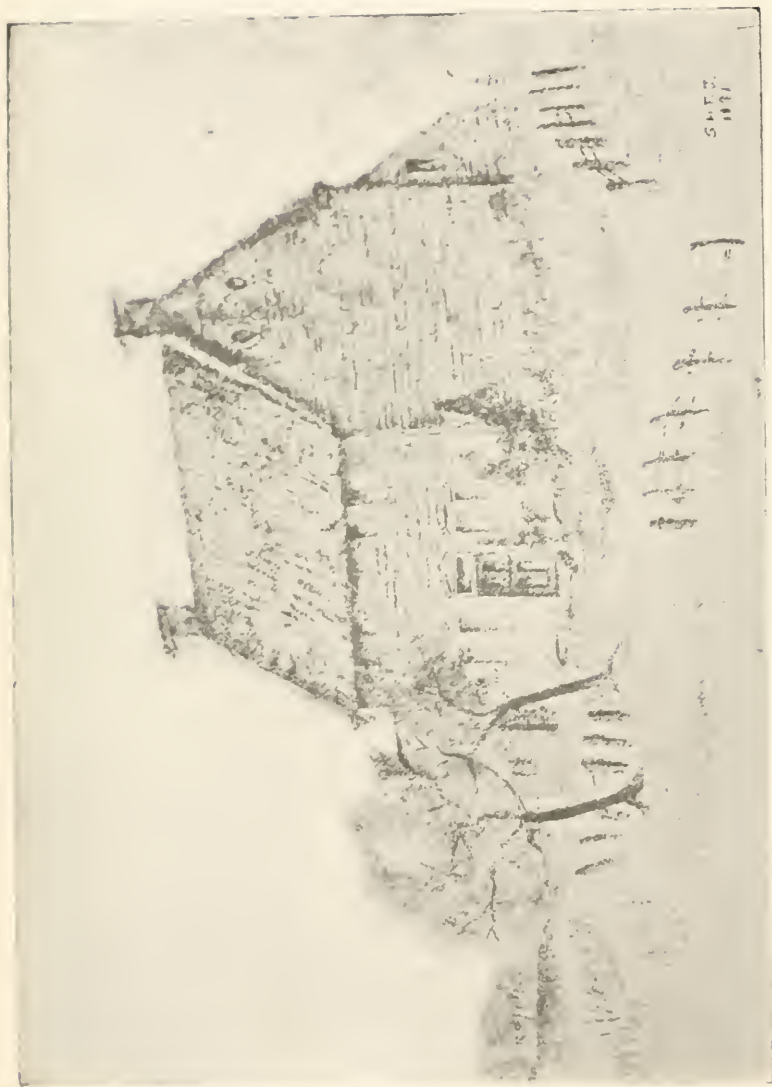


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THE OLD BRICK HOUSE.

Fort Neck, Long Island. Erected in 1696. Home of Major Thomas Jones. The first brick house in Queens County. From the copy of Mount's original sketch by Sarah Hall Floyd-Jones.

THOMAS JONES

FORT NECK
QUEENS COUNTY, LONG ISLAND
1695

and His Descendants

The Floyd-Jones Family

With Connections from the Year 1066

BY
THOMAS FLOYD-JONES
NEW YORK

1906

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To
My Children

These pages are lovingly dedicated by their father
on the 200th Anniversary of their ancestor

THOMAS JONES

Landing in North America

1692—1892

Addendum to 1906

THE J. GRANT SENIA PRESS
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New York

“ERRATA.”

On page facing 44, portrait, 1730 should be 1731.

On page 90 Samuel Seabury Jones, died 1904, should be 1901-02.

On page 119 Emile should be Emilie.

On page 138 Lyon should be Lyons.

On page 141 Dr. P. F. Glentworth, second paragraph after the name of Capt. James Budden, should be inserted the words, “who was the son of William Budden.”

On page 146 Seobury should be Seabury.

On page 156 Daniel K. Jones should be Daniel K. Youngs.

On page 159 Wiiliams should be Williams.

On page 161 born at 11, should be 15.

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INTRODUCTION.

The following record of the origin of the *Floyd--Jones* family, of Massapequa, Nassau County, (formerly South Oyster Bay, Queen's County), Long Island, N. Y., coupled with a limited narration of associate branches, and of other events appertaining thereto, has been derived from various books, periodicals, and documents, now in the possession of the family, as also from the author's personal knowledge, (he being the eldest of the name), and may be considered as near authentic as it is possible to get it.

This abridged work has been gathered, and issued, with the sole purpose of explaining to many of the present, as well as, future generations, *why* and *how* the double, or hyphenated name of Floyd-Jones came into existence; also as a compiled record of births, marriages, deaths and names of ancestors, as far as obtainable, and their descendants to the present time. Other matter and episodes, has been affixed for the interest of those chiefly interested. It may also be a guide for any future writer who would desire to continue same in years to come, after the present one has joined his fathers.

JONES.

The favorite family christian names which occur in every generation, and in almost every branch of the family, are: *Thomas, David, William, Samuel, John and Elbert.*

*Like most of the Welsh surnames, it is plainly derivable from the christian name. The primitive orthography "*Johnes*" is undoubtedly the correct mode of spelling it.

It is sometimes written "*Johns.*"

Family traits are as distinctly marked as national characters and in part, the former result from the latter. The Welsh origin of the family of Jones is evident in other respects than in the peculiarity of the name alone. The family of Major Thomas Jones, sometimes styled the chevalier, and of whose descent from a noble Irish family, which intermarried with one from Wales, there is a tradition, is supposed (but without any certainty) to have originated in Merionethshire or Glamorganshire. However that may be, the characteristics of the Welsh race are plainly discernable in almost every member of the family and are very marked in all of those who have become prominent in any walk of life.

Almost to a man choleric, sanguine, social, hospitable, independent and honorable, judgment and penetration, with remarkable memory, have distinguished the leading members of the family. A fondness for genealogies marks the elder members of the family, no less than local and personal pride, and that clannish feeling which is so prominent among the Scotch, and the people of New England.

*W. A. Jones, *Memoirs of David S. Jones*, 1849.

THOMAS JONES

AND HIS WIFE

FREELove TOWNSEND JONES

THOMAS JONES.

The ancestry of the family bearing the foregoing double name of Floyd-Jones has been authentically traced back as far as the time of *King James the Second*, in whose brief, but unsuccessful struggle for his Crown and Kingdom in the green vales of Old Erin they were personally interested, although by direct union with diverging parts, antedating this troublous period fully six hundred and twenty-six years.

Thomas Jones, who after the King's defeat at the Battle of the Boyne, fought between the English, under William the Third, and the Irish, under James the Second, 1690, emigrated to this country from Straubane, Ireland, in 1692, having been a Major in the army of the dethroned monarch.

Major Jones was a Protestant gentleman of Straubane, which is in the County of Tyrone, Province of Ulster, in Ireland, about 150 miles northwest from Dublin, where he was born about the year 1665. His family, which was formerly from England, but originally of Welsh extraction, had been long seated in the north of Ireland.

In 1692 he was at Island of Jamaica, at the time of the destruction of Port Royal, by the great earthquake of the 7th of July, being engaged in one of the numerous expeditions, under "Letters of Marque," which in that year swarmed from the French ports, to take part in the then war, and in which so many of the English and Irish officers of James the Second sought service, after their defeat at Battle of the Boyne in 1690. In the same year this emigré came to Warwick, Rhode Island, and gave up a sea life. At this place he met and married Freelove Townsend, who was born December 29th, 1674. She was the daughter of Thomas Townsend, he being the second son of John Townsend, a prominent Quaker, who came to New Amsterdam early in the 17th century, about 1635, from Norwich, in Norfolk, England.

This place over half a century ago was one of the most interesting and ancient of the Cathedral towns of England. Its great extent, the space within the walls being above a mile and a half in length, and a mile and a quarter in width, would alone render it imposing.

But the manner in which that space is occupied renders it far more so. In every part of the city are seen groups of rich trees, partly screening the forest of gloomy houses, while above every group of trees, and from every cluster of houses, a tall dark church tower lifts its head.

Close below Mousehole Hill stands the Cathedral, with its lofty spires pointing to the sky.

Large fragments of the old walls existed at this date, but no entire portion is left. Part of the fortifications consisted of forty towers, several of which remain, but in a ruinous and neglected state.

The city was entered by twelve gates, but not a trace of them now remain. Henry the First kept his Christmas at Norwich in 1122, when he conferred on the city its first charter.

It had previously been under the rule of the Constable of the Castle, which building was upon the highest hill in the city. By the city getting this charter it obtained the same rights, privileges and immunities as the City of London. But from 1174 to 1272 plunder, rebellion and religious wars, seem to have ran riot among its citizens, and this spirit of unrest must have been bred into the people of that part of England and continued for several hundred years until the Reformation, which was established in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Therefore, it is plainly believed that John Townsend must have inherited, to a large degree, that spirit of opposition to the reigning powers, and the deductions are, that his prime motive in leaving the home of his birth, and emigrating to America, was a religious one, results of the Reformation and also to escape persecution.

The Quaker sect to which he belonged, and most likely prominent in their councils, seemed to have incurred the deadly hatred of all the other denominations. Their precepts were most antagonistic, containing a large degree of mysticism.

*It was about this time that James the First was King of England, succeeding Queen Elizabeth. At his death he was succeeded by his son, Charles the First, who was like his father—a zealous Episcopalian, and who liked a Papist, better than a Puritan or a Quaker.

During the restoration period Quakers were particularly regarded as the most despicable of fanatics.

They hated Episcopacy and the Liturgy, and were classed as

*Macauley's History of England.



NORWICH, ENGLAND.

1851

THE BIRTHPLACE OF JOHN TOWNSEND,

About 1591.

canting Schismatics. Their opposition was rigorously against all forms and ceremonies, such as removing the hat, or conforming to the style of dress. Their teachings and practices got them into much trouble.

Refusing to take an oath caused them to be ridiculed, and actually persecuted. They were stoned by mobs, imprisoned, and in some cases hung.

This same spirit engendered at his birthplace followed him here, and quickly cropped out in the same manner as it had previously existed in the mother country.

*The New England confederation recommended in 1656, that all Quakers should be kept out of the Colonies, and the Legislatures of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, and Connecticut, enacted laws to this effect.

Long Island and New Amsterdam, following the example of Massachusetts Bay flogged and imprisoned the Quaker preachers. Only on Shelter Island, which is at the east end of Long Island, far removed from the populous towns of Western Long Island, such as Jamaica, Flushing, Hempstead and Brooklyn, and existing for the time being, independent of any higher jurisdiction, lived a small body of Quakers unmolested.

Rhode Island gave them a welcome and seemed to be the mecca where the sect were safe. They had control of the government there from 1673 to 1677 and furnished the governors and most of the deputies, but were without political influence, and had to be content to dwell under a government not of their own making. This agitated condition of affairs, as referring to these people, was in a most forcible manner shown in the life of John Townsend, after his landing upon the American continent.

The presumption is that he must have been a man who stood solid for his convictions, and in so doing was evidently knocked from pillar to post, in his earnest endeavors to discover in the long journey from Norwich, a safe retreat, in the country of his adoption.

His first residence was in New Amsterdam (later New York) for a short period, when he was forced to move to Jamaica, Long Island, where he purchased land. In 1656 he was one of the settlers of Flushing, Long Island, where he lived for some years, but trouble seems to have invaded into this haven, which for a while seemed

*"The American Nation", by Charles McLean Andrews, Ph. D.

secure, and in which he became most prominently involved, forcing him to again change his home. So with a large number of others of the same faith, he joined the band who retired to that safe place in their estimation, Rhode Island, where he had previously acquired lands. He remained there for some years, where he brought up his family. His wife was Elizabeth Montgomery. Subsequently he removed to Oyster Bay, Long Island, where he died in 1668.

It is believed that John Townsend's father was Henry Townsend, by his first wife Margaret Forthe, married Nov. 5, 1590. She died June 23, 1596.

Henry was son of Thomas and Elizabeth Periente, married June 27, 1558. The family were of great antiquity in Norfolk. Their lands being granted them by William the Conqueror. William Ad-Extium-Ville, that is Townsend or Tunnerhende, held considerable lands of the prior of Norwiche lords lief in Taverham, Norfolk, in the reign of King John, A.D., 1200. And it is found further that upon the Conquest of England by the Normans, in 1066, lands in Norfolk were parcelled out by William the Conqueror to a certain party, named de Haville. In the year 1100 a gentleman named Ludoviens (Louis) came from Normandy and married the only daughter of de Haville (de Hauteville) named Elizabeth. He adopted the name of Townsend.

The issue of John Townsend, his descendant, and Elizabeth Montgomery, was eight children:

John, Thomas, James, Rose, Anne, Sarah, George and Daniel.

The name of Thomas Townsend's (the 2d son) first wife, the mother of Freelope Townsend Jones, is unknown. His 2d wife was Mary Almy, daughter of Col. Job Almy, of Rhode Island. Thomas Townsend died about 1712, at Rhode Island. Issue by 1st wife, Temperance, Sylvanus. Both died in infancy and Freelope, Sarah and John.

Thomas Townsend, the father of Freelope, in the year 1695, gave to Thomas Jones, (my son-in-law, as he expressed it in the deed and Freelope, his wife, my daughter), a large tract of land, which had formerly belonged to the *Massapequa Indians, at Fort Neck, on the south side of Long Island. First offering it to his son

*Thompson's History calls them Marsepeagues.

John Townsend, (who tradition says was a very handsome man), but he refused it saying:

"Does father want me to go out of the world."

This land was first given by Sachem Tackapousa, and another, (who to accommodate the English tongue, kindly called himself "Will Chippy"), to twelve Patentees, seven of whom were like Thomas Townsend, from Newport, Rhode Island.

The date of this deed is January 21, 1679. Later, the son of "Will Chippy," of the same name, appears to have reconsidered his father's free gift, and in September, 1696, he demands as son and heir of old "Chippy," deceased, the right of regranting the land to Thomas Townsend, said Thomas Townsend having bought out the other eleven owners, his heirs, and assigns, for the consideration that the said Thomas Townsend, his heirs, and assigns, shall present the said Will Chippy on each 1st of December one good new cloth coat, in each, and every year, of the natural life of said Will Chippy.

On November 27, 1655, seven Indians from Long Island, appeared before Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch Governor, representing the Marsepain, or Marsepingh tribes, whose chief was Tachpauaan, alias Meautinnemin, Fort Neck, Queens County, Indians.

To this vast estate Major Thomas Jones and wife removed in 1696, where he built a substantial brick house at the head of the creek, on that part now known, as the Massapequa Farm. This name, as also the name Fort Neck, was derived from the Indian tribes, who inhabited, and had their forts on that portion bordering on the creeks, and Great South Bay. Many relics of these first settlers, such as arrow and spear heads, made of brown stone and flint, also any number of supposed Indian teeth have been found on this tract. The author when a boy saw many of the former, and personally found many teeth on the north side of the Turnpike, just west of Little Massapequa Creek, denoting that the land there may have been an **Indian burial ground**.

Lord Cornbury, Governor of New York, commissioned Thomas Jones Captain of Militia in Queens County, October 20, 1702.

On October 14, 1704, he was appointed High Sheriff of Queens, and on April 3, 1706, he was made Major of the Queens County Regiment. Governor Hunter, of the Province of New York, appointed him Ranger General of the Island of Nassau.

¹From documents in office of Secretary of State, Albany, N.Y., Colonial History, by B. Frenow.

This commission was dated September 4, 1710.

Rangers General, were sworn officers of the Crown, to whom were granted by the Sovereign, or his representative, the Royal rights, or franchises, of waifs, estrays, hunting Royal fish, treasure trove, mines, deodands, forfeitures, and the like. This office gave Major Jones the monopoly of the whale and other fisheries from both the north and south shores of Long Island.

{
SEAL
}

ROBERT HUNTER, ESQR. CAPT. GENERAL AND GOVERNOR
in Cheife of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey and Territories
thereon defending in America and Vice-Admiral of the same

TO MAJOR THOMAS JONES GREETING

Be it Known to all whom it may concerne that I Reposing Special Trust and Confidence in your Ability prudence and fidelity Have Given and Granted and by these presents doe Give and Grant unto you the said Thomas Jones the Office of Rainger Generall of the Island of Nassau commonly called Long Island in the Province of New York And I doe hereby Constitute And Appoint you the said Thomas Jones to be Rainger Generall by your selfe or by your sufficient Deputy or Deputyes in Each respective County within the said Island To have hold and Exercise the said Office of Rainger Generall Together with All fees Salaries Profitts benefitts Customes Tolls Perquisites or Advantages to the said Office And place belonging or which Ought or May in Any way belong or Appertaine According to the former usage and custom of any of the Raingers in her Majesties Plantations in America. Given under my hand and Seale at Arms At ffort Anne in New York this ffourth day of September Anno Dm 1710 and in the Ninth yeare of the raigne of our Sovereaigne Lady Anne by the Grace of God of Great Brittainne ffrance And Ireland Queene Defender of the faith.

By his Excellencies Command
GEO. CLARKE

RO. HUNTER

2nd March 1699

Instrument by which Thomas Jones was made an Associate in the Township of Oyster baye

No. 7

Know all men by these presents that Josias Latting Senior Thomas Townsend of Oyster Bay In Queens County on Nassau in the Collony of New York Beeing Patentees and no other of ye patentees Left Alive Belonging to Oyster bay Do by these presents Accept as our Associates in ye patten Right Nathaniel Coles Senr Thomas Jones Josias Latting Junr Richard Latting And John Townsend ye Son of Thomas Townsend Also ratifying And confirming them and each of them In their Rights wch they possess or hereafter shall or may be possessed by them or their Heires within the Limits of our patten afs fully cleerely And Absolutely to all Intents And purposes as It was granted and confirmed to by his royal Highness James Duke of Yorkes on ye 29th day of September Anno Domini 1677.

