the ferry, the new steamboats which, upon Fulton's approved plans, were attaining speed and gaining public favor. Fulton being without much pecuniary means, the Livingston family was relied on for funds, and in fact engaged deeply in the pecuniary risk. The difficulties, delays, and expenses, besides the risks, attending this experiment, were not small, and they occupied much time and attention as well as money. Fulton died at the outset, in 1815, and in embarrassed circumstances. Mr. Cutting removed to Brooklyn and resided there, keeping an office in New York, and of course crossed the ferry daily.

But his life, as well as Fulton's, failed before he could fully see the result. He died in the prime of life in 1820, leaving no will. He left six sons and two daughters. William L. was the eldest, and *Francis Brockholst*, whom we are specially to notice, was the second. Besides these two, there were four sons—Henry G., Robert L., Fulton, and Walter L.—the last born near the time of his father's death.

Gertrude Cutting, the widowed mother of this large family—a thorough Livingston—was an extraordinary woman. She had first to be administratrix and guardian. She devoted herself to her children, and lived a widow forty-four years, until July 5, 1864. Her father's city property had been sold by him or his executors. The remaining country lands went generally to others. Her husband had purchased one parcel, afterwards valuable, but he apparently was not prosperous. She had some property left her at his death, but then she was not deemed wealthy. The ferry, even, had not shown that it would pay the great cost of building and running steamboats. She devoted the energies of a strong mind not merely to the education and starting in life of her children, but to the improvement of her pecuniary means for their benefit. The ferry lease finally proved valuable. She continued its principal owner and manager long after the death of her husband. Her investments of what she realized were skilfully made, and (though long

¹ See Val. Man., 1858, 612.

producing no income) were ultimately advantageous. Observing, of course, the increasing travel at Fulton Ferry, she foresaw (and none foresaw more clearly) the continued rapid growth of New York city and of Brooklyn, then its suburb. But while shrewdly gathering and cautiously investing her means, for the future benefit of her family, she must live inexpensively, and she sought for many years to prevent her children from indulging the idea that they could be supported in ease or luxury, or without industry and effort, by the use of her means. She insisted upon temperance, and enjoined economy and thrift both by precept and example. We now come to the individual whom we have thus introduced to your notice.

FRANCIS B., the second son, born on 6th August, 1804 (long familiarly called Frank or Brock), was made to understand that he must work his own way in the world. The war of 1812 and its excitements were the great events of his boyhood. He was about eighteen years old when his father died. He was not sent to college. His brother, Robert L., afterwards, in 1830, under his advice, graduated at Columbia College. Several of his subsequent brothers-in-law studied there. Many of his familiar acquaintances among the young men of New York were of that college—others went to Yale and Princeton, or elsewhere. There were enough around him to excite his ambition for an education.

After profiting by Bensel's school, where French was taught, his principal studies were under the tutelage of the late Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, an excellent instructor; comparable at least with his grandfather. He acquired a good knowledge of the ordinary classics. He also learned French. He could readily understand law phrases, or cite from Virgil *in Latin* and read it, but he used the French with more ease and pleasure, and could converse freely in that language. He had some knowledge also of Greek. His practice in translating must have been carefully pursued. The result was that he had a great command of language; a remarkable fluency and readiness, in fit and appropriate English words, not betraying their origin. As he was not favored with a complete collegiate education, his studies were the more dependent upon his own perseverance for success. His ambition took the direction of making himself, by energetic effort, an accomplished lawyer. He profited some (I know not how much) by attendance upon the *Law School* at Litchfield, Conn. He was one of a large class, but few are now living. The rules of court required of a student a long apprenticeship—one of seven years in a practising lawyer's office, unless shortened by a college diploma or by an allowance for approved classical studies. He completed—not his legal studies—but his apprenticeship, in the law office of Messrs. George Griffin and George W. Strong, while they were together, after the death of John Wells, the eloquent, who had previously been the partner of Mr. Strong. Mr. Griffin, succeeding Mr. Wells, was the one to attend to trials in court, and has been fully eulogized by another of his students. Mr. Strong was the office-lawyer and adviser, and was a pattern for that class of men. His patient care and attention, his familiarity with the proper forms for everything required, and his great knowledge of the law and the practice of the courts, were the safe foundation upon which success in court was generally based and won. The relations between Mr. Strong and Mr. Cutting were pleasant. Mr. Cutting, studying to keep up with other students, and working some under his direction in the office, had a very high regard for him, and formed a just estimate of his valuable qualities. The tradition of the office is that Mr. Cutting was a hard worker, anxious to learn how all the work was done. It was an office which

then had the best repute for students, and this was practically certified by so competent a judge as Chancellor Kent, who sent his son William, the subsequent judge, to the same office.

Obtaining his license as a lawyer, Mr. Cutting early formed a law partnership with Mr. Isaac Paris a son of Daniel Paris, whose grandfather had been in office, and associated with some of the Livingstons in the Revolutionary struggle. His father had been a lawyer, a Master in Chancery, and a member of the State Senate, and, in the country, was a law partner of the well-known Daniel Cady, of Montgomery county, but had obtained his wife from the noted *Irving* family of New York.

Mr. Isaac Paris, after profiting by his father's teaching—having New York connections—had been trained or exercised, in New York city, in the law office of the distinguished lawyer and Senator, Cadwallader D. Colden,¹ and of his partner, Col. Charles Graham, an office which had many mercantile suits (such as suits for and against insurance companies), and generally the highest class of professional business. Senator Colden ranked high. Any one can read his judicial opinions and his *Life of Fulton*, and judge of his character. Col. Graham had commanded a regiment whose captains were nearly all lawyers, and had a fine standing both in court and in camp. Mr. Paris doubtless was well acquainted with the practice and the modes of proceeding in such suits. He was a fit associate for Mr. Cutting to begin with. Both were industrious, and they soon had some collecting business upon which to exercise their skill and industry. (I was a clerk then, and can well remember one suit against an insurance company commenced by them.) Few printed blanks were then used. The long manuscript declarations of that period (now called complaints), with many counts (or repetitions of the same story slightly varied), and other long papers were copied, *not by clerks*, but in the plain and bold handwriting of either of these two, Mr. Paris or Mr. Cutting. Mr. Francis R. Tillou afterwards joined them. They had first an office at No. 20 Nassau street, in the *law* buildings, so called (far different from the magnificent marble pile now standing). Afterwards, Mr. Cutting removed into Wall street, near Mr. Strong, where he steadily long continued.

The elder brother of Mr. Cutting, William L., died in March, 1826, about 25 years of age. He left a will by which he gave his property to his mother. He had received a conveyance from her, and had also bought land from others. One exercise of the young lawyer, then, the eldest surviving son of his mother, was to prove this brother's will *in the Supreme Court*, as a will of *real estate*; a thing now, since the Revised Statutes, quite out of fashion.

This was done in May, 1828. I then became acquainted with him. His senior partner, Mr. Isaac Paris, was lame, and not in good health, having the pale face of a hard student. Perhaps he worked too hard. He did not live long, but died in 1828. Mr. Francis R. Tillou, a laborious working-man—who could stand work—not too hard a student—a lieutenant in Col. Graham's regiment, became the only partner of Mr. Cutting.

These two worked together as partners for over sixteen years, until 1844. It fell to Mr. Cutting to try causes in court. This, doubtless, was the part of his professional work which he preferred, and for which he of the two was best fitted. But for some time such trials did not often occur. One of his first attempts to try a cause in court was for a sailor; and he was

¹ See Val. Man., 1863, 624.

beaten and disappointed. It was not a Bull-Run battle in importance, or in effect. It occasioned no despondence, and perhaps defeat on that was better for him than success. It enjoined caution. Mr. Tillou, previously in business as a lawyer and notary, had clients of the marine class. These afforded the young firm some exercise which may have been profitable for learning, if not otherwise. Mr. Cutting received from his family connections little business or aid in the outset when apparently most needed. But such aid often diminishes strength and confidence for the future. He started out alone, apparently aloof from them: none are known as employing him, or patronizing him at any early date. He was not deemed *in want*. Doubtless he had their good wishes; possibly some collecting business. But I think the general opinion was that he would not continue to be industrious, and thus it was hard for him to get work which depended much upon industry. He determined to master this difficulty. His earliest known patron was the ship-builder, Henry Eckford, who had been a member of Assembly, was somewhat a politician, and who heard his remarkable voice at some political meeting—perhaps urged him to speak. Mr. Eckford was so well pleased that he at once employed the young speaker in a case of notoriety and importance. That case, tried in the Court of Common Pleas with successful results, was the first of any note in which the young man or his friends could hear the echo of his voice in a court of record. It was reported in the newspapers; but in his rapid addresses so much was intended for the ear and for instant effect, so much was in voice and action, that his speeches in print would disappoint any one who listened to them. They were seldom half reported. (Mr. Fox, the orator, said, “*A speech which reads well must necessarily have been a bad one.*” I do not subscribe to that; but many speeches are better for the ear than in print.)

Mr. Eckford steadfastly adhered to the young lawyer, but went abroad, I think, in 1830, and died at Constantinople in 1832, with many unfinished attempts and outstanding engagements on hand. He had a partner in New York, another in Baltimore, and was building ships in Turkey. He left a will, and an entangled estate, which, unfortunately, had long to be defended by Mr. Cutting. The defence was in the main successful. I have collected together the various reported cases in which suits about this will or this estate came before the courts.¹ Mr. Eckford, who knew best, thought his estate was not capable of division within ten years, and he made provisions accordingly. These were made the chief ground of attack; but, curiously, when this objection had been fought through all the courts to the highest, a new claim against the estate was started by reason of Mr. Eckford having been a surety for S. Swartwout, and then the estate could not be settled for ten years longer. It is plain to me that many of these attacking suits ought not to have been brought; and yet that their successful defence very much depended upon Mr. Cutting.

It is a popular mistake to suppose that the whole or even the greater part of the advocate's labor is in the court-room. While Mr. Cutting was with Mr. Tillou, the principal papers—the draughts—were prepared by Mr. Cutting, and the briefs or points always. The two, together, gradually acquired a large general business, including suits in chancery as well as in other courts—city, State, and national. Novel cases under the limited

¹ See Paige's Reports, vol. 4, p. 403; vol. 6, p. 565; vol. 8, p. 89; vol. 9, p. 521; vol. 10, p. 319; Denio's Reports, vol. 5, p. 646; Sandford's Chancery Reports, vol. 2, p. 116; Peters's U. S. Reports, vol. 17, p. 251; Howard's U. S. Reports, vol. 1, p. 250.

partnership law of 1822, doubtful trusts under deeds and wills, entangled commercial or marine questions—often of a general or foreign character—were not merely debated by him in court, but bills of complaint, libels, answers, pleas, demurrers, and very troublesome exceptions and briefs, had first to exercise his skill, diligence, and patience in the office. *His great success in court was mainly due to his previous careful preparation.*

I know not how many years I should allow before saying that his position and prospects were entirely changed from what they were in the outset. After he was fairly started in business, he married one of the daughters of William and Sarah Heyward. Mrs. Heyward (who died but recently, and with whom I became well acquainted), was a daughter of the old New York merchant, Nicholas Cruger. Her mother, Mr. Cruger's second wife, and widow, became afterwards the wife of William Rogers, and surviving him lived until 1833. Much of her history is given in the law reports.¹ She cautiously preserved her suburban lots, derived chiefly from her first husband, until they greatly increased in value, and by will she gave these over to her grandchildren. Mrs. Rogers—previously Mrs. Cruger—had no child surviving her, by either husband, except this one daughter (Mrs. Heyward), who was otherwise provided for by her father, Mr. Cruger. She, Mrs. Heyward, had a large family of children, *brothers and sisters of the wife of Mr. Cutting*, and of course *grandchildren* of Mrs. Rogers. Mr. Cutting and one of the young Heywards were the executors of Mrs. Rogers, and her will directed a sale by the executors soon after her decease. The will was drawn in her old age by Mr. Charles Graham, who had encountered Mr. Cutting as a lawyer in court, generally as an antagonist,² and who knew him well.

Mr. Cutting took no part in having such a will executed, and resolved to take none of the conveyancing or law business of this estate to his own law office. His duties and interest as executor and lawyer for the same estate might be inconsistent. Mr. and Mrs. Heyward, his wife's parents, disliking the will, his position towards them and towards Mr. Graham might be more free from reproach, if he had none of the law business. As executor, he took the opinion of Mr. Daniel Lord and of other counsel upon important law questions which arose; and he and his co-executor employed a young firm (Moore & Havens, one of them myself, merely a personal acquaintance, the other from the office of Mr. Strong), then entirely disconnected with him, to act for the executors. The successful disposal of lots and the preservation and care of this estate for his wife and her brothers and sisters, became a new and anxious charge for him. This he held and attended to during life, taking no fees nor commissions. The sale and division were made in 1835. The estate in the aggregate proved a large one: I cannot see how it could have been managed by him to better advantage. The lots rose a little in price after the sale, for two or three years, then fell for ten or fifteen years. Many mortgages taken (to facilitate the sale) for parts of the purchase money were not paid. Mr. Cutting had apprehended loss from selling too soon on a rising market. He bought other lots for himself which he did not sell. His purchases, being generally of vacant and unproductive lots, were taxed and assessed at high rates; and when prices fell, he had a heavy load of charges to bear through the long depression. All this is mentioned, because it strongly affected his course and conduct.

¹ 3 John Reports, 564; 7 do., 557; 8 Barbour, 486; 3 Selden, 314.

² See 1 Edward's Chancery Reports, p. 456, etc.

By the advantageous sale of Mrs. Rogers's estate, and by the increased value of his mother's lands, his wife and family were apparently secure, and in 1835 he deemed himself at liberty to relax in some degree the constant labor to which he had been led by his early wants, by his energetic habits, and by his devotion to professional engagements. His politics from early training and association were Democratic. The members of the Livingston family were generally of that party. Their course towards the General Government has been often misunderstood. Their theory was, that the national organization had and could properly exercise great and irresistible power to repel foreign attack or to suppress domestic insurrection; but they thought that *much of its power, though needed in great emergencies, ought not to be exercised DURING PEACE*, either from fear of a despotism or in order to uphold the State governments. At the time of which we are now speaking, Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, who had supported General Jackson, had become Secretary of State at Washington. The proclamation from his pen against nullification, one of the most able and memorable of State papers, took such points as Mr. Cutting and all the Livingstons could readily adopt. His friend and acquaintance, Charles Ludlow Livingston, of New York, son of Philip P. (yet living in this city), after being often elected to the Assembly (from 1829 to 1833), and twice Speaker, had taken his seat in the State Senate. In the fall of 1835 Mr. Cutting consented to be a candidate for the Assembly from New York city. He was nominated and easily elected. After his election the great fire of New York occurred, in December, 1835, making sad havoc and requiring some new laws and many new insurance companies. He served at Albany in 1836 and 1837. Once he had the highest number of votes of any on his side in every ward in the city save one. In that, the fifteenth, a popular resident of the ward exceeded him by one or two votes. I have not time to speak of him as a legislator. His speeches and course can be gathered from the State paper. I leave them for the reader, but I can say that to be present in Albany at the dinner table at Cruttenden's with Luther Bradish, Charles L. Livingston, Francis B. Cutting, and others, sharply exercising their wits, recompensed to a good listener some of the cold-discomforts of a winter journey to Albany, when there were no railroads and steamboats were stopped by ice. I was nearly frozen in such a journey, and melted out there.

But the political situation was not a favorable one for him. Mr. Van Buren was President. Nullification was put down, but it had divided and weakened the old Democratic party. A division of sentiment and action, especially on financial questions, pervaded the whole party and affected all society. In the city, though still Democratic, the party had lost ground under General Jackson, and although it had partially recovered, the city was not in harmony with the country. His opinions did not correspond with those of some of his political friends (nor with mine). He was more friendly to limited partnerships than to corporations. I need not enter further into explanations. Serving two years in the Assembly, he was not a candidate for re-election. It was usual to re-elect old members. His name was used, with or without his consent, in opposition to the renomination of Hon. Ely Moore for Congress. The latter, supported strongly by mechanics, was renominated and elected. There was no vacancy then for Mr. Cutting to go to Congress if he desired it. (Mr. Moore, however, with politeness, attributed his renomination to Mr. Cutting's forbearance in not pressing his own claims!)

Mr. Cutting had not abandoned his professional pursuits, and encounter-

ing the revulsion which occurred in moneyed affairs—the banks all suspending in May, 1837—he then worked in his profession with great earnestness and vigor. The course of the party he supported had not accorded with the views of the more wealthy portion of his former clients. The buyers of real estate and speculators generally were in a sad plight—everything falling. He now had to meet the hostile prejudices or feelings of jealous rivals, of political opponents, and financial sufferers. There was no difficulty in getting abundant law business, but there was much difficulty in managing it satisfactorily or in collecting any money by suits.

His acquaintance with the French language—and perhaps the recommendation of Edward Livingston, who had become U. S. Minister in France—brought him some French clients. The banking-house of Bonaffe, Boisgerard & Co. employed him to prosecute a large claim against the New York Banking Company. Mr. Cutting prosecuted vigorously, recovered judgment for near \$100,000, and issued execution. The Sheriff of New York found nothing within reach. An injunction and receiver had to be applied for, and were ordered, shutting up the banking company. The question was whether the creditor should *wait* for distant collections, or stockholders, who had not paid in full for their stock, be forced to pay. Alone, representing distant foreigners, who could give him little personal or moral support, Mr. Cutting encountered a force which seemed to pervade all society. The struggle was a long and hard one, ending in collecting funds for the French claim from suffering stockholders, who probably never recovered the loss.¹ Another new banking company got French funds or credit, failed, and attempted repudiation under the name of usury. This also was defeated, but only after a long struggle.² Some other suits were of like character.

Mr. Cutting was employed by a ship-builder, a successor of Mr. Eckford, who had lost a vessel at sea in 1825, to enforce a policy of insurance. Suit was commenced and judgment recovered after a contest. But funds had been loaned to some of the officers of the company on the security of its own stock, and the loans attempted to be cancelled by surrendering this stock to the company itself, a course forbidden by law. Failing to find any other property, Mr. Cutting had to proceed against such stockholders, and again had a long struggle, finally collecting the money, about seventeen years after the vessel was lost.³

These are samples of some litigated suits, finally successful. Attempts at collections were numerous, with small results. Many foreclosures of mortgages occurred, and many bankruptcies. The State redemption law⁴ (intended as a relief) proved very disastrous to many responsible mortgagors. It destroyed the market for sales under mortgage. Mr. Cutting had to take part in these difficulties, and to an extent well calculated to deprive him of popularity. The revulsion, occasioning many absolute failures, brought perhaps the greatest portion of suffering and loss upon persons who strained honorably to pay all, and who in the effort not only sacrificed all their means, not only lost the result of previous labors, but pledged their future earnings. Mr. Cutting was himself a great sufferer, almost a bankrupt. He had to enforce securities against others, and to labor with diligence to support himself, to pay taxes, assessments, and mortgages, and to avoid a

¹ See 3 Sandford's Chancery Reports, 466.

² 4 Sandford's Chancery Reports, 281; Reversed, 4 Comstock, 363.

³ 3 Edwards, 215; 9 Paige, 152; affirmed in December, 1842.

⁴ Laws 1837, p. 455, and 1838, p. 261.

disastrous sale of his unproductive property. He was unflinching; some, doubtless, thought him harsh.

At one time his health failed. He was advised to take a sea voyage, and was absent about a year. Some litigated suits which he had expected to try had to be tried by others in his absence. Some were lost. Clients and friends were disappointed. Opponents perhaps rejoiced.

