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ROSTER  
OF  
SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY  
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,  
WITH  
BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

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PART I  
FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO THE END OF THE  
AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
1756-1783

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COMPILED BY  
WILLIAM M. MACBEAN  
SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY



NEW YORK  
1911



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Douglas Taylor & Co.  
New York

Gift  
The Society  
JAN 25 1912



## INTRODUCTION.

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It is rather singular that the Scotsmen of New York, of whom there were many—landed proprietors, professional men and merchants—should have so long delayed the formation of a Scottish charitable society. Boston, Charleston, Philadelphia and Savannah, in the order named, were earlier in the field. The first notice I have found of any attempt at forming a Scottish Society in New York was in 1753, but it appears to have been more patriotic and social than charitable. In that year, I find in the press of the day repeated calls to meeting of "The Scots Society" at the home of Malcolm McEuen "near the City Hall" (then in Wall Street), and on Saint Andrew's Day of that year this Society honored the occasion by a dinner at "Scotch Johnny's" (otherwise John Thomson, a popular boniface of that time), "at the sign of the Crown and Thistle at the White Hall Slip." The ships in the river were dressed, cannon fired by the naval vessel on the station, and in the evening the members went in a body to the theatre in Nassau Street, escorted by "a vast concourse of people." One wonders whether the "Garb of Old Gaul" or the bagpipes were the greater attraction, for they must have had one or the other, if not both, to account for the "vast concourse." Nothing further is heard of this "Scots Society," but it probably was the seed which bore such grand fruit.

The Highland dress and the bagpipes, however, were destined soon to be no novelty in the Colony. In 1756 Pitt determined to press the war with France and attempt the conquest of Canada. For this purpose he needed soldiers, and he had the sagacity to turn a formidable disturbing element to the peace of the country into loyal supporters of the government. The chiefs of the clans were offered rank in the army if companies of Highland soldiers were raised by them for service abroad, and in a very short time it became manifest that the Highlands of Scotland was a recruiting ground for brave and adventurous men to whom soldiering appealed, and their subsequent behavior in many a well-fought field in support of the Empire justified Pitt's action. It is true there already was a regiment of

Highland soldiers in the ranks of the army, the 42nd, or Black Watch, and on the field of Fontenoy they had demonstrated what they could do, but they were not popular in the Highlands at the time, as they were looked upon as a Whig regiment and had been raised for the purpose of being a "watch" upon the Highlands. Pitt's first step against the French was to send the 42nd Royal Highlanders to New York, and this city saw an unusual sight in the month of June, 1756, when this regiment marched through its streets, to the barracks in the fort at Bowling Green, with colors flying and bagpipes playing. The 42nd did not remain long in New York, their destination being Albany, the rendezvous for the army intended for campaigning on the Lakes. It is probable that the Scottish residents of New York entertained the officers of the regiment, for we find that, in the following year when two more Scottish regiments arrived, the 77th, Montgomery's Highlanders, and the 78th, Fraser's Highlanders, they were entertained royally.

On the nineteenth day of November in the year 1756, "a number of gentlemen, natives of Scotland, and of Scottish descent, met together and agreed to form themselves into a Society for charitable purposes." Many of the Scottish officers in the army, captains of trading vessels, some of whom became subsequently merchants of New York, and visiting Scotsmen were enrolled as members. On Saint Andrew's Day of 1757 the Society held its first anniversary dinner, the event being duly chronicled in the press. The Society continued on its way thereafter, dispensing its charities and celebrating each succeeding Saint Andrew's Day until 1774, when the troublous times of the Revolution put a temporary stop to its activities. During the period under review many other regiments arrived in the Colony and many of the Scottish officers in their ranks joined the Society. The 26th Cameronians, the 1st Royals and the 60th Royal American regiment, the latter officered largely by Scotsmen, contributed a goodly number to our ranks. Many of them rose to high rank in the service and others gave their lives for their country.

At the peace of 1763 some of the Scottish regiments were disbanded, and officers and men were given the option to remain in the country, grants of land being offered them as an inducement. Many of them had formed ties in this country and had taken them wives and begat families, and they as a rule remained, and most of them continued loyal to the flag for which they had fought. Not many of

their descendants are to be found here, however, but must be looked for in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The leaven of the Society, however, was the Scottish merchants of the city, who, for the honor of Saint Andrew, looked after their poor fellow-countrymen, and our best citizens went from house to house "relieving the distressed."

Nothing heretofore has been done to rescue from oblivion the personnel of the membership, with the exception of the Memorial History by Mr. Morrison, published in 1906, on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Society. This work was confined to sketches of the lives of the Presidents. I am attempting the identification of the membership from its early beginning in 1756 to the year 1806. The following installment of the work is devoted to the period 1756-1783, and I hope it will meet at least with indulgence in view of the fact that not a line of it was collected prior to a year ago.

Sketches of the several officers, of whom I have given only their official record, may yet be found in the many works on the period published in this country, and in the town and county histories of Scotland.

Those members who have not been identified were prominent Scotsmen in the Colony of New York, merchants from other American Colonies or visiting Scotsmen from the West Indies, and it is hoped that some time in the future some data concerning them may be found.

In the year 1823 the Society published a copy of its Constitution with a list of officers and members from the beginning to that date. This list was made up from the Records in the handwriting of the several secretaries, and owing to the difficulty of deciphering, errors crept into the printed record. Errors also have occurred through faulty spelling. No effort seemed to have been made to identify each member, and the errors have remained until this day. Wherever these errors have been noted, corrections have been made with great care and only after mature deliberation.

The next period, from the Evacuation to the close of the first fifty years of the Society's existence, 1783-1806, will be a more difficult task, as sketches of the lives of plain merchant citizens are not easily attainable. The press is almost the only source of information and the advertisements therein practically the only reading matter, outside of foreign news. There was then no society column with its divulgence of intimate and indiscreet information, no obituary

sketches, and not always an obituary notice. There is no doubt, however, that the descendants of many of our members of this period could help materially in the work of identification could they be got at, therefore the results obtained should eventually be published, no matter how little there can be said about each member, in order that our citizens of Scottish descent may become interested in their ancestors' connection with the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York.

I shall esteem it a favor should anyone correct any errors into which I may have fallen, and I invite correspondence which may add to our knowledge of any of the members in the following list.

WILLIAM M. MACBEAN,  
*Secretary.*

11 Wall Street,  
New York City,  
Nov. 2nd, 1911.



## ROSTER OF THE SOCIETY.

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1756.

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ANDREW BARCLAY.

(1719-1775)

Vice-President 1758-59; 4th President 1759-61.

(For biographical sketch see Morrison's History.)

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REV. HENRY BARCLAY, D.D.

(1714-1764)

Son of the Rev. Thomas Barclay, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, N. Y., in which city he was born; graduated Yale, 1734; missionary for many years among the Mohawks; became Rector of Trinity Church, New York, October 1746; d. August 20, 1764.

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LIEUT.-GOV. SIR FRANCIS JAMES BUCHANAN.

In 1757 Capt. Buchanan of the Royal American Regiment of Artillery was stationed at Sandy Hook, according to the *Post Boy*; was with Braddock and was wounded in the fight. The British Army List gives his record as follows:—Capt.-Lieut. Royal Artillery April 1, 1756; Captain, January 1, 1759; Major in the army July 23, 1772. In 1776 he received the appointment of Lieut.-Gov. of Kinsale and Charles Fort in the Kingdom of Ireland, and was knighted. In 1779 had become Lieut.-Colonel.

(This name appears on Roll as G. J. Buchanan.)

## BRIGADIER-GENERAL DONALD CAMPBELL.

Manager 1764-65.

Son of Lachlan Campbell of Islay, Argyleshire, and "Campbell Hall," Ulster Co., N. Y.; was born at the latter place; young when father died; apprenticed to a merchant in New York and went several voyages as supercargo to the West Indies. When the 42nd Highlanders landed in New York in 1756 he found several relatives among the officers, entered the regiment as a volunteer, soon receiving an Ensigncy, served in one or two campaigns in 1759, received an appointment as Lieutenant in the Royal American Regiment while at Quebec; 1763 reduced to half-pay; went to England, presented a Memorial to the Crown and eventually received a large grant of land. His second visit to England is dwelt on at length in Jones' History of New York. When the news of the skirmish at Lexington reached New York, Donald, with a motley crowd, paraded the town with drums beating, colors flying and invited the citizens to take up arms. For his activities he expected reward and was much chagrined when he found that he did not receive an appointment in the Continental army; went to Philadelphia, presented a Memorial to Congress and was appointed Deputy Quarter-Master General; went with Montgomery to Canada, was at the siege of St. Johns, at Montreal when it surrendered, and at Quebec. Upon the death of Montgomery and the wounding of Arnold, Campbell took command, raised the blockade, retired to Montreal, leaving all his cannon, stores and sick behind. This offended Congress and he was never afterwards employed. He retired to the country, where he lived indigent, neglected and forlorn. His brothers, who had also been in the Seven Years War, remained loyal.

## MALCOLM CAMPBELL.

Treasurer 1756-61.

In 1756 at house next the Merchants Coffee House, where he did a general business and became known in later years as a Wine Merchant. In 1764 one of the Trustees to give title to the lands granted to the Campbell emigrants. In 1766 his store was on "Crommelin's Wharf back of Judge Livingston's" and his advertisement says that

he proposes to go out of business. He probably moved to the country, for his name does not appear in the press again as late as 1780. In 1785 he contributed £4 to the proposed Saint Andrew's Hall.

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LIEUT. STAIR CAMPBELL CARRE.

His official record is as follows: Ensign 62nd Regiment, January 7, 1756; Lieut. 60th Regiment, May 7, 1757; and again in same regiment with the same rank of Lieut., May 8, 1764.

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ALEXANDER COLDEN.

(1716-1774)

Manager 1756-59; Vice-President 1759-64; President 1764-66.  
(See Morrison's History.)

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THOMAS DOUGHTY.

Manager 1759-60.

In 1750 had a store in King Street; on December 28, 1755, the firm of Aspinwall and Doughty, in the woolen business, terminated, and Thomas continued in business, keeping a miscellaneous line of goods, and located in Queen Street. In 1759 he removed to Dock Street betwixt the Slip and Coenties Market, and the character of his business had changed to fine groceries, wines, etc. In 1775 he proposes moving to the country and everything is offered for sale, even his furniture. He probably left the country and remained away during the Revolution, but returned, for Dr. Francis tells of a Thomas Doughty who was one of those who repaired to Dr. Hosack's Elgin Botanical Garden to study Botany.

## DR. JAMES DRUMMOND.

Surgeon of the 4th Battalion of the 60th Royal American Regiment. He had a house in Beaver Street.

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## JOHN DUNCAN.

(1722-1791)

John Duncan was born in Scotland and came out to Schenectady in 1755. He was possessed of a good capital and opened an extensive mercantile establishment. He was the pioneer of a new style of merchants and a new mode of trade at Schenectady. Soon after locating he formed a partnership with James Phyn of London (also a member) and they became extensive wholesale and retail merchants and forwarders, extending their business far and wide over the lakes, and after 1759 dealing largely and directly with Montreal. Duncan took care of the business in Schenectady while Phyn, his partner, attended to the business abroad and at Montreal. They both became exceedingly rich, for that day, and retired from business. Duncan built a country seat called "The Hermitage." He was first Recorder of Schenectady, and in 1763 Justice of the Peace; in 1773 Sixth Judge of Albany County, and in 1774 he attended the Congress of the Six Nations, which met after the death of Col. Johnson. During the Revolution he remained loyal to the Crown. In 1785 he subscribed, by William Malcom, £10 towards Saint Andrew's Hall. He died at the Hermitage May 5, 1791, aged 69 years, much esteemed for generous hospitality and unostentatious benevolence. *From Saunders' "Early History of Schenectady."* In the List of Members of Saint Andrew's Society which appears in the first City Directory of 1786 he is styled Capt. John Duncan.

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## JAMES DUTHIE.

The first notice of James Duthie which I have found appears in the *New York Post Boy* of May 25, 1761, and is somewhat of a curiosity. "To Be Sold, at Duthie's London Puke Ware-House at

White-Hall all Sorts of Perukes ready made, of the newest fashions, at the lowest prices that can be afforded by any one of the Business, that does Justice to his Customers, and warranted to be as good Work, and made of as good hairs as any in America. Also Ladies Teats, Bandos for the Hair, and Bags of the newest Fashion, Roaseats and Ramellees, hard and soft Pomatum, false Ques, and many other articles necessary in that way. By their Humble Servant James Duthie." In 1762 he moved to Golden Hill "at the sign of the Golden Pot" and changed his business to Wines, Spirits and Groceries.

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WILLIAM FARQUHAR, M.D.

Manager 1756-57. Vice-President 1757-58.

In 1759 in Smith Street, Foot of Pot Baker's Hill. m. Jane, dau. of Cadwallader Colden same year. "A very worthy good Scotsman, distinguished for his knowledge and abilities." d. May, 1787.

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LIEUT. CHARLES FORBES.

Lieut. 60th Royal Americans December 31, 1755; Capt.-Lieut. March 22, 1757; k. at Ticonderoga.

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EDWARD GRAHAM.

In 1742 on the Roll of Freeman; 1750 store in Smith Street, sold European Goods; 1756 house "next the corner, near the Exchange"; 1757 made an assignment to James Sackett and in same year died.

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ÆNEAS GRAHAM.

A native of Scotland. Appears on our records as Ennis Graham; in 1753 advertised as "Æneas," but afterwards assumed the name of Ennis; in 1748 house in Smith Street, where he sold European

Goods; 1755 advertised as "Taylor, in Broad Street, near the Exchange opposite *Post Boy* office"; 1761 haberdasher as well as tailor; 1762 moved to corner of Wall Street "facing the Meal Market, near the Coffee House" where he remained for many years; in 1773 he was still in Wall Street "facing Mr. Rivington's New Printing Office." Retired to Middlesex Co., N. J. d. 1777.

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LIEUT. WILLIAM HAY.

Ensign 62nd Regiment Royal Americans Jan. 4, 1756; Lieut. 60th, Dec. 11, 1756; Ensign May 24, 1758.

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WALTER HUNTER.

Presumably a lawyer. Found as witness to several wills.

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\* LIEUT.-COL. JOHN INNIS.

Captain Royal Artillery April 2, 1757; Major in the army July 23, 1772. Lieut.-Colonel by brevet Aug. 29, 1777.

(This name appears on our Roll as Joseph Innes.)

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† DAVID JOHNSTON.

Manager 1756-59; Vice-Pres. 1772-74; Pres. 1774-75; 1784-85.

(See Morrison's History.)

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\* It is probable that this member's Christian name was written Jno and deciphered Jos, but as a mistake was made in the name of his brother officer, Lieut. Buchanan, it is a fair presumption that both officers were not intimately known to secretary.

† David Johnston was descended from Dr. John Johnstone of Edinburgh, b. 1661, came to New York in 1685 and removed thence to Perth Amboy, where he practised medicine until his death in 1732. His son John (b. 1691, d. 1732)

## ROBERT KENNEDY.

Manager 1762-63.

There was a firm of Kennedy and Dunlap whose partnership expired on May 1, 1756. At the time of his death he was said to be of Boston and late of St. Eustachius, W. I. He was a brother of Archibald Kennedy of New York and Walter Kennedy of Surinam, and, therefore, uncle of the future Earl of Cassilis. His will was proved on oath of John Ross, a fellow member of the Society. In the *Mercury*, Aug. 22, 1763, appears the following notice, "a Passage Boat crossing to Wright's Ferry was caught in a squall and upset and Mr. Robert Kennedy and Mr. Morison (Scotch Gentlemen of great Merit and Fortune) . . . and Mr. David Gemmel were drowned." Mr. Kennedy was buried at Richmond Church, Staten Island.

## JOHN LIVINGSTON.

(1714-1786)

Son of Philip, 2nd Lord of the Manor; educated at Yale; in 1754 in Broad Street in the Hardware and Coal business; in 1756 near the Whitehall Slip, storehouse being in Duke Street; in 1761 in partnership with Alexander as John & Alexander Livingston, store being in Rotten Row near the Old Slip and the business Dry Goods; this same year removed to south side of Queen Street. d. 1786.

## PHILIP LIVINGSTON.

(1716-1778)

First President of the Society 1756-57.

SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

(See Morrison's History.)