In witness whereof wee Have hereunto sett our hands and Seales this Second Day of March Anno Domini one thousand Six hundred Ninety Nine And the above said parties are to have their equall Charge according to proportion In Defending their Right in Any suit yt may arise hereafter.

Signed and sealed

In presence of

SAMUEL DICKINSON
JAMES TOWNSEND

his

JOSIAH Δ LATTING

mark

THO. TOWNSEND

[SEAL]

[SEAL]

Subsequent to Thomas Jones' settlement upon this domain he acquired from the Indians and other owners and inheritance by his wife from her father, various tracts which included the West Neck and Umqua properties. By accumulation he was eventually the possessor of about six thousand acres of land, all contiguous, which at a later date was designated as follows: That part extending from or near the Jerusalem South Creek, later called "Verrity's," or Atlanticville Creek, now designated as Seaford Creek, to the Little West Massapequa Creek, was denominated "West Neck." From the West Massapequa Creek to the East branch of Fort Neck Creek, was called Fort Neck, and from there East to Carman's Creek, running South to Umqua Point, was designated as Umqua. The northern boundary of the estate ran very close to the village of Hardscrable (now Farmingdale.)

The dwelling which he erected was for many years the wonder of the age. Its cognomen being: "The old Brick House."

Many strange and weird stories are told to this day relating to it, among others, that after the death of the original owner, strange noises were heard there, and that a small circular window, seen in the gable, could never be closed. Sashes, boards, and even bricks and mortar, placed in it were instantly removed by an invisible power, equal to that of the rapping spirit, which was so prevalent about the middle of the last century.

This remarkable house was demolished in 1837, and there are quite a number now living, who can well remember, that a few years after it was torn down, the negroes, male and female, of the family house, Fort Neck, always passed this part of the property with the greatest fear, expecting ghosts, (as they termed it), to spring up in the road at any moment.

This dread was strongly inculcated by them among the white children of the family, the author getting his share to a very large degree, being brought in connection with these people daily, as the house servants were black women, and the farm hands were their husbands, brothers or cousins. Some of them had the name of the family, "*Jones*," while the others came from the Jackson, Corse, Seaman, Wood,, Hunter and Payne negro families. Many of these came from slave ancestors, slavery being introduced on Long Island in 1660. The New York Statute for Emancipation of the negroes by gradual means was dated 1799. Males 28 years, females 25 years. It ran out July 4th, 1827.

The inlet from the Great South Bay into the ocean, from that

time to the present day, has always been known as Jones' Inlet, and the long sand dune as Jones' Beach.

This title being derived from the owner's name of the adjacent estate on the mainland.

Freelove Townsend Jones also received among other property from her father, a house and two lots in Oyster Bay, on the North side of the Island, which Major Jones sold to George Townsend in 1712.

Thomas Jones died December 13, 1713, and was buried in a small grave yard on the banks of the then called Brick House Creek, (now called Massapequa Creek.) A brown head stone marked the spot on which was the following inscription written by himself:

"Here Lyes Interd The Body of Major Thomas Jones, Who Came From Straubane, In The Kingdom of Ireland, Settled Here and Died December, 1713."

From Distant Lands to This Wild Waste He Came,
This Seat He Choose, And Here He Fixd His Name.
Long May His Sons This Peace Full Spot Injoy,
And No Ill Fate his Offspring Here Annoy.

NOTE.—During the demolition of an old barn on the Fort Neck property some thirty years ago, a very fine powder horn was found between a beam and the rafters, on which was inscribed, "1712." It is believed that this valuable relic belonged to Thomas Jones, as the inscription on it is one year before he died, David, his son, at that time being only 13 years old. This powder horn is now in possession of George Stanton Floyd-Jones, his great, great, great, great grand-son.

For many years after his death many improbable fictions existed in relation to Thomas Jones, and more strange, not to say marvelous, legends. This was likely fostered on account of his early sea-faring life, coupled with the many rights which were granted to him by the Crown, The exercise of his commission to sail a Privateer under "Letters of Marque," from the French ports, leading to the slander that he was a "Pirate." People were disposed to cast slurs upon his memory, either for mischievousness, or a spirit of malice.

These myths were cherished for over a century after his death, which ignorance and superstition did not fail to magnify. It was common rumor, that gold and silver was buried with him, and that the fishermen of the Bay had dug up his grave in searching for the Treasure Trove. These fables even extended to the middle of the past century, as it was reported, *that the baymen had for the second



Graves of
MAJOR THOMAS JONES
and his Wife.
FREELOVE TOWNSEND JONES,
Grace Church Yard, Massapequa, Long Island.

time molested his grave, about 135 years after his burial. Even some embryo poet, (likely a wag), wishing to leave to posterity some product of his ability in this line, scratched with a clam shell on the grave stone the following lines:

1 Beneath these stones
Repose the bones
Of Pirate Jones,
This briny well
Contains the shell
The rest's in _____

It is devoutly to be hoped that the present, as well as future generations, will be more charitable, and not so free to disparage, where cause has in no degree been shown to exist.

*Note reported by Major William Jones to his grandson, Rev. William Jones Seabury.

1 Note reported by James H. Weeks, of Yaphank, to his nephew, Rev. William Jones Seabury.

His widow, Freelove Jones,, intermarried with Major Timothy Bagley, he being a retired British officer, who had remained in the colony at the request of the General Assembly to assist in its defence.

She died in July, 1726, and was interred by the side of her first husband, Thomas Jones, leaving issue by him of 7 children, 3 sons and 4 daughters.

David, the first child, was only 14 years of age at the time of his father's demise.

Thomas, the second son, was drowned when crossing Long Island Sound, from Oak Neck to Rye. He was unmarried.

William was the third son.

Freelove, first daughter, married Ezekiel Smith.

Margaret married Jacob Smith.

Sarah married Gerardus Clowes.

Elizabeth married Jeremiah Mitchell.

NOTE. The great Jones family in Munsey's Magazine of September, 1906. Thomas Jones is mentioned as of Welsh origin.

ON THE RUINS OF THE OLD BRICK HOUSE AT
MASSAPEQUA.

Composed By DAVID R FLOYD-JONES, About 1837.

Oh brave old ruin thou hast met thy fate,
A doom which meets alike the small and great ;
Thou that has stood so long a stately pride ;
So long the storm and tempest power defied ;
So long hath been the all absorbing theme
Of many a haunted ghost-believer's dream.

How oft did timid travellers point to thee
And paint thy life of matchless mystery,
The frightened listener trembling and amazed,
Gazed on thy form, and shuddered as he gazed ;
With breath suppressed and wild projecting eyes
Sees from thy walls dread phantoms fiercely rise.

Thou hast been food for many a babbler's tongue
And tattling women have thy wonders sung.
By tales of thee their babes are rocked to rest ;
And drink thy history from their mother's breast
To what vile uses hast thou been applied,
Thou noble ruin ; once "the Island pride" ;

Thy former owner's name, so justly bright
Ought to have saved thee from the pratler's spite.
He came from lonely Erin's sea girt strand,
And sought a home in this, then savage land,
A noble stranger he ; nor did he come
An exiled prisoner from his friends and home ;

He left his native land beloved admired,
His youthful breast by noble impulse fired,
Unknown by all, but full of hope he came ;
And sought the spot whereon to fix his name.
Indeed no lovelier scene could meet his eye
Than Massapequa fair as evening sky.

Robed in the sweetness of the twilight hour ;
Fresh as a fabled Nymph in Sylvan Bower,—
This stately house now prostrate with the dust
Was once his only home, his last and first.
For many generations free from strife
His children here have spent a happy life—

And that fond prayer was answered, which was made
(When in the tomb that father's form was laid),
By his successor, heir and eldest son ;
By him inscribed upon the moss grown stone,
Which marked that noble parent's lonely grave,
Placed by the sea, and guarded by its wave.

*From distant lands to this wild waste he came ;
This seat he chose and here he fixed his name ;
Long may his sons this peaceful spot enjoy ;
And no rude foe his offspring e'er annoy.*

ON THE DESTRUCTION OF THE "BRICK HOUSE," AT
MASSAPEQUA.

BY DAVID R. FLOYD-JONES, About 1837.

A LAMENT.

I.

Mis-shapen ruin ; hadst thou found a tongue
In some distinguished bard of thine own land
Who would the story of thy fame have sung
And penn'd thy praises with a master hand
My eye had never sought Parannas pearly stream,
Nor from its sun lit glades have caught a passing gleam.

II.

Eventful ruin could thy bricks but tell
What happened here a hundred years ago
They would a tale unfold, I know full well
Would make the blood within its channels flow
In swift currents, and the tale that they would tell
The Indian war whoop echoed, and his beastly yell.

III.

A noble stranger from a distant shore
Had bid farewell to those most loved on earth;
He saw his friends and country never more;
His father's moss grown grave, his fireside hearth—
He bid farewell to all, and ocean's perils past,
Found in this favoured land a resting place at last.

IV.

Oh shapeless ruin, thou wast once his home
Thou wast his first and only home in this new land;
He built thee here amid the forest gloom
And here for one long century thou didst stand
And multitudes did gaze upon thee then and fame
Bore to a thousand ears thine and thy owner's name.

V.

And he who built thee slumbers in the grave
His burial place a spot beside the sea,
The tide hath washed it with its dallying wave
As though a guardian spirit it would be.
A moss grown modest stone proclaims his age and name,
His loved companion and the land from which he came.

VI.

Ah storied ruin couldst thou but unfold
The deeds of daring that have here been done;
How miscreants vile in ruthless pillage bold
Tore from his father's halls its founders son
But I forbear, those times of trial, all have passed.
For years in peace he lived, here died in peace at last.

VII.

His sons for many generations here
Have lived nor ever felt misfortune's tide
Dash its stern waves against them—sorrow's tear
Hath seldom dimmed their eye—aged they died
Within thy walls no longer shall their children dwell
Thou hallowed pile; loved cen in ruins, fare thee well.

DAVID JONES

AND HIS TWO WIVES

ANNA WILLETT JONES

MARGARET TREDWELL JONES

DAVID JONES.

David Jones, eldest son of Thomas and Freelove Townsend Jones, was born September 16, 1699. He married Anna Willett, November 22, 1722. She was born in 1704, daughter of Colonel William Willett, of Willett's Point, and Mary Doughty Willett, his wife. Colonel William was the son of Thomas Willett, who was the son of James and Grace Frink, his wife. He being the son of Col. Thomas Willett, who was born at Barley, in Hertfordshire, England, Aug. 29, 1605, and came from Leydon to Plymouth in 1632. He married Mary Brown, July 6, 1636. She was born in 1604, being the daughter of John Brown and Dorothy ——— his wife.

He became the first Mayor of New York, June 12, 1665, and served two terms. His wife died January 8, 1669, and was buried in Bullock's Cove Cemetery, Swansea, Rhode Island. Their issue was 13 children. His second wife was Joanna Prudden, widow of Rev. Peter Prudden, of Milford, Conn., married Sept. 19, 1671. Her maiden name was Boyse. Thomas Willett died August 4, 1674, and was buried by the side of his first wife at Swansea, Rhode Island. His widow was remarried to Rev. John Bishop.

Colonel Thomas Willett's father was Dr. Andrew Willett, born in 1562, married Jacobina Goad, daughter of Thomas Goad, D.D. He was Rector of Barley, Hertford, Hertfordshire. His wife was buried July 11, 1637.

Thomas Willett's grandfather, who was great great great great grandfather to Anna Willett Jones, was Parson Thomas Willett, and was born in 1510. His wife was Elizabeth———. She was buried 17th March, 1589. He was buried 15th April, 1598.

David succeeded to the patrimony in 1737, and later was chosen a member of the General Assembly, continuing in that body until 1758, and occupying the honorable position of speaker for a period of 13 years. In all the varied positions of a long and useful life, he was ever the staunch champion of the rights of the people against every species of parliamentary encroachment, and no man of his day participated more largely, or more deservedly in public esteem and confidence.

Many anecdotes are still current of his boldness, firmness and

decision in maintaining what he deemed to be their rights. His wife, Anna, died January 31, 1750, leaving issue of six children:

Anna, born Tuesday, May 11, 1724.

Sarah, born Saturday, Feby 12, 1728, died April 1728.

Thomas born Tuesday, April 20, 1731.

Arabella, born Saturday, Dec. 7, 1734.

David, born Saturday, April 20, 1737.

Mary, born Friday, April 29, 1743.

Anna married John Gale, of Orange County.

Mary married her cousin, Thomas Jones, son of her uncle William.

David was a Lieutenant in the British Army, and died on the expedition against Fort Frontignac, (now Kingston, in Canada), in 1758, without issue.

The second wife of Judge David was Margaret, widow of John Tredwell, by whom he had no children.

In 1758 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony, which office he resigned in 1773, and died just as the light of liberty began to dawn, departing this life on the 11th of October, 1775.

The following epitaph was found upon the head stone at his grave, (which was written by himself), in the old burial yard on Brick House Creek, where he was interred by the side of his wife:

Hon. David Jones.

"Here lies interred the body of the Honorable David Jones, who was born September 16, 1699, and died October 11, 1775. Aged 76 years and 14 days."

Beneath this lonely spot in peace is laid

The mouldering fragments of a mortal's frame.

No busy noise invades this silent shade,

No vain aspiring longings after fame.

Like you, I once have trod the maze of life,

Like you, have labored after empty joys;

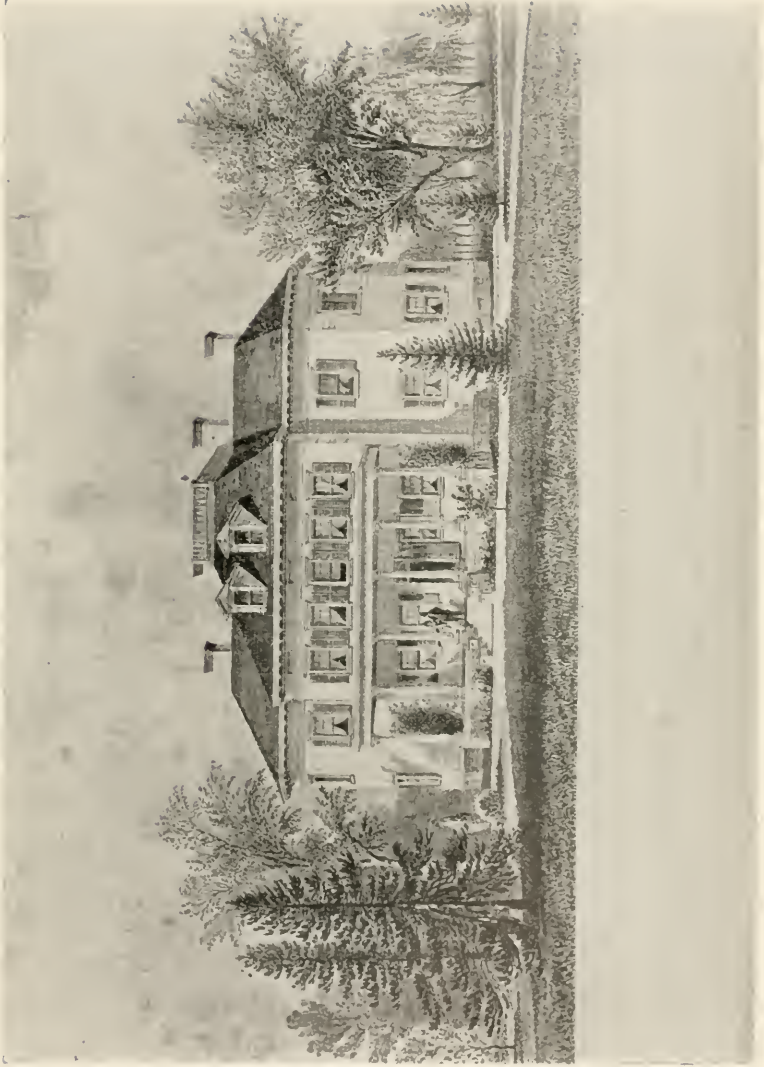
Like you, have bustled in the stormy strife—

Been grieved for trifles, and amused with toys.

As I am now, so you ere long must be.

Keep this in mind: "You soon must follow me."

The estate which he inherited from his father, he left to his son, Thomas, for life, with remainder to his daughter Arrabella, (children by his first wife), in case of failue of issue to Thomas.



LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF DAVID JONES.