After his return, his partner, Mr. Tillou, claimed a respite. He wished to relinquish the laboring oar at the office. He became an Alderman in 1843, and afterwards Recorder. Others were called in. Moore & Havens (before employed for Mrs. Rogers's estate) for some time assisted in his general business, and others succeeded them. Soon a greater run of retainers and suits than Mr. Cutting ever before had was waiting his action. Fifteen or more causes of various characters have been on the day calendars repeatedly, day after day, waiting for him to try them in turn. Generally not more than one could be disposed of in a day, sometimes two or three, and some would consume several days. The larger the force in his office, the more extensive the arrangements made to manage his business, the greater appeared the press of suitors to whom he could give no attention. This, of course, could not last. I hope it may never be imitated. He was very apt and quick in doing his special part: often trying a cause every day for many days in succession, making his preparations for the trial and attending to his current business with what aid he could get in the morning and evening hours, while others were recreating or resting. He appeared to enjoy the exercise. It has been said he was as much delighted in the changing scenes, the mazes, and excitements of a trial as any young person in those of a dance or play. Some of the tough and tedious cases, involving complicated questions of law or fact, are represented in the law reports; some appear in the *New York Legal Observer*. But the sharp daily struggles, involving questions of fact disputed before a jury, are mainly out of sight, and are generally forgotten, except by those who were immediately involved in them. Some can understand the wearing effect upon a very laborious man—laborious even in his thoughts—of having a crowd of persons depriving him of all rest, by constantly seeking an interview for advice, watching and waylaying him, meeting him, whichever way he turned, and these such good and valuable *friends*, and so earnest, that an interview could not be refused. He could not even think upon a topic pleasing to himself, except when free from these. His opportunity for exercise out of doors—freed from importunity—was by riding *early* in the morning before others left their beds, as he often did. It was a secret; when found out, it was spoilt by too much company. When this failed, seclusion at home, refusing all society, became almost a habit. By the year 1852 he had succeeded in carrying his vacant lots past the crisis, without losing them by taxes and assessments or by mortgages. He even borrowed money and bought others, some on the outskirts of Brooklyn. They all commenced rising in value. It was no longer necessary to work so hard.

In the fall of that year he was elected a member of Congress from New York city. It is not in accordance with the present gathering or feeling to follow him in the political field. Public reporters have the care of that. His public course can be investigated by any so disposed. But on other grounds than are generally attributed, he was not well pleased at Washington. The truth is, he liked his *profession* better than *politics*, and the *judicial* better than the *legislative* branch of our Government. He was not a candidate for re-election.

He had three sons growing up to manhood. Two of them studied law; and he, coming back to his law office, continued the care of some lawsuits, offering them opportunities for exercising their faculties and following his footsteps. He continued to act as counsel in important causes. His health before long became precarious. He again went abroad to recruit and for advice. He was in France, attended by skilful physicians, when the civil war broke out, on the election of President Lincoln. He was a known friend and supporter of Mr. Douglas, with whom he had formed a personal acquaintance. But like the latter, coming to the rescue, he turned at once to support the Government. Two of his sons entered the army as officers, and throughout he and they gave the war for the Union an energetic support.

At the second election, during the war, he took a bold and efficient stand in favor of re-electing Mr. Lincoln. He presided and spoke at public meetings advocating his views and making his own record of them, which can be referred to. Some of the band of Democratic office-holders or office-seekers seemed puzzled at this. Some perhaps cannot easily forgive it. Let them cool. Patriotism is above partisanship.

Declining all employments for others, he passed his later years in much seclusion, though attending often at his office to transact his private business, and frequently giving his approved advice gratis to his old friends or clients. In their opinion (and among them were very intelligent men), he would grasp in his close view all the bearings of any complicated affair, and promptly give a precise direction leading to a just solution of difficulties, better than any other man in existence. His memory, strained to hold so many thousand particulars until done with, and then accustomed to dismiss them entirely, became to me a curious study. His oratory may well be left for others to describe. His language has been mentioned. I think that in his most elaborate preparations for an argument, he gave little thought to words or sentences—*only to ideas*, leaving the words to come of course. I never knew of his writing out, like Brougham, an exordium or peroration, or any part of a speech, in advance; yet I could tell very easily a speech which he had carefully arranged in advance from one hastily made without previous reflection. I think the judges could tell also. It was very different in style and in compactness and strength. He had a fine personal appearance and good address. He was intrepid in boldness, generally avoiding offensive terms. He had a voice of much strength and fulness, while pleasant in tone and modulation. He had a large and generally accurate knowledge of the rules of law and evidence applicable to the class of business in which he was called upon to advise or act, and great readiness in the use of it. All admit his force and success in jury trials. Carefully reviewing and arranging all the particulars, he sought to reduce the questions to be passed upon by a jury to the smallest number and to the greatest plainness and simplicity. But after stating these questions, he was very full in his arguments to show how they should be decided. He often iterated his propositions, and, varying the form of illustration, appeared tautological. But this he defended; saying there were twelve different minds acting in twelve different ways (and all to be satisfied); and if he used twelve different modes of urging the same idea, it was only one for each jurymen. Yet he spoke in a lively, attractive manner, and was seldom tedious. He observed and knew well the fixed ideas and the different modes of thought and technical phrases used by the mercantile and shipping classes, and by citizens generally. Perhaps with these no one could compete with him. But when he

went before an audience of farmers, with whom he had little converse, he did not claim to be a competitor of some others who were better acquainted with that class. The cases in which he was particularly successful were clearly marked. They were essentially commercial or shipping, involving rights of property and modes of transacting the active and serious business of life. He advised very few actions sounding in damages: I recollect but three or four. In one important action for the libel of a merchant in his credit and business, it was arranged for that master of the passions, Ogden Hoffman, as associate counsel, to have the last and principal speech, while he opened the case, introduced the evidence, and examined the witnesses,—preparing the way finely: and there was a verdict for \$10,000 damages. But appeals to the passions or feelings for such results were not generally to his taste. The opposing counsel, if known to him, he would designate as his “learned friend.” He sometimes seemed profuse in personal compliments, as if they were mere civilities. He was generous in bestowing them. He softened the harshness of contention by means of them. The compliments which I think pleased him the best were from Chief Justice Taney, after he had argued before the Supreme Court of the United States the case of *Harmony vs. Mitchell* (reported in 13 How. Sup. Ct. Rep. 115. See also 1 Blatchf. 549, and New York *Legal Observer*, 329). They were not public, but were warm and flattering beyond the range of mere civility, and beyond the ordinary sobriety of the Chief Justice. The decision, classed as constitutional law, was thought by some to be a step in advance—in the interest of civilization and in restraint of the roughness, destructiveness, and barbarity of offensive war. The Chief Justice wished it to be so treated. No such decision can be found in Europe. I fear it has had little effect here, and none there.

A point of State constitutional law, affecting the patronage and power of some of our city judges, was urged by him successfully in the case of *Connor vs. Warner*, or *Warner vs. The People* (2 Denio, 272). It exhibited samples of the different modes and processes of reasoning or arguing a single point. He took up that case because, on application some years previously, he had written an opinion that way. Other cases for the same client, such as *Connor vs. The Mayor*, 1 Seld. 285, had a different fate.

I had an opportunity to observe his course and conduct in many such cases. He would gallantly come to the rescue of a friend in distress, but it appeared to me that in some instances where he had *no sympathy* for his own client, or was arguing a point adverse to his friends, but thought his law was right, he acquitted himself better, was more careful and earnest in his arguments, than even in other cases,—I suppose from a kind of jealousy lest his lack of sympathy should injure his argument, or an apprehension lest he should not do justice, by reason of his feelings. His opponents felt his force, perhaps more than others. He often had new clients from those whom he had beaten in a suit; but some were offended, and could never recover their equanimity. He was a good equity lawyer. He was a greater friend of the civil law, compared with the common law, than most New York lawyers. He liked the forms and proceedings of the courts of the United States quite as well as those in the State courts; and was not even an opponent of the Code of Procedure.

He was never called upon, like the English sergeants, to adopt a motto; but he tells us by his life, that without reliance upon antecedents or surroundings, he took the earliest on record, that of Fineux, C. J.: “*Sua quisque fortunæ faber.*” No pedigree nor wealth dispenses with that maxim.

His presiding at the dinner to Mr. Gerard, and the address of Mr. Brady complimenting him, have been described by others. His last public appearance, I think, or last public speech, was on the death of James T. Brady, in February, 1869. His remarks on that occasion (reported in 54 Barbour's S. C. Reports, 642), brief, spoken off-hand, with great readiness, but without notes or previous preparation, and not mere compliments, may serve as a sample of his command of fit language to express his meaning clearly and simply, but effectively.

His last disease was from a disturbed or diseased valve of the heart, involving, as it proceeded, greater and greater difficulty, pain, and distress, until it was necessary to give him opiates, or other medicines, deadening or removing the sense of pain. He had looked forward to the relief before experienced from getting into the country for the summer. He liked to be on or near the sea. Through life, in many hasty efforts, I think, he had not been very successful in securing a place that pleased him long, or well, in the country. His last, at Westport, Connecticut, on the Sound, I believe, did so. But as the hot weather came on, it was deemed unsafe to remove him there. He wished no notice, out of doors, to be taken of his illness, and few, even of his nearest, friends, were advised of its severity. He died in New York city on 26th June, 1870. His body was deposited in his well-chosen vault at Greenwood. *He rests from his labors. The counsellor, the eloquent orator, was taken away from us.*

I have confined myself chiefly to what fell under my own observation, and have avoided those topics or points on which I have no information not common to others, or on which my feelings might probably mislead me. In doing so I fall far short of what I think his character deserves.

He was a lawyer of extraordinary learning and ability, a friend with nothing to bind him to me, but, in action and generous confidence, surpassing all others I have had.

To show you I am not alone in this view, and how truly I have spoken, I ask to have the resolutions read which were carefully drawn by those who knew him well, who were often his antagonists, and who certainly were very competent judges.

Resolutions Adopted at a Meeting of Members of the Bar, held in the United States Court Room, New York City, 30th June, 1870.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Cutting, we lament the loss to the community of an eminent citizen and a great lawyer, and to ourselves of a friend and associate in the profession, whose life and conduct were our admiration and our pride.

Resolved, That the varied and brilliant powers of mind which Mr. Cutting brought to the service of the administration of justice in the practice of the law—the thorough and extensive learning with which these natural powers were disciplined and developed—the wide and active industry in which they were exercised—the manifold forms and many courts in which they were displayed—the multitude of causes in which, and of clients for whom they were exerted—and the abundant successes of his whole career, have combined to give Mr. Cutting a place of the first and highest distinction in the generation of lawyers with whom his name and fame are to be enrolled.

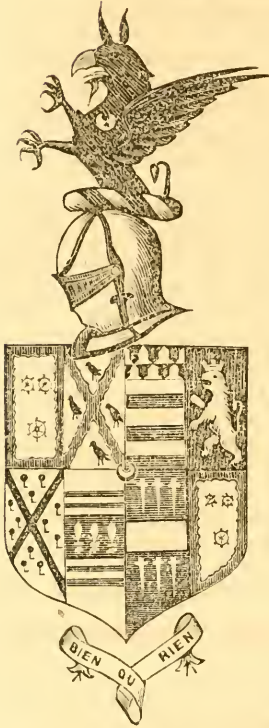
Resolved, That we recall his noble presence and his energy of action and of voice—his unlimited resources of knowledge and of art—his zealous devotion to the interests in which his professional duty was enlisted—his unflinching respect to all courts and judges—his faith to his companions in the strenuous contests of the bar—his helpful kindness to the worthy ambition of the younger lawyers—his generous estimation of his rivals and competitors, with sadness, indeed, that his place among living lawyers shall know him no more, but with a grateful pride that his memory and his example remain to the perpetual honor of the profession he has so greatly adorned.

Resolved, That we respectfully offer to his family our sympathy in their affliction.

THE SCOTT FAMILY,

DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD SCOTT, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

[By MARTIN B. SCOTT, Esq., of Cleveland, O.]



ARMS of Scott of Glemsford, with quarterings of Beaufitz, Pimpe, Pashley, Sergzoux, Normanville, and Gower.

THE original name of this family was "Bailleul," subsequently spelled "Baliol." Pierre de Bailleul, Lord of Fiscamp in Normandy (as appears by the roll of Battle Abbey), came in with William the Conqueror, and was progenitor of John Baliol, founder of Baliol College, Oxford—a baron of great wealth and influence, which was much increased by his marriage with Dervorgille, daughter and one of the heirs of Alan, Lord of Galloway, Constable of Scotland, by Margaret, eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, and sister of John Scot, last Earl of Chester (the first of the name of Scot met with in English history). John Baliol, King of Scotland, son of John and Dervorgille, had a younger brother who wrote his name William Baliol le Scot—Scot probably being added to perpetuate the name of his great uncle, John Scot, who died without issue.

Edward I. was a man of violent passions, and when he dethroned John Baliol, his rage against all who bore the name was so impetuous, that to avoid the fury of that monarch the name was changed, and William Baliol le Scot dropped

Baliol, and assumed the name of William Scot (See Hasted's *History of Kent*). It is a singular fact that the name of Baliol (since the death of Edward Baliol in 1363) is not met with in English or Scotch history.

This William Scot was the founder of the family of "Scott of Scott's Hall, Kent." His eldest son, John Scott, was born in 1290.

1. RICHARD SCOTT, of Providence, was descended from a younger branch of this family, seated in the parish of Glemsford, Suffolk, about the middle of the 16th century. His grandfather's name was Edward, and his father was Richard, as appears by the will of the latter, which also shows that Richard was eldest son and heir.

It is probable that Richard Scott came over in the ship Griffin, in company with William Hutchinson and his wife, the famous Anne Hutchinson, and her sister, Katharine Marbury, afterwards the wife of Richard Scott. He joined the first church of Boston "the 28th of y^e sixth month, 1634." Hutchinson joined the church "the 26th of y^e eighth month, and his wife the 2d of y^e 9th month, 1634."

He was one of the thirteen "Second Comers" who joined Roger Williams at Providence in 1637, was the first signer, and probably drew up the agreement of the thirteen, defining the terms on which they joined the colony, "in civil things only," reserving freedom of conscience. He was one of the fifty-four joint proprietors of the Roger Williams's purchase from the Narragansett Sachems; was a representative in the General Assembly, and a Commissioner to treat with Massachusetts on the boundary line. In the first tax list of Providence (1650), there was but one who paid a higher tax, which indicates he was possessed of considerable means for those times. He "was a man of good abilities and acquirements" (*Howland's Recollections*); he joined the first Baptist Church at its organization in Providence, and Gov. Hopkins says, "was the first Quaker convert in New England."

He married Katharine Marbury (sister of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson) about 1637. She was the moving spirit in organizing the First Baptist Church in the new world, although Roger Williams has the credit of it, notwithstanding he only remained in the church three or four months, declaring their baptism could not be right. Winthrop says:—"A sister of Mrs. Hutchinson, the wife of one Scott, being infected with Anabaptistry, and going last year (1637) to live at Providence, Mr. Williams was taken (or rather emboldened) by her to make open profession thereof, &c." She joined the Quakers in 1656, and going to Boston in 1658, to visit some of her brethren in prison, was herself cast into prison, and by order of the court was whipped ten stripes with a threefold corded knotted whip laid on with great cruelty. (See *New England Judged*.) She visited England in 1660, and died at Newport, R. I., in 1687, aged about 70 years; her husband died 1680-81.

The issue of Richard Scott and Katharine his wife were:—

2. i. RICHARD, who probably died young and unmarried, as nothing is known of him after arriving to manhood.
 3. ii. JOHN, of whom hereafter, b. 1640; m. 1661; d. 1677.
 4. iii. MARY, " " "
 5. iv. PATIENCE, " " "
 6. v. DELIVERANCE, m. William Richardson, of Newport, August 30, 1670. She probably did not live long after her marriage, as there is no record of any children, and W. Richardson m. again in 1678.
 7. vi. HANNAH, of whom hereafter.
3. JOHN SCOTT m. Rebeckah —, her maiden name is not positively known, but there is strong circumstantial evidence that she was the daughter of Sylvanus White, son of Peregrine White, born on board the Mayflower. John was wounded at Pawtucket in King Philip's war, 1675. He took the oath of allegiance to Charles II. in 1668, but was not the John Scott (mentioned by Savage) of Salem, servant of Laurence Southwick, the Quaker. John Scott, of Salem, figured in Long Island, and was also a descendant of the Scotts of Scott's Hall.
8. i. SARAH, b. Sept. 29, 1662.
 9. ii. JOHN, b. March 14, 1664.
 10. iii. MARY, b. Feb. 1, 1666.
 11. iv. KATHARINE, b. May 23, 1668.
 12. v. REBECKAH, b. Dec. 20, 1669; m. John Whipple.
 13. vi. SYLVANUS, b. Nov. 10, 1672, of whom hereafter.

4. MARY SCOTT m. Christopher Holder, an English Quaker, who was whipped and had his ears cut off in prison at Boston. She visited him in prison, for which she was imprisoned until the sitting of the next court, and barely escaped the cruel punishment inflicted on her mother some months before. Her father gave the Island of Patience, in Narragansett Bay, to her as a marriage portion. *Issue* :—
14. i. MARY, b. in 1662, m. Peleg Slocum, of Dartmouth.
15. ii. ELIZA, b. Jan. 4, 1665.
5. PATIENCE SCOTT, born 1647. When a child of eleven years, she felt called by divine authority to go to Boston and bear witness against the persecuting spirit of the Puritans. She denounced Endicott and the court as unjust judges of the innocent. Child as she was, they cast her into prison, and she was brought before the next General Court, and questioned as to her faith and doctrines. She confounded her judges, and so won upon the conscience and sympathy of the people present, that the court dared not sentence her to any punishment, and adjudged she was not of sufficient years to be obnoxious to the law. (See *New England Judged*, and Sewell's *Hist. of the Quakers*.) She m. Henry Beers, of Newport, Sept. 20, 1668. *Issue* :—
16. i. HENRY, b. Sept. 7, 1673.
17. ii. KATHARINE, b. Oct. 22, 1675.
18. iii. JOHN, b. Dec. 29, 1678.
19. iv. KATHARINE (again), b. Feb. 25, 1681.
20. v. CHARLES, b. Sept. 4, 1683.
21. vi. MARY, b. Sept. 15, 1684.
7. HANNAH m., in 1666, Gov. Walter Clark, of Newport (second wife). He had four wives; his third wife was a dau. of Roger Williams. Clark was an eminent Quaker, and was Governor of Rhode Island for twelve years. *Issue* :—
22. i. HANNAH, b. Oct. 28, 1667.
23. ii. KATHARINE.
24. iii. CONTENT.
25. iv. DELIVERANCE.
26. v. FRANCES, b. Jan. 17, 1673.
27. vi. JEREMIAH, b. Feb. 21, 1674; d. young.
13. SYLVANUS is the only son of John and Rebeckah Scott that we have any account of who arrived to manhood. He m. Joanna, dau. of Gov. Joseph Jenkes, of Rhode Island. In the early records of Providence, he is called Capt. Sylvanus Scott, which, coupled with the fact that his wife was a Baptist, would indicate that he was not a Quaker. He, with his brother-in-law, Jenkes, was the first iron maker in Rhode Island, and was for several years a member of the General Court and Town Council of Providence. *Issue* :—
28. i. JOHN, b. Sept. 30, 1694, father of Job, the Quaker preacher.
29. ii. CATHARINE, b. March 31, 1696, m. Nathaniel, son of Gov. Joseph Jenkes.
30. iii. JOSEPH, b. Aug. 15, 1697, m. Elizabeth Jenkes.
31. iv. REBECKAH, b. Feb. 11, 1699, m. John Wilkinson. Jemima Wilkinson, *Elect Lady*, was their granddau., b. 1751, and d. in Yates Co., N. Y., July 1, 1819.
32. v. ESTHER, b. Dec. 5, 1700. Of whom hereafter.
33. vi. SYLVANUS, b. June 20, 1702.
34. vii. JOANNA, b. Dec. 11, 1704. Of whom hereafter.