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married Elizabeth Jamieson, and David was their third child. Colonel John, given in Morrison's History as David's father, was his elder brother and was a Colonel of Provincial forces and was not in the British army. The story that David was the true heir to the Marquisate of Annandale could hardly be true, as there were several lives between him and the succession, descendants of his grandfather, Dr. John.

## GOVERNOR WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

(1723-1790)

Son of Philip, 2nd Lord of the Manor; b. Albany, N. Y., November 30, 1723; d. Elizabethtown, N. J., July 25, 1790; graduated Yale 1741; began the study of law in the office of James Alexander, completing his course under William Smith; admitted to the Bar October, 1748, and soon became one of the leaders of his profession; served three years in the legislature; in 1772 removed to "Liberty Hall" at Elizabethtown, which had an eventful history during the Revolutionary War and more than one attempt to burn it was made, the stairs still showing the cuts that were made by the Hessians when baffled in their attempt to capture the owner; served for a time in Congress; in June, 1776, he assumed the duties of Brigadier-General and Commander-in-Chief of the New Jersey Militia; in August he was elected first Governor of the State of New Jersey. During the occupancy of New Jersey by the British troops he filled his office with great efficiency, as is shown by Washington's writings.—(*Appleton.*) While in New York he lived at 52 Wall Street. He and John Morin Scott were known as the Presbyterian lawyers. In 1752 he started a paper called the "Independent Reflector." He was known as "The Itinerant Dey of New Jersey," "The Knight of the most honourable Order of Starvation and Chief of the Independents," and "The Don Quixote of the Jerseys"; on account of his being very tall and thin a female wit dubbed him "The Whipping Post."

## CAPTAIN JAMES LOUITTIT.

Mariner; probably son of William Louttit who advertised in 1750 as "Teacher of Navigation," and lived "in the swamp."

## CAPTAIN COLLIN McALPINE.

In 1759 Master of the brig "Polly" and traded between New York, South Carolina and Ireland. In July of that year arrived in Charleston and reported that on his passage from Charleston to



Jamaica he had been captured off Port Morant by two French privateers from Port-au-Prince, but that same evening he recovered his vessel from the French by "a singular Act of Bravery."—*N. Y. Mercury*. In 1771 he had a new vessel the Ship "St. George." In the *Mercury*, 1777, appears the following item:—"Capt. McAlpine a brave and hearty Friend to his King and Country was some time ago confined to the Gaol at Poughkeepsie on suspicion of enlisting Men for His Majesty's Service. His friends rescued him."

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### JOHN McKESSON.

(1734-1798)

Son of Alexander who had emigrated from Ireland in 1731 and settled for a time at Fag's Manor, Chester County, Pennsylvania, where John was born Feb. 20, 1734. The family originally came from Argyleshire. John graduated at Princeton and thereafter practised law in this city. He seems to have been associated with John Morin Scott, as both are frequently witnesses on the same wills. On June 17, 1768, he is entered on the Roll of Freemen as "Gentleman and Attorney-at-Law." In the Clinton Papers, Vol. I, p. 196, the following appears:—"John McKesson was one of the most active Americans in the State of New York during the Revolutionary War. His relations with the leaders were close and intimate. He was appointed Secretary of the Provincial Convention which met in New York the 20th of April, 1775, for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent the colony in the Continental Congress, and subsequently acted as Secretary to the Council of Safety. July 31, 1776, he was appointed by the Provincial Convention, Register in Chancery, which position he held for a number of years. He acted as one of the Secretaries to the State Convention which was called to ratify the Federal Constitution. He was the first Clerk of the Assembly of New York which convened Sept. 1, 1777, and held the position continuously until 1794." He died of yellow fever Sept. 18, 1798, unmarried.

(This name appears on Roll as McGuson.)

## GENERAL ALLAN McLEAN OF TORLOISK.

(1725-1797)

General Allan Maclean, Torloisk, Island of Mull, was born there in 1725, and began his military career in the service of Holland, in the Scots Brigade. At the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, in 1747, a portion of his brigade cut its way with great loss through the French. On January 8, 1756, Allan became lieutenant in the 62nd Regiment and in 1758 was severely wounded at Ticonderoga. He became captain of an independent company January 16, 1759, and was present at the surrender of Niagara, where he was again dangerously wounded. Returning to Great Britain, he raised the 114th foot or Royal Highland Volunteers, of which he was appointed major commandant October 18, 1761. The regiment being reduced in 1763, Major McLean went on half-pay. He became lieutenant-colonel May 25, 1772, and early in 1775 devised a colonization scheme which brought him to America, landing in New York in that year. At the outbreak of the Revolution he identified himself with the royalist side and was arrested in New York; was released on denying he was taking a part in the dispute; thence went to the Mohawk and on to Canada, where he began to organize a corps, which became the nucleus of the Royal Highland Emigrants. Of this regiment Major Allan was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the first battalion which he had raised. Quebec might have fallen into the hands of General Arnold had not Colonel McLean suddenly precipitated himself with a part of his corps into the beleagured city. In 1776, Colonel McLean was appointed adjutant-general of the army, which he held until 1777, when he became brigadier-general, and placed in command at Montreal, and in November was ordered to Quebec. He left Quebec for England in July, 1776, in order to obtain rank and establishment for his regiment, which had been promised. He returned to Canada and in 1778 he again went to England and made a personal appeal to the King in behalf of his regiment, which proved successful. August, 1779, saw him again in Quebec. He became colonel in the army November 17, 1780, and in the winter of 1782 had command from the ports at Oswegatchie to Michilimackinac. Soon after the peace of 1783, General McLean retired from the service and died in London in March, 1797. *From Maclean's "Highlanders in America."*

## JOHN McQUEEN.

In 1750 Staymaker near the Meal Market; in 1765 near the Mayor's in Smith Street at the "Sign of the White Stays"; in 1773 in Queen Street. Dead in 1784.

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 PETER MIDDLETON, M.D.

Manager 1757-62; 1763-4; 1773-75; Vice-Pres. 1764-66;  
Pres. 1767-70.

(See Morrison's History.)

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 CAPTAIN THOMAS MILLER.

One of the most noted captains in the London trade; in 1753 in command of the brig "Maria"; in 1756 advertised the sale of European and Indian Goods at the house of Daniel Wright near the Meal Market; m. October 13 'Patty, dau. of Thomas Willet; he is next found in King Street; in 1760 advertises a cargo of African slaves for sale; in 1769 at sea again in the ship "Britannia" for London, and the following year in the month of May, "six weeks from the Downs," he "brought over the statues of His Majesty and Mr. Pitt" which had been ordered by the Assembly of the Colony in gratitude for the repeal of the Stamp Act. In 1769 he was elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce and in 1773 a member of the Marine Society. He remained loyal to the Crown, and in 1776 was an addressor of Lord Howe, and sailed for England with his family in the fleet which took over Governor Tryon in September, 1780.

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 JOHN MILLIGAN, M.D.

In 1750 Druggist at Beaver Street; in 1755 styled doctor; in 1756 advertises "drugs and medicines in general both Chymical and Galenical, neat as imported," besides "Turlington's Balsam of Life," in which he seems to have set great store; in 1759 he "declines

business," but later in the year he advertises "Wholesale business only"; in 1761 "At the Woman's Shoe Store in Beaver Street" and adds "Practitioner in Surgery and Physick." His business was somewhat general in its character.

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DONALD MORISON.

Secretary 1757-58; Manager 1760-61.

In 1750 he is found "near the Fly-Market" in the ship-chandlery business; in 1758 his store is on the "Wharf between the Ferry Stairs and Burlings Slip"; in 1761 he advertises that he is going to the country and has taken in David Milligan as a partner under the style of Morison & Milligan; in 1762 he had retired altogether, Milligan carrying on the business under his own name; Morison belonged to the Masonic fraternity. He was drowned along with Robert Kennedy and David Gemmel, Aug. 22, 1763.

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HON. RICHARD MORRIS.

(1730-1810)

Secretary 1756-57; 1758-61.

b. New York, August 15, 1730, third son of Lewis and Katrintje (Staats) Morris and a grandson of Lewis Morris, Chief Justice of New Jersey and New York. He graduated at Yale in 1748 and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the Bar and soon became known for his legal learning. In 1762 he was made a judge of the vice-admiralty, resigning later to take up the cause of the people against the Crown. In 1776 he was made judge of the High Court of Admiralty of New York but declined the office. Two years afterwards he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1779 became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, an office he held for one year. He was a member of the State Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution in 1788, and in 1790 he retired to his estate at Scarsdale, Westchester County, New York, where he passed the remainder of his life. He died in 1810.—*National Cyclopaedia of Biography*.

## JAMES MURRAY, M.D.

Manager 1756-61.

In 1756 at "The Sign of the Bell, near the Merchants Coffee House, opposite the Meal Market," where he did business as a "Druggist and Wholesale Apothecary." In March he advertises for old linen for the King's Hospital. In 1763 removed to the upper corner of the Fly-Market. He was succeeded by William Steuart and d. June, 1769.

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## LIEUT. FRANCIS PRINGLE.

Gazetted December 3, 1755. Lieutenant in the 62nd Royal American Regiment.

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## JOHN ROSS.

Manager 1762-63.

In 1763 General Merchant doing business "opposite upper end of Fly-Market."

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## HON. JOHN RUTHERFORD.

In 1743 Captain of an Independent Company. On January 14, 1744, he was sworn a member of His Majesty's Council of New York, much to the chagrin of Governor Clinton, who tried to have the appointment revoked but did not succeed. Rutherford was a man of rank and learning. In 1745 he attended a Conference at Albany with the Indians. In 1754 he and Staats Long Morris were sent to England to lay before the ministry a plan of attack on Ticonderoga. Philip Livingston and he were personal foes. In 1755 he served in Sir Peter Halkett's Brigade, in Braddock's Campaign. In 1756 was appointed Major in the 3rd Battalion of the 60th Royal American Regiment. He was killed in the attack on Ticonderoga July 8, 1758.

## MAJOR WALTER RUTHERFURD.

(1723-1804)

Manager 1761-66; 1st Vice-President 1785-87;

President 1766-67; 1792-98.

(See Morrison's History.)

## HON. JOHN MORIN SCOTT.

(1730-1784)

President 1758-59.

(See Morrison's History.)

## ADAM THOMSON, M.D.

Vice-President 1756-57; President 1757-58.

(See Morrison's History.)

## GEORGE TRAILLE.

In the *Post Boy* of October 9, 1758, he advertises Snuff and Tobacco of his own manufacture, wholesale and retail, "two doors from the Merchants Coffee House"; by 1761 he had become an extensive manufacturer; in 1763 had a store in Rotten Row, where he had added ship-chandlery, wholesale and retail, to his snuff and tobacco business; in same year acted as executor of Robert Kennedy; in 1764 he moved to "New Rochel," leaving William Malcom as his agent; in 1767 he became insolvent and all his effects were sold "on the Bridge" at the Merchants Coffee House; in 1769 he removes back to "the Snuff Mills in the Bowery Lane" and appeals to the patriotism of Americans to patronize the home-made article; in 1771 he appeals to the pocket as well as to local pride; in 1772

Snuff Mill advertised for sale and described as "near the Bulls Head Tavern in the outward"; later in the year he is still in business, but has added "all kinds of grain, ginger, etc., everything that can be manufactured in a grist mill." d. 1779.

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CAPTAIN JOHN TROUP, R. N.

(1705-1775)

On retiring from the navy he settled at Jamaica, L. I., and entered into business in New York. In 1750 he was at Hanover Square in the hardware business. During the French War he was the agent of Robert Troup, probably his brother, and a famous privateersman. He seems to have acted a great deal in a fiduciary capacity. He died at Jamaica Feb. 21, 1775, aged 70 years, "a gentleman universally beloved and much lamented."

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CAPTAIN JOHN WADDELL.

Came from Dover, England. In 1748 he was Captain of the "Oswego," trading to London, while in September of that year he transferred his command to his new ship "Dover," which he had built in the East River at the foot of Dover Street, the street taking its name from the ship. His store was in King Street as early as 1748, where he dealt in European and India Goods. In 1759 he moved to Dock Street. He was one of the first subscribers to the New York Society Library, and his wife, the only female, whose name appeared in the document of incorporation granted by George III. He was one of the original 33 members of the Masonic Society of the City of New York. Died in 1762.

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CAPTAIN JOHN WALKER.

In the European trade, being master of several vessels. Have found no evidence that he left the sea for business.

## CAPTAIN JOHN WALKER, JR.

Son of the preceding. He also was engaged in the European and West Indian trade and commanded several vessels. In 1785 he contributed to Saint Andrew's Hall Fund £3.4.0, and when money was returned it was receipted for by Robert Hyslop. In 1793 his address was No. 6 Green Street, then very much in the country, showing that he had probably retired from business. On November 7, 1774, he became a member of the Marine Society.

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 HON. JOHN WATTS.

(1715-1789)

Vice-Pres. 1770-71; President 1771-72.

(See Morrison's History.)

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 THOMAS WOOD, M.D.

In 1750 was an apothecary in New Brunswick, and advertises that his shop and drugs are for sale. As New Brunswick was a military station, he was probably an ex-army surgeon. In 1752 he advertises for pupils to a course of lectures on Osteology and Myology, £6 for the course, and adds that with proper encouragement he will give other courses, including dissecting. By 1756 he may have moved into New York, but no further trace of him has yet been found.



## 1757.

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### CAPTAIN JOHN ALEXANDER.

Manager 1763-66.

In 1752 Captain of the snow "Albany" in the London trade. In 1757 in command of the privateer brigantine "Hawke," of twelve guns. The firm of John Alexander & Co. did business at the corner of Smith and King Streets, "opposite Mr. Philip Philipse," where, among other things, they sold "Herrings, Barley, Delftware, carpets, Tartans or plaids"; in 1761 they moved opposite Donald Morison, "betwixt the Fly and Burling's Slip," and were shipping agents as well as merchants; in 1766 they made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. In 1777 he became a member of the Marine Society.

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### CAPTAIN WILLIAM BROWN.

Ship Captain and wine merchant. In 1750 he was master of the "Good Intent," for St. Christophers; 1758, "next door to Mr. James Livingston in Smith Street," where he can be traced as late as 1766. 1774, he died at Hispaniola, "leaving a widow and a very numerous family of young children." In 1770 he became a member of the Marine Society, and in July, family of young children."

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### CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL OF GLENLYON.

Lieut. in 78th, Fraser's Highlanders, Jan. 23, 1757; Capt. 78th, Fraser's Highlanders, April 29, 1760.

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### LIEUTENANT JAMES CAMPBELL.

Lieutenant 60th Royal American Regiment, Jan. 30, 1756.

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 JOHN CAMPBELL.

Probably the son of Malcolm Campbell our first Treasurer. In 1758 collected payment for all goods at Lord Loudoun's sale of his effects; in 1759 had store in Smith Street and in 1760 had moved to store "by the Royal Exchange." In 1761 Malcolm Campbell notified the public of the death of John and requested payment of outstanding debts.

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## CAPTAIN ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Jan. 17, 1756, Ensign 62nd Royal Americans; Mar. 23, 1758, Lieut. 60th Royal Americans; Apr. 27, 1762, Captain.

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## THOMAS CHRISTIE.

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 COLONEL GAVIN COCHRANE.

Became Captain in 60th Royal Americans, 1st Battalion, Jan. 15, 1756; Major in the army, while he was stationed at Crown Point in 1772, and is referred to by the *N. Y. Mercury* as "a very respectable veteran" and "hopes he will get the vacant majority in the regiment." He did not, however, another receiving it; appointed Major of the 69th Regiment Aug. 14, 1773; promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 58th Regiment, then stationed at Gibraltar, June 24, 1777; became Colonel in the army Nov. 20, 1782, and died in the Spring of 1786. *Colonial Documents, Vol. X.*

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## LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN WALKINSHAW CRAUFURD.

(1721-1793)

Twenty-first laird of Craufurdland, Ayrshire; b. 1721; entered army as cornet in the North British Dragons in 1741; distinguished himself at Dettingen in 1743 and Fontenoy in 1745; in August, 1746,

accompanied his friend, the Earl of Kilmarnock, to the scaffold on Tower Hill, for which act of friendship his name, it was said, was placed at the bottom of the army list. He served in the French and Indian War as Captain in the 78th Fraser's Highlanders and was present at the capture of Quebec in 1759. Returned to England the following year; obtained command of the 115th Foot in 1761; promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1772. In 1761 he was appointed His Majesty's Falconer for Scotland, and in 1762 received the freedom of the City of Perth. He died unmarried in February, 1793. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

(He appears on our Roll as John Crawford.)