I David Jones of Fort Neck Queens County in the Colony of New York, being in perfect health of body and of sound mind and memory blessed be God, therefore, but knowing the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of the time thereof, do for preventing disputes after my death, make and publish this my last Will, and Testament, in manner following; that is to say principally and first of all, I recommend my Soul unto the hands of God, who gave it, and my Body form to the Earth, from whence it was to be taken, laid out in home spun linnen, put into a plain Coffin, and buried in my own Burying Ground, on the left side of my first Wife, in a decent and Christian-like manner, but without Pomp, And as touching such Worldly Estate, wherein it has pleased God to bless me in this life, I give, Devise and Dispose of the same, in the following manner; That is to say, that I give and Devise all my lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, Beaches, Marshes, and Ground, Covered with Water in Queens County, In the Colony of New York, in the manner and to be for the several uses following; that is to say, to and for the use of my Son Thomas Jones, for and during his natural life without impeachment of Waste, and from and after his death, to and for the use of the first son of the Body of my first Son Thomas, lawfully issuing and the Heirs, Male of the Body of such first Son for and during their and each of their respective Natural lives, without impeachment of waste, and on failure of Heirs, Male of the Body of such first Son, to and for the use of the Second and Every other Son, and Sons of the Body of My said Son Thomas, lawfully issuing severally and respectively, and to and for the use of the Several and respective heirs, Male of the Body of such Second, and Every other Son and Sons of the body of my said Son Thomas, lawfully issuing for and during their, and Each of their respective natural lives, without impeachment of Waste, each to take in Seniority of Birth and successively one after another, the Eldest of my said Sons respectively and the respective heirs Male of their bodys always to take before, and be preferred to the Younger of the said Sons, and their respective heirs, Male of their bodys, and on failure of heirs Male of the Body, of my said Son Thomas, I give devise all my aforesaid Real Estate, to and for the use of the first Daughter of the Body of my said Son, lawfully issuing for and during her natural life without impeach-

ment of Waste, and from and after her death, to and for the use of the first Son of the body of such first daughter, lawfully issuing and the heirs Male of the body of such first Son, for and during their and Each of their respective Natural lives, without impeachment of Waste, taking and using the Surname of Jones, in addition to their names, and on failure of heirs, Male of the Body of such first daughter of my said Son Thomas, I devise the whole remaining of my aforesaid Real Estate to and for the use of the Second and Every other Daughter and Daughters of the Body of my said Son Thomas, lawfully issuing Severally and respectively and to and for the use of the Second and respective heirs Male of the Body of such Second and Every other Daughter and Daughters of the Body of my said Son Thomas, lawfully issuing for and during their and Each for their respective natural lives without impeachment of Waste Each to take in Seniority of Birth and successively one and after another the Eldest of the said Daughters respectively and the respective heirs Male of their bodies always to take before and preferred to the Younger of said daughters and their respective Male of their bodies, Each taking and using the Surname of Jones, I give and devise the whole remainder of all my aforesaid Real Estate in Queens County to and for the use of my Grandson David Richard Floyd, Oldest Son of my Daughter Arrabella for and during his natural life, and after his death to and for the use of the First Son of the Body of my said Grandson lawfully issuing and to and for the use of the Male of such first Son in Tail forever they and Each of them using and taking the Surname of Jones, in addition to their other names, and on failure of lawful issue Male from the body of my said Grandson, David Richard Floyd I give and devise the remainder of all my aforesaid Real Estate in Queens County, to and for the use of my Grandson, David Jones, Eldest Son of my Daughter Mary, for and during his natural life and after his death to and for the use of the first Son, of the body of my said Grandson, David Jones lawfully issuing and to and for the use of the heirs Male of the first Son of my said Grandson lawfully issuing in tail forever and on failure of such issue from the body of my said Grandson, I give and devise the remainder, thereof to and for the use of my own right heirs forever in tail and on a total failure of lawful issue from all my children, I give and devise all the whole remainder of all my aforesaid Real Estate in Queens County unto the Governors of the Colledge of the Province of New York in the City of New York, in America and to their successors

forever to and for the uses and purposes following that is to say that the rents issues and profits thereof be forever annually applied in the maintenance of Charity Schools in the Province of New York for the Education and instruction of such poor children as shall from time to time be deemed proper objects of Charity two of the said Schools always to be in Queens County, one to be in Jamaica and the other in the town of Oyster Bay the Governors of the said Colledge and their successors forever annually on the first Tuesday in May to deliver a just and true account of all their proceedings in relation to the said Charity Schools to the Governor and Council of the Province of New York for the time being and to receive their directions in relation to their further proceedings. Also I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Margaret Jones all the moneys, Debts, Slaves, Goods, Chattels and Effects of what kind or nature however which she had as her own proper Estate or was due to her at the time of her Marriage with me which may be in being at the time of my death with all the increase and profits thereof, the large Silver Tankard and Silver Tea Pot which have been made since our Marriage and paid for with her Money, my Riding Chair and Chair horse and the sum of Five Hundred pounds Current Money of New York out of my own Estate to be paid her with interest from the time of my death to her own proper use benefit and behoof in lieu of her Dower in my Estate also I give and bequeath unto my said wife the use of my Negro Girl Slave named Lucretia to wait and attend on her during her Widowhood. Also I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Anna, the use of the sum of one thousand pounds Current Money of New York for and during the term of her natural life the first payment of interest to be at the Expiration of one year after my death as also the use of my two Negro Girl Slaves named Charity and Sybel during the same time and from and after her death as well the said whole principal sum of One thousand pounds as the said two girl Slaves or such of them as shall be then living shall go to and be the property of such of her Children or their representatives as she by a note in writing executed in the Presence of two Credible Witnesses shall order and direct and in Case she makes no such disposition, both money and Slaves shall be equally divided among all her Children or their representative; Also I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Arrabella the sum of Fifteen Hundred pounds Current money of New York to be paid her with interest from the time of my death to her own proper use benefit and behoof forever together with my Negro

Woman Slave named Rose, with all the children she now has, or may have at the time of my death, except her Son named James; also I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Mary, the use of the sum of one Thousand Pounds Current Money of New York, for and during the term of her natural life, the first payment of interest to be at the Expiration of one year next after my death, and also the use of My Negro Woman Slave named Lilly, with all such Children which she now hath or may have at the time of my death except her daughter Sybel, and her Son named Siah, during the same time and from and after her death as well the said Principal Sum of One Thousand pounds and the said Negro Slaves shall go to and be the property of such of her Children or their representatives as she by a note in writing executed in the Presence of two Credible Witnesses shall order and direct and in Case she makes no such disposition the said whole sum of Money and the said Negro Slaves or such of them as shall be then living shall be equally divided among all her Children. Also I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Mary all my household goods except my best bed and furniture, my writing desk, Scrutor and all my plate and utensils of silver to her own proper use benefit and behoof; Also I order and direct that the said Sum of One Thousand pounds for the use of my Daughter Anna, and the said sum of One Thousand pounds for the use of my daughter Mary shall remain and continue in the hands of my Executors or in the hands of the Survivor or Survivors of them during the life times of my said Two daughters respectively and to be by them lent out on interest thereof to be annually paid into the hands of my said Two daughters respectively; Also I give and bequeath unto my Grand Son David Richard Floid Eldest Son of my daughter Arrabella my Negro boy Slave, named Morris, my Gold Watch, Gold Sleeve buttons and my Silver Shoe and Silver Knee buckles to his own proper use and behoof; Also I give and bequeath unto my Grand son, David Jones Eldest Son of my daughter Mary, all my lands in Ulster County on the Walkill River to be and remain unto him my said grandson and to his heirs and assigns forever in fee simple as also my Negro boy named Siah and my small Frontenack Gun with the initial letters of my Son David's name writt upon a silver plate on the stock of the said Gun to his own proper use Benefit and behoof. Also I give and bequeath unto the Charge and the Care of the Church Wardens of the Parish of Hempstead in Queens County aforesaid at the time being and for the Charge and care of their

Successors forever annually chosen by Virtue of an act entitled an act for settling a Ministry and raising maintenance for them in the City of New York, County of Richmond, West Chester and Queens County, the Sum of three Hundred pounds Current money of New York to be lent out on Interest on Good Land Security and the said Interest annually applied forever in the Education and instruction of such poor Children, belonging to the town of Oyster Bay as the said Church Wardens for the time being shall deem proper Objects of Charity, the said Church Wardens once in Every year on the first Tuesday in May to deliver unto the Vestry of the Parish of Hempstead Annually Elected by virtue of the said act a just, true and Circumstantial Account on oath of all their proceedings in relation to the distribution and application of the said Interest money and how and to whom the Principal sums are lent and to take the directions of the said Vestry with respect to their further proceedings therein. Also I give and bequeath unto my Son Thomas Jones all the whole residue and remaining part of all my whole personal and Movable Estate of what kind or nature soever or wheresoever to his own proper use benefit and behalf after all my just debts and funeral Expenses are first paid out of it and my wife supplied with provisions and Fire Wood for herself and her domestic Servants and Provender grass and hay for her horse as long as she shall think proper to continue with my family after my death not exceeding the term of One Year and during her Continuance with them she shall have the use of my Young Negro Woman Slave named Nanny, and the use of my Negro Boy Slave named Jacob to wait on and attend her. Lastle, I nominate and appoint my Son Thomas Jones, My Son in Law Richard Floid and my friend William Nichols, Esquire, Jun'r. Executors of this my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I the said David Jones have here unto set my hand and seal this Twenty-sixth day of July in the Year of our Lord Christ, 1768. The words (and on failure of issue) writt on a *rasure* on the Twenty-fifth line from the top and the word "*such*" between the twenty-fourth and the twenty-fifth lines from the top and the word "David" between the Forty-second and the Forty Third lines from the top the word "all" between the 55th and the 56th lines from the top were all done before the publication of this Will.

DAVID JONES, (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said David Jones
as and for his last Will and testament in the presence of us.

CHRISTOPHER CODWISE,
JOHN RAPELJE,
MICHAEL VANDERVOORT,

CODICIL.

I David Jones of Fort Neck in Queens County in the Colony of New York having made and published my last Will and Testament dated the Twenty-sixth day of July in the present year of our Lord 1768 but on reconsidering the same I think proper, now to vacate and revoke such part thereof and such part only as relates to the disposition that I have therein made of all my lands, Tenements and Hereditaments that I have in Queens County aforesaid And in Lieu and stead of that disposition, I now, by this Codicil, give, devise and dispose of the same in the following manner that is to say, I give and devise all my said lands, tenements and hereditaments in Queens County aforesaid unto my Son Thomas for and during his natural life without impeachment for waste with remainder to William Nicols, Esq'r., Jr., of Suffolk County and Samuel Clowes, Esq'r., of Queens County in the Colony aforesaid and their heirs during the life of my said Son Thomas to preserve the Contingent remainder herein after limited with remainder to the first Son of my Son Thomas for life, with remainder to the said Trustees their heirs during the life of the said first Son of my said Son Thomas to preserve the contingent remainders herein after mentioned to witt, with remainder to the first and Every other Son and Sons of the Eldest Son of my said Son Thomas, successively according to their Seniority, the Elder to be preferred to the Younger to hold the same in Tail male and in case of the death of the first Son of my said Son Thomas without such issue then I devise the said lands, Tenements and Hereditaments to his Second Son and the issue Male of such Second Son in the same manner as if I had repeated the above devise to his first or Eldest Son with like devises to the said Trustees for preserving contingent remainders intending to give an Estate for life only to such Second Son with a tail to his issue Male successively and so to Every Son of my Son Thomas and the issue of such Son successively upon the like contingencies and in default of issue male of my said Son

Thomas I devise the said remainder to the first or Eldest Daughter of my said Son Thomas for life without impeachment of waste with remainder during the life of such first daughter to the said Trustees and their heirs in Trust to preserve the contingent remainders herein after mentioned with remainder to the first and Every other Son and Sons of my said Son's first or eldest daughter successively according to their Seniority the Elder to be preferred to the Younger to hold the same in Tail Male and in Case of the death of the first Daughter of my Son Thomas without such issue, Then I devise the lands, Tenements and Hereditaments aforesaid to his Second Daughter and the issue Male of such Second daughter in the same manner as if I had repeated the above devise to his first or Eldest daughter with like devise to the said Trustees for preserving the contingent remainder intending to give and Estate for life, to such second daughter with a Tail to her issue Male successively and so to Every Daughter of my said Son Thomas, and the issue Male of such Daughter upon the like contingencies and in default of issue Male and female of my said son Thomas and their Male issue as aforesaid, then I devise the said lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in remainder to my Daughter Arrabella, for life without impeachment of waste with remainder to the said Trustees and their heirs during the life of my said Daughter Arrabella in Trust to preserve the Contingent remainders hereinafter limited, with remainder to the first Son of my said Daughter Arrabella for his life without impeachment of waste with remainder to the said Trustees and their heirs during the life of the first Son of my said Daughter Arrabella to preserve the Contingent remainders hereinafter mentioned to Witt, with Remainder to the first and Every other Son and Sons of the first or Eldest Son of my said daughter Arrabella successively according to their seniority the Eldest to be preferred to the Younger to hold the same in tail Male and in Case of the death of the first Son of my said daughter Arrabella without such issue, then I devise the lands, Tenements and Hereditaments aforesaid to the Second Son and the issue Male of said Son in the same manner as if I had repeated the above devises to the first or Eldest Son with like devise to the said Trustees for preserving the Contingent remainders intending to give an Estate for life only to such second Son with a Tail to his issue Male Successively and so to Every Son of my daughter Arrabella and the issue of such Son successively upon the like contingencies and in default of such issue of my said

Daughter Arrabella then I devise the said lands, Tenements and Hereditaments unto my daughter Mary and to her issue and their issue in the same manner as I have already devised them to my daughter Arrabella and her issue and their issue with like devises to the said Trustees for preserving the Contingent remainders, and in default of such issue of my daughter Mary, then I devise the said Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, unto my Daughter Anna and to her issue, and their issue in the same manner as I have already devised them to my daughter Arrabella and her issue, and their issue with like devises to the said Trustees for preserving the Contingent remainder, and in default of Male issue in all my daughters, I devise the said lands, tenements and hereditaments to the issue females of my said daughters respectively and their issue in the same manner as I have devised them to the issue female of my Son Thomas, with like devises to the said trustees for preserving the Contingent remainder and all the devises to the issue of females in the manner above mentioned, are upon this Express Condition that the devisee taking the Estate shall at the Age of 21 years and always afterwards take upon him or her and use the Sir name of Jones in addition to his, or her own, and that my meaning may be the better understood and to give a Key for the better Exposition of my will I think proper to declare that after considering my estate and family I think it will be best not only to intail the Estate aforesaid but to prevent the hasty docking of such entail, and therefore it is my general intent to continue the Estate first in the male decendants, decendants of my Son Thomas, then in the issue Male of his daughters, and then in the issue male of my own daughters, and in default of such issue to the issue female of my own daughters, and that it shall not be in like power of any of my decendants before my great grand children to Cut off the intail, and further I declare it to be my will that in Case my family be totally Extinct, that all my aforesaid lands, tenements, and hereditaments, shall go to and be vested in the Governors of the Colledge of the Province of New York, in the City of New York, in America, and their successors, forever in trust for the following use, that to say that the rents, issues and profits thereof, shall be annually employed in the maintenance of Charity Schools in Queens County, in the Colony of New York, one of the said Schools always to be at Jamaica, and one at Hempstead, and one other at Oyster Bay South, on or nigh Fort Neck, the Governors of the said Colledge once in Every Year on the first Wednesday in the month of May to deliver upon Oath,

unto the Governor and Council of the Province of New York, for the time being a true, just and minute account of all their proceedings in relation to their hiring out of said Estate and of the rents, issue and profits thereof and in what manner they have disposed of the money for the use of said Charity Schools and to take and observe their directions in relation to their further proceedings

In witness whereof I the said David Jones have to this Codicil to my last will and testament sett my hand and seal this third day of October in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and sixty Eight.

DAVID JONES, (L. S.)
DAVID JONES, (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said David Jones as and for a Codicil to his last will and testament in the presence of us who in his presence have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto:

WILLIAM KIRBE,
NEHEMIAH DEANE,
BEN. TOWNSEND.

Republished the 16th day of June in the Year of our Lord, 1769, by the aforesaid David Jones as and for a Codicil to his last will and testament in the prsence of us Sarah Cebra, Benjn. Hinchman, James Hinchman.

Whereas in and by my last will and testament dated the Twenty sixth day of July in the Year 1768 I have given unto my wife Margaret Jones the use of my Negro girl slave named Incretia during her widowhood but having since disposed of her otherways, I now revoke the said bequest and instead thereof I give unto my said wife the use of my two Negro Slaves to witt Elenor and Jacob, to wait and attend on her so long as she Continues my widow.

Also I give unto my Daughter Mary, the use of all my lands in Ulster County on the Wallakil River, for, and during her natural life, she Committing no waste thereof with remainder to her heirs and assigns for Ever.

Also I give unto my said daughter Mary, the sum of two hundred pounds, to build a house, thereof together with all my part of the Cattle left on the said lands, in the hands of Andrew McDewel.

Also I give unto my Grand Son David Jones, and to his heirs, and assigns, forever, all the meadow ground which I have on Oyster Bay, West Neck.

In witness whereof I have thereunto set my hand, and Seal, this twenty first day of December, in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy one.

DAVID JONES, (L. S.)

Published and declared by the said David Jones, as, and for a Codicil to his last will, and testament, in the presence of us,

SAMUEL CARMAN,
JACOBUS NOSTRAN,
MARY CARMAN.

CODICIL.

I David Jones of Fort Neck, in Queens County, and Colony of New York, being in full health of body, and of sound mind and memory, do by this Codicil to my last will and testament, declare it to be my will that my Son Thomas Jones shall dwell and reside with my family, on that part of my plantation called Fort Neck, yearly during his natural life, for the space of three months at a time, and if he shall neglect or refuse to dwell and reside there with his family at any time for the space of three Calender months, at a time, then all my aforesaid real Estate, shall immediately vest in, and be the property of such person, to whom it ought to go, if my said Son Thomas, was naturally dead.

Also I give my daughter Mary the sum of one hundred pounds to be laid out in utensils of silver, and marked with my name.

In witness whereof, I have to this Codicil set my hand and Seal, this ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-two.

DAVID JONES, (L. S.)

Signed and declared by the said David Jones, as and for a Codicil to his last will, and testament, in the presence of Micha Past, Thomas (no mark) Pidgeon, Ben'j. Post.

MEMORANDUM.