35. viii. CHARLES, b. Aug. 23, 1705, m. — Olney, Dec. 16, 1728; lived in Cumberland, R. I.
36. ix. SARAH, b. June 15, 1707, m., 1726, Stephen Hopkins, signer of Declaration of Independence. She died Sept. 9, 1753.
37. x. JEREMIAH, b. March 11, 1709; d. without issue; gave his estate to Nathaniel.
38. xi. NATHANIEL, b. April 19, 1711. Of whom hereafter.
28. JOHN SCOTT m. Lydia Comstock. He was not a Quaker. Capron says he owned large possessions on the plain in the great meadow hollow, Providence; he d. 1798. *Issue* :—
39. i. JOB, the celebrated Quaker preacher, b. 18th of 10th mo., 1751; of whom hereafter.
40. ii. MARY, m. Augustus Lapham, a Quaker, who d. at Mechanicsburg, Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1860, leaving numerous descendants.
32. ESTHER SCOTT m. Thomas Sayles, of Smithfield, R. I., Dec. 14, 1721. *Issue* :—
41. i. JOHN SAYLES, b. Jan. 6, 1722.
42. ii. SYLVANUS, b. March 29, 1724.
43. iii. STEPHEN, b. July 16, 1727.
44. iv. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 29, 1730.
34. JOANNA SCOTT m. Judge Daniel Jenks, a member of the General Assembly for forty years; Nicholas Brown, of Providence, m. their dau. Rhoda, from whom are descended the famous Providence family of that name.
38. NATHANIEL SCOTT, son of Sylvanus, m. Mercy Smith, b. 1714, d. 1799. She m. Benjamin Slocum (second husband); her first husband d. 1745; they were all Quakers of the straightest sect. *Issue* :—
- 44½. i. EMMA, m. Caleb Greene.
45. ii. SARAH, m. Eleasor Brown; descended from Chad Brown.
46. iii. MERCY, m. Philip Mason; had a son, James, m. Candice Bowen. No issue.
47. iv. JEREMIAH, m. Sarah, sister of Eleasor Brown; they had a son, Henry, and a son, Richard S. Scott; d. at Smithfield, R. I., 1863, æt. 76.
48. v. SYLVANUS, m. Jerusha, sister of Eleasor Brown.
39. JOB SCOTT m. Eunice Anthony, 1st of 6th mo., 1780. He was a Quaker *by conviction*, and not by birthright; in 1792 he had a call to preach in Europe, and landed in Dunkirk, French Flanders, in 1793; he preached through England and Ireland with Richard Baxter and other eminent Quakers, and died of small-pox at Ballitore, twenty-eight miles from Dublin, Dec., 1793. He was an eloquent preacher, and stood high as an earnest and devoted Christian; his diary and letters were published after his death in two large octavo volumes. He had three sisters: Mary, Penelope, who m. Doctor Hewes, and d. without issue, and Sarah, who m. Thomas Hazard, had one dau., who d. without issue. *Issue* :—
49. i. OZIEL, b. 16th of 4th mo., 1781; d. 1790.
50. ii. LYDIA, b. 28th of 9th mo., 1782; d. without issue.
51. iii. SARAH, b. 10th of 7th mo., 1784; d. without issue.
52. iv. MARY, b. 7th of 1st mo., 1786; d. without issue.
53. v. JAMES, b. 7th of 4th mo., 1788, of whom hereafter.
54. vi. RUTH, b. 13th of 9th mo., 1789; d. without issue.
48. SYLVANUS SCOTT and Jerusha his wife removed from Smithfield, R. I., to Cheshire, Mass., about 1773, and resided there until they died; the former in 1829, æt. 84, and the latter in 1819, æt. 73. *Issue* :—

55. i. JESSE, b. 1767, m. Susannah Chaffe; d. Feb., 1813, at Fairfield, N. Y.; leaving 3 sons and 2 daus., Charles, Lester, George E., Sarah, and Sophia.
56. ii. NATHANIEL, b. May 31, 1769, of whom hereafter.
57. iii. JOANNA, b. 1771; m. Charles Jenkes; d. April 4, 1856; they have a son, Linden, now residing (1870) in Mayfield, Ohio.
58. iv. WILLIAM, b. 1773; m. Sarah Hunt, widow of Michael Jenkes. He died in Tioga Co., N. Y., Aug. 2, 1859. They had chil.—Sarah, m. Ephraim Comstock; Sylvia, m. Daniel Boughton; Cynthia, m. James M. Mott; Patience, m. Lyman Legg.
59. v. PATIENCE, b. 1774; m. Wm. Legg; d. in Tioga Co., N. Y., March 13, 1858; no issue.
60. vi. EDWARD, b. 1777; m. Elizabeth Lewis; d. at Deerfield, N. Y., April 26, 1842; no issue.
61. vii. MERCY, b. Sept. 18, 1780; m. Levi Bowen; d. April 29, 1858, at Newport, N. Y. They had chil.—Lucy, Daniel, Henderson, Nathan, Almira, and Edwin.
62. viii. LYDIA, b. Nov. 18, 1782; m. Calvin Bowen; d. Aug. 27, 1858, at Newport, N. Y. They had chil.—Alva, Mason, Bedora, Hezekiah, William, Jerusha, Cynthia.
63. ix. SYLVANUS, b. 1784; m. Malinda Sherman; d. at Cheshire, Mass., April 29, 1858; left 7 daus. and 3 sons, Eleasor R., Brown S., and Leland.
64. x. JERUSHA, b. 1786; m. David Bowen; d. March 16, 1818, at Cheshire; left one dau.
65. xi. LEMUEL, b. June 6, 1790; m. Nancy Bowen, living in Michigan 1871. They have chil.—Jesse, Nathan B., Albert S., Lucy B., m. Sheldon Ide—all reside in Michigan.
66. xii. JABEZ, born 1779; d. 1790.
53. JAMES SCOTT m. Alice Sisson; in 1835 he left the Quakers, and with his wife embraced the doctrines of Swedenborg, joined the New Jerusalem Church, became a reader and preacher, wrote some pamphlets of a metaphysical cast in support of the theories of Swedenborg; had a daughter, Anne, who m. Abner Lowell, of Portland, Maine. He died in 1863, and was the last of the male line of John and Job.
56. NATHANIEL SCOTT, b. in Smithfield, R. I., 1769. His father's family removed to Cheshire, Mass., in 1773. He m. Charlotte Bowen in 1791, and removed to Deerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1798, and resided there until his death (Feb. 1, 1847), excepting in 1806, when he kept a hotel in Utica; he built his house in the midst of a dense forest, about two miles from the now city of Utica, and in a few years plucked from the wilderness a well-improved farm, where he lived the remainder of his days. *Issue* :—
67. i. CYNTHIA, b. Feb. 1793; d. Feb. 24, 1868. Children, by 1st husband, Elaisit Tisdale, Mary E., now wife of Hon. Sam'l Williamson, of Cleveland, Ohio; by 2d husband, Jas. C. De Long, James died at 20; no issue; Martin B., m. Helen Linebacker, Utica, N. Y., who have two sons, James and Frederick.
68. ii. WILLIAM B., b. Dec. 29, 1794, lives at Taberg, Oneida Co., N. Y.
69. iii. SOPHIA, b. 1797; m. Rev. Benj. G. Paddock, July 2, 1837; died without issue.
70. iv. HARRIET, b. March 16, 1799; d. Aug. 11, 1845; unm.
71. v. MARTIN B., of whom hereafter.
72. vi. LOUISA ANN, b. Nov. 8, 1803; m. Selah Thomas, March 12, 1829; live at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
73. vii. OTIS D., b. Dec. 8, 1805; m. 1st, Lucinda Cary, 2d, Julia Bloss; had by 1st wife, Harriet, who m. Daniel Shepard, of Chicago; by 2d wife, Walter F.; Otis d. April 1865, at Annsville, N. Y.
74. viii. CHARLOTTE, b. March 16, 1808; m. Rich'd Herenden 1842; had Nelly C. and Arthur S.; resides in Utica, N. Y.

75. ix. SUSAN, b. May 7, 1809, unm.; resides at Cleveland, Ohio.
 76. x. NATHANIEL, b. Jan. 27, 1812; d. unm. at Deerfield, N. Y., 1832.
 77. xi. GEORGE, b. Jan. 20, 1814; d. in infancy.
71. MARTIN B. SCOTT, b. at Deerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., March 8, 1801, where he lived until 1824; was engaged in the commerce of Lake Champlain, Hudson River, and Erie Canal from 1824 to 1838, residing during that time at Whitehall, Albany, and New York; went to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1838, and has since been engaged in the commercial and shipping interest of the great lakes, and as a general produce dealer; m. Mary Williamson (b. Feb. 11, 1813), March 25, 1840; she d. Oct. 1, 1859. *Issue*:—
78. i. ISABELLA URSULA, b. Dec. 29, 1840; d. March 1, 1855.
 79. ii. EDWARD, b. May 21, 1842; d. young.
 80. iii. MARY LOUISA, b. January 16, 1844; d. Nov. 11, 1848.
 81. iv. MARTIN B., Jr., b. Dec. 17, 1846; d. April 29, 1870. He volunteered at 17, served 100 days in the Union army, and returned broken down in health.
 82. v. RICHARD, b. Feb. 10, 1850; d. young.
 83. vi. CHARLES O., b. April 28, 1852, now in Harvard College.
 84. vii. JOHN W., b. June 15, 1855.

L'ESTRANGE.

[Communicated by Rev. CHARLES W. BAIRD, of Rye, N. Y.]

NOTE.—The following account of one of the Huguenot settlers of New Rochelle and Rye is copied from a document written apparently in the close of the last century. There are reasons for believing that the writer was Mr. John Strang, of Peekskill, a lawyer, and a man of some note, who died in that place, about forty years ago, at a very advanced age. The manuscript, which I have copied *literatim*, is comprised in a small book of twenty-eight pages. The cramped hand-writing, as well as the construction of his sentences, seems to indicate the author's French extraction, of which it is evident that he was pardonably proud. He seems to have taken great pains to collect information, both as to the causes of his ancestor's expatriation, and as to the humble career of the refugee himself; and his account, with some trifling exceptions, appears to agree with the facts of history.

C. W. B.

A MEMORANDUM of the family of Daniel Lestrange and of Charlotte his wife who escaped from France in the year 1685 in the time of the persecution under Lewis the XIV and came to America in 1688 and settled at New Rochelle in the County of Westchester then Province of New York.

Daniel Lestrange was born about the year of 1650 in the City of Paris in France and educated for the mercantile line of business; which he commenced at about the age of twenty-two years, and about that time married to Charlotte Hubert a daughter of Francis Hubert and Levina his wife Citizens of Paris in France and soon after settled himself in the mercantile line in Company with Gabriel Hubert a brother of Mrs. Lestrange his wife. Mr. Lestrange and his wife had been educated in their religious tenets in the Episcopal [Reformed] faith.—The protestants in France had for near a Century under the Edict of Henry IV continued to exercise their religion freely; but in the year of 1685 Lewis XIV the king of France instigated through his enthusiasm in the Roman Catholic faith was induced to revoke

the edict of Henry IV which had confirmed the protestants in the full exercise of their religious tenets, and continued ever since that time. This measure in his revocal of this Edict which had secured ever since the time of Henry IV the protestants in France in the full exercise of their religion was allowed and considered at once very arbitrary and very extremely impolitic, since scarcely any inconveniency had arisen in this time nearly a Century from the privileges enjoyed by the protestants under it.

It had been considered irrevocable; therefore the greatest obstinacy of these religionists as is usual, now arose in proportion to the severity with which they were persecuted and threatened. Previous to this Edict of Henry IV which was passed in the year of 1598, and called the Edict of France [*Nantes*] great had been the sufferings of the protestants; for in the year 1572 in one night at St. Bartholomew's [*i. e.*, on St. Bartholomew's eve] 30,000 was massacred among whom was Admiral Coligni. The Prince of Condi {Condé} was at the head of the protestants The Duke of Guise of the Catholics; that in about one Century 1,000,000 suffered.—In the course of the persecution which ensued the revocal of this Edict by which the liberty of conscience and the full exercise of their religion was denied to the protestants about 500,000 persons were forced to seek refuge in different parts of Europe, who preferred their liberty of conscience to their Country; about 50,000 of whom sought their safety in Great Britain with liberty of conscience, where they were received by James II who is known by the name of the Duke of York; who openly aided them with money and protected them as protestant refugees with his power; admitting of them without any expence to the privileges of English subjects.¹ Mr. Lestrange and his wife with Mr. Gabriel Hubert and others their neighbours and acquaintances were among those who were noxious to the Roman Catholics and Jesuits [Jesuists] from their great and [*illegible*] adherence to their protestant religious tenets; and therefore among those who were constrained to seek safety and take refuge in England from the cruelties practiced in the persecution, by death-tortures—exclusion from sleep—confiscation &c &c &c

Mr. Lestrange and Mr. Hubert in their having sought their safety and relief, retired to the City of London in England where were some of their mercantile correspondents, to whom they introduced themselves; and Mr. Lestrange procured for himself a Lieutenancy in the guards of King James II, and Mr. Hubert resided in the City of London and went into business in the Mercantile line.

Mr. Lestrange and Mr. Hubert in having so escaped had left all of their property in France; and Mr. Lestrange had also left his wife Mrs. Lestrange with one child (a son) of about one year old exposed to the prevailing fury of the times, and to the rage and fury of the Roman Catholics and Jesuists; the property of Mr. Lestrange and Mr. Hubert was confiscated and Mrs. Lestrange being thereby divested of it, she soon became destitute in a great measure of all support and subsistence and nearly suffering through the malice of the Catholics and Jesuists.—Under these circumstances, Mrs. Lestrange was constrained in the course of a year to attempt her escape also, and to seek her husband and brother through the extreme sufferings to which she was exposed to—for subsistence and necessaries of life; this she effected after many and repeated attempts by applications made to the guards of the City for a permission to go out of the same into the suburbs

¹ James II., a bigoted Papist, was forced by public opinion to show this favor to the refugees. See Weiss' French Prot. Refugees, i. 257.

of the City with a view of procuring of such necessaries as those of wood—Meat Bread—Water &c &c &c—the three latter of which were frequently refused of which she was, and then very often experiencing of the greatest wants. This liberty being refused to her upon several and repeated solicitations and applications made in the most submissive terms backed with the most pressing urgency painted. (sic.) She finally urged by necessity and hunger &c &c &c which not only now, but generally proves the parent of all inventions, was reduced to the necessity again to attempt a repetition of her applications to the guards with all the most feeling urgency, and to propose to deposit her child a son of about two years old with the guards as a pledge for her return.—The escape of the protestants was most narrowly watched and prevented under the most strict, rigid and attentive orders.

This proposition was at length listened too by the officer of the guards upon such her most ardent and pressing entreaty, and accepted of and embraced, when she was permitted to pass through the gate of the City upon her so depositing of her child to the care and custody of the guard; and so she effected her warmest and most anxious purpose under the pretence of passing only into the suburbs of the City and for the assigned purposes.

She having by this means effected her escape did immediately proceed to England in the pursuit of her husband and brother, and having come to the city of London, and entering the City was passing through a street when she was observed by some Gentlemen from an upper loft of a dwelling house—and being recognized as a french Woman, and also supposed to be a refugee, they addressed her by an enquiry from where she was—her business—her name and her wishes &c &c &c—when they learned from her that she was a french refugee, and that she was in the search of her husband and brother and who they were &c &c &c. She was then thereupon invited to come into the house, when she was soon made acquainted with the Gentlemen, and that they were acquainted with her husband and brother, and that she should be conducted to them; that her husband was in the guards of the king and that her brother was in the City, and she was conducted to her husband by the Gentlemen. Mr. Lestrange shortly after was from the extended benevolence and bounty of the English government enabled to settle himself in the City of London where he resided and remained sometime; he continuing in the Guards until about the year 1688 when he having disposed of his commission was enabled thereby to aid himself and did embark with a number of other protestants refugees his associates, many of whom were his acquaintances for America, and arriving there landed at the City of New York in the course of the year 1688 with his wife and one son or more children, with a large number of those his associates french refugees. Mr. Lestrange now in Company with many of those his associates french refugees and acquaintances proceeded to New Rochelle in the County of Westchester where they making of a settlement did settle themselves in their different and respective professions and callings of life, as Merchants Physicians farmers Mechanicks &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Lestrange having procured for his use a farm of new lands and a lot in the Village as named he commenced a grazer and farmer—Among those of Mr. Lestrange intimate friends and associates and who accompanied each other to New York and from thence to New Rochelle was the family of the l,Besley (sic)—known by the name of Bayley (the English doctor called)¹

¹ *I. e.*, called by the English Dr. Bayley.

—Allair-Guion Le Hommedieu &c. &c. &c. between the descendants of some of these families there have been much familiar intercourse with Mr. Lestranges [until ?] about the beginning of the revolution in America.

Mr. Lestrangle with his associates having made the settlement of New Rochelle where the Village is, he settled himself down on his lot in the settlement and improved his farm near where Peter Shute Esquire has since resided. here he commenced the grazing business and occupation but his want of a competent knowledge of the business was so great as exposed him to many losses and much and great embarrassments and inconveniences, so that he did not from the newness of the Country succeed to his expectation and wishes; this induced him to relinquish this occupation and turn his mind to some new course of dependence, and of embarking in the Mercantile line; this he did in the Village, paying an attention to his farming business also. In this way he continued residing in the village a few years in this occupation.—Having resided a few years here he determined to settle himself at the town of Rye in the County of Westchester where was then a settlement progressing: accordingly he moved to Rye and there settled himself down with his family in the Mercantile—Innkeeper and farming business he having procured a lot in the Town Plot, and situate upon the East side of the Blink [Blind] brook and including the lands East thereof and where the Park family have since possessed he having likewise a farm lying north of the town plot and near the line of Harrisons Purchase, including the lands since possessed by Jesse Hunt Esquire; he was likewise a proprietor in the patent of the white Plains where he had a farm situate south of the Court house (now) and where Bartholomew Gedney has possessed and which has descended to the Gedney family.—Mr. Lestrangle resided in Rye several years in the respective business of a farmer—Innkeeper and merchant and until his death which was about the year of 1710 as near as can be ascertained, and was buried at the Episcopal Church at which he was an attendant and a member of it is said.—His great antipathy to the Catholics and Jessuits is said to have been very warm and almost unbounded, so that often it occurred upon the very mention of them and upon his recounting and recalling to his mind and memory the sufferings cruelties and hardships which he had himself experienced, and which he had seen practiced upon the protestants in france he would often be most frequently elated to almost a frenzy and fury and scarcely able to resist his passion and govern and retain himself from violence when any of them was in company with [him]; of this some instances are related in particular. Mrs. Lestrangle survived Mr. Lestrangle with three sons—Daniel—Henry and Gabriel—and four daughters Mary—Charlotte Penelope and Lucey.

Lewis XIV The king of France in his lifetime or The Duke of Orleans the Regent after the death of Lewis in or about the year of 1720 by a proclamation notified all of such of the protestants refugees who had made their escape leaving of their estates and properties in france to return, and that upon their personal application, or upon that of their representatives that their several Estates and properties should be restored, returned and repossessed to and by them. Whereupon Mr. Lestrangle being then dead, Mrs. Lestrangle embraced the opportunity so offered by the proclamation for an application thereunder for that of her husband Mr. Lestranges property, and being aided by a Mr. Simpson a merchant (a jew) in the City of New York an acquaintance of Mr Lestranges in his lifetime prepared her youngest son Gabriel who was so patronized by Mr. Simpson to go to France in the name of her husband Mr. Lestrangle deceased as his representative, and in persua-

ance of the proclamation to solicit the restoration of his estate in France which had been left there by him when he made his escape. Mrs. L'estrange having accomplished his preparations, he set out from New York where he embarked for England under the patronage of Mr. Simpson her friend in his way to France counting for the aid of his Uncle and his friends in England. He arrived in London and from thence proceeded to France, and arrived in the City of Paris where under the aid of Mr. Simpson he made his application in persuance of the proclamation for the restoration of the estate of his late father. What aid was afforded to him by his Uncle Hubert or his friends cannot be ascertained; he was so successful in some measure as report at this time passed as that he acquired a considerable sum, but not the full amount of the estate, and to what amount or sum remains very uncertain as after he had accomplished his business he returned to England to his Uncle Hubert in the City of London and from there forwarded to his Mother and the family a sum and but trifling in comparison with [what] was expected and what the estate was estimated at and was expected to be obtained as the report then passed, and he settled himself with his Uncle Hubert, and married in England.—He only enabled his Mother by his remittances to settle her two sons and four daughters in a decent way. The Eldest son Daniel at the White Plains upon the farm of land acquired by her husband Mr. L'estrange as one of the proprietors in patent of the White Plains, and where the Gedneys have possessed about south of the Court-house.—Henry the other son in the Village of Rye on or near the homestead. Her daughters were married into the families of Budd, Purdy and Park of the County of Westchester; except the youngest who married to one Davie a merchant or planter from the West India (one of the Islands) where she went with him and settled and resided. Some of her descendants have but a few years ago resided in the City of Philadelphia, and were very opulent.—Mary married John Budd—Charlotte married Roger Park. Penelope to Samuel Purdy Esquire and Lucey to — Davie.—Her son Gabriel after his return from France, remained in England and remained with his Uncle Hubert in London where he married a wife and settled himself. He had one child a son if no more—report says that he was opulent and in the mercantile line; but his filial duty and attention to his Mother; and attention to the family was much wanting, as he very seldom corresponded with them in the lifetime of his Mother and less so with any of the family after her death. He lost his wife by her death, and was said to have married to a second.