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CAPTAIN JAMES DALZELL.

Of the Carnwath family; Lieut. 62nd Royal Americans Jan. 15, 1756; Captain 80th Regiment Dec. 28, 1757; Captain 1st Royals, 2nd Battalion, Sept. 13, 1760. Attempted to surprise Pontiac's camp at Presque Isle and was killed Aug. 8, 1763.

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LIEUTENANT JOHN ELLIOT.

Entered the army as Ensign of the 27th Foot Nov. 22, 1756; wounded at Ticonderoga; promoted to a Lieutenancy Aug. 2, 1759; exchanged into the 1st Royals Feb. 14, 1760, and dropped in 1771. Honorary member of the Marine Society.

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LIEUTENANT LACHLAN FORBES.

Ensign 60th Regiment, Dec. 11, 1756; Lieut., Apr. 14, 1758.

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LIEUT.-GENERAL SIMON FRASER, MASTER OF LOVAT.

(1726-1782)

Simon Fraser, Master of Lovat, was born in 1726; educated at St. Andrews University; sent by Lord Lovat with part of the clan

to join Prince Charlie. The depositions printed in the *New Spalding Club's Historical Papers* show that he was at Perth at Christmas, 1745, and in Stirling in January, 1746. Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, the Fraser historian, says he was present at Culloden. Mr. Lang states that the Master of Lovat came up too late for the battle. He was attainted by Act of Parliament on 4th June, 1746, surrendered on 2nd August, and imprisoned in Edinburgh till August, 1747; was released about that date, and went to Glasgow, as the Lovat estates had been forfeited; called to the Scottish bar in 1750; one of the Crown counsel at the trial of James Stewart for the murder of Campbell of Glenure in 1752. Soon afterwards he entered the army, raised the Fraser regiment in 1757, and became lieutenant-colonel; fought at Louisburg under Wolfe; present at both battles of Quebec, and commanded the left wing at the latter; elected M. P. for Inverness-shire in 1761, but soon saw active service in Portugal and became a major-general; Lovat estates were restored to him in 1774; in September, 1776, he was elected a Town Councillor of Nairn and continued as such till his death; died a lieutenant-general on Feb. 8, 1782; figures in Robert Louis Stevenson's "Catriona," where his character is portrayed in a way that gave just offence to Highlanders.—*From David M. Mackay's "Trial of Lord Lovat."*

(This appeared under date 1756, which was incorrect.)

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#### CAPTAIN SIMON FRASER.

(1732-1759)

Third son of Charles Fraser, 7th of Inverallochy, b. May 26, 1732. He joined General Simon Fraser in 1757, when he raised the Fraser Highlanders, was appointed senior Captain, was mortally wounded on the Heights of Abraham, and died at Quebec on Oct. 15, 1759, unmarried. His brother Charles was brutally murdered on the Field of Culloden by orders of the "Butcher."

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#### ENSIGN SIMON FRASER.

Of the 78th, Fraser's Highlanders. Wounded at Quebec, 1759.

## LIEUTENANT GEORGE FULLERTON.

Lieut. 62nd Regiment Feb. 1, 1756.

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## CAPTAIN CHARLES GRAEME.

Lieut. 62nd Regiment, Second Battalion, Royal Americans, Jan. 1, 1756; Captain 60th, Jan. 1, 1756.

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## CAPTAIN JOHN GRIGG.

In 1756 Captain of the privateer brig "Johnson," of twenty-four swivels and one hundred and twenty men, and in December of that year he captured, off St. Kitts, a large ship from Marseilles under Spanish colors, supposed to be French; captured another French ship of twenty-four guns worth from £16,000 to £18,000; in 1757 he writes he was attacked by a French privateer off the Island of Grand Terre "without ceremony," and drove him off, but that same evening His Majesty's sloop of war "Saltash," believing him to be French, attacked him, killing and wounding some of his men and obliging him to go to port to refit. Captain Grigg became a member of the Marine Society in 1774.

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## JAMES LIVINGSTON.

In 1762 merchant in Smith Street. Alderman of the Dock Ward. d. Sept. 7, 1763.

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## JOHN LOCK, M.D.

Surgeon 46th Regiment Apr. 20, 1759.

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## CAPTAIN ALEXANDER McBEAN.

Originally an officer in the Black Watch during the '45, and on the outbreak of the French war, on the retired list; appointed Lieut.

62nd Regiment Jan. 3, 1756; Capt.-Lieut. 60th Regiment July 23, 1758; Captain July 13, 1761. His name does not appear on the Army List for 1763. While the Captain was fighting his country's cause in America, he was also defending the interest of his nephew Donald, the young chief of the clan, by endeavoring to retain the ancient seat of Kinchyle in the family, but without success. Donald lost his estate and was the last of the house of Kinchyle.

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THOMAS McILWORTH.

Manager 1759-60.

Portrait painter, whose studio was, in 1758, in Broad Street in the house of Mr. Samuel Deall.

(His name appears on the Roll as McElworth.)

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CAPTAIN GEORGE McINTOSH.

Ensign 62nd Regiment Dec. 27, 1755; Lieut. 60th Regiment Dec. 3, 1756; wounded at Ticonderoga. Subsequently became Captain and retired from the army April 27, 1778.

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LIEUTENANT FRANCIS MACKAY.

Ensign 62nd Regiment Dec. 31, 1755; Lieut. 60th Regiment Dec. 7, 1756.

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JOHN McKIE.

"A prominent business man of New York in the lumber and timber trade."—*History of Queens Co.*

## CAPTAIN ALEXANDER McLEAN.

Kept a general store in Albany, New York, "living between the English and Dutch Churches in the Main Street." Traded between New York and Ireland in the snow "Charming Nancy." Member of the Marine Society in 1781.

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## LIEUTENANT KENNETH MATTHESON.

Ensign 47th Regiment Mar. 18, 1758; Lieut. Apr. 17, 1759.

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## DAVID MILLIGAN.

Secretary 1761-64.

His advertisement is curious, as it gives one an idea of the kind of business engaged in in those days. "Just imported in the ship 'Tartar,' from Liverpool, a fresh Assortment of Goods, and to be sold by David Milligan, at his Store at the widow Smith's, in Maiden Lane, for Cash or short Credit, viz., Silver Watches, Birmingham Sheffield Hard-ware, blue and white Delph-ware, several sorts of gilt, plain and carv'd Staffordshire flint-ware; shoes for gentlemen, ladies, boys, girls, and children; strong shoes for Negroes, fine bottled beer, silk, cotton, thread, worsted and yarn stockings; black, buff, crimson and scarlet patterns for waistcoats or breeches; fine gold lac'd hats, men and boys plain ditto, of several sorts, cotton hollands and checks, linnen checks, coarse and fine; Jeans, pellowes, thicksetts, barrogons, dimities, diapers, tablecloths, double ticks, ginghams, cotton gowns, bunts, Scotch check and printed hankerchiefs, &c., &c." In 1761 advertises, "At the Lancashire Witch in the Square," his goods and household furniture for sale, "as he intends to leave the province." In 1761 enters into partnership with Donald Morison in the Ship Chandlery business, Morison "going to the country." Firm to be Morison and Milligan. In 1762 partnership advertised as "late," Milligan in charge.

## JOHN MUNRO.

b. in Scotland; of the Munros of Fyrish. In 1760 he was engaged in business in Albany, his house "facing the English Church," where he carried a miscellaneous line of goods. For several years he was very troublesome to the New Hampshire settlers in the disputed territory over the boundary question. He resided in 1770 at Shaftesbury within a few rods of the New York line; was a Justice of the Peace. After the year 1772 the threats of the Green Mountain boys appear to have kept him quiet, but on the approach of Burgoyne in 1777 he joined the British and his personal property in Vermont was confiscated. In Pearson's "*First Settlers of Schenectady*" appears the following "On the 16th of October, 1780, a party of 400 Regulars and Indians from Canada, under Major Munro, a tory from Schenectady, made their appearance in the Ballston settlement. They designed to attack Schenectady, but returned without effecting their object. They pillaged several houses and took 24 prisoners." In 1777 he was captured near Ticonderoga and condemned to death, but this sentence was not carried out as in 1786 he was in England pressing his claims on the Government for his services and losses as a Loyalist. He and his family returned to Canada penniless and friendless. Mrs. Grant of Laggan says of him "he was a particular friend of her father (Lieut. McVicar) and was a worthy upright man."

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 SIR JAMES NAPIER.

Director and Inspector-General of His Majesty's Hospitals in North America. House "In the Broad-Way, near the Bowling-Green," in 1764. Left for England April 20, 1764. Returned during the Revolution and was knighted.

(This appears in the History as John Napier, but in the first publication in 1823 it is plainly James.)

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 LIEUTENANT WILLIAM RAMSAY.

Ensign 60th Regiment Dec. 7, 1756; Lieut. July 26, 1758.



## GOVERNOR JAMES ROBERTSON.

(1720-1788)

b. Fifeshire, *circa* 1720. He was in his youth a private and then a sergeant in the British army, and in 1740 at Cartagena, New Granada, gained an ensigncy. He came to the Colony in 1756, being appointed Major of the 1st Battalion of the 60th or Royal Americans Dec. 1755; in May, 1758, was appointed by General Abercromby Deputy Quarter-Master General of the army in North America. He accompanied the expedition against Louisburg in 1758 and was promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel in the army July 8, 1758. In 1759 he accompanied Lord Amherst up Lakes George and Champlain in charge of the Quarter-Master's Department, and on Oct. 29, 1759, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 55th Regiment. In Feb., 1760, he exchanged into the 15th Regiment, which formed part of the expedition to Martinique in 1762, and in 1767 he returned to England. In the following year he exchanged into the 16th Regiment, which had remained in America. In 1772 he became Colonel in the army. In July 1775 he was stationed at Boston, was appointed Major-General in America Jan. 1, 1776, and Colonel commanding the 60th Jan. 11 following. He accompanied the army under Howe to Staten Island, commanded the 6th Brigade in the engagement of the first of August, and afterwards in the Battle of Long Island, coming shortly thereafter to New York City. For many years barrack master in New York, in which post he acquired a fortune. He returned to England in Feb., 1777, and on Aug. 29 of that year became Major-General in the army. On May 14, 1778, he was appointed Colonel of the 16th Regiment, and on May 4, 1779, received a commission as Governor of New York, and was accordingly sworn in Mar. 23, 1780. While Governor of New York his official title was as follows:—"His Excellency James Robertson, Esq., Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Province of New York and Territories thereupon depending in America, Vice-Admiral of the same and Major-General of His Majesty's forces." He became Lieutenant-General Nov. 20, 1782, embarked for England Apr. 15, 1783, and died there Mar. 4, 1788.

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 WILLIAM RUSSELL.

Evidently a lawyer. Found him as witness to several wills.

## LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR JOHN ST. CLAIR.

Quarter-Master General with Braddock and was wounded. He was again with Forbes, in his expedition to Fort Duquesne, who says of him "He is a very odd man, and I am sorry it has been my fate to have any concern with him." Parkman says "He was extremely inefficient and Forbes, out of all patience with him, wrote to Fouquet 'that his only talent was for throwing everything into confusion.' He found fault with everybody else, and would discharge volleys of oaths at all who met his disapproval. From this cause or some other, Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen of the Virginians told him that he would break his sword rather than be longer under his orders. 'As I had not sufficient strength,' says St. Clair 'to take him by the neck from among his own men, I was obliged to let him have his own way that I might not be the occasion of bloodshed.'" In 1756 he was stationed in New York under Shirley, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 62nd Regiment Jan. 6, 1756; Colonel Feb. 19, 1762; Lieutenant-Colonel Mar. 28, 1766. He died and was buried at Elizabethtown, N. J., Nov. 1767.

(This appears on our roll as Sinclair.)

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 JOHN STEWART.
 

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## CAPTAIN GEORGE TURNBULL.

Commissioned Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion Royal Americans Feb. 5, 1756, and Captain Nov. 15, 1765. He died or retired in 1775 without attaining any higher rank. He was wounded at Ticonderoga.

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 JAMES WARDROP.

"Of the Province of Maryland, merchant." While in New York in 1759, "being at present detained . . . by business," he drew a codicil to his will and had it witnessed by Major Clephane and Dr. Adam Thomson. In 1764 this codicil was proved, showing that he was then dead. He spelled his name Wordrop.

## . DANIEL WEIR.

Have not been able to trace this man until 1778, when he was Commissary General of Stores and Provisions in New York, but believe that he acted in some official capacity under the Governor. While filling the above office under Robertson he amassed a fortune. d. Nov. 12, 1781, aged 47 years.

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 WILLIAM YOUNGE, M.D.

Surgeon of the 43rd Regiment Aug. 20, 1751; to hospital duty Dec. 18, 1762.

(His name appears on the Roll as Dr. Young.)

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 1758.

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 GENERAL SIR JAMES ABERCROMBY.

(1706-1781)

Sir James Abercromby was born at Glassbaugh 1706. Of a wealthy family; bought a Colonel's commission in 1746, without previous military experience; in 1756 was made Major-General and sent to America to take part in the French and Indian War, where his career of incapacity did not prevent his being made Commander-in-Chief in 1758 after Lord Loudoun's departure; on July 8, 1758, he attacked Fort Ticonderoga with fifteen thousand men, was repulsed with severe loss and retreated to his entrenched camp south of Lake George. He was superseded in September by Sir Jeffery Amherst, but was made Lieutenant-General; became a Member of Parliament, and was a foremost champion of George Third's policy towards the Colonies. In 1772 he was made General. He died April 28, 1781.

JAMES CHRISTIE.

One of this name was a Loyalist during the Revolution and settled in St. John, and may have been the Ensign of the 60th Regiment appointed Dec. 25, 1765. In 1776 one of this name was Commissary with Cornwallis at White Plains, N. Y.

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JOHN DALGLISH.

In an advertisement in the *Post Boy* of April 3, 1758, he says of himself that he was of "Glasgow from London." In this same year he was entered on the Roll of Freemen. He describes his place of business as "his Store up one pair of stairs, enters in at the sign of the Royal Bed, in Dock Street, opposite the burnt house, near Countjies market." Here is a list of some of the articles he had for sale, "Venitians, tobine ditto, rich bredaws, figur'd yard wide pompadours, missinets, figur'd mosaicks, rich tobine irishes, rich embroidered Intestrings, rich half yard dresden, dresden blashoon, barley-corn yard-wide figur'd tammys, shalloons of divers colors," and after mentioning other goods in great detail he says "and several other goods too tedious to mention. Also an assortment of Watches."

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CAPTAIN JOHN ELPHINSTONE.

Lieutenant of the 47th Regiment July 2, 1755; Captain of 5th Division of Independent Companies October 28, 1760; Lieutenant March 23, 1764.

(This appears on our Roll as James, but was a mistake, the only Captain Elphinstone being John, as above.)

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HON. LEWIS MORRIS.

(1726-1798)

SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Son of Lewis Morris, Chief Justice of the Vice-Admiralty Court. (1698-1762.) He was born at Morrisania in 1726; graduated at

Yale, B.A., 1746; at first devoted himself to the care of his extensive estate, but soon began to take an active part in public affairs. He opposed strongly the attempt of the authorities to enforce the act which required that additional supplies be given to the King's troops, on the grounds that it was tyrannical and unconstitutional. After the skirmish at Lexington he was chosen a delegate to the Congress of 1775. When in July of 1776 he signed the Declaration of Independence he knew that his estate lay open to spoliation by the British and for the following six years his family suffered many privations. Early in 1777 he relinquished his seat in Congress and afterwards served as State legislator, and as Major-General of the State militia. After the war he returned to agricultural pursuits and died at Morrisania Jan. 22, 1798.

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CAPTAIN JAMES STEWART.

Captain James Stewart of Urrard in Perthshire was appointed to the second battalion of the 42nd Royal Highlanders and was wounded at Ticonderoga. He sold out after the peace.

(His name appears on our Roll as James Stuart.)

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1759.

DR. JOHN ADAIR.

A Surgeon of the staff with Abercromby at Albany in 1756. As Abercromby was in New York in 1759 Adair probably accompanied him.

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LIEUTENANT JAMES BAILLIE.

Lieutenant Baillie of the 35th or Otway's Regiment.