That the words and "Colony of New York" in the upper part of the first line were inserted before the publication of this Codicil was republished this third day of May 1773 by the testator in the presence of us,

BENJAMIN BIRDSALL,
JAMES POOLE,
JOHN JONES.

Recorded in Surrogates Court, Queens County, Nov. 7, 1775. in Surrogate Court, New York City, in Liber 30 of Wills, Page 31 to 49.

CODICIL.

Benjamin Birdsall,, James Pool, John Jones.

* * * * City of New York, js.: Be it remembered that on the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, personally came and appeared before me, Cary Ludlow, Esquire, Surrogate for the Province of New York, Christopher Codwise, of the City of New York, hat-maker, who being duly sworn on his oath declared that he saw David Jones sign and seal the within written instrument, purporting to be the Will of the said David Jones, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, and heard him publish and declare the same as and for his last Will and Testament, that at the time thereof he, the said David Jones, was of sound disposing mind and memory to the best of the knowledge and belief of him, the deponent, and that his name subscribed to the said Will is of his own proper hand writing, which he subscribed as a witness thereto in the testator's presence and that he, the deponent, likewise saw John Rapalje and Michael Vandervoort, the other witnesses to the said Will, subscribe their names as witnesses to the same in the testator's presence.

CARY LUDLOW,

Surr.

Queens County, js.:

Be it remembered that on the first day of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, personally came and appeared before me, John J. Troup, Surrogate of the said County, Nehemiah Deane, of said County, yeoman, and being duly affirmed, declared that he did see David Jones sign and seal the within written instrument, purporting to be the Codicil of the said David Jones, bearing date the third day of October, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, and heard him publish and declare the same as and for a Codicil to his last Will and Testament, that at the time thereof he, the said David Jones, was of sound disposing mind and memory to the best of the knowledge and belief of him, the deponent and that his name subscribed to the said Codicil is of his own respective proper hand writing, which he subscribed as a witness to the said Codicil in the testator's presence, and that he, the deponent, saw

William Kirbe and Benjamin Townsend, the other witnesses to the said Codicil, subscribe their names as witnesses thereto in the testator's presence.

JOHN J. TROUP,
Surrogate.

Queens County, js.:

Be it remembered that on the second day of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, personally came and appeared before me, John J. Troup, Surrogate of the said County, James Hinchman, of said County, yeoman, and being duly sworn on his oath declared that he did see David Jones sign and seal the within written instrument, purporting to be the Codicil of the said David Jones, bearing date the sixteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine, and heard him publish and declare the same as and for a Codicil to his last Will and Testament, that at the time thereof he, the said David Jones, was of sound disposing mind and memory to the best of the knowledge and belief of him, the deponent, and that his name, subscribed to the said Codicil, is of his own respective proper hand writing, which he subscribed as a witness to the said Codicil in the testator's presence and that he, the deponent, saw Sarah Cebra and Benjamin Hinchman, the other witnesses to the said Codicil, subscribe their names as witnesses thereto in the testator's presence.

JOHN J. TROUP.
Surrogate.

Queens County, js.:

Be it remembered that on the first day of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, personally came and appeared before me, John J. Troup, Surrogate of the said County, Samuel Carman, of said County, yeoman, and being duly sworn on his oath declared that he did see David Jones sign and seal the within written instrument, purporting to be the Codicil of the said David Jones, bearing date the twenty-first day of December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, and heard him publish and declare the same as and for a Codicil to his last Will and Testament, that at the time thereof he, the said David Jones was of sound disposing mind and memory to the best of the knowledge and belief of him, the deponent, and that his name, subscribed to the said Codicil, is of his own respective proper hand writing, which he subscribed as a witness to the said Codicil, in the testator's presence,

and that he, the deponent, saw Thomas Pidgeon and Benjamin Post, the other witnesses to the Codicil, subscribe their names as witnesses thereto in the testator's presence.

JOHN J. TROUP,

Surr.

Queens County, js.:

Be it remembered that on the first day of November one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, personally came and appeared before me, John J. Troup, Surrogate of the said County, Benjamin Birdsall, of said County, yeoman, and being duly sworn on his oath declared that he did see David Jones sign and seal the within written instrument, purporting to be the Codicil of the said David Jones, bearing date the third day of May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, and heard him publish and declare the same as and for a Codicil to his last Will and Testament, that at the time thereof he, the said David Jones, was of sound disposing mind and memory to the best of the knowledge and belief of him, the deponent, and that his name, subscribed to the said Codicil, is of his own respective proper hand writing, which he subscribed as witness to the said Codicil in the testator's presence, and that he, the deponent, saw James Pool and John Jones, the other witnesses to the said Codicil, subscribe their names as witnesses thereto in the testator's presence.

JOHN J. TROUP,

Surrogate.

His Excellency, William Tryon, Esquire, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of New York and the Territories appending thereon, in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same, to all to whom these presents shall come or may concern Sendeth Greeting, Know ye, that at the City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of October last past before Cary Ludlow, Esquire, and at Queens County, on the first and second days of November, instant, before John J. Troup, Esquire, thereunto delegated and appointed the last Will and Testament of David Jones, deceased. A copy whereof is hereunto annexed was proved and is now approved and allowed of by me, And the said deceased having whilst he lived and at the time of his death goods, Chattels and Credits within their Province by means whereof the proving and registering the said Will and the granting Administration of all and singular, the said goods, Chattels and Credits, and also the auditing allowing and final discharging the account thereof doth belong unto

me. The Administration of all and singular, the goods, Chattels and Credits of the said deceased and any way concerning his Will, is granted unto Thomas Jones, Richard Floid and William Nicolls, Junr., Esquires, the Executors in the said Will, named, they being first duly sworn well and faithfully to administer the same and to make and exhibit a true and perfect inventory of all and singular, the said goods, Chattels and Credits, and also to render a just and true account thereof when thereunto required.

In testimony whereof I have caused the peerogative seal of the Province of New York to be hereunto affixed, at Fort George, at the City of New York, the Seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

SAM. BAYARD, Jun'r., D. Secry.,
Probate Office, City of New York, May 8th, 1784.

The preceding is a true Copy of the Will of David Jones, deceased, of the Codicils, thereto, of the several Certificates of the proof thereof, and of the Letters, testamentary granted thereon. The words (and their issue) in the tenth page, and the words (in the City of New York), in the third page, being first interlined.

DAV'D. JUDSON, Clk.

NOTE This copy of the original Will is in the possession of the Floyd-Jones family.

THOMAS JONES

AND HIS WIFE

ANNE DE LANCEY JONES



Thomas Jones
1754

THOMAS JONES.

Thomas Jones, who was called "The Young Judge," was also a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony and the latter part of his life was a record to him of stirring events, both before and during the Revolution.

He married Anne, a daughter of Lieutenant-Governor James De Lancey, December 9, 1762. She was the aunt of the Right Rev. Bishop Wm. Heathcote De Lancey, of Western New York, and also aunt to the wife of James Fennimore Cooper, the celebrated American novelist. She was born in 1745.

The ancestry of Anne De Lancey is accurately traced back to 1432. The family belongs to the "*Isle de France*," the old French Province, of which Paris was the Capital, and to that part of it adjoining Picardy, anciently and sometimes still, termed the Laonnois from its chief city of Laon.

The first of the name of whom there is any authentic record was Guy De Lancey, Ecuier Vicompte de Laval, Ét de Nouvian, (Nouvion), who in 1432, held of the Prince Bishop of Laon, the fiefs of Laval and Nouvian villages and territories, a few miles south of that city. His wife was Anne de Marcilly.

Had a son John, who succeeded in 1436, he being succeeded by *his* son John, in 1470. He was succeeded by *his* son Charles 1st, in 1525, whose 1st wife was Vicole St. Père. Issue one daughter. Second wife was Marie de Villiers, issue 2 sons, Charles 2nd and Christophe, created Baron de Raray.

Charles 2nd succeeded in 1535 as 5th Vicompte. His wife was Isabeau Branche, daughter of Furie Branche Ecuier, Sieur de Bréan. Married 15th April, 1534.

They had 3 sons, Charles 3rd, Jacques and Claude, and one daughter, Barbe. Charles 3rd married 1st Madeleine Le Brun, July 21, 1569, and 2nd on 15th January, 1593., Claude de May.

Jacques, the 2nd son of Charles 2nd, was the father of Jacques, of Caen. The latter married Marguerite Bertrand, daughter of Pierre Bertrand, of Caen, in Normandy.

Etienne De Lancey, his only son, born at Caen, in 1663, was the first of the family to come to America. Being a Huguenot he was obliged to fly from France, coming to New York June 7, 1686.

He married January 23, 1700, Anne, daughter of Stephanus, Van Cortlandt, and Gertrude Schuyler, his wife, daughter of Philip Pieterse Schuyler and his wife Margareta van Slechtenhorst. He died November 18, 1741, and was buried in the family vault, the one in the middle aisle nearest and partly under the chancel, Trinity Church, New York.

He left four sons, James, Stephen, Peter and Oliver. James De Lancey, the eldest, was born November 27, 1703. He was Chief Justice, 1744, and Lieutenant-Governor of New York, 1747. His wife was Anne, daughter of Hon. Caleb Heathcote, of the Manor of Scarsdale, Westchester County, at one time Mayor of New York. James De Lancey died July 30, 1760. His wife died November, 1778. Their issue was 4 sons and 4 daughters. James, born in 1732, married Margaret Allen, daughter of Hon. Wm. Allen, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. He died in 1800.

Stephen, married Hannah, daughter of Rev. Joseph Sackett, of Crom Pond, Westchester County. He died May 6, 1795. Heathcote the 3rd son, died young before his father.

John Peter, 4th son, born July 15, 1753, married Sept. 28, 1785, Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Richard Floyd, of Mastic. He died Jan. 30, 1828. Issue 3 sons and 4 daughters. Thomas James, born Aug. 12, 1789, died Dec. 22, 1822. Edward Floyd, born June 18, 1795, died Oct. 19, 1820. Wm. Heathcote, born Oct. 8, 1797, was married to Frances Munro, daughter of Peter Jay Munro, of Westchester County. Died April 5, 1865. Issue 5 sons and 3 daughters.

Of the four daughters of John Peter De Lancey, Anne Charlotte, the eldest, was born 17th Sept., 1786, married Dec. 10th, 1827, was the 2nd wife of John London McAdam. She died 29th May, 1852. No issue. Susan Augusta, the 2nd daughter, born 28th January, 1792, was married January 1st, 1811, to James Fennimore Cooper. She died January 20, 1852. He died Sept. 14 1851, leaving one son and four daughters. Of the four daughters of Lieut.-Gov. James De Lancey, Mary, wife of William Walton, of New York, died in 1767. Susannah, born 18th November, 1737, died unmarried in 1815.

Anne, 3rd daughter, born 1745, was wife of Judge Thomas Jones. Died 1817.

Martha died unmarried in 1769, in her 19th year.

The father of Thomas built in 1770 on another part of the estate a splendid mansion which he named Tryon Hall in honor of Governor. Tryon. It faces the Great South Bay, and has a frontage of

90 feet. The great Entrance Hall is 36 feet long by 23 wide. Over the door leading to the stairs is a large pair of antlers, presented by Sir William Johnson, taken from a buck in the Mohawk Valley. The name of the house was subsequently altered to Fort Neck, after the original name of the place. This grand house still remains in existence, being the largest, best built, and most substantial looking residence in its vicinity, having been the Homestead of the family from that time. This was the summer home of Thomas Jones, his winter or city residence was at Fort Pitt, where Pitt street now is. It was called in those days Jones' Hill. In the Revolution Thomas remaining loyal to the Crown was attainted and his property confiscated.

*This Act of Attainder was passed by the New York Legislature, held at Kingston in Ulster County, October 12, 1779, and affected 56 men and 3 women of the most prominent American and English residents here, who were loyal to the Mother Country, and their King, George the Third.

The persons mentioned therein were attainted, their estates, real and personal confiscated, and themselves proscribed.

The Second Section declaring; That each and every one of them who shall at any time hereafter be found in any part of this State, shall be and are hereby adjudged and declared guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as in case of felony, without benefit of clergy. The crime charged is, "An adherence to the Enemies of the State."

General Silliman had at this time been taken by the Tories from his home in Fairfield County, Connecticut, across Long Island Sound and was a prisoner at Oyster Bay.

The Americans possessed no British prisoner of equal rank with Silliman to offer in exchange, but they soon procured one, the Hon. Thomas Jones, being selected as the victim.

*NOTE. This act is printed in full in Thomas Jones' History of New York, edited by Edward Floyd De Lancey, Page 510. This work gives the information that the persons attainted were all Episcopalians, while the attaintors were largely Presbyterians.

NOTE. Benjamin D. Silliman, a distinguished Jurist and prominent citizen of Brooklyn, who was born September 14, 1805, and died January, 24, 1901, was a grand son of General Gold Selleck Silliman.

On the evening of the 4th of November, 1779, twenty-five volunteers crossed the Sound from Bridgeport to Stonybrook and marched directly towards the house of Judge Jones, some 25 miles distant. They remained concealed in the woods one day and the following night at nine in the evening were before the stately mansion. The Judge was entertaining an evening party and the young people were engaged in dancing, when the assailants knocked at the front door. Their summons received no reply, and Capt. Hawley broke open the door by knocking in one of the panels, seized Judge Jones, whom they found standing in the passage with a young man named Hewlett, and hurried them off before an alarm could be given, although the Judge halloed out, but was threatened with death if he repeated it.

They laid concealed in the woods the next day, and the following evening, prisoners and captors arrived safely at Fairfield, except six who loitering behind were captured by pursuers.

Judge Jones was kindly entertained at the house of General Silliman by his lady, until removed to Middletown.

The following May, 1780, he was exchanged for General Silliman. After this in June 1781 he went to England, where he died July 25, 1792.

The intimacy and kind feeling of which existed between the families of Jones and Silliman, of the Revolutionary period, being kept up by their descendants, which was nobly illustrated by the act of Benjamin D. Silliman, bequeathing, in 1901, to Jeannie Floyd-Jones Robison, daughter of William Floyd-Jones, a beautiful silver loving cup, on which was inscribed:

*Hon. Benjamin D. Silliman,
From His Friends in the Brooklyn Club,
September 14, 1894.*

The following inscription is on the monuments of Thomas Jones, and his wife Anne Jones, in Broxbourne Parish Church, Hertfordshire, England.

From Thomas Jones' monument:

"Near this place lies interred Thomas Jones, Esq., late one of His Majesty's Judges of the Supreme Court, for the Province of New York, in North America, who having suffered severe hardships and great personal injuries, during the trouble in America, for his firm attachment to the British Constitution and loyalty to his present Majesty, under whom he had held different Civil Commissions, came

to England for the recovery of his health and being by an act of attainder, passed in the State of New York, deprived of his large property and prevented returning to his native country, settled at Hoddeston, in this Parish, and having by the polite and friendly attention of the inhabitants found it a most desirable residence. He died there July 25th, 1792, aged 61 years. His widow from tender respect to his memory, erected this monument to an affectionate and indulgent husband, a sincere friend, a kind master, a benevolent member of society, and a loyal subject. By strangers honored and by strangers mourned."

ANNE JONES.

From Mrs. Anne Jones' monument:

"Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Anne Jones, of Hoddeston, widow of Thomas Jones, Esq., who after life passed in the exercise of every christian virtue, died universally lamented on the first of December, 1817, in the 72nd year of her age."

These epitaphs were copied from the monuments themselves, which are mural tablets on the South wall of Church at Broxbourne.

Between them is the Jones Escutcheon, having the Jones Arms blazoned in full in their appropriate color. This church is about 400 years old.

The bodies are under the main aisle, which is considered a mark of great distinction.

Edward Floyd De Lancey, editor of Thomas Jones' History of New York, during the Revolutionary War, issued in 1879, in his panegyric of Thomas Jones, writes in this pathetic strain:

"Thus ended, in a distant land, the life and career of Judge Jones. His correspondence shows that though his English domicile was a pleasant one, and he enjoyed it much, still, it was only an exile's home. To his native land his eyes always turned with affection, and his heart ever beat true. He died as he had lived, an American, and a son of New York. His warm and strong words to his kindred still remain to show how glad, had it been possible, he would have come back to his loved home across the sea, and spent his last days beneath the bright skies and in the pure air of his own Long Island; that Long Island, which he little thought, when its last blue line

NOTE. The seizure of Judge Thomas Jones by the Americans furnished the subject of a historical novel, edited in 1904, by C. C. Hotchkiss, entitled, "For a Maiden Brave."

faded from his sight as his vessel sailed away, he should never see again. But so it was to be. Sad does it seem that high principle, honesty of belief, freedom of opinion, fealty to lawful government, and loyalty to conscience and the oaths he had sworn to maintain, should have condemned an honored American, unheard, to banishment and an exile's grave.

"Sad, yet strange and striking too is the fact, that that American instead of sleeping with his fathers by those fair shores, where the deep roar of the surges of ocean, sounds ever their eternal requiem, should lie in the heart of a foreign land, beneath the marble pavement, and under the vaulted roof of an ancient fane of the haughty Templars.

"The same sun, however, which at morn through sculptured mullions, and glowing panes, lights up in tinted splendor the sacred vault of the old church of the warrior monks, and falls gently on the exile's tomb at eve, illumines in greater radiance, and deeper colours, and more splendid lines, a far grander vault, and tinges with its reflected glories the pure waters beneath it, which surround the green graves where his fathers slumber."

Judge Thomas, and Anne De Lancey Jones had no children, so they adopted the eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. John Peter De Lancey, of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., she being the one to whom Mrs. Jones bequeathed all her property.