Mrs. L'estrange died in the Town of Rye, and about the year of 1722 and [an] aged Woman as near as can be ascertained from information, and was buried in the Church yard of the Episcopal Church of the Town, having lived to see all of her children settled from her.

This information so far has been acquired by the Narrator, and who is indebted for it to a very respectable old Lady in the City of New York by the name of Mary Gilliot a widow and who was a child of a french family of (respectable) refugees and who escaped from France also with Mr. L'estrange and his wife in the persecution to England and were intimate acquaintances of theirs; and whose parents having died in England Mr. and Mrs. L'estrange patronized and adopted into their family when a child, and brought her to America with them and with whom she remained, and with Mrs. L'estrange after the death of Mr. L'estrange until she married, when she settled at New Rochelle and from thence moved to New York (the city) where she lost by death her husband; here she resided when the Narrator

acquired this information from her on what was then called Golden hill in 1772: her attachment and respect for Mr. Lestrange was very warm and strong as appeared from her professions and which her advanced age might serve most probably to strengthen and contribute more too: It was such, as appeared for when she met with the Narrator and heard his name mentioned, and upon an enquiry from one of her acquaintance of the family of the Narrator and found that he was a descendant of the family of Mr. Lestrange, she appeared most happy and to be elated with joy, and made the most pressing invitations to the narrator to call upon her, at the same time the most warm assurances of her respects and regard for Mr Lestrange and his family and the Joy she possessed at meeting with a descendant of the family—This interview occurred in the office of John Jay Esquire at the time the Narrator was in his clerkship with him, and upon John Jay Esquire's calling the Narrator by his name.

To one other most respectable and antient Lady Mrs. Phebe Lee (of the Purdy family) the Narrator is likewise indebted for a confirmation of the most of the circumstances here related as she had heard them related by Mr. and Mrs. Lestrange frequently; and of which and of whom she at the time of the relation to the narrator retained the most perfect recollection.

Gabriel having settled in London and there married had by his first wife a son named William. In the year or about that of 1754 William came to America and while here made several vissions to his relations, and spent much time with them. He was a Lieutenant in the British Navy and upon the station at New York where he remained for nearly two years. He had had a liberal education and was esteemed to be a young man of good abilities, but was much inclined to and had a great propensity for liquor; for this reason his father whose aim and intentions were and who had designed him for the Clerical order and gown, was constrained to relinquish such aim and to procure for him a commission in the Navy as a lieutenant. While he was upon the American station he kept up a regular correspondence with the families here; and also after his return to England; some of his letters are yet to be seen in the possession of Jarod [Jared?] a descendant of one of the families.—When he left the station of New York, he was from England stationed in the East India Seas; from whence there is the last direct intelligence of him. His father married a second wife but there is no correct information of any family he had by her, or whether any, nor of the Hubert family, tho there are of the names in Europe as appears from the Military and Naval Calanders in England and France, and also from the Civil records of both those Countries.

Not much different of the year 1740 there came to America a person who called himself Lestrange from Paris in France as he represented and called upon the family in the County of Westchester and particularly upon Mr. Daniel Lestrange who was residing in the Manor of Cortlandt, having removed from the White Plains—He claimed that he was the son of a Mr. Daniel Lestrange and Charlotte Lestrange and who was left in France with the guards by Mrs. Lestrange in the City of Paris when she made her escape in the time of the persecution of the Protestants, and said that he had been brought up in the City of Paris by a person, and who claimed to be an acquaintance once of Mr. and Mrs. Lestrange but whose name can not be called to mind by the informant but which he mentioned. The informant saw him and heard his relation and claim made; he urged many reasons to induce the family in America to accept of him as a descendant of Mr. and Mrs. Lestrange with circumstances upon which he founded his claim to be

the same person who was left when a child and entrusted to the care of the guards.

Mrs. Phebe Knapp the Widow of David Knapp deceased is the informant and recollects well the seeing of him, and her memory serves her as to all the circumstances and the occasion of his visit as he said: she was the daughter of an intimate neighbour of the family of Lestrange where he was.

She says that it was by many persons supposed that it was very probable that he was the same person whom he claimed to be: however that the family had so much their doubts in their minds that they refused to extend to him the hand of connection, and as a branch of or descendant of the family and that he left them and proposed to return to France and endeavour to procure the necessary and more authentic evidences of his claim. That his visage and countenance were generally favorable to his claim and much bespoke it, and that many of the circumstances by him related greatly corresponded with those related by Mr. and Mrs. Lestrange in their lifetimes, and not unknown to the families in America and most of their Neighbours. However he was not known to return after he left America again. In corroboration of this circumstance of his coming to America and presenting himself and his claim as and for the child which was left by Mrs. Lestrange and deposited to the care of the Guards when she made her escape, Mrs. Phebe Lee before mentioned as an informant has often related the same as received from Mr. and Mrs. Lestrange—and there are of the family whose memories serve them well to have heard it related by their Ancestors and others, whose respectability and veracity must do away all doubts of that occurrence and the circumstances.

The Family of Daniel Lestrange and Charlotte had the following Children viz.

Daniel—born in England and Married to Phebe Purdy a daughter of — Purdy of Rye Neck.

Charlotte born at New Rochelle and married to Roger Park of the town of Rye.

Mary—born at New Rochelle and married to John Budd of the Town of Rye and the proprietors representative.

Penelope—born at New Rochelle and married to Samuel Purdy Esquire of White Plains.

Henry—born at New Rochelle and married to — Kissam of Nassau Island.

Gabriel—born at the Town of Rye and went to France and returned to England and settled in London.

Lucey—born at the town of Rye, and married to — Davie, a Merchant or Planter from one of the West India Islands.

Daniel Lestrange married Phebe Purdy a daughter of — Purdy of Rye; he settled at the White Plains upon a farm now in the possession of the Gedney family and moved from there about the year of 1744 to the Manor of Cortlandt and settled himself; he procured Three farms, one known by the Name of the Haff farm and included the lands now owned by Doctor Elias Quereau called the saw mill farm—One situate on the ridge and where once Benjamin Field possessed & One in Stooney street and where Caleb Morgan now lives. He is said to have likewise procured a farm for each of his children. The first farm he possessed himself and died in the possession of. The Saw Mill (the other) he settled his son Daniel upon. The second he settled his son Francis upon—The Third he proposed for his son Gabriel, but died before he was settled thereon.

He had the following Children viz.

Daniel—married to Elizabeth Galpin a daughter of Joseph Galpin in King Street.

Francis—married to Elizabeth Hyatt a daughter of John Hyatt Esquire of the Manor of Cortlandt.

Joseph Married to Jewima Budd a daughter of Joseph Budd Esquire of the Manor of Cortlandt. He went into the provincial service as called as a Lieutenant in the year 1758.

John—Died while in the Colledge at Newark In New Jersey as a student in the year 174—.

Gabriel—Married Hannah Clements a daughter of Johannis Clements of the Manor of Cortlandt; afterwards in the year 1758 went into the provincial service called as a Lieutenant and returned home at the close of the Campaign and soon thereafter died.

Phebe—Married to Abraham Purdy a son of — Purdy of the Manor of Cortlandt.

Elizabeth—Married to Joseph Sackett a son of the Reverend Mr. Samuel Sackett a Presbyterian Minister of what is now called Yorktown.

Henry—Married to Margaret Hazard a Daughter of Thomas Hazard of the Island of Nassau.

HELPS FOR NEW YORK GENEALOGISTS.

[COMMUNICATED BY HENRY R. STILES, M.D.]

I. AMONG the manuscripts in possession of the LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, at Brooklyn, is a collection which might be properly called "The Landon Papers." They are of a miscellaneous character, letters, legal documents, accounts, etc., selected from the papers of Judge Jared Landon, of Suffolk county, Long Island, and covering the period between 1772 and 1810; during which time the Judge was a prominent personage in the county. The examination of these papers affords us many interesting glimpses of the condition of Suffolk county during the Revolutionary war, and reveals the high estimation in which the Judge seems to have been held by his fellow-citizens, whom he represented for several years in the Legislature of the State, immediately after the close of the war. Among these papers is a small quarto volume of some sixty leaves, unbound, and endorsed on the first leaf "*Office Memorandum Book, June 1st, 1782.*" The owner's or writer's name is not found; but we have reason to suppose that it was Judge Landon's own memorandum book, and its contents are memoranda of "wills proved" and "letters of administration issued," between June 1st, 1782, and March 13, 1784—the left-hand pages being occupied with dates and mem. of wills proved, and the opposite, or right-hand pages, with a little fuller detail and dates of letters of administration issued. Most of the entries are made at Rombout (Rondout), on the Hudson, or at Kingston, Ulster county; and the record preserves many names and items relative to well-known New York families, scattered along the North River counties from Albany to New York city, and on Long Island and in Connecticut. It is evidently the private office record of a Probate Judge; and the fact of his work being performed at Rombout and Kingston is accounted for by the fact that the British army were at that time occupying New York city, and the unsettled state of the country, and

of its public records, necessitated some shifting about of its legal and public offices and officials.

From this book I have extracted all memoranda concerning the wills of *soldiers of the Revolutionary army*,—as affording valuable data for New-York genealogists. My experience has been that although almost *every* family “had an ancestor in the Revolution,” the evidence is, in most cases, purely *traditional*; and that *probate* memoranda, like these given below, which fix name, regimental connection, and presumptive proof of relationships, are of great value as well as interest to those who are “looking up their ancestry.” In which belief I submit the following excerpts from Judge Landon’s manuscript book:—

1782. June 6, at Rumbout, issued letters of admin. to George Bateman, upon est. of *Enos Hagerty*, private in Col. Lamb’s Regiment of Artillery.
- June 20, at Rumbout, issued letter of adm. to *Daniel Deniston*, of the City and County of Albany, lieutenant, upon est. of *James Smith*, of the City of New York, a private in the old Fourth New York Regiment.
- July 29, at Rumbout, adm. issued to *James Sherwood*, a private in Col. Van Cortlandt’s Regiment, upon est. of *Micajah Sherwood*, a private in the same Regt.
- August 14, at Rumbout, Will of *Theodorus Van Wyck* proved “in common form,” the surviving witnesses being with the enemy. Probate issued same date.
- Oct. 29, at Rumbout, issued letters of adm. to Licom Brown, of the precinct of Goshen, in the County of Orange, carpenter, upon est. of *James Brown*, a private in Col. Van Cortlandt’s Regiment.
- Dec. 9, at Rumbout, issued letter of adm. to Thomas Palmer, of Newburgh Precinct, in the County of Ulster, Esquire, upon est. of *Richard Savage*, sergeant in Col. Lamb’s Regiment of Artillery.
- Dec. 31, at Rumbout, issued l. of adm. to *Robert Creig*, a soldier in the First New Hampshire Regiment, upon est. of *John Creig*, a private in Col. Goose Van Schaick’s Regiment.
1783. Feb. 7, issued l. of adm. at Kingston, to *Isaac Hubbell*, captain lieutenant in the New York Regiment of Artillery, upon est. of *Thomas Thompson*, captain lieutenant in the same regiment.
- Feb. 7, issued do., at Kingston, to *Samuel T. Pell*, captain in the Second New York Regiment, upon est. of *William Glenny*, a lieutenant in said regiment.
- April 10, at Rumbout, to Daniel Fordom, “late of Southampton, Suffolk, Long Island, esquire, but now of Seabrook, in the State of Connecticut,” l. of adm. to *William Morpelt*, late a private in Col. Van Cortlandt’s Regiment, who made a will in his lifetime, but neglected to appoint an executor or executors.
- May 14th. Issued l. of adm., at Rumbout, to *William Hawkins*, of Danbury, Conn., a sergeant in Col. Zebulon Butler’s Regiment, upon est. of *Israel Hawkins*, a private in Col. Van Schaick’s Regiment.
- May 23. Issued l. of adm., at Rumbout, to *Reuben Van Gelder*, a private in the Second Massachusetts Regiment, on the est. of *Jacob Van Gelder*, a private in the late Fifth New York Regiment.
- May 26. Issued l. of adm., at Rumbout, to *William Gillapsy*, a ser-

- geant in the First New York Regiment, upon the est. of *James Gillapsy*, a private in the old Fourth New York Regiment.
- May 27. Issued do. to *Charles Parsons*, a captain in the First New York Regiment, upon the estates of *George Skellenbergh*, *William Jones*, *Anthony McLane*, *Garlugh Stall*, *Christian Blic*, all privates in said regiment.
- Do. Issued l. of adm. to *Robert Willson*, an ensign in the First New York Regiment, upon the est. of *Edward Fry*, a sergeant in the same regiment.
- Do. to *Elisabeth Mills*, late widow of the deceased, but now the wife of *John Mills*, upon the est. of *Michael Wolf*, a private in the First New York Regiment.
- Do. to *William Brumly*, a private in the First New York Regiment, on est. of *John Brumly*, a private in same regiment.
- Do. to *George Bachus*, a private in the First New York Regiment, upon est. of *John Bachus*, a private in same regiment.
- Do. to *Peter Looman*, a private in the First New York Regiment, and *Mary* his wife, upon the est. of *Elisha Henderson*, and also upon est. of *John Barret*, privates in the same regiment, during the life of said *Mary Looman*, and no longer.
- May 29th. Issued l. of adm. to *William Haburn*, a sergeant in the First New York Regiment, and *Mary* his wife, upon est. of *Francis Cramberry*, a private in the late Third New York Regiment, during the life of the said *Mary Haburn*, and no longer.
- Do. to *Samuel Lewis*, a lieutenant in the First New York Regiment, upon the est. of *Robert Welden*, late sergeant major of the old Third New York Regiment. And, Aug. 16, to same, on est. of *Engelhart Persmith*, a private in the old Third New York Regiment.
- Aug. 16. Issued l. of adm. to *Susannah Dimond*, widow, and *George Clark*, of Montgomery Precinct, in the County of Ulster, weaver, upon the est. of *Moses Dimond*, a private in the Second New York Regiment.
- Do. to *David Schauper*, of the County of Albany, farmer, upon the est. of *William Schauper*, a soldier in Col. Warner's Regiment.
- Do. to *Hannah Dibble*, of the County of Albany, late the widow of *Thomas Ryan*, upon the est. of *Thomas Ryan*, a private in the First New York Regiment.
- Do. to *John D. P. Ten Eyck*, of the City and Co. of Albany, merchant, upon est. of *Angus Muthewson*, a private in Col. James Livingston's Regiment.
- Do., at Rumbout, to *Palmer Cady*, of King's District, in the Co. of Albany, esquire, upon est. of *Robert Smith*, of the County of Albany, a private in Col. Hazel's Regiment.
- Aug. 19. Issued at Rumbout, l. of adm. to *Hannah Lee*, of Fredericksburgh Precinct, in the Co. of Dutchess, late the widow of *Stephen Fenton*, now the wife of *Stephen Lee*, upon est. of *Amos Fenton*, of the same place, a private in Col. Van Cortlandt's Regiment.
- Aug. 19. Do. at Rumbout, to *Eleanor Losee*, of Rumbout Precinct, in the Co. of Dutchess, widow, upon the est. of *Paul Losee*, of the same place, a private in the Third New York Regiment.
- Aug. 21. Do. at Rumbout, to *James Townsend*, of Fredericksburgh

Precinct, Co. of Dutchess, carpenter, upon est. of *Absalom Townsend*, of same place, a private in Col. Lewis Dubois' Regiment.

Oct. 7. Iss'd l. of adm. at Rumbout, to *James Gregg*, a captain in the First New York Regiment, upon the est. of *Richard Gorman*, and of *Michael Harris*, privates in the same regiment.

(N. B.) Administration could not be granted to Captain Gregg upon the est. of Thomas Ryan, agreeable to the other bond and certificate, it having been before granted to Hannah Dibble, the widow of the intestate.

Oct. 8. Do. to *Joseph Crook*, a lieutenant in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, upon the est. of *Peter Kelly*, a private in the Second New York Regiment.

Nov. 7. Do. at Rumbout, to Neal Shaw, of the City and Co. of Albany, ropemaker, upon est. of *George C. Nicholson*, a major in Col. James Livingston's Regiment.

Nov. 12. Do. at Rumbout, to Pnah Davis, of Easthampton, in Co. of Suffolk, widow, upon estate of *John Davis*, of the same place, a major in the New York troops.

Dec. 31. Do. to William Elsworth, of Kingston, Co. of Ulster, gunsmith, upon the est. of *Peter Elsworth*, a lieutenant in Col. Wisenfelt's Regiment.

1784—January 9. Issued l. of adm. to Cornelius J. Bogert, of the City of New York, attorney at law, on est. of *Henry Bogert*, of the same place, formerly a lieutenant in Col. Lamb's Regiment of Artillery.

Jan. 10. Do. to Mary Barrit, of Schenectady, in the Co. of Albany, spinster, upon est. of *Walter Barrit*, a private in Col. Goose Van Schaick's Regiment.

Jan. 30. Do. to John Quackingbush, of Schenectady, in Co. of Albany, farmer, upon est. of *Jacobus Quackingbush*, a corporal in Col. Seth Warner's regiment.

Do. to William Lighthall, of Schenectady, in Co. of Albany, gentleman, upon est. of *Benjamin Commins*, a private in Col. Seth Warner's Regiment.

Feb. 5. Do. to David Van Derheyden, of Town of Schenectady, Co. of Albany, cooper, upon est. of *Christian Van Vorst*, a private in Col. Goose Van Schaick's Regiment.

Do. to Elizabeth Hanly, of the Co. of Albany, spinster, upon est of *David Hanly*, a private in Col. Goose Van Schaick's Regiment.

Feb. 10. Do. to *Robert Wilson*, an Ensign in the First New York Regiment, a creditor of *Wm Vallance*, late a private in the same regt., deceased; and also (on 14th) on est. of *Patrick Wall*, late a private in the same regt., deceased.

Feb. 17. Do. to *Isaac Hubbell*, of the City of New York, a captain in Col. Lamb's Regiment of Artillery, a creditor of *William Scott*, of the same place, a sergeant in same regiment.

Feb. 18. Do. to Nanie Curtis, of Cornwall Precinct, Co. of Orange, father of Joel Curtis, late of same place; and of *Nanie Curtis*, Junior, late a private in Capt. Strong's company, deceased.

March 6. Do. to Harmanus Van Huysen, of the City of New York, grocer, a brother of *John Van Huysen*, late a dragoon in Col. Lee's Regiment of Light Horse, deceased.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT DUTCH
FAMILIES OF NEW YORK AND ALBANY.

[BY JONATHAN PEARSON, A.M.]

SCHUYLER.

(First Three Generations.)