## MAJOR JAMES CLEPHANE.

Second in command of the 78th, Fraser's Highlanders. He had been an officer in a Scottish regiment in the Dutch service, was taken prisoner at Sluys in 1747 and carried off to Dijon in Burgundy. He was shortly exchanged and put in command of Stewart's Regiment at the garrison of Tournay. Tired of Holland he got transferred and, probably through the influence of his brother-in-law, Rose of Kilravock, received a commission in the 78th on condition of his raising a company. The business of recruiting went on merrily in the earlier months of 1757. The Major wrote to his brother, "one day at Inverness, next day return to Kilravock, and a third day at Nairn, and so on alternately, and often reviewing my recruits, and Kilravock and I engaging good men and dismissing worse." The Major's success is shown by the following minute of the Nairn Town Council,—20th April, 1757.—"Whilst the Council had under consideration the condition of the streets a letter was laid before them from James Clephane, Esq., First Major to the Second Battalion of Fraser's Highlanders, directed to Mr. Alexander Ore of Knockoudie, Treasurer of the Burgh, wherein was enclosed Five Guineas gifted by that worthy gentleman, brother to Mrs. Elizabeth Clephane, Lady Kilravock, and freeman Burgess and Guild brother, as a token of his friendship, for being applied towards repairing the street. The which letter being read, the Council in testimony of the high value they sett on his friendship and of their due esteem and sincere affection for him do appoint and ordain their clerk to record said letter in the Council Book and lodge the original among the Town's papers." Major Clephane was able to send off to Glasgow a company of one hundred and twenty-four recruits raised, (he wrote to his brother) "by my worthy friend Kilravock and a few other friends, without any assistance from Colonel Fraser or his officers, as good hearty young fellows as are to be seen in many regiments and all as willing and cheerfully engaged as is possible for any men to be." He and his men were at the Siege of Louisburg and saw much fighting. At the conclusion of the war many of the men remained in Canada while the Major returned to be merry with his friends in Nairn. He sold out of the army in 1760, and three years later he was elected a member of the Nairn Town Council. In 1765 he was unanimously elected Provost of Nairn, which office-he

held for several years. He was a type of the rollicking soldier of the day. The village of Clephantown still preserves his name.—*George Bain's "History of Nairnshire."*

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DAVID COLDEN.

(1733-1784)

Manager 1760-62; 1763-65.

Youngest son of Lieutenant Governor Cadwallader Colden with whom he lived at his estate of Spring Hill, Flushing. He was a gentleman of the first character and reputation as to honesty and veracity. He was originally bred a physician, but never practised. He was fond of retirement, was much devoted to scientific pursuits, and maintained a correspondence with the learned of his time both in Europe and America. In 1765 he addressed the Commissioners of the Stamp Office at London, on learning that James McEvers, Distributor of Stamps, had resigned his office, asking for the appointment. He expressed his sense of the odium and danger which the appointment involved, but he pleaded that, as his father was determined to enforce the act, he himself must necessarily assume the office of distributor, and that it was but fair if he incurred the risk he should reap the advantages of the emoluments. At his father's death he inherited the paternal seat at Flushing. Having adhered to the Crown he signed an address to Governor Tryon, October, 1776; was attainted in 1779. He was appointed July 15, 1780, Assistant Master of the Rolls and Superintendent of Police on Long Island, with equity powers. In 1783 he retired to England where he died July 10, 1784. His estate had been confiscated. His wife Ann, a daughter of John Willet of Flushing, returned to this country with her children, one son, Cadwallader David, and four daughters.—*Thompson's History of Long Island, Vol. II, p. 87.*

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DAVID GEMMEL.

In 1758 he was of the firm of Johnston & Gemmel at Kennedy's house near the new Ferry stairs. In the following year at the same

place but on his own account, and dealt in European and East Indian Goods. He was drowned August 22, 1763, crossing Wright's Ferry and was buried at Constable Point, N. J.

(His name appears as "Gammell" on Roll.)

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#### GOVERNOR JAMES GLEN.

James Glen was born at Linlithgow in 1701; educated at the University of Leyden, and on returning home, held several political offices. In Dec., 1738, he was commissioned Governor of South Carolina, but holding at that time the post of Seignories in Scotland did not arrive in the Province till Dec. 19, 1743. He was a man of considerable knowledge and ability, courteous and polite, and exceedingly fond of military parade and ostentation. He entertained friendly relations with the Cherokee Indians, and in the fall of 1753 visited their country and concluded a treaty by which an immense extent of their territory was ceded to the King. During his administration the principles of constitutional government were advanced by drawing the line more sharply between its legislative, executive and judicial branches, and by formally separating and defining the respective functions and limitations of each. Governor Glen administered the Colony till June, 1756, when he was superseded. In 1761 he published in London "A Description of South Carolina."—*Nat. Cy. of Biog.*

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#### THOMAS GORDON.

Manager 1766-72.

Watch Maker from London; opposite the Merchants Coffee House. In 1769 he moved to Hanover Square, and was there in 1778.

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#### COLONEL JOHN McDONELL, JR.

Of Lochgarry; Captain in 78th Fraser's Highlanders Jan. 13, 1757; wounded at "the Heights of Abraham"; Major of the 71st Fraser's; Colonel of the 76th McDonald's Highlanders; d. 1789.

(His name appears on Roll as McDonald.)



## CAPTAIN RONALD McDONELL.

Son of Keppoch. Of the 78th Fraser's Highlanders, Lieutenant Jan. 14, 1757; Captain Oct. 17, 1759.

(His name appears on Roll as McDonald.)

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## JOHN McKENZIE, M.D.

Surgeon of the 62nd Regiment Feb. 2, 1756.

(His name appears on Roll as Dr. McKenzie and again in 1769 as John McKenzie, M.D. There was only one in British Army List.)

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## CAPTAIN NORMAN McLEOD.

Norman entered the army in January, 1756, as ensign in the 42nd Highlanders and served under Lord Loudoun in Nova Scotia; under General Abercromby in the expedition against Ticonderoga in 1758; accompanied the expedition under Amherst on Lake Champlain and down the St. Lawrence in 1759-60. Having been transferred to the 80th or Gage's Light Infantry, he was commissioned Captain-Lieutenant of that corps on Oct. 4, 1760, and served in it till its reduction in 1763, when he went on half pay, and was, some time after, appointed Commissary at Niagara. His name is continued in half-pay list until 1787, when it disappears.—*Col. Doc. VIII, p. 228*. In 1775 he was recalled to the colors, again as Lieutenant in the 42nd, and afterwards exchanged into the 71st, in which he was a Captain in 1779. He was in the expedition against Charleston in 1780 and was wounded in the campaign. In 1781 surrendered with Cornwallis.—*F. B. Richards*.

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## ROBERT MERCER.

Partner of John Ramsay in the firm of Mercer and Ramsay, doing business in Pearl Street "at the Sign of the Cross Keys near the Fly Market," Importers of Dry Goods 1771, "Betwixt the Ferry

stairs and Burling's Slip; sell best quality of Indigo and inspected Tobacco." He took the side of the Crown at the Revolution, dissolved partnership and returned to Europe where soon after on the death of an elder brother, says Scoville, "he became Lord Keith."

(This could hardly be so. Admiral Elphinstone became Viscount Keith by creation. Mercer probably succeeded to the Alvie estate.)

#### LIEUTENANT DAVID MILNE.

David Mill or Milne received a commission as Lieutenant in the 42nd July 19, 1757; wounded at Ticonderoga; again wounded at Martinique in 1762 and retired from the army at the peace in 1763.

(This appears on our Roll as Mill and is changed to the above spelling on the authority of the Duke of Atholl.)

#### THOMAS OUGSTON.

Dealt in European and Indian Goods opposite the Fly-Market. In 1763 he is found as landlord of the London Coffee House.

(His name appears on our Roll as Aughston.)

#### JOHN RAMSAY.

(1731-1816)

Manager 1774-75; 1784-85; Secretary 1767-70; 1771-72;  
Treasurer 1767-72.

Son of James Ramsay of Perthshire and was born there in 1731. After receiving a liberal education in the professions of law and physic, he left his home in Scotland, and in companionship with his young friend Robert Mercer went up to London, where they entered a counting-house together. When John became twenty-one, the two friends emigrated to New York, and forming a co-partnership under the firm name of Mercer and Ramsay, entered into the business of importing. At the breaking out of the war, Mercer returned to Scotland, having taken the Royalist side. On Jan. 21, 1768, in Hugh Gaine's *Mercury* appeared the following advertisement "Mr.

John Ramsay, Merchant in New York, near the Fly Market." On March 5, 1771, he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce. The course of Mr. Ramsay on the approach of the struggle was a firm and consistent one. A member of the Dutch Reformed Church, it was natural that he should ally himself with the party which favored a larger liberty than the views of either Church or King promised at that day. Differing in views with his partner, Mr. Mercer, the firm was dissolved, Mercer returning to Great Britain, while he continued the business alone. Through his many influential connections abroad he received many brilliant offers from the British Government, but he always refused to take part against the land of his adoption. When the British took possession of the city he removed to New Jersey, where he remained till the close of the war. On June 1st, 1784, he was re-elected to the Chamber of Commerce. He had his store in Pearl Street, residence on Greenwich Street and a farm in Westchester County. He died Dec. 1, 1816, aged 85.

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JAMES STORY, M.D.

Surgeon 60th Regiment April 16th, 1762.

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1760.

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CAPTAIN ALLAN CAMERON.

Of the 78th Fraser's Highlanders.

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LIEUTENANT JAMES CAMPBELL.

Son of Lachlan Campbell of Islay and "Campbell Hall," N. Y., and born at the latter place. Appointed Ensign in the 48th Regiment Aug. 23, 1758; Lieutenant June 15, 1760. Remained loyal.

## CAPTAIN JOHN CAMPBELL.

(1731-1795)

Of Glendaruel; Ensign 42nd Royal Highlanders Sept. 25, 1745; Lieut. May 16, 1748; Capt.-Lieut. July 2, 1759; Capt. July 20, 1760; Capt. 27th Inniskilling Regiment Mar. 25, 1762; Major Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Quebec July 2, 1773; Lieut.-Col. Aug. 29, 1777; Col. Nov. 16, 1790. He had a long and meritorious service with his regiment, the 42nd Highlanders, in all its campaigns from the Rebellion in 1745 to the attack on Ticonderoga (where he was wounded on the 8th of July 1758), and the conquest of Canada, Martinique and Havana. He subsequently served in the expedition commanded by General Burgoyne, at the head of a number of Indians, and was distinguished for his spirited conduct as an officer, adorned by that elegance and politeness which mark the accomplished gentleman, and his virtues in private life endeared him to his family and companions. His remains were attended to the grave in a manner suitable to his rank, not only by a very numerous assembly of citizens of all ranks, but by a large body of Indian warriors, whose very decent behavior evinced the sincerity with which they partook of the universal regret occasioned by the loss of so very respectable a member of society. He died at Montreal, aged 64, on the 23rd of June, 1795.—*Communicated by Major Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine through the kindness of Frederick B. Richards, Esq., Sec'y., N. Y. State Hist. Assn., Glens Falls, N. Y.*

(This officer has heretofore been believed as of the family of Glenlyon and Scottish histories so designate him. Major Sir Duncan Campbell, however, is authority for the statement that Lieut. John Campbell of Glenlyon exchanged into the Marines in the year 1755.)

## CAPTAIN PETER GORDON.

Captain of one of the Independent Companies; in 1760 resided at Princeton, N. J.; in 1762 a lottery for his benefit was advertised which was intended to convert into money an improved tract of land in Middlesex County, N. J.; in 1765, having been in some kind of business in New York, he made an assignment, Walter Buchanan acting for the assignees. At the Battle of Brooklyn was Brigade-Major of the New Jersey militia under "Lord Stirling." His mili-

tary record as taken from the Year Book of the New York Society, Sons of the Revolution, is as follows:—Capt. 1st Regiment Hunterdon Co., N. J. Militia, Col. Isaac Smith; Capt., Col. Samuel Forman's Battalion, Heard's Brigade, N. J. Militia, June 14, 1776; Brigade-Major of same, July 25, 1776; Major and Quartermaster in Quartermaster-General's Dept., N. J. Militia, Mar. 2, 1778-1779.

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JAMES LAW.  
Manager 1762-63.

In 1761 Robert and James Law advertise sale of European and India and other Dry Goods at their store in Hanover Square; in 1762 moved "opposite the Cross Keys, near the Fly-Market," and their advertisement shows they have added "Delf and Stone Ware of all kinds, Drinking Glasses and Decanters of all sorts and Fine Bottled Beer."

(This name appears in the History as John.)

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CAPTAIN GILBERT McADAM.

Lieutenant 60th Royal Americans Dec. 26, 1755; aide-de-camp to Lord Loudoun; married a widow Cunningham.

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CAPTAIN DANIEL McKIRDY.

Master of the snow "Barrington" of Glasgow; was in New York on Saint Andrew's Day 1760 and 1761. Traded between New York, Greenock and Glasgow.

(His name appears on Roll as Donald McCurdy.)

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM MARTIN.

In 1761 he advertises as "from London" and offers for sale at his store, north side of Hanover Square, European and India Goods; in 1761 he offers to take in payment for his goods "Connecticut money, naval stores, or Skins."

## COLONEL ALEXANDER MURRAY.

Lieutenant-Colonel 55th Regiment Feb. 25, 1760; Lieutenant-Colonel 48th Regiment Mar. 20, 1761.

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## THOMAS NEWTON.

In 1763, Wine Merchant "at Mr. Samuel Deall's in Broad St., near the Earl of Stirling's. A Choice Cargo of old Vidonia Wines. *N.B.* Considerable Allowance to those who take a Quantity of Pipes."

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## CAPTAIN NORMAND TOLMIE.

Manager 1766-72.

Merchant trader between New York, Antigua and London. From 1760 to 1764 he sailed successively the sloops "Samuel," "Two Brothers," and "Yonkers," and the snow "Creighton." His voyages to Antigua were principally for salt. The "Creighton," however, was a passenger ship. In 1777 he had a ship chandlery store near the ship yards and was appointed by Major-General Robertson (a fellow member), Superintendent of the Watch in the Montgomery Ward, for the prevention of incendiarism. "On Saint Andrew's day, 1778, the Highland Volunteer Militia, in their Highland uniform, led by Captain Normand Tolmie, paid their Compliments to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, by whom they were received with great politeness." His will, leaving all to his wife Phoebe, was proved April 1, 1788.

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## COLONEL JOHN YOUNG.

Was Major in the Royal Americans, and on Apr. 26, 1751, was appointed Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel with the promise of being Governor of Virginia. The Commandant of Fort William Henry, Colonel George Monroe, sent Young to make terms with the Marquis of Montcalm. In the capitulation Montcalm expressly gave permission to Young to serve as Governor of Virginia, but not

in the army. After the surrender of Fort William Henry he was shamefully stripped and plundered by the Indians and rescued by a French grenadier, and it is a curious fact that he afterwards recognized and recovered some of his property in 1759, on the reduction of Quebec. In 1758 he commanded the 2nd Battalion of the 60th Regiment at the Siege of Louisburg, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, with the rank of Colonel in America, and in the campaign against Quebec in 1759, commanded the 3rd Battalion. On the capture of that city, he was, with great propriety, appointed Judge of the Police, in which office he acquitted himself with honor, to the general satisfaction of the British traders settled there and to the French inhabitants. Taken prisoner at Montreal 1760, and mentioned in the correspondence between General Murray and the Chevalier de Levis. On Mar. 20, 1761, he exchanged into the 46th foot; on Feb. 16, 1762, he was promoted to be Colonel in the army, and died in November following. He was, says Knox, "a man of great merit, an incomparable officer, of sound judgment, long experience and was universally esteemed."

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1761.

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MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

("Earl of Stirling.")

(1726-1783)

President 1761-64.

(See Morrison's History.)

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WILLIAM BRUCE, M.D.

Surgeon of the Royal Artillery who subsequently became head of the Medical Department of the British army at New York; d. 1779, in the West Indies, on the Expedition to St. Lucia under General Grant.

## LIEUT.-GENERAL ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

Major in the 77th Montgomery's Highlanders Jan. 7, 1757; was with General Forbes in 1758 on the expedition to Fort Pitt; with the expedition to Lake Champlain under Amherst in 1759; Lieutenant-Colonel 95th Regiment Mar. 22, 1781; retired on half pay 1763; Lieutenant-General 1774; called to the colors in 1780; retired in 1783; Colonel in the army 1790; Major-General Oct. 1794; Lieutenant-General Jan. 1801; d. 1804.

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 HON. DANIEL CAMPBELL.