John Peter De Lancey was the youngest brother of Judge Thomas Jones' wife Anne De Lancey, and his wife was the eldest daughter of Arrabella Jones Floyd, the Judge's sister. This adopted daughter was Anne Charlotte De Lancey, who subsequently became the second wife of the distinguished engineer, John Loudon McAdam, whose system of making roads has immortalized his name. He was a loyalist in the Revolution; a New York merchant until he left America. He died in Scotland, Nov. 26, 1836, and was buried in the church yard of the Established Church of Scotland at Moffatt, in Dumfriesshire. His wife died at Hoddeston, May 29, 1852, and was buried there by the side of her adopted parents.

John Loudon McAdams' first wife was Glorianna, daughter of William Nicoll, of Islip, a first cousin of the mother of his second wife.



Miss L.

RICHARD FLOYD

AND HIS WIFE

ARRABELLA JONES FLOYD

RICHARD FLOYD.

Arrabella Jones, sister of Thomas Jones, was born on Saturday, December 7th, 1734, was married to Richard Floyd, of Mastic, Suffolk County, L. I., Wednesday, November 2nd, 1757. He was born Feby. 26th, 1731, being a first cousin of William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and who was first Senator from New York in the United States Congress. His first recorded ancestor was Richard Floyd, who was a native of Brecknockshire, Wales. He came to this country in 1650 to settle at Setauket, Long Island, and to become one of the fifty-five original proprietors of Brookhaven.

His wife was Susanna —————, who was born in 1626. He died in 1700. His wife died in 1706, leaving issue, Richard Floyd.

He was born in 1664, the very year that Amsterdam became New York, was appointed County Colonel in the troubled days of King William's War, and was retired to the Snug Haven of the Court of Common Pleas, by grace of the Queenly relict "Anne."

His wife was Margaret Nicolls, married in 1686, daughter of Colonel Matthias Nicolls and Abigail ————. She was born 1662 and died in 1718.

Colonel Nicolls was Secretary of the Colony of New York, and many years Judge of Suffolk County. He died in 1687.

The following inscription is upon the tomb of the Second Richard Floyd at Setauket, Suffolk County, L. I., and is as clear as though cut yesterday:

"Here lies ye body of Richard Floyd, Esqre., late Collonel of this County, and a Judge of ye Court of Common Pleas, who decd. Feby 28, 1737, in ye 73 year of his age."

He left a son who was also called Richard, was born in 1703, and married Elizabeth Hutchinson, who was born in 1709. She was the daughter of Benjamin Hutchinson and Martha Hutchinson. Benjamin Hutchinson's father was Thos. Hutchinson. Richard died April 21, 1771, and his wife died in 1778. Their issue was Richard, Elizabeth, John Margaret, Benjamin, Gilbert, William Samuel, and Mary, who married William Ellison, and Anna. Richard Floyd, the husband of Arrabella Jones, was fourth of the name. He settled upon the estate left him by his father at Mastic, Suffolk County.

Long Island, and he was considered the most generous man that ever lived in the county. All ranks of people were most courteously entertained by him, and he kept one of the most plentiful tables on Long Island. He never failed in extending his generosity to the poor, and distressed. In short his character was, that no man ever went from his house either hungry or thirsty.

He was a rank Tory during the American Revolution and who also was one of the proscribed individuals, (same as his wife's brother, Thomas Jones), who came under the Act of Attainder, and was obliged to leave the United States to save a portion of his property. The remainder, including the family place at Mastic, was confiscated. His wife succeeded to the property of her father.

Col. Richard Floyd was also related to the late lamented General Nathaniel Woodhull, of the American Army, who married Ruth Floyd, the first cousin of Richard, and were near neighbors at Mastic, in Suffolk County, L. I.

The Battle of Long Island was fought on Aug. 27, 1776, in which the British were victorious. Nathaniel Woodhull was appointed Brigadier General and Commander-in-Chief of all the Militia on Long Island. Before he reached Jamaica with less than 100 men the battle was decided, so he remained there at an inn kept by a man named Carpenter, about 2 miles East of the village, for reinforcements, which he could not get, as the American army had escaped from Long Island, leaving the enemy in possession. *The British received information where he was and surrounded the house, making him, and his party all prisoners.. This was on the evening of Aug 28, 1776. Not a gun was fired. The General, favored by the darkness of the night, attempted to make his escape, but being discovered by the sentries, while attempting to get over a board fence, he received several strokes from their broad swords, particularly one upon the arm. He was carried on board a Man of War and treated with hospitality. The surgeons advised amputation. To this he would not consent. The wound mortified and he died in a few days, Sept. 20, 1776, aged 54 years.

It was a most unfortunate ending to a grand and brave man, an affectionate husband, good master and kind parent. He left one child, a daughter named Elizabeth, born in 1762. She married (*) Henry Nicoll, of Suffolk County, who was born in 1756, and died in 1790, leaving issue four children.

(*) Great grand parents of Hon. De Lancey Nicoll, formerly District Attorney of New York.

His widow, Elizabeth Woodhull Nicoll, then married 1General John Smith, she being his second wife. He was born Feby. 12, 1756, and died June 25, 1816. Elizabeth died Sept. 14, 1839, leaving issue 4 children by last marriage.

In 1783 Arrabella Floyd wife of Colonel Richard Floyd desired Ruth Woodhull, (the General's widow), to take into her care, the last Will and Testament of her father, David Jones, esq., deceased, who died at Fort Neck, Oct. 11, 1775. The Will was actually delivered to her by Mrs. Floyd, in a paper sealed. She declaring that it was her father's Will. Mrs. Woodhull put this Will in a seal skin trunk, together with her late husband's, (Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull's), Will, who had now been dead some 7 years.

On April 5, 1784, Mrs. Woodhull's house took fire, and the trunk with both Wills, was consumed. The reason of depositing David Jones' Will, with Mrs. Woodhull was, that there was reason to believe that it was safer in her home from being plundered by the Americans, who about that time frequently landed at or near the place of Mrs. Floyd, and committed depredations on such persons who were supposed by them not to be well attached to their cause.

Col Richard Floyd in 1783 left his home on Long Island for Connecticut, from there he went to Nova Scotia and died at Maugerville, New Brunswick, June 30, 1791, and was buried there.

Arrabella, his wife died May 29, 1785, and was buried at Mastic, L. I.

Their issue was 3 children.

Elizabeth Floyd, born Aug. 8, 1758, married John P. De Lancey, Sept. 28, 1785. She died May 7, 1820.

David Richard Floyd, born November 14, 1764.

Anne Willett Floyd, born August 17, 1767, married Samuel Benjamin Nicoll, Dec. 3, 1784. She died June 8, 1813.

1Uncle of Wm. Sidney Smith, of Longwood, who married Eleanor Jones of Cold Spring Harbor.

NOTE. The family Bible of Richard Floyd, which was printed by John Baskett, London, 1735, and in which are many entries written by himself and his descendants of Births and Deaths, as also his domestic medicine book issued in London, 1769, are now in the possession of the writer, his great great grandson.

NOTE. *From Thomas Jones' History of New York, edited by Edward Floyd De Lancey.

OUR ANCESTOR.

I came to the spot where this exile slept,
And pensively stood by his tomb;
From the lone stillness a soft whisper crept.
How sweetly I sleep here alone.

The tempest may howl, and thunders may roar,
And storms fierce and black, may arise,
Yet calm's the exile, his sorrow's are o'er,
The tears are all wiped from his eyes.

Blood hounds of war growled in his ears,
And lighted the faggots to flame,
That fearfully burned, regardless of tears,
And threatened to blot out his name.

The exile in vain the land of his birth
Besought for relief, from his foes,
But, lo! there was left him scarce upon earth,
A shade of retreat for repose.

Brunswick's dreary desolate shore,
Then welcomed this exile to come,
Where shafts thick and deadly should haunt him no more,
In his lonely wilderness home.

His spirit departed, his ashes are sleeping
Beneath this rough stone in their heather clad rest,
While the light of his life, its vigil is keeping,
Till his dust is re clothed and crowned with the blest.

Rearranged by T. F.-J.

DAVID RICHARD FLOYD

AND HIS WIFE

SARAH ONDERDONK FLOYD

SUBSEQUENTLY FLOYD-JONES

AND THEIR DESCENDANTS



DAVID RICHARD FLOYD,
(Subsequently Floyd-Jones),
Fort Neck.

Born 1764.

Died 1826.

DAVID RICHARD FLOYD.

David Richard Floyd was married to Sarah Onderdonk on Sept. 20, 1785, she being the third daughter of Hendrick Onderdonk, who was born December 11, 1724, and married on May 20, 1750, Phoebe Tredwell, who was born July 12, 1730.

Hendrick Onderdonk was member of Committee of Safety, Queens County, L. I., during the Revolution. He died March 31, 1809. His wife died December 19, 1801.

Their issue was 12 children.

1st Benjamin Onderdonk, born April 13, 1751, died November 17, 1771.

Gertrude Onderdonk, born Feby. 11, 1753.

1st Phoebe Onderdonk, born Aug. 2, 1754, died July 2, 1758.

Andrew Onderdonk, born May 6, 1756.

Sarah Onderdonk, born March 26, 1758.

Hendrick Onderdonk, born Feby. 1, 1760.

Maria Onderdonk, born Nov. 26, 1761, died Feby. 1, 1841.

John Onderdonk, born Aug. 22, 1763.

2d Phoebe Onderdonk, born June 2, 1765, died Oct. 2, 1780.

William Onderdonk, born Jan. 12 1767.

Samuel Onderdonk, born Aug. 31, 1770, died Oct. 7, 1780.

2d Benjamin Onderdonk, born Jan. 25, 1776, died April 15, 1834.

Of the foregoing John Onderdonk married Eliza Fargie, March 14, 1784. She died June 11, 1786. He then married his second wife, Deborah Ustick, March 13, 1788.

He died Aug. 23, 1832. Deborah, his wife, died April 28, 1837.

Hendrick Onderdonk, the 3rd son, married Sally Van Kleeck, Feby. 7, 1795. He died March 29, 1800.

It has been proverbial in the lives of our ancestors, in all the three families of Jones, Floyd and Floyd-Jones, that their marriages were generally into those of the oldest families of the country. This is clearly elucidated by the marriage of Gertrude Onderdonk, sister of Sarah Onderdonk Floyd to Lambert Moore, August 17, 1774, she being his second wife.

*He was born Nov. 14, 1727, son of John Moore, being a descendant of Francis Moore, of Fawley, in England, who is reliably

*NOTE. From Moore, of Fawley, by David Moore Hall.

traced back to 1350. His residence was "White Hall," which was corner of Front and Moore Streets, in New York City. This house was erected before 1661 by Peter Stuyvesant, last of the Dutch Governors, and was purchased later from the Corporation of New York. Lambert Moore was Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs previous to 1776, afterwards Deputy Supt. of the Port of New York; was a Loyalist during the American Revolution. He married his first wife, Jane Holland, in 1757. She was the daughter of Hon. Edward Holland, who was Mayor of Albany for a long time, subsequently becoming Mayor of New York. Their issue was Francis Moore, John Moore and Magdalen Mary Moore.

Lambert Moore died June 24, 1805. His wife, Gertrude Onderdonk Moore, died Oct. 8, 1786.

Their issue was Phoebe Moore, who married David Bailie, and Jane Moore, who married Adam Tredwell, of Brooklyn. He being the grandfather of the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Tredwell Onderdonk, D.D., Bishop of New York, who died in 1861, and of the Rt. Rev. Henry Ustick Onderdonk, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, who died in 1858. Jane Moore Tredwell died Oct. 23, 1837. And in addition Andrew Onderdonk, the brother of Gertrude and Sarah, married Magdalen Mary Moore, January 22, 1787, the daughter of Lambert and Jane Holland Moore, his first wife.

Andrew Onderdonk died Sept. 24, 1797.

Magdalen Mary Moore Onderdonk died Oct. 30, 1836, age 74 years.

By Andrew Onderdonk's marriage to Magdalen Mary Moore, he became son-in-law to his brother-in-law, Lambert Moore.

This brings the Floyd-Jones family in close relation to the old Moore kindred, which at a later date was further cemented by connection with the Glentworth family, of Philadelphia, Margaretta Glentworth, born 1795, sister of Emily Glentworth, wife of Elbert Floyd-Jones marrying the Rev. David Moore, D.D., Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island. Born 1787, who was the son of Rt. Rev. Richard Channing Moore, M.A.M.D., D.D., Bishop of Virginia; born 1762, died 1841. He being the son of Thomas Moore, who was the brother of Lambert Moore.

Rev. David Moore being 14th in line of descent from Francis Moore of Fawley. He died in 1856. His wife died in 1881.

Again further united by the marriage of William Floyd-Jones, Massapequa, to Caroline Amelia Blackwell, whose mother was Eliza Jane Moore, (daughter of Nathaniel Moore), she being a direct



WHITE HALL,

Corner of Front and Moore Streets, New York. Built before 1661.
Home of Lambert Moore, 1727.

descendant. Viz.: great, great, great grand-daughter of the Rev. John Moore, of Southampton, L. I., who was born in 1620; married Margaret Howell, who was born in 1622. He died at Newtown, Long Island, in 1657.

Another direct descendant was Judith Moore, daughter of Samuel Moore, of Newtown, who was 2nd cousin of Nathaniel, (Eliza Jane Moore's father), and great, great grand-daughter of Rev. John Moore.

Judith was married to Rev. Thomas Lambert Moore, who was Rector of St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I. He was born in 1758, died 1799. His wife died in 1834.

Rev. Thomas Lambert Moore was own uncle to Rev. David Moore, D. D., of Richmond, Staten Island, brother-in-law to Elbert Floyd-Jones, and still more remarkable, at the death of the Rev. John Moore, his widow Margaret Howell Moore, married Francis Doughty, Junior, son of the Rev. Francis Doughty, who was born in 1605, and came to America from England in 1633, and to New Amsterdam in 1642, he being the first one to preach in the English language there, and was granted by Kieft, the Dutch Governor-General, some 13,000 acres of land at Mespeth, (Maspeth), which embraced most all of Newtown and part of Flushing.

He married Bridget Stone, who was born in 1610. Died 1645.

His grand-daughter Mary, daughter of Francis Doughty, Jr., was married to Colonel William Willett, the Father of Anna Willett, who was the first wife of Hon. David Jones, of Fort Neck *and lastly*, which brings us back to the beginning of this unusual part of this narration. The ancestor of the Onderdonk family was Adriaen Van der Donck, who emigrated to America from Breda, Holland, previous to 1641, (family subsequently called Onderdonk).

He lived in New Amsterdam, and was a very prominent man there, being bitterly opposed to the administration of Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch Director General.

In 1649 he sailed for Holland with a memorial to the government there, demanding changes and asking them to assume direct control of affairs at New Netherlands. After many reverses, success attended his efforts, and many wholesome changes was ordered by the States General. He published a description of New Netherlands in 1653, which created an interest in America hitherto unknown on the Continent of Europe, which drew a swarm of colonists to New Netherlands.

He was married in 1645 to Maria Doughty, daughter of the

Rev. Francis Doughty. She being an aunt of Mary Doughty, who married William Willett, and who was the mother of Anna Willett, wife of Hon. David Jones, whose grand son, David Richard Floyd, married Sarah Onderdonk.

David Richard Floyd took possession of the Fort Neck estate about 1782 to 1783, it being with his mother's consent, and that of his uncle, Judge Thomas Jones, when the latter became civilly dead by reason of the Act of Attainder. To perpetuate the name of Jones the family name of the mother of David Richard Floyd, and appertaining to the vast estate which he inherited from her, coming by entailment from Thomas Jones, his first American ancestor of this surname. In conformity with Will of her father; that her eldest son *must* take the name of Jones in addition to his. He, therefore, affixed the name to his own by act of Legislature of the State of New York, as per the following bill:

Chap. 75 of the New York Laws of 1788; an act to enable David Richard Floyd to add the name of Jones to his surname, passed March 14th, 1788;

Whereas, David Richard Floyd by his petition to the Legislature has prayed that the surname Jones may be added to his present name.

Therefore, Be it enacted by the People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the surname of Jones be and the same is hereby added to the name of David Richard Floyd, and that at all times hereafter he shall and may take upon himself the name David Richard Floyd-Jones, and by the same name be known and called in all cases whatsoever.

This bill was also enacted:

Chap. 10 New York Laws of 1790, An act to vest in David Richard Floyd-Jones, the estate therein mentioned. Whereas, David Jones, late of Fort Neck, in Queens County, Long Island, deceased, being at the time of his death seized of an estate of inheritance in the county aforesaid, did by his last Will and Testament devise the same to the use of his son Thomas for life, with several contingent remainders over;

And, Whereas, The interest of the said Thomas Jones in the same estate by his attainder became forfeited to and vested in the People of this State, and whereas, David Richard Floyd-Jones is the next remainder man to whom the estate is limited upon the death of said Thomas Jones, and whereas, it is represented to the Legislature, that

the premises aforesaid are much impaired to the great injury of those in remainder ;

Be it enacted by the People of the State of New York, etc., That all the right, title, and interest of the People of this State, of, is, and to the estate aforesaid by virtue of the attainder aforesaid be and the same is hereby vested in the said David Richard Floyd-Jones and his legal representatives, for and during the natural life of the said Thomas Jones. Any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding, and the said David Richard Floyd-Jones is hereby released, and forever discharged off and from all arrearages of rent from him due on the estate aforesaid.

*David Richard Floyd-Jones died February 10, 1826. His remains as also those of his wife, Sarah Onderdonk Floyd-Jones, who died Feby. 29, 1844, were interred in the Fort Neck Burial Ground and his descendants, the Floyd-Jones family, still retain most all the real estate and the double name.