PHILIP PIETERSE SCHUYLER was probably the elder of the two brothers of this name who settled about 1650 in Beverwyck.¹ His *bouvery* embraced the southerly portion of the present village of West Troy, besides which he owned various house lots in Albany. He married Margareta, daughter of Brant Aertse Van Slichtenhorst, Dec. 12, (22) 1650, and had the following children:—Gysbert, born July 2, 1652; *Geertruy*, b. Feb. 4, 1654, who married Stephanus Van Cortlandt, Sept. 10, (Oct. 3) 1671; *Alida*, b. Feb. 28, 1656, who married first Rev. Nicolaes Van Rensselaer, and secondly Robert Livingston; *Pieter*, b. Sept. 17, 1657; *Brant*, b. Dec. 18, 1659; *Arent*, b. June 25, 1662; Sybilla, b. Nov. 12, 1664; *Philip*, b. Feb. 8, 1666; *Johannes*, b. Ap. 5, 1668; Margareta, b. Jan. 2, 1672; Catharina (?) who married Pierre Guillaume De Peyster.

GEERTRUY SCHUYLER married Stephanus, son of Oloff Van Cortlandt, Sept. 10, 1671, and had the following children baptized in New York: Johannes, Oct. 28, 1672; Margrietje, July 29, 1674; Anna, Feb. 28, 1677; Olof, Nov. 6, 1678; Maria, April 21, 1680; Gertruyd, Jan. 20, 1682; Philippus, Aug. 22, 1683; Stephanus, Aug. 16, 1685; Geertruydt, Feb. 23, 1687; Gysbert, Oct. 7, 1688; Elisabeth, May 28, 1694.

ALIDA SCHUYLER married first Domine Nicolaas Van Rensselaer, who died in 1678; and secondly Robert Livingston, by whom she had the following children, baptized in Albany: Philipina Johanna, Feb. 3, 1684; Philippus, July 25, 1686; Robert, July 29, 1688; Gysbert, March 5, 1690; Willem, March 20, 1692; Johanna, Dec. 16, 1694; Catrine, July 17, 1698.

PIETER SCHUYLER, merchant, was the first mayor of Albany 1686-94; married first Engeltie Van Schaick, and secondly Maria Van Rensselaer, Sept. 14, 1691. He was buried Feb. 22, 1724. Children baptized in Albany: Philippus, Oct. 5, 1684; Anna, Sept. 12, 1686; Geertruy, Aug. 17, 1689; Maria, May 8, 1692; Geertruy, Feb. 11, 1694, married Johannes Joh: Lansing; Philippus, Jan. 15, 1696; Jeremias and Pieter, twins, Jan. 12, 1698.

BRANDT SCHUYLER married Cornelia Van Cortlandt in New York, July 12, 1682. He lived in Broad Street, New York; died Aug. 15, 1752. Children baptized in New York: Philippus, Nov. 6, 1683; Oloff, Dec. 12, 1686; Johannes, Jan. 15, 1690.

ARENT SCHUYLER, trader, married Jenneke Teller Nov. 26, 1684: in 1695 he was admitted freeman of New York; perhaps he settled later on Second River, New Jersey. Children baptized in Albany: Margareta, Sept. 27, 1685; Philippus, Sept. 11, 1687; Maria, Oct. 6, 1689; Judik, March 13, 1692; Children baptized in New York: Casparus, May 5, 1695; Wilhelmus, June 2, 1700.

PHILIP SCHUYLER settled in New York, where he married Elisabeth De Meyer, Aug. 24, 1687. He had a son Nicolaas baptized Sept. 21, 1692.

¹ N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. i., 28.

CAPT. JOHANNES SCHUYLER held a captain's commission in 1690 at the age of 22 years, and led an expedition to Canada; he had great influence with the Indians; from 1703 to 1706 was Mayor of the City of Albany; married Elisabeth Staats, widow of Johannes Wendel, and died July 25, 1747. His wife was buried in the church June 5, 1737. Gen. Philip Schuyler was his grandson. Children baptized: Philip, Dec. 25, 1695, killed by the Indians at Saratoga Nov. 28, 1745; Johannes, Oct. 31, 1697; Margarita, Jan. 12, 1701, "Aunt Schuyler" of the "American Lady," married her cousin Col. Philip Schuyler; Catelyntje, March 5, 1704, married Cornelis Cuyler.

VAN SCHAICK.

(First Three Generations.)

Two families of this name early settled upon the upper Hudson, of which Goosen Gerritse was head of one, and Claas, of the other.

CAPT. GOOSEN GERRITSE VAN SCHAICK, brewer and trader, was one of the earliest settlers at Fort Orange and of Beverwyck, a man of influence and repute in the little village. He married first Geertje, dau. of Brant Peelen Van Nieuwkerk, who died about 1656; and secondly Annatie Lievens in 1657; his children by the first wife were *Geertje*; *Gerrit*, born 1650; *Sybrant*, b. 1653; *Anthony*, b. 1655; by the second wife he had *Gerritje*, b. 1657; *Engeltie*, b. 1659; *Livinus*, b. 1661; *Cornelis*, b. 1663; *Margarita*, b. 1665; *Barent*, b. 1668. Capt. Van Schaick died in 1676.

GEERTIE GOOSENSE VAN SCHAICK m. first, Hendrick Coster; and secondly, Johannes Gerritse Lansing. Children by the first husband, Anthony; Goosen; Gerritje, who married Johannes Roseboom; Antje, wife of Johannes Bleecker; children by the second husband, Elisabet, b. 1679, wife of Stephanus Groesbeck; Gertruy, baptized Nov. 2, 1684, and married Reyer Gerritse; Johannes, bp. Sept. 4, 1687; Engeltie, bp. Aug. 17, 1690; Gerit (?); Abraham (?).

GERRIT GOOSENSE VAN SCHAICK married Alida, daughter of Brant Arentse Van Slichtenhorst, and died Nov. 11, 1679. She afterwards married Pieter Davidtse Schuyler, whom she outlived.

SYBRANT GOOSENSE VAN SCHAICK married Elisabeth Van der Poel, and had the following children: Goosen, born 1677; Catharina, born 1679, and married Adriaen Quackenbos; Antony, born 1681; Gerrit, baptized Jan. 4, 1685. He died about 1685; and his widow married Bennony Van Corlaer in 1686.

ANTONY GOOSENSE VAN SCHAICK married Maria, dau. of Anthony Cornelise Van der Poel. He was buried Feb. 4, 1737. Children baptized: Anthony; Goosen, Oct. 5, 1684; Gerritje, Sept. 11, 1687, married Coenraadt Ten Eyck; Catharina, baptized in New York, Sept. 21, 1690, married Samuel Coeymans; Goosen, April 29, 1694; Goosen, Feb. 16, 1696; Sybrant, May 12, 1700; Anna Margarita, Dec. 6, 1702.

GERRITJE GOOSENSE VAN SCHAICK married Capt. Andries Drayer in Albany, Jan. 17, 1674.

MARGARITA GOOSENSE VAN SCHAICK married Rev. Barnhardus Freerman, of Flatbush, L. I., Aug. 25, 1705, in New York. Their daughter, Anna Margarita, married her cousin, David Clarkson, son of Secretary Clarkson.

VAN DER POEL.

(First Three Generations.)

WYNANT GERRITSE VAN DER POEL was an inhabitant of Beverwyck as early as 1654, and probably earlier. His wife, Tryntje Melgerse, was a licensed *vroed-vrouw*; when he made his will, Feb. 29, 1695, he was said to have been late of Albany, now of New York; this will was proved April 17, 1702; he was not living in 1699. He had at least three children:—*Gerrit, Melgert, and Catryn.*

GERRIT WYNANTSE VAN DER POEL married Catryn Van Santen, who died April 8, 1709. Children: Wynant, baptized in New York, Aug. 27, 1690; Wynant, baptized in Albany, Oct. 11, 1691.

MELGERT WYNANTSE VAN DER POEL, gunstocker, first married Ariaantje Verplanck; and secondly, Elisabeth Teller, widow of Abraham Van Tricht, June 29, 1692; he died about 1710. Children: Melgert; Maria; Trinke; Abraham; Wynant, baptized Oct. 14, 1683; Gelyn, baptized May 17, 1685; Jacobus, March 9, 1687; Henderick, June 2, 1689; Wilhelm, March 19, 1693; Ariaantje, Nov. 17, 1695.

CATRYN WYNANTSE VAN DER POEL, married Willem Gysbertse Van Den Bergh, and had the following children baptized in Albany: Wynant; Gerrit; Cornelis; Willem, July 5, 1685; Willem, May 16, 1687; Catarina, Oct. 13, 1689; Wilhelmus, June 12, 1692; Geertje, April 10, 1698.

 FAMILY TYPES.

[BY DAVID PARSONS HOLTON, M.D.]

THE persistency of Family Types through successive generations is one of the topics interesting to genealogists.

These types are found reappearing in the third, the fifth, and other generations, though in some intermediate ones they may have been less apparent. This is shown by a comparison of a series of family portraits; and it is hoped that, by systematic and combined labors of genealogists, aided by photographic and other chemical processes of recent date, these types may be more fully demonstrated, and the laws of their development more fully known.

Family characteristics are found not only in the physical form, they are even more clearly shown in the intellectual and moral traits. The hereditary persistency of types is affected by circumstances acting on the parents and on the offspring. To determine the combined result of hereditary and circumstantial forces affecting the persistency of family types is a problem of no easy solution. By much careful observation, and by classification and tabulation of causes and effects in every department of human nature, through a series of generations, and by a rigid comparison of these results as developed in the descendants in male and female lines, genealogists may formulate the elements of the problem.

To facilitate the notation of these inquiries, and the method of intercommunication on these subjects, a system of symbols is needed. The fields for investigation which will assist in the solution of the problem of the types are numerous and extensive, inviting talents of various kinds and degrees.

To illustrate one department of the proposed researches in regard to the

development of family types, it is proposed to select brothers and sisters, whose characteristics, ancestral and descendent, are generally known.

Let us commence with Matthew¹ Griswold, the Governor of Connecticut, and his sister Phœbe⁴, who married Rev. Dr. Jonathan³ Parsons, of Newburyport, Mass. This brother and sister were of the fourth generation from the immigrant ancestor, Matthew¹ Griswold, of Saybrook, Conn.

We invite co-operation to secure two series of original portraits or photographic copies of representatives of each of several generations; the one being in the line from the brother, the other being in the line from the sister—the corresponding generations of each series being grouped in sections to facilitate comparison.

As preliminary, we need an initial section common to the two series, having likenesses of paternal and maternal ancestors of the said brother and sister. In the second section introductory to the two series, let us place, if possible, the likenesses of Matthew¹ Griswold, and those of all his brothers⁴ and sisters.⁴ Thence diverge the two series, each having likenesses, if they can be obtained, arranged in their respective generations, counting from the Governor and his sister of the fourth generation.

In the first series, fifth generation, are Deacon John,⁵ of Lyme, and his brother Roger⁵, the second Gov. Griswold of Connecticut. In the first series, sixth generation, are John⁶ Griswold, the large shipping merchant of New York, who died at Hyde Park, Aug. 4, 1856, Charles Chandler⁶ Griswold, of Lyme, Conn., Roger⁶ Wolcott Griswold, of Ashtabula, Ohio, William Frederik⁶ and Robert Harper⁶ Griswold, of Lyme. In the seventh and eight generations, first series, are found numerous living descendants of those above named.

In the second series, representing the descendants of his sister, who married Rev. Dr. Jonathan³ Parsons, are found her sons, Captains Thomas^{4*} and Jonathan,⁴ of Newburyport, who died, the former in 1772, the latter in 1784; Marshfield⁴ Parsons, of Lyme, and Samuel Holden⁴ Parsons, Maj.-Gen. in the Revolutionary War; also, her daughter, Phœbe,⁴ wife of Captain Ebenezer Lane, Lucia,⁴ wife of Captain Joseph Tappan, and Lydia, wife of Captain Moses Greenleaf. Among the grandchildren of Rev. Dr. Jonathan³ Parsons and his wife Phœbe¹ Griswold are found: Enoch⁵ Parsons, President of the U. S. Branch Bank in Hartford, Conn.; and grand-daughters Lucia,⁵ wife of Hon. Stephen Titus Hosmer, Chief Justice of Conn.; Melitable,⁵ wife of Dr. Wm. B. Hall, of Middletown, Conn.; Anna,⁵ wife of Fitzwilliam Sargent, of Gloucester, Mass.; Lois,⁵ wife of Captain Jacob Stone, of Newburyport, Mass.; Margaret,⁵ wife of Stephen Hubbard, of Middletown, Conn., and afterwards wife of Alfred Lathrop, of Champion, N. Y. All the foregoing are deceased.

Without now giving names as representatives of subsequent generations this article closes with a hope that some genealogist or physiologist will propose a practical system of representing the resemblances in individuals, say for six generations, in a way to determine the law that governs in descendants the reproduction of the antecedent types.

* Thomas⁴ and Jonathan⁴ Parsons were of the fourth generation from the immigrant ancestor. Deacon Benjamin¹ Parsons, of Springfield, Mass.; while they were of the fifth generation from their immigrant ancestor, Matthew¹ Griswold, of Saybrook, Conn. Hence, they should be indexed or *pedigree*d Thomas⁵ and Jonathan⁵ in a work specially devoted to GRISWOLD GENEALOGIES; but as Thomas⁴ and Jonathan⁴ in a PARSONS' MEMORIAL.

NEW YORK MARRIAGE LICENSES.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST, FOR THE YEARS 1756 AND 1758.

IN 1860 the State published a volume containing a list of Marriage Licenses on record in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany. Since that time I found a few more books containing licenses issued in 1756 and 1758. I have included in alphabetical order the names of the parties to whom these licenses were granted and they are now published as a supplement to the volume of 1860.

E. B. O'CALLAGHAN.

- 1758, June 19. Agnew, John and Abigail Stout.
 1758, June 30. Alexander, James and Judah Hutchinsson.
 1756, Apr. 27. Allen, Hannah and Isaac Skinner.
 1758, Aug. 31. Allen, Jasper and Elizabeth Wright.
 1756, Apr. 23. Anderson, Elias and Susannah Dawson.
 1758, Aug. 16. Anderson, Robert and Ann Ball.
 1756, Jan. 16. Anthony, John and Elizabeth Dally.
 1756, Feb. 2. Aymar, Jane and Dennis Wortman.
- 1758, June 21. Baird, Francis and Esther Eagles.
 1758, Aug. 16. Ball, Ann and Robert Anderson.
 1758, July 7. Ball, Mary and John Coffran.
 1758, June 20. Bacheuse, Margt. and Andrew Coest.
 1756, June 2. Bauto, Paulus and Frances Minthorne.
 1758, Aug. 1. Bean, Elizabeth and Isaac Wheeler.
 1758, Aug. 2. Beatty, Jane and Thomas Pool.
 1758, June 12. Beekman, Catharine and James Cebra.
 1758, June 15. Benneway, Eva and Abraham Fort.
 1756, Apr. 30. Benson, Benjamin and Catharine Deronde.
 1758, Aug. 5. Benson, Catharine and Terence Conoway.
 1756, Mar. 23. Bergen, George and Magdalen Bratt.
 1758, Aug. 5. Berton, Peter and Anne Duncan.
 1756, May 20. Bloom, Mary and George Kapelje.
 1756, May 2. Bogardus, Catharine and John Willson.
 1756, Jan. 28. Bogardus, John and Mary Du Bois.
 1756, Apr. 23. Bogart, James and Elizabeth Pooock.
 1756, Mar. 11. Bogert, Isaac and Mary Strickland.
 1756, Jan. 3. Boghart, Linah and Lodowiek Inslaer.
 1756, Apr. 5. Borright, Catharine and Thomas Noble.
 1756, May 14. Bound, Hannah and Joshua Ferris.
 1758, Aug. 1. Bown, Hannah and Godfreyd Streit.
 1758, Aug. 21. Bradt, Catherine and Richard Green.
 1758, July 13. Brasher, Abraham and Helena Kortright.
 1756, May 3. Brasier, Catharine and Albert Ryckman.
 1756, Mar. 23. Bratt, Magdalen and George Bergen.
 1756, June 9. Bratt, Tryntie and Jacob De Forest.
 1756, Mar. 25. Brinckerhoff, Daniel and Ann Montfort.
 1758, July 10. Brinckerhoff, Elizabeth and John A. Brinckerhoff.
 1756, Apr. 10. Brinckerhoff, John and Mary Lyster.
 1758, July 10. Brinckerhoff, John A. and Elizabeth Brinckerhoff.
 1758, July 22. Bufflere, John and Mary Simonsen.

- 1758, June 5. Burdett, Susannah and John Low.
 1758, July 13. Burney, Edward and Elizabeth Cramshire.
 1758, Aug. 4. Burns, Elizabeth and Charles Merry.
 1758, Aug. 24. Bush, Anne and Isaac Somendyeck.
 1756, June 14. Butler, Hannah and Nathaniel Coles.
 1758, Aug. 5. Butler, Mary and Johannes Vanderheyden.
 1756, Mar. 1. Cain, Catherine and Jeremiah Puut.
 1758, Aug. 16. Cargill, James and Ester Earl.
 1758, June 12. Cebra, James and Catharine Beckman.
 1758, Aug. 24. Chapman, Mary and Wm. Hawkshurst.
 1758, Aug. 11. Child, Gertruy and Abm. Leggett.
 1758, June 10. Chushow, Jacob and Famatje Van Kleef.
 1758, Aug. 14. Cline, William and Joanna Underwood.
 1756, May 6. Cobham, Robert and Mary Cereau.
 1756, Jan. 27. Cock, Abraham and Hilah Minthorne.
 1758, June 20. Coest, Andrew and Margt. Bacehuse.
 1758, July 7. Coffram, John and Mary Ball.
 1758, June 8. Cole, Catharine and John Needham.
 1756, June 14. Coles, Nathaniel and Hannah Butler.
 1758, Aug. 5. Conoway, Terence and Catharine Benson.
 1756, May 6. Cornel, Gilliam and Margt. Schauck.
 1756, May 15. Cornwell, Joseph and Sarah Healy.
 1756, June 3. Corsen, Ann and David Kingsland.
 1758, Sept. 1. Cox, Ann and Michael Hay.
 1758, July 13. Cramshire, Elizabeth and Edward Barney.
 1756, May 14. Cramshire, Jane and William Fiune.
 1756, Jan. 23. Crocheron, Abm. and Eliz. Du Puy.
 1758, June 21. Crosfield, Stephen and Mary Kerbyle.
 1756, Apr. 12. Cuyper, Rachel and Dennis Van Dorson.
 1756, Jan. 16. Dally, Elizabeth and John Anthony.
 1758, July 19. Dalton, Margaret and Edward Kebo.
 1758, Aug. 14. Davis, George and Elizabeth Turner.
 1758, July 22. Davis, Sarah and Jonas Higby.
 1756, June 7. Dawson, Mary and Myndert Van Evera.
 1756, Apr. 23. Dawson, Susanna and Elias Anderson.
 1756, Jan. 13. Dean, Alexander and Elizabeth Lynch.
 1758, Mar. 28. Dean, Daniel and Charity Odell.
 1758, July 11. Dean, Elizabeth and John Welch.
 1756, Feb. 3. Decker, Charles and Mary Morril.
 1756, June 9. De Foreest, Jacob and Tryntie Bratt.
 1756, Feb. 12. De Graw, James and Ann Rapelic.
 1756, May 1. Denton, Martha and Stephen Herriman.
 1756, Apr. 30. Deronde, Catharine and Benjamin Benson.
 1758, July 29. Devoe, Aron and Mary Van Vey.
 1756, Apr. 5. De Vou, Catherine and Wm. Van Northstrand.
 1756, May 20. Douglass, Margaret and Thomas Fullard.
 1756, Jan. 28. Du Bois, Mary and John Bogardus.
 1758, Aug. 5. Duncan, Anne and Peter Berton.
 1758, Aug. 22. Duncan, Frances and George Duncan Ludlow.
 1756, Jan. 23. Du Puy, Elizabeth and Abraham Crocheron.
 1758, Aug. 22. Dutcher, Elizabeth and John Polhemus.
 1756, Apr. 20. Duyekman, Rebecca and Abraham Hooper.