(1730-1802)

b. Ireland, Sept. 19, 1730. Settled in Schenectady as early as 1754 as a merchant and acquired great wealth; was a Judge of Common Pleas for Albany County in 1771; attended a Congress of the Six Nations with Sir William Johnson the same year and again in 1774, when he was styled Colonel. He was a Justice of the Peace in Schenectady. In 1778 practised law in New York. Was one of the executors of Sir William Johnson. Died Aug. 16, 1802.

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 LIEUTENANT GEORGE CAMPBELL.

Son of Lachlan Campbell of Islay and "Campbell Hall," N. Y. Lieutenant in the 60th Royal Americans Dec. 28, 1757. Remained loyal, unlike his brother Donald.

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 GENERAL JOHN CAMPBELL, OF STRACHUR.

Appointed Lieutenant in Loudoun's Highlanders June, 1745; served through the Rebellion 1745; made the campaign in Flanders in 1747, in which year he was promoted to a Captaincy; went on half pay at the peace of 1748. He was again called into active service when he joined the 42nd; wounded at Ticonderoga; appointed Major of the 17th foot by General Amherst July 11, 1759; promoted to be



Lieutenant-Colonel in the army Feb., 1762; commanded his regiment in the expedition against Martinique and Havana; Lieutenant-Colonel of the 57th foot May 1, 1773, and returned to America at the breaking out of the Revolution; was appointed Major-General Feb. 19, 1779; Colonel of his regiment Nov. 2, 1780; commanded the British forces in West Florida, where he surrendered Pensacola to the Spaniards May 10, 1781; became Lieutenant-General 1787; General Jan. 26, 1797, and died August 28, 1806.—*Stewart's Sketches.*

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#### CAPTAIN JAMES CHAMBERS.

In 1757 Master of the snow "Robert and Ann" from Bristol; in 1758 trading to South Carolina; 1761, sloop "Keppel" for Monte Christo; 1762, ship "Manchester," eight carriage guns and twenty men, for London, part of his cargo being skins and furs; 1766, ship "Edward" for Hamburg; 1771, cast away on Trinidad; 1772, member of the Marine Society and master of a new ship "London"; 1773, had refused to carry tea aboard his ship and received the thanks of the people; 1774, had eighteen boxes of tea and at first denied having them. The owners, the Captain and a Committee met at Fraunces' tavern, while the Mohawks "were prepared to do their duty." The people, however, were impatient and about 8 P.M. went aboard the ship, took out the cases of tea, broke them open and threw the tea into the river, dispersing in good order, but in anger with the captain. The cargo was consigned to Walter and Thomas Buchanan. On his next trip to London the English pilot ran his ship ashore three times and then hanged himself in the cabin. While in London Chambers entered a claim against the government for the value of the tea thrown overboard in New York. In October, 1778, he was master of a small privateer belonging to the Island of Jamaica capturing, off Charleston, several valuable American prizes; a large brig was fitted out to take him, but he escaped.

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#### CAPTAIN ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.

## ARCHIBALD CURRIE.

Secretary 1770-71.

In 1759, Welsh and Currie, Dry Goods, in Wall Street; in 1761 doing business alone at the same place; in 1784 Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, and in the same year Archibald and David Currie attached their names to the petition to the Legislature, Apr. 13, asking a new charter for the Chamber of Commerce; in 1785 the firm contributed £10 towards the Saint Andrew's Hall Fund.

## DAVID DOUGLASS.

In 1758 a theatre was built on Cruger's Wharf, between Coenties and Old Slips, on the Front Street line. It is simply styled in dramatic records "a building suitable for the purpose." The proprietor and manager was David Douglass, whom Wemyss calls "a gentleman by birth and fortune, who by his marriage with Lewis Hallan's widow, was placed on the theatrical throne of the Western Hemisphere." Douglass attempted to open the Cruger's Wharf Theatre, but "received an absolute and positive denial from the authorities," when he made an appeal to the public in the columns of *Gainé's Mercury*. He stated how he had "begged in the humblest manner" of the magistrates "to indulge him in acting as many plays as would barely defray expenses" but was "peremptorily refused." Douglass next explained in a card in the same journal on Dec. 8, 1758, how he had conceived the happy thought of starting a "Histrionic Academy, in which plays would be performed, or rather recitations given,—in costume, perchance,—authorities or no authorities to the contrary notwithstanding." The magistrates thereupon relented, and, on Dec. 28, 1758, the new theatre was opened with Rowe's "Jane Shore." The Chapel Street Theatre was the next building erected as a theatre. It was built of wood at a cost of \$1625. The scenery and wardrobe were worth a thousand dollars. Here for the first time visitors were allowed behind the scenes, and it is also famous as the scene of the first "egging" known to the American stage. The following advertisement explains itself. "Theatre in New York,

May 3, 1762.—A Pistole reward will be given to whoever can discover the person who was so very rude as to throw Eggs from the Gallery upon the stage last Monday, by which the Cloaths of some Ladies and Gentlemen were spoiled, and the performance in some measure interrupted. D. Douglass." Douglass's next move was to Burns's New Assembly Room in 1767, where he gave his famous "Lecture on Heads." The John Street Theatre was the next place with which Douglass was identified, but it had to be closed during the Revolution. Douglass afterwards became Chief Justice of Jamaica, where he died.

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#### CAPTAIN ROBERT FORREST.

In 1761 Master of the Sloop "Hazard" for St. Christopher; in 1763 Master of the "Lawrence," Letter of Marque to cruise off Hispaniola; member Marine Society Oct. 13, 1800.

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#### ROBERT LAW.

Manager 1761-62.

Senior member of the firm of Robert and James Law, who advertise sale of European and India Goods and other Dry Goods at their Store in Hanover Square.

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#### WILLIAM McADAM.

Manager 1765-66; Vice-President 1766-70; 1771-72; 1774-75;  
 President 1772-73.  
 (See Morrison's History.)

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#### WILLIAM MILLER.

Cordwainer. On Roll of Freeman, Oct. 1, 1765.

## CAPTAIN THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE.

Manager 1773-74; Secretary 1764-65; Treasurer 1765-67.

He was the seventh child of Judge William Moore of Moore Hall, Pa., b. June 17, 1735. (Judge William was a son of John who died Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, 1732, and who was the first to come from England, establishing himself at Charleston.) The first record of the presence of Thomas W. Moore in New York is to be found in the record of his marriage with Anne Ascough July 6, 1761, he being twenty-seven years of age at the time. This lady was the widow of Dr. Richard Ascough, a surgeon in the British army, and resident in New York in the middle of the 18th century. In Gaine's *Mercury* of Aug. 23, 1762, Moore advertises "Sugar by Thomas William Moore at his store in King's Street, next door to James Duane, Esq." In 1768 he was admitted to membership in the Chamber of Commerce, and in 1769 he was made a freeman of the city under the appellation of Gentleman. He was of the firm of Moore and Lynsen, afterwards Moore, Lynsen & Co., Auctioneers, Daniel McCormick having been admitted to the firm. Mr. Moore never seems to have hesitated in his allegiance to the Crown. When the British army arrived from Halifax in 1776 he immediately entered the service. He enlisted as Captain in General Oliver de Lancey's Loyal Brigade. In 1778 Captain Moore sailed with the Expedition against Savannah and was present at the taking of that place in December. After the capture, Colonel Campbell appointed Moore as Barrack Master. He became Provincial Aide-de-Camp to General Prevost and took part in the defence of the city in 1779. On the evacuation of Savannah Moore returned to New York. In 1783 he withdrew to Nova Scotia and was afterwards appointed Consul to Rhode Island and Connecticut, had a disagreement with the Governor of Rhode Island and his exequatur was withdrawn by Washington. He died in England.

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 JOHN PROVOOST.

Fourth in descent from David Provoost, the first settler; father of the future Bishop; in 1737 his name appears on the Roll of Freemen; in 1748 his place of business was in a house "near the new Dutch Church"; in 1751 store near the Fly-Market where he sold

European and Indian Goods; in 1757 he imported cannon, muskets, ammunition, &c., for privateering. He became wealthy and was for many years one of the Governors of King's College. He died Sept. 24, 1767.

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DAVID SHAW.

Treasurer 1761-65.

He seems to have come to New York in 1759, for in his advertisement in the *Mercury* he says: "Just arrived from Europe," and again "Lately from Europe." His name does not appear before that date. His store was opposite the Fly-Market where he sold European goods, meaning pretty much everything. Judging from his advertisements his coming was in the nature of a venture as he says "his time here is to be short," but he settled down and remained.

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CAPTAIN NEIL SHAW.

In 1761 Master of the Sloop "Tryal"; in 1763 Master of the Schooner "Pitt" for Antigua, while his store was on Great Dock, two doors from Royal Exchange, where he carried on a ship-chandlery business; in 1764 takes "Old Rope walk in the Fields or Vineyard No. 4," his ship-chandler's store being run by his partner James McConnell on his own account; on Nov. 12, 1764, David Shaw advertises Rope Walk for sale with all the Tools and utensils, and nothing more is heard of Neil. He probably was a son or brother of David. Died intestate, William Malcom appointed Administrator Sept. 6, 1785.

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CAPTAIN JOHN JOSEPH SIMPSON.

First Lieutenant 94th Regiment March 7, 1760.

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CAPTAIN JOHN WILSON.

In 1758 Store on Canon's Wharf where he sold Irish linens, glass, muskets, pumps, boots and butter. Member of the Marine Society in 1774.

1762.

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

Master of trading vessel between New York, Dublin and Glasgow ; in 1760 Master of the Snow "Antelope."

(Mr. Morrison has omitted this name altogether, assuming that it was meant for "Lord Stirling.")

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MAJOR-GENERAL ALLAN CAMPBELL.

Son of Barcaldine ; joined the 42nd as Ensign in 1745 ; captured at Prestonpans ; came to America in 1756 as Captain in the 42nd and in 1759 was appointed Major for the campaign under Amherst ; he was employed at the head of the Grenadiers and Rangers, clearing the way for the army to the lakes ; became Major in the army Aug. 15, 1762 ; went on half pay in 1763, having obtained a grant of five thousand acres at Crown Point ; in 1770 he was Major of the 36th Foot in Jamaica ; became Lieutenant-Colonel May, 1772 ; Colonel Nov. 17, 1780 ; Major-General 1780 ; d. 1795.

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ANGUS CAMPBELL.

Merchant in Albany ; in 1760 advertising European Goods and making a specialty of Tartan plaids, Scots Bonnets, Highland gartering, Highland Shoes, &c., "Near the North Gate."

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MAJOR MUNGO CAMPBELL.

Captain in the 77th Montgomery's Highlanders Sept. 15, 1758 ; Captain 55th Regiment Sept. 17, 1760 ; Major Aug. 31, 1770 ; at one time in command of Fort Brewerton at the outlet of Oneida Lake, where Mrs. Grant of Laggan, then Miss McVicar, met him,

and who says of him "whose warm and generous heart, whose enlightened and comprehensive mind, whose social qualities and public virtues I should delight to commemorate did my limits permit." Gen. James Grant Wilson states that he was killed leading the attack on Fort St. Anne at the Battle of White Plains in 1777.

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### CAPTAIN THOMAS COCHRANE.

In the service of George and John Buchanan of Glasgow, represented in New York by Walter and Thomas Buchanan. In 1755 master of the snow "Friendship" for Londonderry; in 1761 in the brig "Polly"; in 1764 in the "Peggy" from Glasgow; in 1766 in the snow "Buchanan"; in 1773 in the brig "Matty"; in 1774 in the ship "Lilly"; in 1777 the same ship is armed with twelve 6 pounders.

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### CADWALLADER COLDEN, JR.

(1722-1797)

Third son of Lieutenant-Governor Cadwallader Colden. In June, 1776, he was arrested in Ulster County for his extreme loyalist opinions. Sabine tells us that in 1784 on petition of some friendly Whigs he was permitted to return to the State.

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### DUNCAN DALLAS.

Evidently an attorney. Found as witness to several wills. Administrator of the estate of David Gemmel who was drowned, and who died intestate. Appointed Sept. 9, 1763.

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### DAVID FLEMING.

In New York *Gazette* 1761, David Fleming "from Dublin," advertises his Soap and Candle Store between the Fly-Market and

Burling's Slip. "Myrtle or Tallow Candles; hard or soft Soap." 1762—"A few Quarter Casks Madeira Wine, Some Prussian Blue, Paper by the Ream, Green Tea in Canisters, Jamaica Spirits by Five Gallons or upwards, St. Vincent Tobacco, Choice Claret in bottles, Brass fittings for furniture &c." d. 1763.

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#### MAJOR ANN GORDON.

Lieutenant in the 42nd Royal Highlanders Aug. 16, 1762; Lieutenant 26th Cameronians Apr. 8, 1767; Captain Sept. 7, 1768; Major Jan. 18, 1777. In 1771 Captain Gordon lived on Broadway in house almost opposite the Governor's garden.

(His name appears on Roll as Andrew. Ford's List also has Andrew, which is a mistake.)

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#### CAPTAIN JOHN GRAHAM.

A brother of Thomas of Duchray; entered the 42nd as Ensign, was wounded at Ticonderoga and again at Bushy Run in 1763, shortly after which he went on half pay. He rejoined the Regiment in 1765 and in 1772 is dropped, having attained the rank of field Officer.—*Stewart's Sketches.*

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#### CAPTAIN MICHAEL GRANT.

In 1754 master of the brig "Elizabeth & Catherine" for Dover; in 1756 succeeded Captain Thomas Miller in command of the brig "Maria"; in Feb. of 1757 he was captured on his voyage from London to New York by a French Privateer off Portland, and a prize crew placed on board. Next day the British sloop of war "Badger" hove in sight, gave chase, attacked and took the privateer and sent a lieutenant after the "Maria." The Frenchmen, in their efforts to escape, ran her on a reef two miles from shore and escaped in the boats, while Grant and his crew were rescued, the brig going to pieces. On July 4th of same year he was appointed to command the snow "Chippingham," a Letter of Marque mounting ten guns,



and Thomas Miller was the agent. In 1759 he is found doing business in the next house to Malcolm Campbell (our Treasurer), his line being Dry Goods. In 1763 I find him again at sea as master of the schooner "Friendship" trading to Havana. In 1773 he is Naval Officer at West Florida, a government position, and in 1781 is of Kings County "Gentleman."

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#### LIEUTENANT WILLIAM HAGGART.

Ensign in the 77th, Montgomery's Highlanders, Jan. 6, 1757; Lieutenant Sept. 16, 1758; Quarter-Master Aug. 16, 1762.

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#### REVEREND THOMAS JACKSON.

Manager 1765-66.

New York *Gazette* May 10, 1762. "For teaching the Latin and Greek Languages, the Geography and Antiquities requisite for the Classicks, &c. A School is to be open'd on the 18th of May Instant in New Street, next door to the Sign of Sir Peter Warren, opposite to the Presbyterian Church: Which Branches, together with Writing and Cyphering shall be taught in the best Method for qualifying young Gentlemen for the College: And all interested may depend particular Attention shall be had to every Thing that may promote their Knowledge and Virtue, in the Power of Thomas Jackson."

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#### LIEUTENANT WALTER MITCHELSON.

Lieutenant Fire Workers, Royal Regiment of Artillery June 8, 1757; Second Lieutenant Royal Artillery Aug. 15, 1760; First Lieutenant Royal Artillery May 23, 1764.

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#### GENERAL JOHN REID.

(1721-1807)

Son of Baron Reid of Straloch and b. Feb. 13, 1721. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh and entered the army as a

lieutenant June 8, 1745, in Loudon's Highlanders; captain in the 42nd June 3, 1752, and Major in 1758. He served under Wolfe and Amherst, and was wounded in the expedition against Martinique in 1762, and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel. On his return to New York that year he joined the Society and married the President's sister, Susannah Alexander, on Dec. 28. In 1763 he was sent to the relief of Fort Pitt and defeated its Indian besiegers in the well fought battle of Bushy Run. In 1770 he went on half pay, became Major-General in 1781, Lieutenant-General in 1793, General in 1798 and Colonel of the 88th Regiment and died in London Feb. 6, 1807. He is best remembered by his countrymen as the composer of the music of "The Garb of Old Gaul." He founded the Chair of Music at Edinburgh University.

(His name appears on Roll as Colin Reed, the manner in which the word Colonel was written leading to the mistake.)

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### COLONEL BEVERLY ROBINSON.