Their issue was David Thomas Floyd, born April 25, 1787, died June 12, 1787.

Andrew Onderdonk Floyd-Jones, born Jan. 9, 1794, died Feby. 11, 1794.

Arrabella Floyd-Jones, born Feby, 6, 1790, died May 5 1790, and 2 surviving sons.

Brigadier General Thomas Floyd-Jones, born July 23, 1788.

Major General Henry Onderdonk Floyd-Jones, born Jan. 3, 1792.

NOTE. *Copy of the original act now in possession of George Stanton Floyd-Jones.

*His Masonic Jewels of high degree in the Order, he being a member of Huntington Lodge No. 26, were left to his great grandsons, Coleman Gandy Williams, and the author.

THOMAS FLOYD-JONES



GENERAL THOMAS FLOYD-JONES,
Fort Neck.

Born 1788.

(From original portrait by S. A. Mount.)

Died 1851.

THOMAS FLOYD-JONES.

Thomas Floyd-Jones, the eldest succeeding to the estate, some 6,000 acres of land. He commanded a company of detached militia, in the Second Regiment of New York State Infantry commanded by Colonel Daniel Bedell, at Fort Green, Brooklyn, Kings County, in the war with England, 1812 to 1815.

He was a thoroughly representative man of the gentry of Queens County and greatly esteemed by every one. In the year 1837 a citizen of New York State, traveling abroad, wrote a number of letters home to prominent residents of the city and State. These were published at the time in *2 volumes, (book form), under the title, "England by an American," but no author's name is given. ¹From an authentic source it is proven beyond the possibility of doubt that they were written by James Fennimore Cooper, who resided at "Angevine," Westchester County, which place belonged to his wife Susan Augusta, second daughter of John Peter De Lancey, sister of Anne Charlotte, adopted daughter of Thomas Jones. Among those whose names appear as having been the recipient of these interesting epistles, were Thomas, Floyd-Jones and his brother, ²Henry Floyd-Jones, of Fort Neck. The first is viz. :

TO THOMAS FLOYD-JONES, ESQ., FORT NECK.

When we first arrived here from Paris, I was disposed to deny that the streets of London were as crowded as it is usual to pretend. My opinion was formed too soon. What was then true, is so no longer. London, or rather Westminster, in the height of the season, and Westminster out of the season, so far as the movement in the streets is concerned, are not the same town. When I was here in 1826, I saw no essential difference between Regent street and Broadway, as regards the crowd, but now, that we have passed the Easter holidays, every one appears to be at his post, and so far from having ever seen, any where else, the crowds of people, the display of rich

*From library of George Forrest Johnson of New York.

¹Furnished by William Heathcote De Lancey.

²The letter to Henry Floyd-Jones is in latter part of this book.

equipages, the incessant and grand movement that adorn and bewilder the streets of London, I had never even pictured such a sight in my imagination. They who have not been here at this season of the year, know nothing of the place. There is a part of the day, between one and six (when it is actually a matter of risk for a pedestrian to cross the streets. I live near Piccadilly, which is not wider than Broadway, if quite as wide, and I have occasion to cross it frequently. You know I am no laggard, and am not deficient in activity, and yet I find it convenient to make my first run towards a stand of coaches in the middle of the street, protected by which I take a fresh departure for the other side. Regent street is still worse, and there is a place at Charing Cross, that would be nearly impracticable, but for a statue of Charles II., which makes a capital lee for one on foot. As for Broadway, and its pretended throng, I have been in the current of coaches in what is called the city, here, for an hour at a time, when the whole distance was made through a jam, as close as any you have ever seen in that street for the space of a hundred yards. Broadway will compare with the more crowded streets of London, much as Chestnut street will compare with Broadway.

I frequently stop and look about me in wonder, distrusting my eyes, at the exhibition of wealth and luxury that is concentrated in such narrow limits. Our horses have none of the grand movement that the cattle are trained to in Europe generally, and these of London seem, as they dash furiously along, as if they were trampling the earth under their feet. They are taught a high carriage, and as they are usually animals of great size as well as fleetness, their approach is sometimes terrific. By fleetness, however, I do not mean that you, as a Queen's county man, and one who comes of a sporting stock, would consider them as doing a thing "in time," but merely the fleetness of a coach horse. As to foot, I have little doubt that we can match England any day. I think we could show as good a stock of roadsters, both for draught and the saddle, but we appear to want the breed of the English carriage horse; or, if we possess it at all, it is crossed, dwindled, and inferior.

The English coachmen do not rein in the heads of their cattle towards each other, as is practised with us, but each animal carries himself perfectly straight, and in a line parallel to the pole. I found this unpleasant to the eye, at first, but it is certainly more rational than the other mode, and by the aid of reason and use I am fast losing my dislike. The horses travel easier and wider in this way than in

any other, and when one gets accustomed to it, I am far from certain the action does not appear nobler. The superiority of the English carriages is equal to that of their horses. Perhaps they are a little too heavy; especially the chariots; but every thing of this sort is larger here than with us. The best French chariot is of a more just size, though scarcely so handsome. You see a few of these carriages in New York, but with us, they are thought clumsy and awkward. One of our ordinary carriages, in Regent street, I feel persuaded would have a mob after it, in derision. There is something steam-boatish in the motion of a fine English carriage—I mean one that is in all respects well appointed—but their second class vehicles do no better than our own, though always much heavier.

The men, here, are a great deal in the saddle. This they call "*riding*"; going in a vehicle of any sort is "*driving*." The distinction is arbitrary, though an innovation on the language. Were one to say he had been "*riding*" in the park, the inference would be inevitable, that he had been in the saddle, as I know from a ludicrous mistake of a friend of my own. An American lady, who is no longer young, nor a feather-weight, told an acquaintance of hers, that she had been *riding* in the Bois de Boulogne, at Paris. "Good Heavens!" said the person who had received this piece of news, to me, "does Mrs. ——— actually exhibit her person on horseback, at her time of life, and in so public a place as the Bois de Boulogne?" "I should think not, certainly; pray why do you ask?" "She told me herself that she had been '*riding*' there all the morning." I defended our countrywoman, for our own use of the word is undeniably right. "Why if you *ride* in a coach, what do you do when you go on a horse?" demanded the lady. "And if you *drive* in a carriage, what does the coachman do, *out* of it?"

The English frequently make the *abuse* of words the test of *caste*. Dining with Mr. William Spencer, shortly before we left Paris, the subject of the difference in the language of the two countries was introduced. We agreed there was a difference, though we were not quite so much of a mind, as to which party was right, and which was wrong. The conversation continued good humouredly, through a *tête-a-tête* dinner, until we came to the dessert. "Will you have a bit of this *tart*?" said Mr. Spencer. Do you call that a *tart*,—in America we should call it a *pie*." "Now, I'm sure I have you—here, John," turning to the footman behind his chair, "what is the name of this thing?" The man hesitated and finally stammered

out that he "believed it was a pie." "You never heard it called a *pie*, sir, in good society in England, in your life." I thought it time to come to the rescue, for my friend was getting to be as hot as his *tart*, so I interfered by saying—"Hang your good society—I would rather have the opinion of your cook or your footman, in a question of pastry, than that of your cousin the Duke of Marlborough."

To put him in good humour, I then told him an anecdote of a near relative of my own, whom you may have known, a man of singular readiness and of great wit. We have a puerile and a halfbred school of orthoepists in America who, failing in a practical knowledge of the world, affect to pronounce words as they are spelt, and who are ever on the rack to give some sentimental or fanciful evasion to any thing shocking. These are the gentry that call Hell Gate, Hurl Gate, and who are at the head of the *rooster school*. A person of this class appealed to my kinsman to settle a disputed point, desiring to know whether he pronounced "quality," "*qual-i-ty*," or "*quol-i-ty*." "When I am conversing with a person of quality," she answered gravely, "I say *quol-i-ty*, and when with a person of *qual-i-ty*, I say *qual-i-ty*." As the wit depended in a great degree, on the voice, you will understand that he pronounced the first syllable of *qual-i-ty*, as *Sal* is pronounced in Sally.

You will be very apt to call this digression *bolting*, a *qual-i-ty* that a true Long Islandman cordially detests. *Revenons à nos moutons*.

I have told you that the men are a great deal in the saddle in London. The parks afford facilities for this manly and healthful exercise. It is possible to gallop miles without crossing one's track, and much of the way through pleasant fields. But galloping is not the English pace. The horses appear to be hunters, with a good stride, and yet it is quite rare that they break their trot. The common paces are either a fast trot or a walk. During the first, the rider invariably rises and falls, a most ungraceful and in my poor judgment ungracious movement, for I cannot persuade myself a horse likes to have a Mississippi sawyer on his back. Nothing is more common than to see a man, here, scattering the gravel through one of the parks leaning over the neck of his beast, while the groom follows at the proper distance, imitating his master's movements, like a shadow. I have frequently breakfasted with young friends, and found three or four saddle-horses at the door, with as many grooms in waiting for the guests, who were on the way to one or the other of the Houses. Nothing is more common than to see fifteen or twenty horses, in

Old Palace Yard, whose owners are attending to their duties within.

We appear to possess a species of saddle horse that is nearer to the Arabian, than the one principally used here. The colours most frequent are a dull bay and chestnuts, very few of the true *sorrels* being seen. It was said the other day, that this word was American, but Lord H——n replied that it was a provincial term, and still in use, in the north, being strictly technical. Johnson has "Sorel; the buck is called the first year a fawn; the third a "*sorel*." He cites Shakespeare as authority. Can the term, as applied to a horse, come from the resemblance in the colour? I leave you to propound the matter to the Jockey Club.

England is a country of proprieties. Were I required to select a single word that should come nearest to the national peculiarities, it would be this. It pervades society, from its summit to its base, essentially affecting *appearances* when it affects nothing else. It enters into the religion, morals, politics, the dwelling, the dress, the equipages, the habits, and one may say all the opinions of the nation. At this moment, I shall confine the application of this fact to the subject before us.

It would not be easy to imagine more appropriate rules than those which pervade the whole system of the stable in England. It is so perfect, that I deem it worthy of this especial notice. One might possibly object to some of the carriages as being too heavy, but the excellence of the cattle and of the roads must be considered, and the size of the vehicles give them an air of magnificence. What would be called a *showy* carriage is rarely seen here, the taste inclining to an elegant simplicity, though, on state occasions at court, carriages do appear that are less under laws so severe.

The king is seldom seen, but when he does appear it is in a style as unlike that of his brother of France, as may be. I have witnessed his departure from St. James's' for Windsor, lately. He was in a post-chariot, with one of his sisters, another carriage following. Four horses were in the harness, held by two postillions, while two more rode together, on horses with blinkers and collars, but quite free from the carriage, a few paces in advance. Four mounted footmen came in the rear, while a party of lancers, cleared the way, and another closed the *cortège*. There was no *giqueur*. He went off at a slapping pace. On state occasions, of course, his style is more regal.

Five and twenty years since, families of rank often went into the country with coaches and six, followed by mounted footmen. I

have seen nothing of this sort, now. Post chariots and four are common, but most people travel with only two horses. The change is owing to the improvements in the roads. It is only at the races, that the great "turn outs" are now made.

Most of the fashionable marriages take place in one of two churches, in London; St. James's, Piccadilly, or St. George's, Hanover Square. We are at no great distance from the first, and I have several times witnessed the Hegiras of the happy pairs. They take their departure from the church door, and the approved style seems to be post-chariots and four, with the blinds closed, and postillions in liveries, wearing large white cockades, or bridal favours. The sight is so common as to attract little attention in the streets, though I dare say the slightest departure from the established seemliness might excite newspaper paragraphs.

You have not the smallest conception of what a livery is. A coat of some striking colour, white, perhaps, covered with lace, red plush vest and breeches, white stockings, shoes and buckles, a laced round hat with a high cockade, a powdered head and a gold-headed cane constitute the glories of the footman. A shovel-nosed hat and a wig, with a coat of many capes spread on the hammercloths, in addition, set up the Jehu. Two footmen behind a carriage seem indispensable to style, though more appear on state ceremonies. Chasseurs belong rather to the continent, and are not common here. But all these things are brought in rigid subjection to the code of propriety. The commoner, unless of note, may not affect to much state. If the head of an old county family, however, he may trespass hard on nobility. If a *parvenu*, let him beware of cockades and canes! There is no other law but use, in these matters, but while an Englishman may do a hundred things that would set an American county in a ferment of police excitement, he cannot encroach on the established proprieties, with impunity. The reckless wretch would be cut as an Ishmaelite. Vanity sometimes urges an unfortunate across the line, and he is lampooned, laughed at, and caricatured, until it is thought to be immoral to appear in his society.

The arms are respected with religious sanctity; not that men do not obtain them clandestinely as with us, but the rules are strictly adhered to. None but the head of the family bears the supporters, unless by an especial concession; the maiden appears in the staid and pretty diamond; the peer in the coronet; not only every man, woman and child seems to have his or her place, in England, but every coach, every cane, and every wig!

Now, there is a great deal that is deadening and false, in all this, mixed up with something that is beautiful, and much that is convenient. The great mistake is the substitution of the seemly, for the right, and a peculiar advantage is an exemption from confusion and incongruities, which has a more beneficial effect, however, on things than on men. But, I forget; we are dealing with horses.

England is the country of the wealthy. So far as the mass can derive benefits from the compulsory regulations of their superiors (and positive benefits, beyond question, are as much obtained in this manner, as fleets and armies and prisons are made more comfortable to their *personnels* by discipline) it may expect them, but when the interests of the two clash, the weak are obliged to succumb.

The celebrated division of labour, that has so much contributed to the aggrandizement of England, extends to the domestic establishments. Men are assorted for service, as in armies; size and appearance being quite as much, and in many cases more, consulted, than character. Five feet ten and upwards, barring extraordinary exceptions, make a footman's fortune. These are engaged in the great houses; those that are smaller squeeze in where they can, or get into less pretending mansions. All the little fellows sink into pot-boys, grooms, stable-men, and attendants at the inns. The English footman I have engaged, is a steady little old man, with a red face and powdered poll, who appears in black breeches and coat, but who says himself that his size has marred his fortune. He can just see over my shoulder, as I sit at table. If my watch were as regular, as this fellow, I should have less cause to complain of it. He is never out of the way, speaks just loud enough to be heard, and calls me master. The rogue has had passages in his life, too, for he once lived with Peter Pindar, and accompanied Opie in his first journey to London. He is cockney born, is about fifty, and has run his career between Temple Bar and Convent Garden. I found him at the hotel, and this is his first appearance among the quality, whose splendour acts forcibly on his imagination. W—— caught him in a perfect ecstasy the other day, reading the card of an Earl, which had just been given him at the door. He is much contemned, I find, in the houses where I visit, on account of his dwarfish stature, for he is obliged to accompany me occasionally.

It is a curious study to enter into the house, as well as the human, details of this capital. As caprice has often as much to do with the decisions of the luxurious as judgment, a pretty face is

quite as likely to be a recommendation to a maid, as is stature to a footman. The consequence is, that Westminster, in the season, presents as fine a collection of men and women, as the earth ever held within the same space. The upper classes of the English are, as a whole, a fine race of people, and, as they lay so much stress on the appearance of their dependents, it is not usual to see one of diminutive stature, or ungainly exterior, near their dwellings. The guards, the regiments principally kept about London, are picked men, so that there is a concentration of fine forms of both sexes to be met with in the streets. The dwarfs congregate about the stables, or mews as they are called here, and, now and then, one is seen skulking along with a pot of beer in his hand. But in the streets, about the equipages, or at the doors of the houses, surprisingly few but the well looking of both sexes are seen.

As strangers commonly reside in this part of the town, they are frequently misled by these facts, in making up their opinions of the relative stature of the English and other nations. I feel persuaded that the men of England, as a whole, are essentially below the stature of the men of America. They are of fuller habit, a consequence of climate, in a certain degree, but chiefly, I believe, from knowing how and what to eat; but the average of their frames, could the fact be come at, I feel persuaded would fall below our own. Not so with the women. England appears to have two very distinct races of both men and women; the tall and the short. The short are short indeed, and they are much more numerous than a casual observer would be apt to imagine. Nothing of the sort exists with us. I do not mean that we have no small men, but they are not seen in troops as they are here. I have frequently met with clusters of these little fellows in London, not one of whom was more than five feet, or five feet one or two inches high. In the drawing-room, and in public places frequented by the upper classes, I find myself a medium-sized man, whereas, on the continent, I was much above that mark.

In America it is unusual to meet with a woman of any class, who approaches the ordinary stature of the men. Nothing is more common in England, especially in the upper circles. I have frequently seen men, and reasonably tall men too, walking with their wives, between whose statures there was no perceptible difference. Now such a thing is very rare with us, but very common here; so common, I think, as to remove the suspicion that the eye may be seeking exceptions, in the greater throngs of a condensed population,

a circumstance against which it is very necessary to guard, in making comparisons as between England and America.

It is a received notion that fewer old people, in proportion to whole numbers, are seen in America, than are seen here. The fact must be so, since it could not well be otherwise. This is a case in point, by which to demonstrate the little value of the common-place observations of travellers. Even more pretending staticians frequently fall into grave blunders of this sort, for the tastes necessary to laboured and critical examinations of facts, are seldom found united with the readiness of thought, and fertility of invention, that are needed in a successful examination of new principles, or of old principles environed by novel circumstances. No one but an original thinker can ever write well, or very usefully of America, since the world has never before furnished an example of a people who have been placed under circumstances so peculiarly their own, both political and social. Let us apply our reasoning.