- 1758, June 21. Eagles, Esther and Francis Baird.
 1758, Aug. 16. Earl, Ester and James Cargill.
 1758, Aug. 19. Edwards, Frances and William Fielding.
 1758, Aug. 21. Ellis, Elizabeth and Thomas McBride.
 1758, July 15. Emotts, Annatji and Edward Kelly.
 1756, May 14. Ferris, Joshua and Hannah Bound.
 1758, Aug. 19. Fielding, William and Frances Edwards.
 1758, June 30. Finley, Robert and Sarah Montanie.
 1756, May 14. Finne, William and Jane Cramshire.
 1758, June 10. Fitzcharles, Wyntie and Lucas Schermerhorn.
 1758, June 15. Fort, Abraham and Eva Benneway.
 1758, Aug. 18. Fouten, Sarah and Daniel McSwain.
 1756, Jan. 7. Fry, John and Mary Van Pelt.
 1756, May 14. Frederick, Elsie and Boudewyn Le Conte.
 1756, May 20. Fullard, Thomas and Margaret Douglass.
 1756, May 10. Gale, John and Ann Jones.
 1756, May 6. Gereau, Mary and Robert Cobham.
 1758, Aug. 12. Geraud, Mary and John Martin.
 1758, July 8. Gillam, Phebe and William Peek.
 1758, Aug. 21. Green, Richard and Catherine Bradt.
 1756, Apr. 23. Griffin, Rebecca and Edwd. Stevenson.
 1756, Apr. 7. Hait, Benjn. and Ann Smith.
 1756, June 4. Hall, Robert and Catharine Vredenburg.
 1758, June 13. Hall, Sarah and Wm. Wallace.
 1758, Aug. 29. Hamilton, Charles and Catherine Stillwell.
 1756, Jan. 26. Hamilton, Mary and James McGrath.
 1758, Aug. 9. Hancock William and Hannah Sise.
 1758, Sept. 1. Hart, Catharine and Christopher Johnson.
 1758, Aug. 24. Hawkshurst, Wm. and Mary Chapman.
 1758, Sept. 1. Hay, Michael and Ann Cox.
 1756, May 15. Heady, Sarah and Joseph Cornwell.
 1756, May 1. Herriman, Stephen and Martha Denton.
 1758, Aug. 18. Higbie, Mary and Michael Murphy.
 1758, July 22. Higby, Jonas and Sarah Davis.
 1758, July 10. Hoese, Jannetji and Harman Pruyn.
 1758, June 29. Holmes, Ann and Edwd. Parine.
 1756, Apr. 20. Hooper, Abm. and Rebecca Duyckman.
 1758, Aug. 4. Hopper, John and Sophia Read.
 1758, Aug. 26. Horrenbrook, Mary and David Morrishor.
 1758, June 10. Howlen, Oliver and Elenor Welch.
 1758, June 30. Hutchinson, Judah and James Alexander.
 1758, Aug. 12. Hyatt, Mary and Joseph Tomkins.
 1758, July 20. Innes, Elizabeth and John Wingfield.
 1756, Jan. 3. Inslaer, Lodowick and Linah Boghart.
 1756, Feb. 2. Jackson, John and Charity Tredwell.
 1758, June 14. James, Elizabeth and Charles Moore.
 1756, Feb. 27. Jeycocks, Francis and Mary Wilsey.
 1758, June 13. Johnson, Maria and Isaac Slover.
 1758, Sept. 1. Johnson, Christopher and Catharine Hart.

- 1756, May 10. Jones, Ann and John Gale.
 1758, July 28. Jones, Daniel and Ann Robinson.
 1758, July 19. Keho, Edward and Margaret Dalton.
 1758, July 15. Kelly, Edward and Annatji Emotts.
 1758, June 21. Kerbyle, Mary and Stephen Crosfield.
 1756, May 22. King, Mary and John Sullivan.
 1756, June 3. Kingsland, David and Anne Corsen.
 1758, July 13. Kortright, Helena and Abraham Brasher.
 1756, May 20. Lambertson, Elenor and Thomas Maddox.
 1758, Aug. 31. Land, Anne and David Aug. Roche.
 1756, May 14. Le Conte, Boudewyn and Elsie Frederick.
 1756, Jan. 9. Le Conte, John and Catharine Van Horne.
 1758, June 19. Leffertse, Cath. and Peter Luyster.
 1758, Aug. 11. Leggett, Abm. and Gertruy Child.
 1758, Aug. 17. Lewis, James and Hannah Mullenix.
 1758, June 28. Lewis, Joseph and Phytie Losier.
 1758, June 6. Livingston, Margt. and Peter R. Livingston.
 1758, June 6. Livingston, Peter R. and Margt. Livingston.
 1758, June 28. Losier, Phytie and Joseph Lewis.
 1758, June 5. Low, John and Susannah Burdett.
 1756, Jan. 24. Lowdon, Samuel and Sarah Oakes.
 1758, Aug. 22. Ludlow, Geo. Duncan, and Frances Duncan.
 1756, Apr. 23. Luyster, Anne and Peter Luyster.
 1756, Apr. 23. Luyster, Peter and Anne Luyster.
 1758, June 19. Luyster, Peter and Catharine Leffertse.
 1756, Jan. 13. Lynch Elizabeth, and Alex. Dean.
 1758, July 22. Lynch, Mary and Caleb White.
 1756, Apr. 10. Lyster, Mary and John Brinckerhoff.
 1756, Feb. 23. Mabbet, Samuel and Ruth Yeomans.
 1758, Aug. 21. McBride, Thomas and Elizabeth Ellis.
 1758, Aug. 23. McCarter, Cath. and Dennis Macmar.
 1758, June 12. McClane, Daniel and Ann McNeal.
 1756, Jan. 28. McDowell, Martha and Lawrence Swency.
 1758, Aug. 21. McDugal, Elenor and Joseph Northorp.
 1756, Jan. 26. McGrath, James and Mary Hamilton.
 1756, Mar. 18. McKim, William and Mary Watson.
 1758, Aug. 23. Macmar, Dennis and Cath. McCarter.
 1758, June 12. McNeal, Ann and Daniel McCiane.
 1756, May 6. McNeal, Arthur and Barbara McNeal.
 1756, May 6. McNeal, Barbara and Arthur McNeal.
 1758, Aug. 18. McSwain, Daniel and Sarah Fountain.
 1756, May 20. Maddox, Thomas and Elenor Lambertson.
 1758, June 22. Maloney, Huner and Christ. Sennett.
 1756, Jan. 20. Mann, Ann and Abraham Willson.
 1758, Sept. 1. Manney, Wines and Altie Vandenberg.
 1756, Mar. 17. Marshall, Frances and Paul Mersereau.
 1758, Aug. 12. Martin, John and Mary Geraud.
 1758, July 31. Melvin, Catharine and Mathias Rash.
 1758, Aug. 4. Merry, Charles and Elizabeth Burns.
 1756, Mar. 17. Mersereau, Paul and Frances Marshall.

- 1758, Aug. 4. Merven, Hannah and Epenetus Platt.
 1758, July 15. Mesereau, Mary and Simon Van Name.
 1758, June 15. Michelsea, Hendrick and Margaret Wilse.
 1756, Jan. 6. Miller, Dorothy and Jonathan Mills.
 1756, Jan. 6. Mills, Jonathan and Dorothy Miller.
 1756, June 2. Minthorne, Frances and Paulus Barto.
 1756, Jan. 27. Minthorne, Hilah and Abraham Cock.
 1758, June 30. Montanie, Sarah and Robert Finley.
 1756, Mar. 25. Montfort, Ann and Daniel Brinckerhoff.
 1758, June 14. Moore, Charles and Eliz. James.
 1756, Apr. 17. Moore, Henry and Neeltie Ploughman.
 1758, June 27. Morey, John and Mary Williams.
 1756, Feb. 3. Morrill, Mary and Charles Decker.
 1758, Aug. 26. Morrishor, David and Mary Horrenbrack.
 1756, Feb. 21. Mott, Hannah and Nathaniel Ogden.
 1758, Aug. 17. Mullenix, Hannah and James Lewis.
 1758, Aug. 18. Murphy, Michael and Mary Higbie.
 1758, Aug. 22. Myer, John and Amey Roe.
 1756, Apr. 2. Myer, Susannah and Isaac Vermillya.

 1756, Mar. 4. Nagle, Hendrick and Anna Ruffee.
 1758, June 8. Needham, John and Catharine Cole.
 1758, Aug. 29. Nevin, James and Susannah Wilsey.
 1756, Apr. 5. Noble, Thomas and Catharine Borright.
 1758, Aug. 21. Northorp, Joseph and Elenor McDugal.
 1758, Aug. 18. Norwood, Richard and Deborah Shadwick.
 1758, Aug. 5. Nutt, Ann and Edward Price.

 1756, Jan. 24. Oakes, Sarah and Samuel Lowdon.
 1758, Mar. 28. Odell, Charity and Daniel Dean.
 1756, Feb. 21. Ogden, Nathaniel and Hannah Mott.
 1756, Mar. 2. O'Neil, Mary and Thomas Salter.
 1756, Mar. 29. Oothout, Jonas and Eliz. Van Hangle.

 1758, June 29. Parine, Edward and Ann Holmes.
 1758, July 8. Peek, William and Phebe Gillam.
 1758, Aug. 8. Platt, Elizabeth and Daniel Tueker.
 1758, Aug. 4. Platt, Epenetus and Hannah Merven.
 1756, Apr. 17. Ploughman, Neeltie and Henry Moore.
 1756, Apr. 23. Poccock, Eliz. and James Bogart.
 1758, Aug. 22. Polhemus, John and Eliz. Dutcher.
 1756, May 19. Pollort, Christian and Samuel Watson.
 1758, Aug. 2. Pool, Thomas and Jane Beatty.
 1758, July 10. Post, Abraham and Annaka Schoonmaker.
 1758, June 21. Poulison, John and Gertruy Speir.
 1758, Aug. 5. Price, Edward and Ann Nutt.
 1758, July 10. Pruyn, Harman and Jannetji Hoese.
 1755, Dec. 31. Pudney, James and Mary Warner.
 1756, Mar. 1. Punt, Jeremiah and Catherine Cain.

 1756, Feb. 12. Rapalie, Ann and James De Graw.
 1756, May 10. Rapalie, Cornelius and Cornelia Wyckoff.
 1756, May 20. Rapelje, George and Mary Bloom.
 1758, July 31. Rash, Mathias and Catharine Melvin.

- 1758, Aug. 4. Read, Sophia and John Hopper.
 1758, July 28. Robinson, Ann and Daniel Jones.
 1758, Aug. 31. Roche, David Aug. and Anne Land.
 1758, Aug. 22. Roe, Amey and John Myer.
 1756, May 22. Ross, Charles and Catharine Ryne.
 1756, Mar. 4. Ruffee, Anna and Hendrick Nagle.
 1756, May 3. Ryekman, Albert and Catharine Brasier.
 1756, May 22. Ryne, Catharine and Charles Ross.

 1756, Mar. 2. Salter, Thomas and Mary O'Neil.
 1756, May 6. Schanck, Mrgt. and Gilliam Cornel.
 1758, June 10. Schermerhorn, Lucas and Wylie Pitzcharles.
 1758, July 10. Schoonmaker, Annaka and Abraham Post.
 1758, June 22. Sennett, Christopher and Huner Maloney.
 1758, Aug. 18. Shadwick, Deborah and Richard Norwood.
 1758, July 22. Simonsen, Mary and John Bufflere.
 1756, Jan. 10. Sirle, John and Martha Smith.
 1758, Aug. 9. Sise, Hannah and William Hancock.
 1756, Apr. 27. Skimmer, Isaac and Hannah Allen.
 1758, Aug. 30. Sleght, Johannes and Gerritji Van Bunschoten.
 1758, June 13. Slover, Isaac and Maria Johnson.—
 1756, Apr. 7. Smith, Ann and Benjamin Hait.
 1756, Mar. 19. Smith, Gilbert and Abigail Vandewater.
 1756, Apr. 5. Smith, Henry and Margaret Whiley.
 1758, June 24. Smith, Jemima and Stephen Wood.
 1756, Jan. 10. Smith, Martha and John Sirle.
 1758, Sept. 1. Suedecker, Richard and Eliz. Van Bummill.
 1758, Aug. 24. Somendyck, Isaac and Anne Bush.
 1758, July 17. Somerindike, Abigail and Samuel Wall.
 1758, June 21. Speir, Gertruy and John Poulison.
 1756, Apr. 23. Stevenson, Edward and Rebecca Griffin.
 1758, Aug. 29. Stillwell, Cath. and Charles Hamilton.
 1758, July 11. Storm, Peter and Catalyntie Van Dyck.
 1758, June 19. Stout, Abigail and John Agnew.
 1756, June 11. Stoutenburg, Annatic and Jacobus Van Vleck.
 1758, Aug. 1. Streit, Godfreyd, and Hannah Bown.
 1756, Mar. 11. Strickland, Mary and Isaac Bogert.
 1756, May 22. Sullivan, John and Mary King.
 1758, June 30. Swart, Dirk and Annatic Vandesece.
 1756, Jan. 28. Sweeney, Lawrence and Martha McDowell.

 1756, June 10. Ten Brook, Jeremiah and Maritie Van Aler.
 1758, July 6. Terry, Cath. and Niel Wilkinson.
 1758, Aug. 12. Tomkins, Joseph and Mary Hyatt.
 1756, Feb. 2. Tredwell, Charity and John Jackson.
 1758, Aug. 8. Tucker, Daniel and Elizabeth Platt.
 1758, Aug. 14. Turner, Elizabeth and George Davis.
 1758, June 19. Turner, William and Margaret Weeton.

 1758, Aug. 14. Underwood, Joanna and William Cline.

 1756, June 10. Van Alen, Maritie and Jeremiah Ten Brook.
 1756, Feb. 5. Van Arman, Johannes and Alida Vanderheyden.
 1758, Sept. 1. Van Bummill, Eliz. and Richard Suedecker.

- 1758, Aug. 30. Van Bunschoten, Gerritji and Johannes Sleght.
 1758, Sept. 1. Vandenberg, Altie and Wines Manney.
 1758, July 12. Vandenberg, Antie and Abraham Wimple.
 1758, Aug. 30. Vandenberg, Maretje and Wynant V. Vandenberg. X
 1758, Aug. 30. Vandenberg, Wynant V. and Maretje Vandenberg. X
 1756, Feb. 5. Vandenheyden, Alida and Johannes Van Arman.
 1758, July 10. Vanderheyder, Direk and Sarah Wendell.
 1758, Aug. 5. Vanderheyden, Johannes and Mary Butler.
 1758, June 30. Vandescce, Annatie and Direk Swart.
 1756, Mar. 19. Vandewater, Abigail and Gilbert Smith.
 1756, Apr. 12. Van Dorson, Dennis and Rachel Cuyper.
 1758, July 11. Van Dyck, Catalyntie and Peter Storm.
 1756, June 7. Van Evera, Myndert and Mary Dawson.
 1756, Mar. 29. Van Haugle, Eliz. and Jonas Oothout.
 1756, Jan. 9. Van Horne, Catharine and John Le Conte.
 1758, June 10. Van Kleef, Famatje and Jacob Chushow.
 1758, July 15. Van Name, Simon and Mary Mesereau.
 1756, Apr. 5. Van Northstrand, William and Catharine De Vos.
 1756, Jan. 7. Van Pelt, Mary and John Fry.
 1758, July 29. Van Vey, Mary and Aron Devoe.
 1756, June 11. Van Vleck, Jacobus and Annatie Stoutenburgh.
 1756, Apr. 2. Vermillya, Isaac and Susannah Myer.
 1756, June 4. Vredenburg, Catharine and Robert Hall.

 1758, July 17. Wall, Samuel and Abigail Somerindike.
 1758, June 13. Wallace, William and Sarah Hall.
 1755, Dec. 31. Warner, Mary and James Pudney.
 1756, Mar. 18. Watson, Mary and William McKim.
 1756, May 19. Watson, Samuel and Christian Pollort.
 1756, Jan. 2. Webber, Cornelius and Jane Willson.
 1758, June 19. Weeton, Margt. and William Turner.
 1758, June 10. Welch, Elenor and Oliver Howlen.
 1758, July 11. Welch, John and Elizabeth Dean.
 1758, July 10. Wendell, Sarah and Direk Vanderheyder.
 1758, Aug. 1. Wheeler, Isaac and Eliz. Bean.
 1756, Apr. 5. Whaley, Margaret and Henry Smith.
 1758, July 22. White, Caleb and Mary Lynch.
 1758, July 6. Wilkinson, Niel and Catharine Terry.
 1758, June 27. Williams, Mary and John Morey.
 1756, Feb. 27. Willsey, Mary and Francis Jeycocks.
 1756, Jan. 20. Willson, Abraham and Ann Mann.
 1756, Jan. 2. Willson, Jane and Cornelius Webber.
 1756, May 2. Willson, John and Catharine Bogardus.
 1758, June 15. Wilse, Margaret and Hendrick Michelsca.
 1758, Aug. 29. Wilsey, Susannah and James Nevin.
 1758, July 12. Wimple, Abm. and Antie Vandenberg.
 1758, July 20. Wingfield, John and Elizabeth Innes.
 1758, June 24. Wood, Stephen and Jenima Smith.
 1756, Feb. 2. Wortman, Dennis and Jane Aymar.
 1758, Aug. 31. Wright, Elizabeth and Jasper Allen.
 1756, May 10. Wyekoff, Cornelia and Cornelius Rapalie.

 1756, Feb. 22. Yeomans, Ruth and Samuel Mabbet.

AGED PERSONS OF THE TOWN OF SANGERFIELD.

[CONTRIBUTED BY MARTIN H. STAFFORD, OF NEW YORK CITY.]

"And the aged arose and stood up."—JOB xxix.

THE TOWN of Sangerfield, Oneida county, N. Y., is situated in the southern part of the county, eighty-eight miles westerly from Albany, on the Cherry Valley turnpike, and seventeen southwest from Utica. Its latitude is north $43^{\circ} 54'$, with an elevation of about 1,375 feet above tide-water and 800 above Utica and the long level on the Erie canal. Its shape is nearly that of a parallelogram, and contains about 18,900 acres. This town was originally known as Township No. Twenty of the twenty townships laid out upon the west side of the Unadilla river. It was surveyed in the summer of 1789, under a law of the Legislature passed February 25, 1789. After its survey, and previous to its settlement, it was simply known to the land speculators of the day as "Township No. 20 of the twenty towns." It was included in Whitestown, Montgomery county, at the time of the survey, and in 1790 and 1791 was purchased of the State upon speculation, chiefly by Michael Myers, Jedediah Sanger, and John J. Morgan, a considerable portion being subsequently leased in perpetuity. Feb. 16, 1791, upon the formation of Herkimer county, this township was included in that county, and the first step taken towards its settlement in the fall of this year. Sangerfield was in Chenango county upon its formation, by an act passed March 15, 1798, but was annexed to Oneida county, April 4, 1804.

The town is essentially an agricultural one, although there is some manufacturing carried on in the village of Waterville, which stands chiefly upon lots Nos. 39 and 40; but a small part of the village is, however, in the town of Marshall.