(1723-1792)

Born in Virginia in 1723, where his father John was President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Burgesses. Colonel Robinson married Susannah Phillipse. In 1756 he was in the Dry Goods business in Wall Street and in 1757 of the firm of De Lancey, Robinson & Co., Duke Street, European and Indian Goods, also sugar, indigo, rice, and New York, Jamaica and West India Rum. In 1759 he was a Major under Wolfe at Quebec. At the Revolution he took the Royalist side and raised the Loyal American Regiment and became its colonel. He was concerned in Arnold's treason, his country mansion being used by Arnold. He was one of those who pleaded for Andre's life. After the war he went to New Brunswick and became a member of the first council of that Colony. He died at Thornbury, near Bath, in England in 1792.

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### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NICHOLAS SUTHERLAND.

Ensign 62nd Royal Americans Jan. 14, 1756; Lieutenant 77th Montgomery's Highlanders Jan. 8, 1757; Captain-Lieutenant Sept.

15, 1758; Captain Dec. 31, 1761; Captain 21st Royal North British Fusileers Mar. 14, 1765; Major Feb. 21, 1772; Lieutenant-Colonel 47th Regiment 1780, in which year he died.

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CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER VAIL.

Member of the Marine Society May 8, 1792.

(This name appears on Roll as Vans.)

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1763.

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THOMAS BUCHANAN.

(1744-1815)

Eldest son of George and Jean Lowden Buchanan and born at Glasgow 24th December, 1744. His father George was a man of fortune and liberal education and a leading merchant in Glasgow during the early part of the 18th century. After finishing his studies at the University of Glasgow, Thomas determined to visit America and arrived in New York soon after he had completed his 18th year. Walter Buchanan, a cousin of his father, was then engaged in business in New York and Thomas in a short time became a partner with Walter. Their store was for many years in Queen Street opposite the upper end of the Fly-Market and their business was principally confined to importing and selling goods from Glasgow, London, Liverpool and Bristol. In 1765 they became one of the largest ship-owners in New York. The firm underwent several changes, Walter ultimately withdrawing, the business eventually becoming merged in Thomas Buchanan and Son. During the Revolutionary War

Thomas remained neutral, retaining the esteem of both Americans and British. To his firm was consigned the cargo of tea in the "Nancy," Captain Lockyer, which was returned to London by the indignant citizens of New York in 1774. In 1775 he was one of the Committee of One Hundred. At the second meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in 1768 he was elected a member, although only in his twenty-fourth year, and from 1780 to 1783 was Vice-President, and in the latter year was elected President, but declined to serve. Stevens gives the following portrait of him. "His hair was sandy, his eyes light blue, his complexion florid; he was of middle height and not very stout in his youth but grew larger with advancing years; he then wore his hair powdered and tied in a cue which was daily arranged with much particularity. His usual dress was a blue coat with bright buttons, light waistcoat, small clothes and silk stockings. He always wore a white stock and gold buckles. The style of his dress was that generally adopted by gentlemen of the old school of his age and position. His country seat was on the East River near Hurl Gate. He died at his residence in Wall Street, Sept. 10, 1815, leaving behind him an unstained reputation and the example of an honorable and highly successful merchant and honest man."

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### WALTER BUCHANAN.

Manager 1772-73.

He was born in Glasgow and was the first of the family in New York. In 1762 he advertised in Gaine's *New York Mercury*, March 15th, a variety of dry goods, "Sagorthees, duroys, Plyden leather breeches, &c., at his Store on Peck's Slip, next door to the sign of the Half Moon as imported in the last vessels from London, Liverpool and Glasgow." In 1770 he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He remained in New York during the war but took no part in the politics of the time; he and his cousin Thomas were distinguished for their kindness and hospitality to the prisoners of war. It is to be mentioned to the credit of the Buchanans that they nowhere appeared as engaged in privateering, an exception to the almost universal practice of the day.

## JOHNSTON FAIRHOLME.

Manager 1772-73.

In his early days he was a merchant in the Island of Jamaica, West Indies. At the breaking out of the war he withdrew to Perth Amboy. In July, 1776, he was arrested by Major Duyckinck and sent to General Livingston at Elizabethtown. He was subsequently sent to the Provincial Congress which directed him to remain on parole at Trenton and was later permitted to live at Bordentown. He became a member of the Chamber of Commerce Apr. 6, 1773, and an Honorary member of the Marine Society.

## ALEXANDER FORBES.

In 1763 in charge of the Alms House and advertises for a "Publick Whipper" to whom "good encouragement will be given to any Person that may incline to offer." Evidently the inmates were not permitted to be idle for he advertises that he has "Oakum, Candle Wick, Shoe Thread, and Garden Greens" for sale and that he will give ready money for old junk. One is curious to know why old junk was wanted in the Alms House. In 1776 he had become an Auctioneer and Broker "on the Bridge near the Coffee House" and in 1777 Assistant Commissary of Horse to the Royal Artillery. Dead in 1784.

## COLONEL PETER R. LIVINGSTON.

(1737-1794)

Merchant, whose store in 1761 was behind the Post Office, where he sold Dry Goods, also Rum, Molasses and Sugar. In 1774 he was a member of the General Assembly. His record as taken from the Year Book of the New York Society, Sons of the Revolution, is as follows:—Col. 10th Regiment Albany Co., New York Militia, Oct. 20, 1775—Sep. 21, 1780; Member New York Provincial Convention Apr. 20, 1775; Member New York Provincial Congress, 1775-7; President of same Sep. 26, 1776—Mar. 6, 1777; Member New York Assembly 1780-1. Died Nov. 15, 1794.

## BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM MALCOM.

(1750-1791)

Secretary 1765-67; 1772-75; Treasurer 1773-74; Manager 1784-85;  
 Second Vice-President 1785-87; 1790-91;  
 First Vice-President 1787-88.

Born at Aberdeen in the year 1750. Importer of Scottish goods, doing business in 1763 at the corner of Queen Street. At the outbreak of the Revolution was residing in New York City. Being an ardent partisan of his adopted country, he was a "Son of Liberty," and raised, at his own expense, the Second Regiment, known as Malcom's, in which he served as Major and Colonel. He became Colonel of the 16th Additional Continental Regiment and retired in 1779. He became Deputy Adjutant-General of the Northern Department under General Gates. At the close of the war he commanded the militia of New York and Richmond Counties, with the rank of Brigadier-General. He joined the Chamber of Commerce in 1784, became Alderman in 1785, and a member of the Legislature for several years. d. Sept. 1, 1791.

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 ROBERT MIDDLETON.

In 1763 Captain Middleton of sloop "Industry" for Maryland. Unable to say that this was our member.

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 JAMES PATTERSON.

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 MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN SMALL.

(1726-1796)

Born at Strathardle, Perthshire, 1726. Entered the army early in life and his career throughout was an eventful one. He first saw service with the Scottish Brigade in Holland. In 1756 he was on

half pay and, on the eve of the departure of the 42nd for America, he received an ensigncy, and, soon after joining, a lieutenantcy. He was with his regiment at Ticonderoga in 1758, accompanied Amherst the following year in the expedition to Lake Champlain and in 1760 went down from Oswego to Montreal. He served in the West Indies in 1762 and that year was promoted to a company. The Second Battalion of the 42nd then returned to Scotland and was reduced, Small going on half pay. In 1765 he was appointed to a company in the 21st or Royal North British Fusiliers which came soon after to America. In 1775 he received a commission to raise a corps of Highlanders in Nova Scotia and was appointed Major commanding the 2nd Battalion of the 84th Royal Emigrants and was present at the Battle of Bunker Hill. In Trumbull's painting of that action Major Small's figure occupies a prominent place. He subsequently served with his regiment under Sir Henry Clinton in New York State. In 1780 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. The grenadier company was at the Battle of Eutaw Springs. In 1782 he was quartered in Long Island and in 1783 the regiment was disbanded. The men who were Americans, and who enlisted while the regiment was stationed on Long Island, emigrated to Nova Scotia where they settled the present town of Douglas. In 1790 Small became a Colonel in the army and in 1793 was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1794 and died at Guernsey, March 17, 1796, in the 70th year of his age.—From MacLean's "*Highlanders in America.*"

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GEORGE WILSON.

A Wine Merchant of this city.

1764.

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GEORGE ALEXANDER.

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CAPTAIN JAMES DREW.

Master of the "Manufacturer" in the Bristol trade.

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LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ANDREW ELLIOTT.

(1728-1797)

Born Scotland, 1728; 3rd son of Sir Gilbert Elliott, Bart., Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland; he was uncle of the first Earl of Minto; while very young was sent to Philadelphia and served as an apprentice in a counting house there, and afterward entered into mercantile life; through the influence of his brother Gilbert, member for Selkirk, and confidant and counselor of Lord Bute, he was appointed, on the death of Archibald Kennedy, Collector of the Port of New York, by commission dated Jan. 19, 1764, which office he held until the evacuation of the city; visited Scotland in 1763; was appointed in 1780 His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor and administered the Royalist government from 17th April to 26th November, 1783; m. a Philadelphia lady and her property in that State was consequently confiscated; his daughter Elizabeth married in June, 1779, Lord, afterwards Earl Cathcart, then a Major in the 38th Regiment of foot; he was one of three persons sent to Washington to intercede for André; his country seat was called "Minto" on the Bowery Road near Ninth Street; as an evidence of the esteem in which he was held his property in New York was not confiscated; the Elliott estate in Greenwich village was sold to Randall in 1790 for £5,000 and is now Sailors Snug Harbor property; he returned to Scotland in 1783 and died in May, 1797, at Mount Teviot in Roxburgh.



## CAPTAIN GEORGE KIDD.

In 1764 Master of the ship "George and John" for London with passengers and freight.

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## DONALD McLEAN, M.D.

Manager 1766-72; Treasurer 1774-75.

In Rivington's "*New York Loyal Gazette*" appears the following advertisement: "Donald McLean, surgeon of the late 77th Regiment, has just received a large importation of Genuine Drugs and Medicines, &c.;" in 1766 had become McLean and Treat, with Drug Store in Hanover Square; in 1771 partnership is dissolved, McLean to continue; in 1774 removed to Water Street, five doors west of the Coffee House; on Dec. 30th, 1776, the following advertisement appears: "Is now happily delivered from his late captivity and again returned to this city to his former place of residence in Water Street." He probably had visited his old companions in arms and had been captured. Captain McDonald in one of his letters to McLean jocularly remarks that they proceeded to "Teach you the Method of Riding upon a Raile & Such other Manly Exercises as breaking your head, &c." Married June 29, 1780, Henrietta McDonald of Invernessshire, dau. of Capt. Allan McDonald of the 84th Regt. Miss McDonald, her mother and sister, had been virtually prisoners for three years at Schenectady.

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## COLONEL THE HON. RICHARD MAITLAND.

(1724-1772)

Fourth son of the 6th Earl of Lauderdale, was born in 1724, obtained a company in the 43rd Regiment Sept., 1754; was Adjutant-General to the British troops under Wolfe at Quebec, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; was appointed by General Murray to carry home the tidings of the victory. He received the rank of Colonel in 1772 and died July 13th, 1772, leaving, by his wife, an American lady, four sons, the youngest of whom, James, followed his father's profession, and as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 75th Regiment fell at the head of the storming party at Bhurtpore in 1805. Col. Maitland was buried in Trinity Church Yard.

## CAPTAIN JOHN MUNRO.

In 1767 Master of the ship "Queen of Spain," trading to Poole; member Marine Society Dec. 23, 1795.

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## DAVID SPROAT.

(1735-1799)

Of Philadelphia. Commissary of Naval Prisoners; keeper of the Prison Ships. Previous to the Revolution he was a merchant. The mortality of persons under his care, at New York, was very great, but it is impossible to state facts which concern him personally with accuracy. He was attainted of treason in Philadelphia and his estate forfeited. He died at his house in Kirkcudbright in 1799, aged 64.—*Sabine*. Born in the Parish of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, came to this country in 1760 and became a merchant of Philadelphia. In 1779 he came to New York and received the appointment of Commissary-General of Naval Prisoners. From time to time he acted in a similar capacity with reference to army prisoners and it was he who participated in the exchange of British soldiers taken at Saratoga and Yorktown. Mr. Morrison in his sketch of Robert Lenox, referring to David Sproat, says: "In this connection, it is an interesting fact that the Continental Congress upon the recommendation of Robert Morris, then Superintendent of Finance, voted that upwards of £550 currency should be repaid Mr. Sproat for moneys personally advanced by him for the relief of American naval prisoners."

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## CAPTAIN JOHN STEVENSON.

In 1750 master of the sloop "Success" and captured by the French; in 1756 master of the sloop "Betsy"; commanded several vessels down to 1768; in 1770 he became a member of the Marine Society and in 1776 he left the sea and had a store in Water Street where he sold all kinds of merchandise.

1765.

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THOMAS BELLARDIE.

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\*PETER BLAIR, M.D.

Surgeon in the Royal Artillery. With Braddock in his campaign.

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CAPTAIN ROBERT GEORGE BRUCE.

Lieutenant Engineers Aug. 25, 1776; styled in Army List Practitioner Engineer and Ensign; Engineer Extraordinary as Captain-Lieutenant Mar. 17, 1759.

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ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, M.D.

I find no reference to this member unless the following advertisement, which appeared in the *Mercury* of September 28, 1778, refers to him "A Surgeon is willing to go with an armed ship to Great Britain or Ireland. A line directed to A. C. left at the printer's, will be attended to."

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM DUNBAR.

Lieutenant 44th Regiment June 6, 1757; Captain July 22, 1758.

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\* The identification of Dr. Blair comes under the head of the "Romance of Research." After examining about fifty volumes of newspapers and a very large number of other authorities, I found Dr. Blair in the following manner. Seeing an advertisement of John Duncan of Schenectady for a runaway negro slave, I read the description out of curiosity, and at the end came a list of the slave's employers and Dr. Blair turned out to be the first.

## JOHN FRENCH.

Secretary to Sir Henry Moore, was appointed by him Register of the Prerogative Court in 1766.

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## CAPTAIN ALEXANDER GRANT.

Major in the New York Volunteers; in 1776 at Halifax under General Howe; killed 1777 in the storming of Forts Montgomery and Clinton. His widow perished in 1787, of cold and exposure when wrecked near St. John, N. B., when crossing the bay of Fundy.—*Sabine*.

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## CAPTAIN JOHN HUNTER.

In 1765 master of the ship "Elizabeth" trading to London; in the snow "Thistle" to Londonderry; in 1775 in the ship "John" to Dublin and Glasgow; in 1778 in the ship "Montgomery" for Glasgow, Thos. Buchanan & Co., Agents.

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## REVEREND ARCHIBALD LAIDLIE, D.D.

(1727-1779)

b. Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Dec. 4, 1727. He received his academical education in his native town, and afterwards studied for the ministry at the University of Edinburgh. He was ordained in 1759, and was immediately installed pastor of the English church in Flushing, on the island of Walcheren, Netherlands. Here he labored for four years, when he received a call to the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church of New York. He arrived at New York on Mar. 29, 1764, and on Apr. 15 following preached his first sermon. He was the first minister of the Dutch Church in America to preach in English. A man of distinguished talents and able theologian, he was eminently successful as a preacher, but his ministerial labors were interrupted by the Revolutionary War. From the scenes of agitation and peril that were occurring in the city of

New York, he found a refuge at Red Hook, where he remained till the close of his life. In 1770 he published an English translation of the Heidelberg Catechism for the use of his church, and the same year the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey. He died at Red Hook, New York, Nov. 14, 1779.—*The Nat. Cyclo. of Amer. Biog.* Chaplain to 1st Battalion of Independent Minute Men.

(His name appears on Roll as Laidlaw.)

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#### CAPTAIN GEORGE McDOUGALL.

Lieutenant 60th Regiment May 30, 1759; Captain Royal Highland Emigrants June 14, 1775.

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#### HON. WILLIAM PAGAN.

Manager 1774-75.

A native of Glasgow, this being peculiarly a Glasgow name. There are Pagans there still. In 1766 he was master of the sloop "Britannia" trading to St. Eustatia; in 1769 admitted Freeman; in 1773 he was doing business as shipping agent; in 1774 he has for sale a "quantity of Indian Corn and Black Eyed Pease, also a few Packs of Southern Beaver fit for shipping"; in 1776 he was one of the addressors of Lord Howe. In 1777 the firm was Robert Pagan & Co., in the Dry Goods business in Queen Street. In 1778 he kept a provision store under his own name. There were three brothers, all born in Glasgow, and all were Loyalists. William settled in Falmouth, New Brunswick, and became a member of the House of Assembly. He died at Fredericton Mar. 12, 1819.