To be eighty years old one must have been born eighty years ago. Now eighty years ago the entire population of America may have been about three millions, while that of England was more than seven. A simple proposition in arithmetic would prove to us, that with such premises, one ought to see more than twice as many people eighty years old in England, than in America; for as three are to seven, so are seven to sixteen and one-third. Setting aside the qualifying circumstances, of which there are some, here is arithmetical demonstration, that for every seven people who are eighty years old in America, one ought to meet in England with sixteen and one-third, in order to equalize the chances of life in the two countries. The qualifying circumstances are the influence of immigration, which, until quite lately, has not amounted to much, and which perhaps would equal the allowance I have already made in my premises, as England had actually nearer eight than seven millions of souls, eighty years since; and the effect of surface. I say the effect of surface, for a mere observer, who should travel over a portion of America equal in extent to all England, would pass through a country that, eighty years ago, had not probably a population of half a million, and this allowing him, too, to travel through its most peopled part.

The comparative statistical views of Europe and America, that have been published in this hemisphere, are almost all obnoxious to objections of this character, the writers being unable to appreciate the influence of facts of which they have no knowledge, and which

are too novel to suggest themselves to men trained in other habits of thinking.

I see no reason to believe that human life is not as long in our part of America, as it is here, and, on the whole, I am inclined to believe that the average of years is in our favour. I do not intend to say that the mean years of running lives is as high with us, as it is here, for we know that they are not. The number of children, and the facts I have just stated, forbid it. But I believe the child born in the state of New York, *cacteris paribus*, has as good a chance of attaining the age of ninety, so far as climate is concerned, as the child born in Kent, or Essex, or Oxford, and so far as other circumstances are concerned, perhaps a better. The freshness of the English complexion is apt to deceive inconsiderate observers. This, I take it, is merely the effect of fog and sea air, and, except in very low latitudes, where the heat of the sun deadens the skin, as it might be to protect the system against its own rays, is to be seen every where, under the same circumstances. There is something in the exhalations of a country newly cleared, beyond a question, unfavorable to health, and this the more so, in latitudes as low as our own: but I now speak of the older parts of the country, where time has already removed this objection. I can remember when it was not usual to see a woman with a good colour, in the mountains around C———n, while it is now unusual to find girls with a finer bloom than those of the present generation. At my residence at Angevine in Westchester, a few years since, I could count ten people more than ninety years old, within ten miles of my own door. One of them had actually lived as a servant in the family of Col. Heathcote, of whom you know something, and who figured in the colony, at the close of the seventeenth century; and another was Mr. Augustus Van Cortlandt, a gentleman who drove his own blooded horses, at the ripe years of four score and ten. The old servant actually laboured for my oldest child, making five generations of the same family, in whose service she had toiled.

The notion of the comparative insalubrity of our climate, however, is not quite general, for, making a call, the other day, on Lady Affleck, a New York woman, well advanced in life, she expressed her conviction that people lived to a greater age in America, than in England! She had been making inquiries after the members of the old colonial gentry, such as Mrs. White,* John Jay, Mr. John de Lancey, Mrs. Izard, Mr. Van Cortlandt, Mr. John Watts, Lady Mary Watts, and divers others, most of whom were octogenarians,

and several of whom were drawing near to a century. It appeared to me that the good old lady wished herself back among them, to get a mouthful of native air.

Though Westminster, in the season, has the peculiarities I have mentioned, I do not think that the population of London, as a whole, is remarkable for either size or freshness. I have elsewhere said that, in my opinion, Paris has the advantage of London in these particulars, though certainly not in good looks. The English female face is essentially the same as the American, though national peculiarities are to be observed in both. It is a delicate office to decide on the comparative personal charms of the sex in different communities, but as you and I are both beyond the hopes and fears of the young, on this point, a passing word is no more than a tribute due to the incontestible claims of both. Were it not for the females of Rome, I should say that the women of England and America might bear away the palm from all other competitors, on the score of personal charms, so far as we are familiarly acquainted with the rest of the world. There is a softness, an innocence, a feminine sweetness, an expression of the womanly virtues, in the Anglo-Saxon female countenance, that is met with only as an exception, in the rest of Christendom. As between the English and American divisions of this common race, I think one may trace a few general points of difference. The English female has the advantage in the bust, shoulders, and throat. She has usually more colour, and, on the whole, a more *delicacy* of complexion. The American is superior in general delicacy of outline, as well as in complexion; she has a better person, bust and shoulders excepted, and smaller hands and feet. Those who pretend to know much on this subject, and to make critical comparisons, say, that it is usual to see most truly *beautiful* women in England, and most *pretty* women in America. Real beauty is an exception every where, and it must be remembered how much easier it is to find exceptions in a crowded population, than in one scattered over a surface as large as a third of Europe. Of one thing I am certain; *disagreeable* features are less frequently met among the native females of America than among any other people I have visited. I must hesitate as to the points of *beauty* and prettiness, for, judging merely by what one would see in London and New York, I think there is truth in the distinction. The English women appear better in high dress, the Americans in demi-toilettes. One other distinction, and I shall quit the subject. I have remarked that faces here, which appear well in the distance often fail in some

necessary *finesse* or delicacy, when closer, and I should say, as a rule, that the American female, certainly the American girl, will bear the test of examination better than her European rival. I do not mean, by this, however, under a fierce sun, that direful enemy of soft eyes, for there is scarcely such a thing as a bright sun, or what we should call one, known in England.

It would pollute this page, were I to return to the horses. I may, however, say, for the subject is, to a degree, connected with the ladies, that sedan chairs appear to have finally disappeared from St. James's street. Even in 1826, I saw a stand of them, that has since vanished. The chairs may still be used, on particular occasions, but were Cecilia now in existence, she would find it difficult to be set down in Mrs. Benfield's entry, from a machine so lumbering. Thank God! men have ceased to be horses;—when will the metamorphosis be completed by their relinquishing the affinity to the other quadruped?

VOL. I.

12

*This lady is just dead, in her ninety-ninth year.

12*

This brings the foregoing branch of the family down to the year 1851.

The property had come by "Entailment" to the last possessor, and this law having been abrogated, some years previous to this date, the entail was now considered broken.

WILLIAM JONES

AND HIS WIFE

PHOEBE JACKSON JONES



JONES
Coat of Arms.

WILLIAM JONES

I will now graft out to William, the brother of David Jones, and third son of the first Thomas, and Freelove Townsend Jones.

William Jones was born April 25, 1708, and married Phoebe Jackson, daughter of Colonel John Jackson, of Hempstead, Queens County, Long Island.

William died Aug. 29, 1779. Phoebe, his wife, died May 10, 1800, both being interred in the burial plot on South side of turnpike, West of the Massapequa Lake. It was called the "Jones" West Neck Burying Ground.

Their issue was, David, Samuel, William, Thomas, Gilbert, John, Walter, Richard, Hallett, Freelove, Elizabeth, Margaret, Phoebe and Sarah.

Freelove married Benjamin Birdsall.

Elizabeth married Jacob Conklin.

Margaret married Townsend Hewlett.

Phoebe married Benjamin Rowland.

Sarah married John Willis.

Thomas and Gilbert went to Orange County and settled there. Richard settled near Rochester, New York. The other sons settled on Long Island. John, the 6th one, born 1755, located at Cold Spring Harbor; married Hannah Hewlett, born 1762. He died 1819. His wife died 1850. His sons William H., John H., born 1785; married Loretta Hewlett, born 1791, and Walter R. Jones, established and carried on extensive woolen manufactories and flouring mills at this place; also being largely engaged in the whaling business. They had a fleet of eight ships sailing from that port.

Later Walter R. founded the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of New York, the largest and most successful Marine Insurance Company in America. He was its first president. John H. died 1859. His wife died 1838. Walter R. died 1855.

Two other sons of John were Joshua and Charles H., both being successful merchants. John also left several daughters. A son of William H., who was Oliver H. Jones, born 1801, married Louisa Livingston, born 1826, was the president of one of the largest Fire Insurance Companies in New York, (New York Fire Insurance Company). He died in 1870. His wife died in 1876.

SAMUEL JONES

AND HIS WIVES

ELLEN TURK JONES

CORNELIA HARING JONES



JUDGE SAMUEL JONES.

Father of the New York Bar.

Born 1734.

(From an old print on parchment.)

Died 1810.

SAMUEL JONES.

Second son of William Jones, was born on July 26 1734, was one of the most distinguished lawyers that New York has produced. In his early life for a time he followed the sea, but meeting with a serious accident on a ship, he abandoned that calling and devoted himself to the study of the law. One of his youthful text books entitled, "The Mariner's Compass Rectified," (now in the possession of his great grandson, Rev. Dr. William Jones Seabury), has the following quaint legend on the fly leaf:

Samuel Jones his book,
God give him grace herein to look;
Not only to look, but understand,
For learning is better than house or land.
When land is gone and money spent
Then learning is most excellent.

Samuel Jones was considered a patriot during the Revolution, (although Thomas Jones' History calls him a Loyalist), being a member of a committee of "One Hundred" appointed in New York, May 1, 1775, to direct the movements of the people of New York, for the protection of the citizens and to resist the attempt of Great Britain to subdue the Colony. (Refer archives in State Library, Albany, N. Y.)

He married Ellen Turk, daughter of Cornelius Turk. She died about 1766, soon after marriage, without leaving issue. He then married Cornelia Haring, daughter of Elbert Haring, and Elizabeth Bogart of New York.

Elbert Haring, Cornelia's father, was born March 3, 1706. He married Catharine Lent, Dec. 14, 1726. She died Oct. 6, 1731, leaving issue 3 children:

Catharine, born Oct. 20, 1727, died Aug. 20, 1728.

Catharine, born May 26, 1729, married George Brinckerhoff; married second husband Philip Kull, Dec. 12 1759.

Margaret, born March 1, 1731, died Oct 12, 1731.

NOTE. Some silver that belonged to Samuel Jones and his first wife, Ellen Turk, marked "S. & E.," Samuel and Ellen and some that belonged to him and his second wife, Cornelia Haring, marked, "S. & C.," Samuel and Cornelia, as also a number of pieces of old mahogany furniture that belonged to them, is now in the possession of Charles Jones, Waupun, Wisconsin, their great grandson.

Elbert Haring's second wife was Elizabeth Bogart, of New York, who was born Sept. 1, 1714, (being a daughter of Klaas Bogart, who was born March 16, 1672, and Margaret Consulyea.)

They were married in New York City, Sept. 17, 1732. He died December 3, 1773, leaving issue 13 children by his second wife: Margaret, born July 6th, 1733, married Cornelius Roosevelt.

Elbert, born Aug. 12, 1735, died August 18, 1736.

Elbert, born April 7, 1737, died December 8, 1762.

Peter, born Dec. 27, 1738, married Catharine Blauvelt, April 21, 1757.

Cornelia, born Feby. 15, 1741, married Samuel Jones, July 7, 1768.

Elizabeth, born Feby. 21, 1743, married John De Peyster, Sept. 11, 1769.

Annetje, born Dec. 31, 1744, married Samuel Kip, June 7, 1764. He died May 4, 1804. She died May 30, 1801.

Nicholas, born July 28, 1747, died August 13, 1747.

Nicholas, born August, 1748, married Ann Bogart, Feby. 1, 1777.

Abraham, born June 11, 1750, died July 20, 1750.

Mary, born July 13, 1751 married John Haring, son of Abraham Haring, Oct. 30, 1773. Died 22 October, 1825.

Sarah, born May 5, 1753, married Gardner Jones, March 14, 1774. They were the grand parents of Rear Admiral Melancton Smith, U. S. Navy, who died at Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1893, and was buried there.

Abraham, born April 16, 1755, married Greetjie Blauvelt, Feby. 1st, 1770.

Elbert Haring's ancestry is reliably traced back to the year 1525, viz.:

*His father was Pieter Janzen Haring, who was born August 13, 1664, married at Haarlem, Dec. 4, 1687, to Margrietje Jans Bogart, daughter of Jan Louwe Bogaert, of Schoenderwoert, Holland, who was born in 1630. His wife was Cornelia Evertse.

He emigrated to America in 1663 in the ship Spotted Cow, and settled first at Brooklyn, subsequently removing to Haarlem. He was the son of Louens Cornelisan Bogaert.

The issue of Pieter and Margrietje Jans Bogart Haring was 12 children, viz. The 10th one being "Elbert Haring."

*Furnished by Rev. Irving McElroy Bellport, L. I., descendant of Abraham and Elbert Haring, brothers.

Margaret, born Sept. 8, 1688, married Klass Van Houten.

Cornelia, born Feby. 24, 1690, married Richard Truman.

Bridget, born June 19, 1692, married Garritt Smith.

Stillborn, May 25, 1695.

Pietertje, born Jan., 1696, married Jacob Abrahamisse Blauvelt.

Jeanetje, born Jan. 24, 1698, married Teard Karel de Baan.

John Peterson, born April 15, 1700.

Catharine, born 1702, married Adolph Myere.

Abraham, born April 9, 1704, married Martyntje Bogart, March 27, 1724.

Elbert, born March 3, 1706, married Catharine Lent, 1st; Elizabeth Bogart, 2nd.

Teunis, born July 12, 1708.

Klaatje, born April 21, 1711, married Adolph Lent.

Pieter Janzen Haring's father was (John) Jan. Pieterse Haring of Hoorn Castle, Holland. He was born Dec. 26, 1633, and married Margrietje Cozine, (Margaret Cozine), a widow. The ceremony took place on Whitsuntide, at St. Mark's Church, 2nd Avenue and 10th Street, N. Y., in 1662, by Rev. Henry Solgus.

They were the first couple married in that Church, when it was first erected.

John died Dec. 7, 1683. His widow became the wife of Daniel de Clarke. She lived to the age of 90 years.

The children by John Haring, besides Pieter, who was their first child were:

Vrontje, born March 3, 1667, married Teunis Quick.

Cozine, born March 3, 1669 (son), married Margaret Blauvelt.

Cornelius, born March 4, 1672, married Catharine Tidroes.

Bridget, born July 4, 1675.

Maretje, born Sept. 27, 1679.

Abraham, born Nov. 24, 1681.

Bridget Haring married Teunis Talema. Maretje Haring married Jacob Flierboom. 2nd Douwie Bouse Tallman.

John Haring's father was Pieter, (Peter), born at Hoorn, in North Holland, 1605. He being the son of Abraham Haring, who was born in 1581.

His father was John Haring, born at Hoorn Castle, North Holland, in 1551, whose father is believed to have been John Haring, born about 1525.

This last John Haring is referred to in Motley's Rise of the

Dutch Republic., Volume 2, Pages 104-147, and his tomb, a full-length armor clad figure, is in the Cathedral at Haarlem, Holland.

Margaret Consulyea, who was the mother of Elizabeth Bogart, wife of Elbert Haring, and grandmother of Cornelia Haring, wife of Samuel Jones, was daughter of Jan, de Consulyea, and Fytje Schutz, who was widow Von Tilburg, a Huguenot, who emigrated to America in 1662.

Samuel Jones, being in course of time admitted to the Bar, was speedily engaged in an extensive and lucrative practice. His high character for talent, industry and morality caused him to be looked upon as a model for all who aimed at honor and distinction in professional life.

Students eagerly sought admission to his office, and he instructed De Witt Clinton, and many others, who afterwards arose to high and well deserved distinction. His appellation was "Father of the New York Bar."

He was frequently elected to the General Assembly and in 1778 was chosen a member of the Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States, the President of which body, George Clinton, was his most intimate friend. In the same year he was concerned with Richard Varick in the revision of the Statutes of the State—a work which he chiefly executed with uncommon accuracy and dispatch.

In this same year, also, he was appointed Recorder of New York City, which office he held until succeeded by Hon. James Kent, in 1797. At the request of the then Governor John Jay he organized the office of Comptroller in 1796, and was the first one to hold that office in this State. He died on the 21st of November, 1819.

His wife Cornelia, died July 29, 1821. Both are interred in the West Neck Burial Ground, Massapequa, L. I.

Their issue was 7 sons:

The first child William died in infancy, aged one year and five months.

The youngest, Walter, died in infancy, aged 6 months.

The surviving ones were: Samuel, William, Elbert Haring, Thomas and David S.

The first of these, Samuel Jones, was born May 26, 1770, entered Columbia College, where he remained for some time, subsequently entered the Senior Class at Yale, where he graduated in 1790. He filled the honorable position of Chancellor of the State of New York, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this Metropolis, and

a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of N. Y. His portrait now hangs upon the wall with those of other eminent Jurists in the Court of Appeals Chamber of the State Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

He married Catharine Schuyler, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., in 1816. She was the daughter of Philip J. Schuyler and grand daughter of Major Genl. Schnyler, of the revolutionary times.

She died November 20, 1829, and was buried at Rhinebeck.

Samuel Jones was one of the organizers of the St. Nicholas Society of New York, Feby. 28, 1835, and was President of same 1846 and 1847. At his death August, 1853, his remains were interred by the side of his wife at Rhinebeck.

Their issue was 4 daughters and one son :

Mary Ann Schuyler Jones, who became the 3rd wife of Rev. Samuel Seabury. She died Feby. 6th, 1890. Remains interred in Trinity Cemetery, New York, leaving issue one daughter.

Sarah Rutzen Jones, Catharine, Cornelia Jones, Catharine Schuyler Jones, and Samuel Jones. The latter ranked high in the legal profession. He filled the position of Judge of the Superior Court in New York City, 1866 to 1872. His wife was Martha Barnard, of Poughkeepsie, whose brother, George Barnard, (Judge), married a daughter of John Anderson, the great tobacco merchant.

George Barnard's daughter married Alfred Wagstaff.