By the census of June, 1870, the town contained a population 2,513,—the village of Waterville containing about one-half. On the 1st of March, 1871, the town numbered among its residents the following persons seventy years of age and upward:—

Mrs. Joana Carey.....	98	Zerah Rowell.....	82
Mrs. Amy Wilcox.....	96	John Haven.....	82
John Davis.....	92	Chauncey Baldwin.....	80
Mrs. Sally West.....	90	John Egbert.....	80
Jonas Banton.....	90	Randall Wightman.....	80
Luthur Warriner.....	89	Mrs. George Leaworthy.....	80
George Green.....	89	Mrs. Sarepta Stafford.....	79
Jonathan Jewett.....	88	Mrs. Tryphena Stetson.....	79
Mrs. Hannah Dye.....	86	John Mott.....	79
Lemuel Hill.....	86	George Penner.....	79
Mrs. Eliza Wells.....	86	Darius Babcock.....	78
Eleazar Tompkins.....	85	Mrs. Amy Owen.....	78
Mrs. Ziphah Carey.....	85	Mrs. — Robinson.....	78
Nathaniel Putnam.....	85	Richard Damon.....	78
Mrs. Nathaniel Putnam.....	84	Guy E. Edgerton.....	78
Aaron Stafford.....	84	Mrs. Susan Benedict.....	77
Leander Gridley.....	84	Mrs. Gilbert M. Gifford.....	77
John McCluskey.....	84	Horace Tower.....	77
William Lawton.....	83	Horace Bigelow.....	77
Mrs. — Day.....	82	Philip Lombard.....	77
Pliny Beebe.....	82	Harry Chesebrough.....	77

Medina Preston.....	77	Mrs. Henry Tower.....	73
Joseph De Forrest.....	77	Mrs. Horace Terry.....	73
Mrs. Jonas Bantou.....	76	Thomas Keenan.....	73
Mrs. Lemuel Hill.....	76	John Winchell.....	73
Mrs. Aaron Stafford.....	76	Mrs. Mary Duffy.....	73
Mrs. John Mott.....	76	Hugh Brady.....	73
Mrs. Eliza Coggsbail.....	76	Mrs. Elisha Peck.....	73
Mrs. Rhoda Loomis.....	76	Elexis Seymour.....	73
Mrs. Moses Bush.....	76	Mrs. Elexis Seymour.....	73
Richard Pugh.....	76	Mrs. Dennis Bangs.....	73
Terence Brady.....	76	Clark J. Rogers.....	73
Homer Hale.....	76	Bridget Manley.....	73
Joseph Miller.....	76	Mrs. Stanton Park.....	73
Mrs. Zerah Rowell.....	75	Elijah Conger.....	72
Mrs. Mary Geer.....	75	Mrs. E. Bigelow.....	72
Mrs. A. Miller.....	75	Daniel Wells.....	72
Mrs. Joseph De Forrest.....	74	Mrs. A. B. Robinson.....	72
Channey Buell.....	74	H. B. Norton.....	72
Henry Tower.....	74	Richard Hughes.....	72
Loomis Miller.....	74	Mrs. James Ledwell.....	71
Abner Stockwell.....	74	William P. Cleveland.....	71
Martin Morgan.....	74	Alvin Bugley.....	71
Isaac Risley.....	74	Mrs. B. Southwick.....	71
James Ledwell.....	74	Lyman Wolcott.....	71
Miller Babbitt.....	74	Julius Candee.....	71
Jeremiah Tooley.....	74	Asa Carter.....	70
Mrs. Susan Chase.....	74	Adino Winchell.....	70

Ninety-six in all; and it is not a little singular that there is not a Smith, Jones, Brown, Black, or White among them, notwithstanding these families are all represented in the town, and two of them (Jones and White) largely so. Aaron Stafford and Leander Gridley were born the same day.

ANCIENT WILLS.

(CONTRIBUTED BY E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.)

Abstract of the Will of EDWARD ANTILL, of New York, aged 45 years, made 10 June, 1704. Proved 7 April, 1725. (N. Y. Wills, Lib. 10, p. 42.)

Leaves half his land lying to the North of Hudson's River, formerly purchased from Augustine Graham, to his wife, Sarah, and the other half to his six children, William, Charles, Anna, Edward, Elizabeth, and George. He further gives his wife all his interest in a certain proprietaryship formerly purchased of David Joshack Laird, of Minevarre, in East Jersey. He makes his wife and his daughter Anna residuary legatees. Witnesses, William Vesey, B. Cosens, and William Sharpas.

Abstract of the Will of JOHANNES WESTBROECK, of Knightsfield, Ulster Co., dated 20 January, 1725-26. Proved 10 April, 1727. (N. Y. Wills, Lib. 10, p. 314.)

Gives his wife, Magdalena, the usufruct of his estate during her life; after her death it is to be divided equally between his six living children, viz.: Anthony, Johannes, Cornelius, Direk, Sarah, wife of Cornelius Van

Aken, and Antie, wife of Jacob Van Etten, and Benjamin, son of his deceased daughter Ursula.

Abstract of the Will of CORNELIS VAN DER VOLGEN, of Schenectady, dated 24 March, 173 $\frac{1}{2}$. Proved 30 December, 1735. (N. Y. Wills, Lib. 13, p. 13.)

Having no children, left part of his property to his wife, Elizabeth, during her widowhood, the remainder he divided among his nephews and nieces, viz.: Gysbert Van Brackell, son of his sister Catharine, Cornelis Van der Volgen, son of Lawrence (brother), Cornelis Groot, son of Elizabeth (sister), Nicholas de Graaf, son of Ariaentje (sister), Jaanetic Van der Volgen, daughter of Tennis (brother), Maritic Truax, daughter of Neeltje (sister). The widow of the above-named Cornelis Van der Volgen subsequently married Joseph Van Sice.

Abstract of the Will of JOCHIM SCHOONMEKER, of Kingston, dated 9 December, 1729. Proved 7 November, 1730. (N. Y. Wills, Lib. 11, p. 52.)

He married Antje Hussey, and left fifteen children, viz.: Cornelis, Hendrick, Frederick, Jacobus, Benjamin, John, Jochim, Daniel, Tryntie (m. Jacobus Bruyn), Eltie (m. Joseph Haasbrook), Jacomyntie (m. Johannes Miller), Grietje (m. Moses Dupuis, Junr.), Elizabeth (m. Benjamin Dupuis), Antje, (m. Cornelis Wynkoop), Sara (m. Jacobus Dupuis), to whom, after providing for his wife, he devised his whole estate, share and share alike.

Abstract of the Will of HELENA, widow of JAN BURHANS, of Brabant, in the Corporation of Kingston, Ulster Co. (died 1732), dated 19 October, 1728. (N. Y. Wills, Lib. 11, p. 302.)

She left her property to her children, viz.: Barent, William, Abraham, Isaac, Samuel, David, Heltie (m. Edward Whittaker), Jaanetic (m. Peter Dubois), Elizabeth (m. Jan Ploegh), and to the children of her deceased son Johannes, share and share alike.

Abstract of the Will of HANS BERGEN, of Brookland, Kings Co., dated 18 January, 1731. Proved 20 June, 1732. (N. Y. Wills, Lib. 11, p. 311.)

Leaves his estate to his wife Rachel during her widowhood; after her remarriage or death to his children: Michael, Fammike, Tennis, Derick, and Hanse.

Abstract of the Will of GOVERNOR WILLIAM COSBY, of New York, dated 19 February, 1735. Proved 30 March, 1836. (N. Y. Wills, Lib. 12, p. 451.)

Leaves the land lately purchased of the Germans by him and called the Manor of Cosby, on both sides of the Mohawks River, to his sons William and Henry, viz.: the part on the south-east side of the river to William, and the north-west side to Henry; to his wife Grace during her life one-third of his lands in Rochester, Ulster Co., with the mines thereunto belonging, the other two-thirds to his above-named sons. The residue of his real estate in America he gives to his wife to be sold as she shall think proper. He leaves also to his wife his house and ground in Soho Square, London, to be sold to pay his debts, also to his wife, during her life, his house at St. Leonards Hill, with lands adjoining; after her death to go to William. His wife is to distribute his personals among his children at such times and in such proportions as she may think proper.

Abstract of the Will of MARIA TRUAX (of Schenectady), widow of Evert Wendell. Proved 26 April, 1782.

No children. Leaves legacies to her brother, Isaac Truax, and to her four sisters: Susanna and Elizabeth, wife of Caleb Beck, Sara, wife of Claas Van der Volgen, Catalyntic, wife of Claas de Graaf. To Maria dau. of said Catalyntic, and her house and lot to Johannes and Simon Arentse Vedder, as it came to her from her grandfather, Andries Nacks. Other bequests are made to Maria Rosa and Gertruy Lamberts. Witnesses, John Henry, hatter, Derick Van Ingen, doctor, and John P. Truax.

Abstract of the Will of Rev. WILLIAM VESEY, Rector of Trinity Church, New York. Dated 1 May, 1746. Proved 21 July, 1746. (N. Y. Wills, Lib. 15, p. 608).

Gives fifty pound to the poor of the City. Leaves to his brothers and sisters, viz.: John Vesey, Mary Green, Elenor Turner, Hannah Bracket, Benjamin Vesey, all of Brantry, to each of them £25. To his godson and nephew, Joseph Read, junior, of New York, £100. To his goddaughter, Mary Braine, dau. of Thomas Braine, of Flushing, he leaves £50. All the rest and remainder of his estate, real and personal, he leaves to his wife, Mary Vesey.

Abstract of the Will of ANTHONY DE MILT, dated 27 May, 1689; proved 10 Sept., 1689.

Constitutes as his universal heirs his five children, viz.: Isaac, Maria, Anna, Peter, and Sarah De Milt, begotten by his deceased wife, Elizabeth van der Liphorst, having cut off any claim on account of primogeniture by leaving his eldest son, Isaac, one hundred guilders, Wampum value. To Maria Winter, "for her special good service," he bequeaths three pieces of eight. Finally, he appoints his sons Isaac and Peter, and his son-in-law Isaac Kip, executors.

Abstract of the Will of DOMINE SAMUEL DRISIUS, dated 17 September, 1669; proved 18 Decr., 1688.

Constitutes his wife Elizabeth Grevenraet his sole and universal heir during her life. After her death the estate to go to the heirs of each; on the testator's part to Jane Slaade, of London, widow of Anthony Slaade, and her heirs. He leaves to his godson Isaac, son of Cornelis, Steenwyck, mayor, "his whole Bibliotheque of Bookes." The executors are Abraham Staets and Philip Putersen Skuyler, both of Albany.

Abstract of the Will of ELIZABETH GREVENRAET, widow of DOM. DRISIUS, deed., dated 4 July, 1684; proved 24 Jan^y, 1687.

Constitutes as her heirs her children, viz.: Mrs. Margaret Steenwick, Machtelt Gouverneur, widow of Nicholas Gouverneur, deed, Mr. Peter De Riemer and the two children of her deceased son, Hubart De Riemer, namely, Isaac and Elizabeth De Riemer, gotten by Catharina . . . for one stake in all her real and personal property, which is to be divided in four equal parts, viz.: Hubart's two children one part, and her daughters and sons each one share. The widow of her son Hubart is to receive the income of her said two children for their support until they arrive at majority or marry.

Abstract of the Joint Will of HENRY VANDYCK, formerly Fiscal of New Netherland, and of DIWERTIE CORNELIS, his wife. Dated 13 Augst, 1655; proved 20 March, 1687. (N. Y. Wills, Lib. 14 A., p. 13.)

Declare that they have already honestly doted their two dau., viz., Lida Vandyck, wife of Nicholas Meyer, & Rycke Van Dyck, wife of John Durrett, and now bequeath the sum of Four Hundred guilders to each of their minor children, viz., Cornelis, aged 13 years, and Janneke, aged 9 years, to be paid them on coming of age or when married. The survivor of the testators to have the usufruct of the estate during his or her life, upon whose death the estate to devolve on the four children aforesaid in equal portions. In case any of the children die without issue, the share of said child is to devolve to the surviving children as above.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

OHIO VALLEY HISTORICAL SERIES.

- No. 1. BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION AGAINST THE OHIO INDIANS IN 1764, with a Preface by FRANCIS PARKMAN, author of "Conspiracy of Pontiac," etc. Maps and Plates. Svo.
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- No. 6. COLONEL JAMES SMITH'S NARRATIVE OF HIS CAPTIVITY AMONG THE INDIANS IN OHIO, 1755-58. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., Publishers. Svo.

The "Ohio Valley Series" had its origin in the happily conceived design of preserving by publication a number of hitherto unpublished manuscripts relating to the early history of the valley watered by the Ohio River, as well as by its tributaries, including Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. No historical works are more interesting, and none at present more eagerly sought, not only by the general reader, but by the bibliomaniacs who make a specialty of American history, than the badly printed, time-worn, and rarely found volumes which preserve for us the fascinating aboriginal history of the wondrous West; the French and English intrigues and wars for its possession; its travels and adventures of its early explorers, hunters, and missionaries; its early settlement by the whites, the bloody "Indian wars," and dread "captivities." Every book, pamphlet, or printed scrap of the kind has of late assumed a new importance in the book market, and the interest which has so long been centered upon New England as the oldest historic placer, is being gradually transferred to the fresher fields of the West. Scarce forty years ago, and the literature of the West was mostly confined to the books printed at Cooperstown and Albany, in this State, and Hartford, Connecticut, carried to and peddled through the earlier Western States by book peddlars, in wagons and on foot. And lo! now we have, in these and other issues of Robert Clarke & Co.'s, a return in kind, in form and execution so dainty and elegant that the East may well look to her laurels in the typographic art, if she would not be outdone by the Cincinnati printers. Nor are the contents of these volumes less fascinating than their excellencies of mechanical execution. They form a welcome instalment of that return of historic lore which is due the East from the West; for, as the East has sent its children by thousands to settle and conquer the West, and has strengthened those children by the influences of social ties and a noble history, it is but natural that the East should find a more than ordinary interest in the history which, through its children, it has worked out in the West. Therefore it is that we welcome this noble (though private) enterprise, which has undertaken to give us in so authentic and so handsome a shape,

these precious historic memorials of the Ohio Valley country. Their interest is not merely local, it is national in its character.

H. R. S.

MEMOIR OF GEORGE TICKNOR, Historian of Spanish Literature. By CHARLES H. HART, LL.B., Philadelphia, 1871. Large 8vo, pp. 24.

Our Library has received from the author a copy of this Memoir, originally read before the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, May 4, 1871,—and now privately printed in the very elegant style of several biographical monographs from the same practiced pen. It is a delicately conceived and well executed tribute to the memory of one of the best cultivated minds which America has thus far produced—and from beginning to end, is replete with interest.

H. R. S.

MEMORIAL OF WILLIAM SPOONER, 1637, and of his Descendants to the Third Generation; of his Great Grandson, Elnathan Spooner, and of his Descendants, to 1871. By THOMAS SPOONER. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 1871. 8vo, pp. 242. Private Edition, 150 copies.

We have been, for some years, aware that this work was in course of preparation, and have had opportunity to know with what great zeal and patience its author, Thomas Spooner, of Reading, Ohio, was gathering its material, both genealogical and biographical. And, at last, the accomplished fact—in all the beauty of tinted paper, fair type and neat binding—is upon our library table, creditable alike to author and publisher. It is, however, if we understand aright, not the completed work—but, only a "feeler," as it were—a foretaste of the history of the Spooner race, which is on its way to us, in such good time, and with such goodly form and completeness as it may please the author of all families to vouchsafe to our friend in the final fruition of his arduous and self-imposed task. Accepting this volume, then, as a sample, we have reason to expect a careful, well-considered and valuable history of the author's family—enthusiastic in conception, creditable in execution, and "embracing the names of nearly thirteen thousand of the descendants of William Spooner, coming from about three thousand families."

Mr. Spooner's style is lively, modest, and exact; the arrangement of his matter is simple and good, and the frequent and copious notes with which his statements are "clinched," betray the conscientiousness which is characteristic of the true antiquary.

H. R. S.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

MERRITT.—In reply to the query of Douglas Merritt, in the 3d No. 2d Vol. of the Record, there is good reason for supposing that Nehemiah Merritt was a member of the Society of Friends. His name appears in the Calendar of (N. Y.) Land Papers as one of ten petitioners applying for a grant of 25,000 acres of land included in the present towns of Queensbury and Fort Ann, N. Y., in 1761.

He became interested, by purchase, in the Queensbury township patent, issued 20th May, 1762, as appears by the following extracts from the Proprietors' records:

"At a meeting of the Proprietors, held at the shop of Nehemiah and Daniel Merritt, on 'the oblong,' in Dutchess County, on the 10th of July, 1762, a vote was passed that the town lots in said township be drawn by lot on the 24th inst.

"On the 23d of February, 1763, the Proprietors met at the place above named, and appointed William Smith, Nehemiah Merritt, and Abraham Wing 'Trustees to rent out the undivided lands.'"

The same month Nehemiah Merritt contributes £32 "on account of the Patent charges."

Nehemiah Merritt, Jr., is also designated as one of the Proprietors, in a township map of about the same date.

The same year Abraham Wing, of Beekman Precinct, Dutchess County, with his family and dependents, removes to Queensbury, and begins the settlement, at first called Wing's Falls, and now known as Glen's Falls, N. Y. Abraham Wing's three eldest daughters were married to three brothers by the name of Merritt, presumed to be sons of the Nehemiah in question, to wit, Nehemiah Merritt, Jr., Ichabod Merritt, and Daniel Merritt.

Joseph Merritt, the first-born of Ichabod, was the first white child born in the town of Queensbury.

A. W. H.

TOLEDO (Ohio) HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. A meeting of citizens was held June 14, for the purpose of organizing the Toledo Historical and Geographical Society. An association was formed by the election of the following officers: President—J. KENT HAMILTON; Vice-Presidents—1st, Dr. GEO. L. HOEGE; 2d, A. J. BEEOUT; 3d, R. WAGGONER; Secretary—E. H. FITCH; Treasurer—B. F. OGLE.

GRAVE-YARD INSCRIPTIONS.

A stone bearing the following inscription may be found in the Waterville Cemetery, Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y.:—

“ Stephen Barrett died May 21, 1832, aged 79 years and 3 months.”

“ Here lies an Oneida County pioneer
To his friends and family dear;
When the country was new,
And its inhabitants few,
And Eastern Yankee bands
Were hunting wild lands,
And strangers were plenty,
And accommodations scanty,
His table was spread to the needy,
And his house was open to the weary.”

M. H. S.

The two inscriptions here given are taken from a small family grave-yard near Louis Perkin's house, Rye Beach, New Hampshire. It is believed they have not been published before:—

“ Here Lyes Buried | y^e Body of M^r | Samuel Langdon | who died Dec^r | 2
1725 | in y^e 26 year | of his age.

“ Ann Langdon y^e | daughter of M^r | Samuel Langdon & Mrs Han | nah Langdon
aged | 6 mo died Jan^y 20 1725.”

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Adams.—Among the most important announcements recently made is that by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of the “Memoirs of John Quincy Adams, comprising portions of his Diary, from 1795 to 1848,” edited by his son, Charles Francis Adams, who represented the United States at the Court of St. James, during the trying times of the Civil War. The Diary begins with Mr. Adams' appointment by President Washington as Minister to the States of Holland, in 1795, and includes sixteen years of his diplomatic service in that country, in Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain, and in the negotiation of the Treaty of Ghent. It likewise embraces the whole of his later labors in posts of the highest responsibility at home, down to the termination of his career in the hall of Congress, on the 22d of February, 1848. Thus it necessarily brings into view numbers of his most distinguished contemporaries during critical periods in both hemispheres, and supplies authentic materials for an accurate comprehension of the most important events of a very remarkable era in human affairs. It is proposed to issue the work in volumes of uniform size and character with those heretofore published of the papers of John Adams. The first volume will be put to press at an early day, and the remainder will follow in due course; the whole to be comprised in five or six octavo volumes.—*Am. Lit. Gazette.*

Bagg.—Lyman H. Bagg, of West Springfield, Mass., is compiling a genealogy of the descendants of John Bagg, who married Hannah Burt, at Springfield, in 1657. He considers that all who bear the name in America, are of the same general line.

Buchanan.—The Life of James Buchanan is being written by Prof. James C. Welling, of Princeton College.

Cargill.—William C. Capron, of Uxbridge, Mass., is collecting the record of the Cargill family, which came to this country about 1720. He has account of three or four generations in Scotland, prior to arrival here.

Cabot.—The undersigned has in preparation a genealogy of this name, and, by means of an extensive correspondence with representatives of the name and many of their collateral kindred, has collected much material for the purpose.

A complete list of the descendants of the Rev. Marston Cabot and Mary Dwight, has been obtained, as well as much other material. Any statistics of this nature will be gratefully received and acknowledged by
WILLIAM P. CABOT.
Boston, Mass.