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#### JAMES PHYN.

Came to Schenectady from London and associated himself with John Duncan of Montreal and carried on a most extensive business with Montreal and the great Lakes. After a time Duncan retired

from the firm with a fortune and settled in Schenectady. Phyn then took into partnership with him four brothers named Ellice, all of whom made fortunes. In the Colonial Documents I find the following reference to James Phyn. Colonel Guy Johnson in a letter to the Earl of Dartmouth dated Oct. 6, 1774, speaks of the bearer "Mr. Phyn, a Mercht of good credit and most fair character is returning to London," and further says that "this Gentleman's extensive acquaintance with the back Country, & his strict integrity enables him to answer any occuring Questions in the compass of his knowledge in a candid & satisfactory manner." He and Mrs. Phyn and family left for Europe in November of 1774.

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CAPTAIN JOHN REID.

Master of the snow "Enterprise" trading to Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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CHARLES SCOTT.

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1766.

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JAMES ROSS.

"Living next door to Widow Douglas at the Back of the New Gaol, nigh the Barracks." Teaches Reading, Writing, Latin, Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal. Opened his school Sept. 19, 1764.

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM STEWART.

In 1767 master of the ship "Mary" from Cork. Member Marine Society Apr. 24, 1770. In 1778 master of the brig "Fanny" for Belfast.

1767.

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COSMO ALEXANDER.

Artist. Gilbert Stuart was his pupil, and Alexander, when he returned to Scotland, took Stuart with him.

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ANDREW ANDERSON, M.D.

Honorary member of the Marine Society in 1772.

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GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, M.P.

(1739-1791)

Second son of James Campbell of Inverneil, and born at Inverneil Aug. 21, 1739. Entered the army 1757 as Captain in the 78th and served throughout the campaign, and was wounded at the taking of Quebec. In 1764 the regiment was disbanded and Campbell was transferred to the 29th and afterwards promoted major and lieutenant-colonel in the 42nd, with which he served in India till 1773, when he returned to Scotland and was elected M. P. for the Stirling burghs in 1774. In 1775 Simon Fraser raised another regiment, the 71st, and Campbell was selected by him as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Battalion. On his arrival in America, he was captured in Boston harbor while the city was in the hands of the Americans, was held a prisoner until exchanged for Ethan Allen the following year. He was then appointed a Brigadier-General and given command of the expedition against Georgia. He was entirely successful, seizing Savannah with the loss of only four killed and five wounded. The following year he was superseded, and disagreeing with his successor, returned to England on leave. He was promoted Colonel and in 1782 Major-General and Governor of Jamaica. His efforts in defence of the West India Islands against

the French were entirely successful, and the assistance rendered the forces in America in the way of supplies, information and reinforcements was of immense benefit. For his services he was invested a Knight of the Bath in 1785 and appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Madras. In 1787 he was appointed Colonel of the 74th Highlanders. In 1789 he returned in ill health to Scotland and was at once re-elected M. P. for the Stirling burghs. He died Mar. 31, 1791, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to him in the Poets Corner.—*Dict. Nat. Biog.*

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\* CAPTAIN ALEXANDER McDONALD.

Manager 1772-73.

Representative head of the family of McDonald of Ardnamurchan, and although the estate had been sold by his grandfather Angus, he was still regarded as of Ardnamurchan. On the outbreak of the French and Indian War he was commissioned Lieutenant in 77th Montgomery's Highlanders and served through the war with that regiment, distinguishing himself in the expedition to Fort Duquesne. He was wounded in the attack while with the advance guard under Major Grant of Ballindalloch. At the end of the war he settled in the vicinity of New York and went into business as a wine merchant in this city. In 1766 he advertises his farm of eighty-two acres at New Rochelle at private sale. In 1767 he is in business near the Merchants Coffee House, where he sells Dry Goods, Wines and Hand Organs. In 1769 made an assignment to William Neilson and in the same year became a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1770 he had moved to King Street and was again in business, where, according to Stevens, he bartered Madeira wine for country produce and gave notice that "the one article is to be received when the other is delivered"; in 1773 his house in King Street is to let. In 1775, Stevens says that "he was charged on the 14th of June, in the Provincial Congress 'with concerting measures and employing agents to enlist men, to be employed against the liberties of America.' A Committee was sent to Staten Island (where he

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\*Stevens in his Chamber of Commerce Records says that Captain McDonald was a sea captain, but in this he was mistaken.



also had a farm and which he made his home), to arrest him and search his house, but they reported that he had gone to Boston and that they found 'no papers relating to the raising of troops.' The report had, however, a basis of truth, for McDonald, with Allan McLean, was then in Boston interviewing the British General and offering to raise men to form two battalions, which they ultimately did and which became known as the 84th or Royal Highland Emigrants, in which McDonald received a Captaincy. In his letters from Halifax to William McAdam and others he complains of the brutal treatment accorded his wife and family, and wonders why he who had served his King and country for over thirty years, should be condemned to death by his former neighbors for simply doing his duty. His Letter Book, which contains much interesting information, was published by the New York Historical Society.

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1768.

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THOMAS, LORD DRUMMOND.

President 1773-74.

(See Morrison's History.)

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\* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HONORABLE  
ALEXANDER MAITLAND.

In command of the First Battalion 71st Fraser's and the Light Infantry in the expedition to Savannah, December, 1777. Succeeded Colonel Campbell as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 71st Fraser's. One of the first who died, after the cessation of hostilities, was the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, son of the Earl of Lauderdale.

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\* Brother of Colonel the Honorable Richard Maitland who joined the Society in 1764.

dale. He was originally in the Marines, but as this service did not afford a sufficient field for his active and enterprising mind, he was transferred to the line, and appointed Major to Fraser's Highlanders. His arrival at Savannah, at a most critical moment, inspired confidence in his friends, while it struck the enemy with surprise, as they did not expect he would be able to penetrate by a circuitous route, after they had secured the fords and passes. Colonel Maitland lived in the trenches with the soldiers, and, "by his courage, his kindness of heart, and affability to his men, secured their affection and fidelity. His dialect was Scotch:—proceeding from a tongue which never spoke in disguise, it carried conviction to all. Equally brave, generous, and unassuming, his memory will be respected while manly fortitude, unstained honor, and military talents, are held in estimation." During the skirmishing warfare in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, in the years 1776 and 1777, he was particularly active. Ever on the alert, and having his Highlanders always ready, he attracted the particular notice of Washington. Some communications having passed between them as old acquaintances, although then opposed as enemies, Colonel Maitland sent intimation to the American commander that in future his men would be distinguished by a red feather in their bonnets, so that he could not mistake them, nor avoid doing justice to their exploits, in annoying his posts, and obstructing his convoys and detachments; adding, that General Washington was too liberal not to acknowledge merit even in an enemy. Fraser's Highlanders wore the red feather after Colonel Maitland's death, and continued to do so till the conclusion of the war. Such was the origin of the red feather subsequently worn in the Highland bonnet. In the year 1795, the red feather was assumed by the Royal Highland Regiment.

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#### MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN SCOT, M.P.

General John Scot was a descendant of Sir John Scot, who published the earliest topographical work on Scotland and who was knighted in 1617. General Scot succeeded to the Barony of Scotstarvit about 1766 and was the last of the Barons, as he was also the last direct male descendant of the Scots of Buccleugh. He was quite as eccentric as his illustrious progenitor. He chose the army as his pro-

fession and in 1754 he held a Captaincy in the 62nd Royal American Regiment under Sir John St. Clair. In 1761 he was Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Guards, in 1768 Colonel of the 26th Cameronians and in 1770 Major-General. He organized the British forces in New York at the time of the Revolution. He sat continuously in Parliament for over twenty years as member from Fifeshire from 1768 until his death. About 1763 he purchased Balcomie Castle, and its lofty tower, which still remains, forms a well-known sea mark. His three daughters married into the peerage and became respectively Duchess, Countess and Viscountess. General Scot died at Balcomie Castle Dec. 20, 1775, and was buried in the old church yard of Kilrenny, where a splendid mausoleum was erected by the Duchess of Portland in memory of her father.

(His name appears on our Roll as Colin Scott, the manner in which the word Colonel was written leading to the mistake.)

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LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES SUTHERLAND,  
LORD DUFFUS.  
(1747-1827)

The grandfather of James was Kenneth, third Lord Duffus, who was a brave naval officer and attained in 1715 for his share in the Rebellion of that year. James was appointed Lieutenant in the 26th Cameronians and came out in the year 1768. After reaching the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel he retired from the army, and settled on his estates in Caithness. The family honors were restored to him in 1826, and Lord Duffus died the following year at the advanced age of eighty years.

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HONORABLE HUGH WALLACE.

Senior member of the firm of Hugh and Alexander Wallace, in the Irish linen trade in later days, while in 1759 they carried on a more general trade, including wines and liquors, spices, dried cod-fish, shirts, shoes and stockings, &c. They were merchants of wealth and position and both married sisters, daughters of Cornelius Low of Raritan, New Jersey. Hugh the elder brother, became

President of the Chamber of Commerce, and member of the Governor's Council. His mansion was on Dock Street and was the resort of the great dignitaries of the Province, and his manner of life was costly and elegant. He remained in New York during the Revolution and in August, 1776, was apprehended by orders from Washington because he had declined to take the oath of allegiance to Congress, and was sent to Connecticut in care of Governor Trumbull. Finally, he and his brother Alexander were allowed to go to Long Island on parole. Three years later they were attainted and if found on State soil were to be seized and punished with death "without benefit of clergy." The City was, however, occupied by the British, and Wallace remained until the evacuation, when he returned to Waterford, Ireland, and died in 1788.

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1769.

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CHARLES AITKEN.

"Charles Aitken, Esq., gentleman of large fortune in the Island of St. Croix," who frequently visited New York and who, on one of his visits, married Cornelia Beekman in the year 1771. Honorary Member of Marine Society under the name of Charles Aikens.

(Appears on our Roll as Ailkins on account of an uncrossed "t".)

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CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN.

Was commissioned a Lieutenant in the 60th Royal Americans Feb. 9, 1756, and promoted to be Captain Sept. 15, 1760. He went on half pay in 1763, and returned to the regiment in January, 1764; became Major of the 3rd Battalion Sept. 22, 1775, and died 1777.—*Col. Doc. Vol. X. p. 1097.* On June 11, 1772, married Molly Livingston, daughter of Peter Van Brugh Livingston.

## CAPTAIN WALTER BUCHANAN.

Ship Captain; cast away on Cape Sable 1764; in 1769 master of the "Pearl," which arrived in New York Oct. 23 from the Straits of Ivaca.

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## JOHN CAMPBELL.

In the Shoe business in the Fly-Market, where he sold "English Boot Legs, Sole Leather, and men's and women's shoes." In 1778 he advertises that he will soon quit business.

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## \* MAJOR PATRICK CAMPBELL.

Captain in the 44th Regiment Dec. 10, 1768; Major July 23, 1772. Sabine says that in the Revolution one of this name was a Loyalist Captain in the Second Battalion New Jersey Volunteers. Do not know whether they were one and the same.

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## CAPTAIN ROBERT ELDER.

In 1761 engaged in the African slave trade; in 1763 advertises a "Parcel of fine Young healthy Slaves most of which have had the small Pox"; commanded several vessels up to 1771, beyond which date his sea service has not been traced; in 1770 he became a member of the Marine Society and in 1786 a Resident member of our Society, he being up to that date an Honorary member; in 1789 he was in business at 2 Duke Street; in 1785 he contributed £5. to Saint Andrew's Hall and in 1791 promised £5. additional. He was alive in 1794 when his subscription was returned to him. Owned one share in the Tontine Coffee House.

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## JOHN McKENZIE, M.D

Surgeon in the 60th Royal American Regiment. This is the same man noted in the year 1759. The number of his regiment only had changed.

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\* Did this officer become Major of the 71st?

## CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MARQUIS.

In the employment of George and John Buchanan of Glasgow, and regularly consigned to Walter and Thomas Buchanan, their agents here; in 1766 master of the snow "Thistle" of Glasgow; in 1771 of the ship "Buchanan"; in 1774 member of the Marine Society; in 1777 master of the ship "Patty," a Letter of Marque, sixteen guns and twenty-nine men; attacked while on his voyage from Teneriffe to New York by two Privateers, one of fourteen, the other of sixteen guns and succeeded in beating them off. Wounded in another engagement in 1780 with an American frigate of 26 guns hailing from Salem, Mass.

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 REVEREND JOHN OGILVIE, D.D.

(1722-1774)

Son of William Ogilvie, youngest son of Sir Walter Ogilvie, afterwards Baron Ogilvie of Deskford; b. New York City, 1722; d. there Nov. 26, 1774. He graduated at Yale in 1748 in the same class with Bishop Seabury. After receiving orders, was appointed to the mission to the Mohawk Indians, among whom he labored for ten years. He was appointed Chaplain to the Royal American Regiment and was present in every campaign during the French and Indian War. He was with Sir William Johnson in 1759 and the next year with General Amherst in his expedition against Canada. In 1764 he was appointed Assistant Minister in Trinity Church, New York, which post he held during the remaining ten years of his life. He received the degree of D.D. from King's College in 1770 and soon after from the University of Aberdeen. Mrs. Grant of Laggan says he "was highly respected and indeed much loved by all who were capable of appreciating his merit. His appearance was singularly prepossessing; his address and manners entirely those of a gentleman. His abilities were respectable, his doctrine was pure and scriptural, and his life exemplary, both as a clergyman, and in his domestic circle, where he was peculiarly amiable; add to all this a talent for conversation, extensive reading, and a thorough knowledge of life."

## COLONEL CHARLES STEWART.

(1729-1800)

b. Ireland in 1729; his grandfather of the same name was a Scottish officer of dragoons, who for services in the battle of the Boyne, was given an estate in Ireland. The younger Charles came to this country in 1750 and became a deputy Surveyor-General of the province of Pennsylvania. In 1774 he was a member of the convention in New Jersey that issued a declaration of rights, and in 1775 a delegate to its first provincial congress. By his adopted State he was made Colonel of its first regiment of the line, and in 1777 was appointed by congress Commissary-General of Issues in the Continental army, serving as such on Washington's Staff until the close of the War. In 1784-5 he was a representative from New Jersey in Congress. He died at Flemington, New Jersey, July 24, 1800.

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 WILLIAM STEUART, M.D.

In 1764 Druggist and "Chymist" from London, succeeding James Murray, whose place of business was opposite the Meal Market. In 1767 he was at the Golden Head, having removed from between Burling's and Beekman's Slips to House lately occupied by Walter and Thomas Buchanan in Queen Street, between Hanover Square and the Fly-Market, where he remained as late as 1774. In 1778 at corner of Water Street and the Fly-Market. In 1780 sold his business and left the country. In 1781 in London, shipping drugs to New York druggists.

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 1770.
 

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## COLONEL WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER.

William Anstruther obtained a commission as Lieutenant in the 26th Foot Jan. 12, 1757 and a company in the same regiment in 1766. He was taken prisoner by the American forces under Montgomery at St. Johns, Nov. 3, 1775, and sent with his regiment to Reading,

Pennsylvania, where they remained until exchanged. Government having formed a corps called Donken's Royal Garrison Battalion, Captain Anstruther was commissioned Major in it on Oct. 26, 1779. In 1790 he became Captain of one of the companies of Royal Invalids stationed on the Island of Jersey; Commandant in 1794, and Colonel in 1795. He died in 1807.

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#### DOUGAL CAMPBELL.

In August, 1770, Dougal Campbell, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., landed in New York on his way to Canada. A day or two after his arrival at Lake George he was seen to enter the woods and on his not returning, search parties were organized, but no trace of him was ever found. His next of kin was Lieut. George Robertson of H. M. S. Fowey and Campbell's estate was handed over to him.

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#### JOHN MURRAY, EARL OF DUNMORE.

President 1770-71.

(See Morrison's History.)

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#### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR EDWARD FOY.

Captain Edward Foy received a commission of 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on the 2nd of April, 1757, and became Captain-Lieutenant on Jan. 1, 1759. In the month of July following, he acted with such bravery at the battle of Minden, as to be specially distinguished on the day after the battle by the Commander-in-Chief in his address to the army. He was promoted to a captaincy in Feb. 1764, and accompanied Lord Dunmore, as his private secretary, to New York in 1770, and went thence with his Lordship to Virginia in 1772. He was gazetted Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire in July, 1774. During his stay in Virginia, Captain Foy unfortunately shared much of the odium that attached to the Governor, with whom he retired on board the "Fowey" on June 8, 1775. In the address of the House of Burgesses on the 19th of June following,



they accuse the Governor of "giving too much credit to some persons who to the great injury to the community, possessed much too large a share of his Lordship's confidence," alluding to Captain Foy, "an Englishman of violent passions and hostile prejudices against us," who was considered Governor de facto. The Countess of Dunmore sailed soon after and arrived in England in August, 1775. Captain Foy returned home about the same time with despatches for the Ministry, and at the close of the following year his name is found countersigned to an official paper issued at Crown Point by Governor Carleton of Canada, shortly after his defeat of the American Fleet on Lake Champlain. Captain Foy's name disappears in 1780 from the Army List.—*Col. Doc. Vol. VIII. p. 323.* m. July 26, 1772, Hannah Van Horne daughter of John Van Horne of Kills Hall, and in 1773 had a son born to him.

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#### CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, EARL OF CASSILIS.

Received his commission as Captain in the Royal Navy Apr. 4, 1757; in Dec. 1763 he was in command of the "Blonde" 32 guns. He is best known as, for many years, the Captain of the "Coventry" a 28 gun ship. During the Stamp Act excitement Governor Colden proposed to put the instruments aboard this ship, but Captain Kennedy declined to receive them and was placed under arrest at Morristown, New Jersey, by the Colonial Authorities, but was afterwards placed on parole. In 1777 he was suspected of giving aid to the enemy, through his wife, a daughter of John Watts. His property consisted of several houses situated at the lower end of Broadway, the Kennedy house remaining until a few years ago. He succeeded to the title of Earl of Cassilis in 1792 and died Dec. 29, 1794.

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#### ROBERT LIVINGSTON, JR.

Manager 1773-74.

Son of Robert the third lord of the manor and born Dec. 26, 1742. He assumed the name of Cambridge as a middle name to distinguish himself from the other Roberts. He married a daughter of John Swift. d. Aug. 23, 1794.

## WILLIAM MAXWELL.

Manager 1774-75; 1784-85; Treasurer 1785-87; Second Vice-President 1787-88; First Vice-President 1788-92.

On Sept. 4, 1772, William Maxwell and family, passengers in the ship "Juno," landed in New York, and in same year Maxwell & Williams advertise that they are "from Bristol, at Robert and John Murray's Old Store." They further say that at Bristol they "for many years carried on a large and extensive trade in the snuff and tobacco manufactories," and that they "have erected in this city a complete apparatus for carrying on the said business in all its branches." In 1773 their store is in the Fly-Market and their works at Bayard's Sugar House in Wall Street. After May of that same year their store was at the lower end of Wall Street. In 1785 he contributed £20 to Saint Andrew's Hall; in 1786 became Vice-President of the Bank of New York and subsequently its President. In 1786 his address was No. 4 Wall Street. In 1794 his estate was being administered by his son, James Homer Maxwell, who joined the Society in 1784 and who was a respected officer thereof.

## LIEUTENANT PATRICK MONCRIEFF.

On Jan. 8, 1761, Lieutenant in Independent Company; Ensign in the 16th Regiment Apr. 8, 1767; Ensign in the 26th Regiment Feb. 21, 1769; Lieutenant in the 26th Regiment Mar. 2, 1770.

## MAJOR CHARLES PRESTON.

Captain 26th foot May 12, 1759; Major 26th foot Sept. 7, 1768; in 1770 he had been in garrison at New Brunswick, New Jersey, with one hundred and sixty men for three years. On the transfer of the company the inhabitants presented him with an address. During the time the company had been there, there had only been two deaths, while there were over fifty children born to them. In 1773 he is found in Montreal and in 1775 Commander of the Post of St. Johns, New Brunswick. He was besieged by Montgomery, and after a stubborn defence surrendered, marching out with the honors of war.

## CAPTAIN DAVID SCOTT.

Captain of the Royal Artillery. In 1773 he was stationed at St. Augustine.

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## CAPTAIN WILLIAM SMIBERT.

Ensign of the 26th Regiment Jan. 12, 1770; Lieutenant of the 26th Regiment Feb. 22, 1776.

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## COLONEL SYME.

The only one of this name whom I have found was a "Captain Andrew Syme," a noted privateer, master of the Letter of Marque brig "Loyal Subject," carrying 4 carriage guns, 6 swivels and 15 men, belonging to the Buchanans of Glasgow. He inflicted great damage to American shipping.

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## CAPTAIN ROBERT WADDELL.

Lieutenant Robert Weddall, 26th Cameronians, Feb. 7, 1759; Captain-Lieutenant Robert Weddall, 26th Cameronians, Oct. 31, 1770; Lieutenant Robert Waddle, 57th Regiment, Oct. 9, 1775. These different spellings refer to one and the same man.

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## 1771.

## DR. WILLIAM CATHERWOOD.

Surgeon of the 40th Regiment Feb. 7, 1757.

(This name appears on our first printed Roll as Dr. ——— Calderwood and in the History as M. D. Calderwood.)

## WILLIAM LOWTHER.

In the provision business near Pecks Slip. Sabine says in 1775 he was the owner of the sloop "Francis," which was permitted to sail with her cargo for the Carolinas by the Committee of Safety. He remained in New York and after the war did business at 78 Cherry Street. In 1779 he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1778 at corner of Dover and Cherry Streets.

## WILLIAM McDOUGALL.

In 1774 in the Dry Goods business "At the corner of the Fly-Market. Intends to go to North Britain in the Fall. Wants to sell his goods cheap for cash and also his land in the Scotch Patent, Charlotte County." This looks as if he did not stay long in the country, and up to 1780 I have found no further reference to him.

## \* ARCHIBALD McLEAN, M.D.

Born in the Island of Mull. Went to Jamaica, W. I., where he practised medicine and after a time came to New York. On Jan. 9, 1772, he made his will, and after providing for his relatives in Scotland, he leaves to Dr. Donald McLean (a fellow member), his "riding chairs and his silver Surgeon's Pocket Instruments and £20 for mourning," and to William McAdam (also a member), £20 for mourning. His will was proved April 29, 1772.

## JOHN WITHERSPOON, D.D.

(1722-1794)

SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

b. Gifford, Haddington, Feb. 5, 1722; son of James, minister of the Parish of Yester; graduated Edinburgh 1742 and in 1745 or-

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\* In Morrison's History he is given as Manager 1794-95. The Manager of that date was Archibald McLean of McLean's Independent Journal, who joined the Society in 1785.

daind minister of the Parish of Beith. While looking at the Battle of Falkirk he was taken prisoner and confined for two weeks; installed Pastor of Paisley in 1757; degree of D.D. Aberdeen 1764; declined the Presidency of Princeton in 1766, but accepted a second invitation and was inaugurated Aug. 17, 1768. He was a leader of the Presbyterians of the country in embracing the American side in the difficulties with the British Crown. He was elected to the convention that framed the New Jersey Constitution and he surprised his fellow members by his knowledge of law; in June of 1776 he was elected to the Continental Congress. He did much to influence the members in passing the Declaration of Independence. During the course of the War he occupied several important positions and served until its close. In 1783 he visited England, intending to appeal for help towards Princeton, but found it politic to refrain from doing so. He returned to Princeton, did not resume the work of teaching, but occupied himself with the administrative affairs of the college till the close of his life. For two years before his death he was blind. His writings were many, mostly of a religious character. He died near Princeton, New Jersey, Sept. 15, 1794.

(His name appears in Morrison's History as ——— Wotherspoon, M.D.)

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## 1772.

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### RICHARD NICHOLLS COLDEN.

(1746-1777)

Richard Nicholls Colden was son of Alexander Colden, Postmaster of New York. Graduated from King's College in 1766. He received a commission of Ensign in the 42nd Royal Highlanders, Aug. 27, 1766, when that regiment was stationed in Pennsylvania. Whilst quartered in the Isle of Man, he married a Scottish lady, a Miss Bethune, by whom he had two sons, Alexander and Cadwalader. He left the army at the close of 1771 or beginning of 1772, and returned with his family to New York, where he was appointed Surveyor and Searcher of Customs. He died Aug. 15, 1777.—*Col. Doc. Vol. VIII. p. 511.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HONORABLE  
ALEXANDER LESLIE.

Fourth son of the Earl of Leven and Melville and born about 1740. He came to America in command of the 59th Foot in 1776 was Brigadier-General and commanded the light infantry at the Battle of Long Island. He served with great distinction during the war, particularly at the Battle of Princeton. In 1779 he became Major-General; in 1780 he was at the capture of Charleston, invaded Virginia with 3,000 men and joined Lord Cornwallis in North Carolina in December of that year. He led the right wing at Guilford and at the close of the war was commandant at Charleston. After serving for many years as second in command of the forces in Scotland, Lieutenant-General Leslie died at his seat of Beechwood, near Edinburgh, Dec. 27, 1794.

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ALEXANDER ROSS, M.D.

Of New Brunswick; originally from Jamaica; m. a daughter of Jasper Farmer of Perth Amboy; probably an ex-army surgeon. Resided at "Ross Hall." d. 1777.

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1773.

ANDREW D. BARCLAY.

Manager 1797-99.

In 1797 Merchant at 127 Water Street and was still there in the year 1800. Scoville says he had one share in the Tontine Coffee House. He was one of those who signed the Brokers' Agreement to trade with each other at  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. commission.

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JAMES BARCLAY.

Son of Andrew Barclay and Helena Roosevelt. In 1773 had his store on Hunter's Quay where he sold Jamaica Spirits, Rum, Sugar,

&c., and in 1777 he was located at Little Dock Street, corner of Exchange. He enlisted as a New Jersey volunteer in the cause of the King, was taken prisoner on Staten Island in 1777 and sent to Trenton. Graduated from King's College M.A. 1766. In 1786 Merchant 14 Hanover Square; in 1789 described as "Vendue Master."

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COLONEL THOMAS BARCLAY.  
(1753-1830)

Son of Henry Barclay, D.D., Rector of Trinity, and b. New York, Oct. 12, 1753. Graduated from Kings College; student of law with John Jay. At the beginning of the Revolution he entered the British Army under Sir William Howe as a Captain in the Loyal American Regiment and was promoted to be Major by Sir Henry Clinton in 1777. He continued in active service till the peace. His estate in New York was confiscated, and at the close of the war he fled with his family to Nova Scotia. Of the House of Assembly of that Province he was for some time Speaker; and of the Militia, Adjutant-General. From 1796 till 1828 he was employed in civil stations, under the Crown, of great trust and honor. He was successively a commissioner under Jay's Treaty, Consul General for the Northern and Eastern States, and Commissary for the care and exchange of prisoners. At the conclusion of the War of 1812 he was appointed Commissioner under the Treaty of Ghent.—(*Appleton*). In private life he was estimable. He was a sincere and devout Christian of the Communion of the Church of England. He died New York, Apr., 1830.—*Sabine*.

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CAPTAIN HENRY COUPAR.

Traded between London and New York in the fast packet ship "Samson." Member Marine Society Jan. 13, 1772. In 1778 master of the "Sally."

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ROBERT ERSKINE.  
(1735-1780)

b. Dunfermline, Sept. 7, 1735; son of Rev. Ralph Erskine, author

of Gospel Songs and Scripture Songs; came to America in 1771; in 1772 Manager and Agent in New York of the American Company's Iron Works at Ringwood, Long Pond and Charlotteburg; during the war he took the American side and became Chief of Engineers on Washington's Staff and Geographer and Surveyor-General to the Army. He died at Ringwood, New Jersey in 1780.

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MAJOR JOHN GILLAN.

Ensign in the 55th Regiment Jan. 5, 1756; Lieutenant May 31, 1759; Captain May 28, 1768; Major Nov. 17, 1780.

(Appears on our Roll as ——— Gillon.)

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PETER VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON, JR.

Son of Peter Van Brugh Livingston; born Mar. 31, 1753; married Susan Blondel or Blundel. In 1778 at 856 Hanover Square and part of his business was importing Irish butter.

(This appears in the History as Philip Van B. Jr. but in the publication of 1823 it is Peter V. B. Jun.)

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CAPTAIN DANIEL SHAW.

In 1761 master of the sloop "Rebecca" trading to New Providence; in 1762 engaged transporting troops to Havana; master successively of several vessels trading to the West Indies; in 1773 member of the Marine Society; in 1775 he was of the firm of Shaw and Long, whose store was between Burling and Beekman Slips, and dealt in Earthen and Glassware, Wines, Spirits, Cheese, &c. That same year, there being no dinner of the Saint Andrew's Society, owing to the disturbed condition of the city, he presided on Saint Andrew's Day at a dinner held by the "Company of Caledonian Rangers," at which twenty-one toasts were drank of a character which left no doubt on which side their sympathies lay.



## CAPTAIN ROBERT SINCLAIR.

In 1759 he kept a dry goods store opposite the Fly-Market; in 1763 he became insolvent and went back to the sea; in 1767 master of the snow "Amelia," carrying freight and passengers to London; in 1768 his store was in French Church Street; in 1770 in Maiden Lane and his business had become wholesale; in 1772 on Hunter's Quay; in 1771 he became a member of the Marine Society. He died in 1786.

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## CAPTAIN ALEXANDER STEWART.

In 1764 one of this name had a house in Broad Street; in 1768 master of the sloop "Peggy" trading to Bermuda; in 1771 James and Alexander Stewart were Ship-Chandler's on Cruger's Wharf; in 1772 trading to Liverpool in the ship "Hope," and in 1775 master of the snow "Henrietta" from St. Thomas to Liverpool; in 1770 became a member of the Marine Society; in 1785 subscribed £3.10.0. towards Saint Andrew's Hall.

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1774.

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## CAPTAIN WILLIAM BROWN.

Mariner. Member of the Marine Society July 9, 1770.

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## JOHN CUMMING.

Of Catskill, N. Y. In July of this year he landed in New York with a large number of Scottish families, evidently from Morayshire, judging from their names, he himself having a Morayshire name. He settled them on his lands in the neighborhood of Coxsackie and Catskill. During the Revolution he was a Loyalist and was im-

prisoned for a long time in Albany jail and occasioned considerable correspondence. Richard Varick in a letter to Governor Clinton says he was "a man of pretty considerable influence with the Enemy." He was eventually exchanged. One of this name, a Loyalist, settled in Charlotte County, New Brunswick.

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CAPTAIN RICHARD DUNCAN.

Son of John of Schenectady. Captain under Sir John Johnson. d. Feb. 1819.

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WILLIAM REID.

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM RITCHIE.

Mariner. In business with Thomas Budd, and in 1769 his partnership was dissolved, while he continued in business for himself; in 1772 in command of the sloop "William" from South Carolina and return. He lived "near Peck's Slip." His sister Margaret married James Ronalds' (member 1786). His will was proved Aug. 2, 1781.

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CAPTAIN JAMES SUTHERLAND.

Same officer who joined the Society in 1768. No other on Army List.

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NOTE.—There is no record of the Society having held any meetings after the year 1774 and during the Revolution period until it met again in 1784, with large accessions to its membership.

## ADDENDA.

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1757.

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### CAPTAIN JAMES DALZELL.

The Colonial Documents contain a graphic account of the death of Captain Dalzell. "On the 31st July, 1763, he led a detachment against Pontiac then encamped beyond the bridge on the creek called the Bloody Run in the vicinity of Detroit. The British party was obliged to retreat. 'At a little distance,' says Parkman, 'lay a sergeant of the 55th (Otway's) helplessly wounded, raising himself on his hands and gazing with a look of despair after his retiring comrades. The sight caught the eye of Dalzell. That gallant soldier, in the true spirit of heroism, ran out, amid the firing, to rescue the wounded man, when a shot struck him and he fell dead. Few observed his fate and none durst turn back to recover his body.'"

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1763.

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### GENERAL JAMES PATTISON.

(1724-1805)

b. 1724. He early entered the army, and was promoted Captain of Artillery Aug. 1, 1757; Lieut.-Col. in 1761; Colonel Apr. 25, 1777; Major-General Feb. 19, 1779; Lieut.-General Sept. 28, 1787; General Jan. 26, 1797. He was appointed Adjutant-General in America July 11, 1776, and was sent home with despatches after the battle of Monmouth, N. J. He accompanied the expedition against Charleston, S. C., in 1780 and was chief in command in New York after the capture of the city. On his return to England he twice held a similar appointment at Woolwich arsenal. He died at his house in Berkeley Square, London, Mar. 1, 1805.—*Appleton.*

(This appears in its proper place as James Patterson and so appears on our Roll.)



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