Dayton.—Chas. Nathan Dayton, P. O. address, 107 Front st., N. Y., is collecting material for a *Dayton or Daighton* genealogy, and would like information on the subject.

Leffingwell.—Rev. E. B. Huntington, of Stamford, will publish about New Year, 1872, his Memoir of the American LEFFINGWELL FAMILY.

Query 1. What is the origin of the name?

Query 2. What is the date of Lieut. Thomas Leffingwell's immigration? The author will be greatly obliged to any antiquarian friend who can aid in the solution of either question.

Thayer.—Mr. Bezaleel Thayer, of Northern New York, is now looking up some part of the family mentioned above. He is at present with a son or nephew in San Francisco.

Warren County.—Our fellow-member, Dr. A. W. HOLDEN, of Glen's Falls, has commenced, in the *Messenger*, published at that place, a series of *Biographical Sketches of Distinguished Townsmen*, the first one being that of Hon. GEORGE SANFORD; the second, Sept. 8, DUANE B. SIMMONS, M.D.

CORRECTIONS.

THE GELSTON FAMILY, p. 135 of this Vol., should be

19. THOMAS GELSTON, son of Maltby, b. April 7. 1752, m. Mary, dau. of David Corwith, of Bridgehampton, L. I. *Issue*:—

65. i. SARAH, who mar. David Cook, and had 6 c.

66. ii. JOHN, who m. but left no c.

67. iii. RICHARD, who m. twice and left 3 c., viz., 1. Laura, who m. Capt. Jeremiah Ludlow, of Bridgehampton, L. I.; 2. Thomas, and 3. Leander, merchants of St. Louis, Mo.
H. P. H.

BIOGRAPHY OF EZRA L'HOMMEDIEU, pp. 3 and 4 of this Vol. The name of the second wife of Benjamin, Jr., the mother of Hon. Ezra L'Hommedieu, was Martha Bourn.

The name of his (Ezra's) second wife was Mary Catharine. She had two children: a son who died in infancy, and one daughter Mary, who married Samuel S. Gardiner, Esq. Mrs. Gardiner had three children, all daughters. Mary, the eldest, mar. Mr. E. N. Horsford, formerly Professor at Harvard, and died leaving three daughters. Prof. Horsford afterwards mar. Phœbe, the second dau. of Mr. Gardiner, and she has one c., a dau. Mrs. G.'s third dau., Fanny, mar. Prof. George M. Lane, of Harvard. They have 3 c.

Page 7. In later life Mr. L'Hommedieu was not ranked as a "Federalist" in politics, but as a "Republican."

Page 7. The word printed "*perennium*," should of course be "*perennius*." Some other small errors the reader will detect without difficulty.
C. B. M.

NEW YORK MILITIA OF 1776, pp. 156 and 157 of this Vol.—The following names were printed incorrectly in the Roster contributed to our July No. by Mr. Wadell:—

Middle Ward.—Joseph Totton, Peter Totton, William Grigg.

North Ward.—Waldron Blaau.

Out Ward.—David Henry Mallos.

German Independent Co.—Frederick Wm. Huht, John Binkes, John Baltus Dash.

Independent Highland Co.—Normand Tolmie.

VOL. 2.

No. 1.

THE NEW YORK
GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL
RECORD.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF AMERICAN
Genealogy and Biography.

ISSUED QUARTERLY.



January, 1871.

PUBLISHED FOR THE SOCIETY,
MOTT MEMORIAL HALL, No. 64 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE,

JOHN S. GAUTIER,
S. S. PURPLE, M.D.,

S. HASTINGS GRANT,
HEN. R. STILES, M.D., *Ex-off.*

Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue.

JANUARY, 1871.—CONTENTS.

	PAGE
BIOGRAPHY OF EZRA L'HOMMEDIEU.—By <i>C. B. Moore, Esq.</i>	1
GENEALOGY OF THE LATTING FAMILY.—By <i>John J. Latting, Esq.</i>	8
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT DUTCH FAMILIES OF NEW YORK: Schermerhooren, Rutgers, Rip Van Dam.—By <i>Jonathan Pearson, A.M.</i>	22
NEW YORK MARRIAGE LICENSES, granted by Lord Cornbury from June 11, 1703, to April 12, 1706.—Contributed by <i>John S. Gautier, Esq.</i>	25
NOTES ON THE GRAVEYARDS OF LONG ISLAND: Southold, Sag Harbor, Southampton.—By <i>H. R. Stiles, M.D.</i>	29
ORIGINAL LETTERS.—Contributed by <i>T. Bailey Myers, Esq.</i> , and from the " <i>Tomlinson Col- lection.</i> " Horatio Nelson, Nov. 13, 1782; Thad. Kosciusko, ———; Theodorus Van Wyck, Feb. 16, 1779; Peter Elting, April 10, 1776, June 13, 1776, March 26, 1777; John Macpher- son, Sept. 9, 1775	32
TAX LIST OF NEW YORK CITY IN THE YEAR 1676	36
ABSTRACTS OF NEW YORK WILLS: Jan Vigne, Feb. 2, 1688-9; C. Ten Eyck, Sept. 4, 1686; A. Van Schayck, Aug. 4, 1694	39
OUR SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS.—Oct. 22, 1870; Nov. 12, 1870; Dec. 10, 1870; Jan. 4, 1871	40
NOTES ON BOOKS.—Memorial of John Slafter, by Rev. E. F. Slafter; History of Brooklyn, by H. R. Stiles; Discourse on Hon. G. C. Verplanck, by Chas. H. Hart; Munsell's Col- lections of the History of Albany, vol. 3; Third Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland; Ohio Valley Historical Series; 150th Anniversary of the Congregational Church, Franklin, Conn.; Collection of Epitaphs from St. Pancras, Middlesex, by F. T. Cansick	41
NOTES AND QUERIES.—Atherton; Dakins—Preston; Fludd—Wheaton—Dodge; The Swords Genealogy; The Verplanck Memoir; Bryan Newton; Where are the Knickerbockers?	44
ANNOUNCEMENTS OF Genealogies, Biographies, and Local Histories	47
NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.—See cover, page 3.	
RECENT DONATIONS RECEIVED.—See cover, page 3.	
"THE RECORD CLUB" announcement.—See cover, page 4.	

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The Society respectfully solicits from its friends and members in the State, and elsewhere, contributions of genealogical and biographical material. In the collection and preservation of such material, every one, by the diligent use of some of their leisure moments, can assist the Society to form a library of reference, which shall prove of incalculable service to future students of American Genealogy and History.

Copies of ancient inscriptions and epitaphs, full and exact copies of inscriptions from the cemeteries, monuments, tombs, tablets, etc., to be found in every city, town, village, and hamlet of the State; extracts from town, church, and parish records; transcripts of public records of births, marriages, and deaths, and of private family records; personal reminiscences and narratives, taken from the lips of old persons yet living among us; auto-biographies; lists of soldiers and sailors, histories of regiments, military organizations, etc., in the Revolutionary War, the Second War, and the late Civil War.

Biographical memoirs, sketches, and notices of persons who came to North America, especially to the colony and State of New York, before the year 1700: showing from what places in Europe they came, their families there, and their descendants in this country. Full and minute genealogical memoirs and tables, showing the lineage and descent of families from the earliest date to which they can be authentically traced, down to the present time, with their branches and connections.

All donations of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., will be gratefully received in behalf of the Society, and promptly acknowledged.

MEMBERS

ELECTED SINCE THE LAST ISSUE OF THE "RECORD."

RESIDENT.

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 From Hon. Teunis G. Bergen, New Utrecht, L. I.:—"The Genealogy of the Bergen Family," and "The Genealogy of the Van Brunt Family."
 From Thomas L. Clacker, New York City:—"The Life of Peter Van Schaack," and "Hammond's Political History of New York," in two vols.
 From Robert Clarke, Cincinnati, O.:—"Third Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland," "General Pope's Campaign," and three pamphlets.
 From Rev. E. Tanjore Corwin, Millstone, N. J.:—"Prospectus for a Complete Genealogy of the Corwin Family."
 From Samuel G. Drake, Boston:—"Catalogue of his Library."
 From Henry T. Droune, New York City:—"The Insurance Monitor."
 From Ellsworth Eliot, M.D., New York City:—"Centennial Proceedings at the North Dutch Church, New York City," and two other pamphlets.
 From the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.:—"One set of newspapers."
 From Hon. John W. Ferdon, Piermont, N. Y.:—"One pamphlet."
 From Charles H. Hart, Philadelphia:—"Neerological Notice of Richard Stockton Field, LL.D."
 From Wm. Fred. Holcombe, M.D., New York City:—"Manual of Memorial Church in Springfield, Mass.," and five other pamphlets.
 From Joseph Jackson Howard, LL.D., London, England:—"Four numbers of the *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*."
 From George R. Howell, Mount Morris, N. Y.:—"The History of Franklin, Conn."
 From the Iowa State Historical Society:—"The Annals of Iowa for 1870."
 From John J. Latting, New York City:—"History of the town of Shoreham, Vt."
 From the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society of Boston:—"The *Historic-Genealogical Register* for 1870."
 From Capt. H. N. Preble, U.S.N.:—"Conclusion of the "History of the Prebles in America."
 From the "Publication Committee" of the Society:—"Munsell's Collections of the History of Albany," vol. 3.
 From the Quartermaster-General of the United States:—"No. 25 of the "Roll of Honor."
 From Joseph Sabin & Sons, New York City:—"The *American Bibliopolist* for 1870, and part of set for 1869."
 From Elliott Sanford, New York City:—"Sketch of the Wodell Family," and two pamphlets.
 From Rev. Enoch Sanford, Raynham, Mass.:—"The History of Raynham, Mass."
 From J. Gimray Shea, New York City:—"The Genealogical Register of the Merrimack Valley," and two reprints of French tracts.
 From Rev. Joseph T. Tuttle, Crawfordsville, Ind.:—"History of the Presbyterian Church, Madison, N. J.," and eleven pamphlets.
 From George F. Tuttle, New York City:—"The Canada Directory for 1857-8."
 From Ashbel Woodward, M.D., Franklin, Conn.:—"History of Franklin, Conn.," and "Life of General Lyon."
 From R. Wynkoop, New York City:—"Manual of the New York Common Council for 1858."

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2. Membership is not confined to the members of the Society; and any person interested in the advancement of the objects and purposes of the publication will be welcomed to its ranks.

3. The only liability incurred by the Club, or the members thereof, is the expenses incidental upon the publication of the RECORD, which, it is hoped, will be fully met by the receipts from subscriptions; the edition for the present being limited to five hundred copies.

4. The management of the affairs of the Club is vested in a Council of six members, of which three are the Publication Committee of the Society. The Officers, chosen from the members of the Council, are a Chairman, a Treasurer, and a Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of the Club is held in the City of New York, on the first Wednesday in December of each year.

The Constitution has been approved by the Board of Trustees of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and all amendments to it must have the like approval.

The Officers of the Club for the year 1871 are—CHARLES B. MOORE, Chairman; JOHN J. LATTING, Treasurer; and S. S. PURPLE, M.D., Secretary. The other members of the Council being HENRY R. STILES, M.D., JOHN S. GAUTIER, and S. HASTINGS GRANT.

Any person desirous of becoming a member of the Club will please signify such wish to any of the above-named gentlemen.

All communications relating to the publishing department of the RECORD, contributions of literary material, etc., should be addressed to the Publication Committee.

Payments should be sent to JOHN J. LATTING, Treasurer of Record Club, No. 64 Madison Avenue, New York.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD is published quarterly under the sole supervision of the Publication Committee, and is the official organ of the NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

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Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue.

APRIL, 1871.—CONTENTS.


	PAGE
BIOGRAPHY OF BARON DE ZENG.—By <i>Edward F. de Lanecy, Esq.</i>	49
GENEALOGY OF THE LATTING FAMILY: Concluded.—By <i>John J. Latting, Esq.</i>	54
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ANCIENT DUTCH FAMILIES OF NEW YORK: Bancker, Oothout, Lespinard.—By <i>Jonathan Pearson, A.M.</i>	68
ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS.—Delivered before the Society, February 25, 1871.—By <i>Henry R. Stiles, M.D., President</i>	71
THE BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY	98
THE ROCKWELL FAMILY.—By <i>D. Williams Patterson, Esq.</i>	99
WILL OF MATTHIAS VAN DYCK: March 8, 1749	103
OUR SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS.—Jan. 14, Jan. 28, Feb. 11, Feb. 25, March 11, March 25, 1871	103
HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE SOCIETY. Presented February 25, 1871.—By <i>John S. Gautier, Esq., Recording Secretary</i>	104
NOTES ON BOOKS.—Papers relating to the Church of Virginia, by Wm. S. Perry, D.D.; The Churchman's Year-Book for 1871; Correspondence between William Penn and James Logan, Vol. I; The Prescott Memorial, by William Prescott; The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, January, 1871; The Annals of Iowa, January, 1871	106
NOTES AND QUERIES.—Bancroft; Bowne; Corwin; Feak—Feaks—Feeks—Underhill; Herald's Visitations; Howe; Stanford; Steelman; Wilcoxson; Grave-yard Inscriptions at Nyack, N. Y.	108
ANNOUNCEMENTS of Genealogies, Biographies, and Local Histories	110
OBITUARY.—David Richard Floyd Jones.—Richard Van Wyck Thorne	111
NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.—See cover, page 3.	
DONATIONS RECENTLY RECEIVED.—See cover, page 3.	
"THE RECORD CLUB" announcement.—See cover, page 4.	

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- From John M. Bancroft, New York City:*—Semi-centennial of the *Providence Journal*, and one other pamphlet.
- From the Buffalo Historical Society:*—Proceedings at the Annual Meeting, held Jan. 11, 1871.
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- From Rev. Beverly R. Belts, New York City:*—Commemorative Discourse of the late Prof. Charles Anthon.
- From Robert Clarke, Cincinnati, O.:*—Seven pamphlets and one newspaper.
- From the Diocese of Albany, Rev. G. C. Pennell, Secretary:*—Journal of the Primary Convention, 1868, and Journal of the 2d Annual Convention, 1869.
- From Willard L. Fell, New York City:*—One pamphlet.
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- From — Grant, M.D.:*—Genealogy of the Boothie Family, of Stratford, Conn.
- From C. J. Hooley, Hartford, Ct.:*—Goodwin's Genealogical Notes of the First Settlers of Conn. and Mass.
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- From the Iowa State Historical Society, F. Lloyd, Secretary, Iowa City:*—The *Annals of Iowa* for January, 1871.
- From John J. Latting, New York City:*—The *New York Observer* Year-Book, 1871.
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- From the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston:*—The "Register" for January, 1871; and Proceedings of the Society at Annual Meeting, January 4, 1871.
- From H. Onderdonk, Jr., Jamaica, N. Y.:*—Queen's County in the Olden Time; and Revolutionary Incidents.
- From Rev. Wm. S. Perry, D.D., Geneva, N. Y.:*—Proceedings of the Associate Alumni of Hobart College, 1870.
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- From George H. Williams, Utica, N. Y.:*—Historical Sketch of the first Presbyterian Church in Utica.
- From the Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison:*—Annual Report, 1871.

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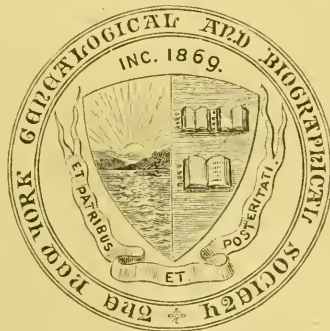
VOL. 2.

No. 3.

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ISSUED QUARTERLY.



July, 1871.

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PUBLICATION COMMITTEE,

JOHN S. GAUTIER,
S. S. PURPLE, M.D.,

S. HASTINGS GRANT,
HEN. R. STILES, M.D., *Ex-off.*

Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue.

JULY, 1871.—CONTENTS.


	PAGE
TRACES OF AMERICAN LINEAGE IN ENGLAND.—By <i>The Right Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, D.D.</i>	113
ANCESTRY OF GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY.—By <i>Thomas H. Montgomery, Esq.</i>	123
GENEALOGY OF THE GELSTON FAMILY.—By <i>Benjamin W. Dwight, LL.D.</i>	131
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT DUTCH FAMILIES OF NEW YORK: Teller, Staats.—By <i>Jonathan Pearson, A.M.</i>	139
NEW YORK MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Contributed by <i>E. B. O'Callaghan, M.D.</i>	141
ULSTER COUNTY PAPERS.—Nos. 1 and 2	143
DUTCHESS COUNTY PAPERS	149
THE VAIL FAMILY.—Contributed by <i>C. B. Moore, Esq.</i>	151
BENEDICT ARNOLD.—By <i>T. Bailey Myers, Esq.</i>	153
ABSTRACTS OF ANCIENT WILLS.—Contributed by <i>E. B. O'Callaghan, Esq.</i>	155
NEW YORK MILITIA OF 1776.—Contributed by <i>W. Corentyn H. Waddell, Esq.</i>	156
OUR SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS.—April 8, April 22, May 13, May 25, May 27, June 10.	157
NOTES ON BOOKS.—Mudge Memorials; History of Rye, N. Y., by Rev. Charles W. Baird; Catalogue of Columbia College, 1754-1870.	157
NOTES AND QUERIES.—Bowne—Feek—Underhill; Flowd; Herald's Visitation; Lyman; Merritt; Curiosities of the New York City Directory	159
ANNOUNCEMENTS	160
NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.—See cover, page 3.	
DONATIONS RECENTLY RECEIVED.—See cover, page 3.	

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THE RECORD CLUB.

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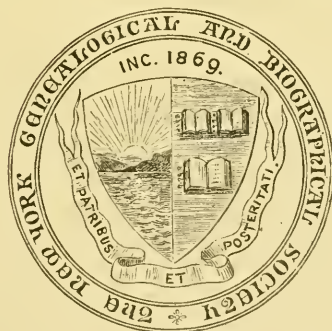
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OCTOBER, 1871.—CONTENTS.


	PAGE
SKETCH OF THE LATE FRANCIS B. CUTTING.—By <i>Charles B. Moore, Esq.</i>	161
THE SCOTT FAMILY.—By <i>Martin B. Scott, Esq.</i>	174
ACCOUNT OF DANIEL L'ESTRANGE AND WIFE, HUGUENOT IMMIGRANTS.—Communicated by <i>Rev. Charles W. Baird</i>	179
HELPS FOR NEW YORK GENEALOGISTS: MEMOIRS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS DECEASED.— Communicated by <i>Henry R. Stiles, Esq.</i>	186
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT DUTCH FAMILIES OF NEW YORK AND ALBANY: SCHUYLER, VAN SCHAICK, VAN DER POEL.—By <i>Jonathan Pearson, A. M.</i>	190
FAMILY TYPES.—By <i>David Parsons Holton, M.D.</i>	192
NEW YORK MARRIAGE LICENSES: SUPPLEMENTARY LIST FOR 1756 AND 1758.—Contributed by <i>E. B. O'Callaghan, M.D.</i>	194
AGED PERSONS OF THE TOWN OF SANGERFIELD, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—Communicated by <i>Martin H. Stafford, Esq.</i>	201
ABSTRACTS OF ANCIENT NEW YORK WILLS.—Contributed by <i>E. B. O'Callaghan, M.D.</i>	203
NOTES ON BOOKS.—Ohio Valley Historical Series; Memoir of George Ticknor, by Charles H. Hart; Memorial of William Spooner	
NOTES AND QUERIES.—Merritt; Toledo (O.) Historical and Geographical Society; Grave-Yard Inscriptions	205
ANNOUNCEMENTS	207
CORRECTIONS	206
DONATIONS RECENTLY RECEIVED.—See cover, page 3.	

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The following may be named as some of the most prominent of the wants and needs of the Society:

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NOTICE.

We are pained to announce, just as the printing of the present No. of the "Record" is concluded, the death, on the morning of the 2d inst., of JOHN S. GAUTIER, Esq., Chairman of our Publication Committee, and also Recording Secretary of the Society. Fuller particulars respecting the deceased will be given in the next No. of the "Record."

New York, October 3d, 1871.

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♦♦♦

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