Judge Samnel Jones died August 11, 1892.

Elbert Haring Jones, born Aug. 7, 1773, was a twin. Married Margery Fleet Youngs, of Oyster Bay in 1825. She was born in 1808, being a daughter of Samuel and Hannah Fleet Youngs, and niece of Kezia Youngs Jones.

Elbert resided at Oyster Bay Cove, and died there Sept. 5, 1854. His remains are in the Youngs' Burial Ground, Oyster Bay, L. I.

Their issue was 13 children :

Elbert Haring Jones, born 1827, died 1862.

Susan Cornelia Jones, born 1828, married Elijah Peck, 1847. She died in 1852. He died 1856; issue 3 children.

George Washington Jones, born, 1830, died 1854; unmarried.

Samuel Youngs Jones, born 1832, died 1858; unmarried.

Sarah Eloise Jones, born 1834, died 1850.

William E. Jones, born 1836, died 1883; unmarried.

Thomas E. Jones, born 1838.

John Jay Jones, born 1840.

Twin with John Jay, died in infancy in 1841.

Eleanor Turk Jones, born 1842, married James M. Burtis, 1862.
Issue 3 children.

Frederick Francis Jones, born 1844.

Marianna Frances, twin with Frederick Francis, born 1844, married Alfred S. Jewell.

Samuel Seabury Jones, born 1846, married Maud Mathews in 1877; issue 3 children. He died in 1904.

Thomas Jones, the twin brother of Elbert Haring Jones, was born Aug. 7, 1773, died Feby. 1, 1852. His wife was Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of General Jacob Seaman Jackson. She was born Feby. 1, 1796, and died Nov. 17, 1868. Both buried in the Jones' Burial Ground, West Neck, South Oyster Bay, leaving 6 children:

S. Jackson Jones, who married Rebecca Titus Jackson, daughter of Obadiah and Sarah T. Jackson. She was born Nov. 27, 1815, died June 4, 1887.

Thomas, married Mariam Jackson, daughter of Samuel T. Jackson.

Samuel, unmarried.

Mary married Admiral Melancton Smith.

Phebe, married Milderberger Smith.

Cornelia, married Henry C. Rabineau, of N. Y.

DAVID S. JONES.

The sixth child and youngest son of Samuel and Cornelia Haring Jones, was born at his father's country seat, West Neck, South Oyster Bay, Queens County, Long Island, on November 3, 1777.

He graduated from Columbia College, (which was then on College Place, now Park Place), in 1796; was Corporation Counsel of New York City in 1812-13, and a later period Judge of Queens County. Also one of the first members of the St. Nicholas Society, which he joined at its organization, February 28, 1835.

He was a man of strongly marked character, of noble and generous sympathies, of high sense of honor, vigorous intellect, and inflexible integrity, inheriting many of his father's traits of character, and trained under his eye to the legal profession, he formed in early life those habits of discrimination and research, of accuracy and promptitude in business, which paved the way to his professional eminence.

As a natural consequence he became eminent in that department of law, to which his attention was chiefly directed.

The soundness of his legal opinions, the dispatch and promptitude, the accuracy and fidelity of his business habits, combined with his lofty integrity, gave him a distinguished position in society and rendered his profession a source of emolument and honor.

After a long and laborious professional life of nearly 50 years, at the zenith of his career, he desired to return to his birthplace, the home of his youth, South Oyster Bay, L. I., and settle there for the balance of his days.

In carrying out this desire he acquired a portion of the Massapequa farm, and in April, 1836, erected near the site of the old "Brick House," what was conceded to be at that period the finest mansion on Long Island. There being few to surpass it in the State, being massive in size and luxuriant in all its appointments. The large doors on the main floor were of St. Domingo mahogany. They were made at Huntington by a man named Elbert Walters. He took them across Long Island to the South Side in a wagon.

Mr. Jones improved the place by making an immense lake of some 100 acres in extent, at the head waters of Brick House Creek, which he accomplished by filling in a dam across the stream, having its source a few miles below the centre of Long Island. The dam was about a quarter of a mile in length and wide enough for two teams to go abreast. This lake was always considered the largest and finest trout preserve in the world. In the centre of this large expanse of water rests an island called "Mary's," named for David S. Jones' last wife.

His city residence was at No. 2 Bond Street, which, with Great Jones Street, was in the early half of the last century, one of the most aristocratic residential portions of New York City. The latter street was named after his father, Samuel Jones. This was adjacent to the large Haring (or Hering as the name was also termed), farm, which was the largest, next to the De Lancey farm, on Manhattan Island.

The Haring farm included in its boundaries Great Jones and Bond Streets, extending from Houston Street on the South, nearly to Astor Place on the North, and from the Bowery on the East, in an irregular line to the North River on the West, while the De Lancey farm extended from the Bowery to the East River, with Stanton Street as the North boundary and Division Street on the South. Soon after the completion of his new country house at Massapequa,

the bad times of 1837 came on and he was so badly affected in his financial affairs that he was forced to relinquish all that he had improved and let it revert back to the original owner of the land, Thomas Floyd-Jones.

MARRIAGES AND ISSUE BY EACH MARRIAGE OF DAVID S. JONES.

He first married November 2, 1802, Margaret Jones, a daughter of Dr. Thomas Jones, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa., of an entirely distinct family and ————— Livingston, his wife, a daughter of Philip Livingston, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her father was a man of wealth, a surgeon of high reputation and on General Washington's staff as surgeon during the Revolutionary War. His brother, Dr. John Jones, M. D., a surgeon of great renown, was a close friend and physician of both Washington and Franklin, and after the war Professor of Surgery in Columbia College. Benjamin Franklin made him the following bequest in his Will, viz.: "I give twenty guineas to my good friend and physician, Dr. John Jones."

Catherine Livingston Jones, a younger sister of Mrs. David S. Jones, became the second wife of De Witt Clinton, April 21, 1819, whose first wife was Maria Franklin, daughter of Walter Franklin, a Quaker merchant residing at Maspeth, L. I.

De Witt Clinton was born in 1769, and was the celebrated Governor of New York in 1818, under whose administration the Erie Canal was built, which was finished in Oct., 1825.

*The second Mrs. Clinton, known as Kittie Jones before she was married, was a maiden lady of great pride and haughtiness, which was greatly increased by this marriage. She gave name to the barge called "Lady Clinton," which formed one of the Governor's canal fleet as he came through the whole length of the Erie Canal, when it was opened.

He died February 11, 1828 and was buried at Greenwood. His widow was exceedingly eccentric. She stammered in her speech and her great peculiarity was said to have been her intense pride at being the widow of De Witt Clinton. In her later days she would come out from a reception and get into one of the finest establishments she could see, and order the coachman or footman to drive

*From George Alfred Townsend's article in New York Sun, May 10, 1891.

her to her house. If he objected without orders from his employer she would say: "I am Mrs. De Witt Clinton," in her stammering way, "drive on," and it was generally sufficient. She would never have any fire in her house, it was said, in the winter, except in the kitchen, and De Witt Clinton's youngest daughter Julia died suddenly of a cold contracted, it was supposed, in going out on foot in stormy weather to take a music lesson at the instance of her step-mother. She was a beautiful young lady of about 21 years of age.

Another daughter, Mary, married David S. Jones, by direction of her step-mother. She died at Poughkeepsie at the house of this step-daughter, July 1, 1855, leaving no issue.

The children by the first marriage of David S. Jones were as follows:

Henry Philip Jones, born August 9, 1803, died March 1, 1883. Never married.

Cornelia Catherine Jones, born June 24, 1805, died 1818.

Samuel Jones, born July 1, 1807, died in infancy.

Ellinor Jones, born May 5, 1809, died March 30, 1812.

Philip Livingston Jones, born Sept. 24, 1812, died Oct. 1, 1883, married Elizabeth W., daughter of Edward L. Kellogg, Esq. No issue.

Rensselaer Westerlo Jones, born April 30, 1815, died in infancy.

William Alfred Jones, born June 26, 1817, died May 6, 1900, married 1st, Mary E., daughter of ———— Bill, Dec. 15, 1841, who died March 14, 1872. No issue. 2nd, Mary J., daughter of ———— Davidson, Sept. 4, 1873, who survived him. No issue.

Clinton Jones, born Sept. 27, 1820, died Aug. 2, 1822.

De Witt Clinton Jones born Dec. 23, 1824, died May 28, 1825.

Margaret Jones, wife of David S. Jones, died April 27, 1825.

His second marriage took place February 13, 1827, to Susan Le Roy, a daughter of Herman Le Roy and Hannah Cornell, his wife, One of her sisters, Caroline Bayard Le Roy, was the second wife of Hon. Daniel Webster.

The children of this marriage were as follows:

Herman Le Roy Jones, born October 23, 1827, died November 24, 1880, married April 15, 1868, Augusta L., daughter of Ambrose C. Kingsland. She survived her husband, who also left three children—two sons and one daughter him surviving.

Margaret Livingston Jones, born March 2nd, 1829, died March 5, 1832.

Mary Le Roy Jones, born May 25, 1831, died April 29, 1880.

Susan Le Roy Jones, wife of David S. Jones, died May 26, 1832.

His third marriage was on June 11, 1833, to Mary Clinton, elder daughter of De Witt Clinton and Maria Franklin, his first wife.

The children of this marriage were as follows :

De Witt Clinton Jones, born June 30, 1834, married, Dec. 18, 1860, Josepha, second daughter of William Henry Crosby and Josepha Neilson, his wife. She died Aug. 4, 1904, leaving four children and four grand-children, her surviving.

John Jay Jones, born Nov. 10, 1835, died Oct. 13, 1836.

David Thomas Jones, born March 13, 1837, died March 21, 1837.

Walter Franklin Jones, born Feb. 16, 1840, married ———, 186—, Henrietta, a daughter of Daniel Glover, Esq., by whom he has three children, a son and two daughters.

Julia Catherine Jones, born Sept. 6, 1842, died Aug. 29, 1903, unmarried.

Florence Clinton Jones, born March 14, 1847, died Jan. 7, 1899, unmarried.

Mary Clinton Jones, wife of David S. Jones, died Aug. 10, 1872.

David S. Jones died at his city residence, at that time in East 15th Street, on May 10, 1848. His remains were interred in St. Mark's Church Yard, Second Avenue and 10th Street, New York. Two of his sons by his last wife, viz.: John Jay Jones and David Thomas Jones, were interred in the old Brick House Creek Grave Yard.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM FLOYD JONES,

1837.
1851

WILLIAM JONES

AND HIS WIFE

KEZIA YOUNGS JONES

AND THEIR CHILDREN

WILLIAM JONES.

The second son of the first Samuel (Major William as he was called) born October 4, 1771, was for several years a useful and intelligent member of the Legislature of New York State, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1824, 1829.

He was of naturally strong intellect, coupled with a more than ordinary knowledge of things which none ever doubted, and an outrightness of speech which ever disarmed suspicion, and above all frankness, energy and indomitable will gave to his opinion great respect. He had a very large circle of acquaintances during his active life. His personal friends and associates were those of the most distinguished men of the period, among whom were Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States; Governors Tompkins and Clinton, General Cadwalader and Colonel Bond, of Maryland. He was specially noted for his fondness for thoroughbred horses, with which his stables were well filled and his name will go down in the annals of horse racing as one of the fathers of the sport, as it existed nearly a century ago. They were from the very best stock in the world and all bred on Long Island.

Among the many well bred ones was *Rival*, by the great *Eclipse*, b. h. *Vertumnus*, brother to *Sidi Hamet*; b. h. *Mistake*, by *Andreze*, dam *Princess*; b. c. *Commodore Truxton*, by Imp. *Barefoot*, dam *Princess*; ch. f. *Zenobia*, by *Roman*, dam *Dove*; b. c. *Treasurer*, brother to *Zenobia*; gr. f. *Flectfoot*, by *Barefoot*, dam *Dove*. Also *Lady Flirt* (a good one).

The rarest of all in his stable were *Princess*, foaled in 1817, by *Defiance*, dam *Empress*, by Imp. *Baronet*, her dam by Imp. *Messenger*, gran dam (a thoroughbred mare) by *Snaf*, dam *Jenny Auler*, by *True Briton*, her dam *Quaker Lass* by *Juniper*, dam *Molly Pacolet*, her g. g. dam, by *Old Spark*, g. g. g. dam, *Queen Mab*, g. g. g. dam, Miss Caldwell.

b. h. *Sidi Hamet*, foaled 29th April, 1830, by *Eclipse*, dam *Princess*.

gr. m. *Dove*, foaled May, 1817, bred by General Nathaniel Coles, of Dosoris, L. I. She was by *Duroc*, dam *Romp*, (sister to *Miller's Damself*, the dam of *Eclipse*), by Imp. *Messenger*, gran dam, an imported mare by *Pot 8.os*, g. g. dam by *Gimcrack*.

Gr. f. *Young Dove*, foaled 31st of March, 1838, by Imp. *Trustee*, dam *Dove*.

b. f. *Emily Glentworth*; foaled 23rd of Feby., 1838, by Imp. *Trustee*, dam *Princess*. This mare of grand pedigree, was named after Major Jones, grand-daughter, Emily Glentworth Floyd Jones,

*A handsome silver cup was awarded to Major William Jones, in recognition of this mare's good qualities, by the American Institute Society, held at Castle Garden, on the Battery, New York, in the year 1846.

The cup has engraved upon it the following:

"Awarded by the American Institute, October, 1846, to Wm. Jones, for the best thoroughbred brood mare."

(*) Another cup was awarded to him in 1850 in recognition of the good points of the gray mare "Young Dove." It has engraved upon it the following inscription:

"Awarded by the American Institute at the 23rd Annual Fair, 1850 to Wm. Jones, for the best blood mare, "Young Dove."

This trait of Major Jones brought him in close association with turfmen of high and honorable repute. He acquired considerable celebrity in 1818 by making a wager with Colonel Bond, of Maryland, at a jockey club dinner given in Baltimore, that he would agree to produce a horse that would trot a mile in three minutes in harness, for a stake of \$1,000. This is believed to be the first recorded bet ever made on a trotting race, as previous to this period very little attention was paid to the speed of the trotter, the running horse being most altogether in vogue.

The horse named by Major William Jones was called "Boston Pony," was 15½ hands high, called a pony at that time. He had him brought from Boston in a sloop, or schooner. The race was trotted on the turnpike, just west of Jamaica, L. I., and the bet was won by him. Prior to his demise he was very fond of relating the foregoing facts, being proud of the part taken by him in the matter.

*This cup has been the property of Emily Glentworth Floyd-Jones Giles, since 1846. It having been presented to her in her infancy, by her great grandfather. She presented this relic to the author, her brother, on the 65th anniversary of his birth, March 21, 1906.

(*) This cup is now in the possession of his great grand-daughter, Cornelia Jones Miller Chadwick, wife of Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick.

Major Jones married into one of the oldest families on the North Shore of Long Island. His wife was Kezia Youngs, to whom he was married on Oct. 4, 1790, at the Youngs' Homestead, Oyster Bay Cove, by Rev. Andrew Fowler, of the Episcopal Church. She was born Feby. 12, 1773, being the second child of Captain Daniel and Susanna Kelsey Youngs.

xThe name of Kezia Youngs' last resident English ancestor, and the first whose identity has been certainly fixed is on the register of the University of Oxford as follows:

Christopher Yonge, supplicated for B. A. 14th June, 1563-4, admitted 24th Feby. Supplicated for M. A. June, 1566, 4th July incepted. 8th of July, elected. Was elected Chaplain of Windsor 6th March, 1567-8, on the resignation of John Hood.

His birth place, and date of birth, are probably lost to history, at least diligent search has failed to discover them. But circumstantial evidence from the dates given, fixes beyond reasonable doubt his birth at or near 1545. From the beginning of his Chaplaincy of Windsor, in 1567-8 to his induction as Vicar of Reydon, and Southwold, Suffolk County, England, no record of him has been found.

This should cause little surprise, as political and religious thought were in a ferment of agitation, and the records of the time, are so filled with matter pertaining to these, that individuals, except those conspicuously active, were for a time ignored as unimportant factors in the popular tumult.

Epitaph on brass tablet in Chancel floor of Church at Reydon:

*Mr. Christopher Younges who departed this life
the Anno Domini, 1626.*

*A good man full of faythe was he
Here preacher of Gods word,
And manie by his Ministrie*

We are added to the Lord —Acts 22:24.

Rev. John Yonges, son of Christopher and Margaret Yonges, was born in 1597-8. He married Joan Herington, of Southwold, England, in 1622, and likely came to Salem, America, in 1636. It is stated in the New Haven record that he came there in 1638. This is the first ancestor of Kezia Youngs, that emigrated to America. He died at Southold, L. I., 1671, and was buried there. The monument is still over his grave. It appears that he spelled his name *Youngs* after he came to the new world.

xNOTE. Taken from book issued by Daniel K. Youngs, in 1890,

His second son was named Thomas. He was born in 1625 at Southwold, England, and went to Oyster Bay, in 1652, and about that time built the *Youngs' homestead there. His wife was Rebecca Mapes.

He left issue a 3rd son named Samuel, who was born in 1680; married Penelope Allen in 1714. Their issue was 3 children: Thomas, Daniel and Rosanna.

Daniel, their second son, was born in 1718; married Hannah Underhill in 1746. She died in 1769.

Their issue was 3 children: Daniel, Samuel and Penelope.

Daniel Youngs, the eldest, born in 1748, was married to Susanna Kelsey, of Huntington, L. I., who was born in 1752, and died about 1847, leaving issue 4 children: Hannah, Kezia, Samuel and Daniel.

The old Youngs' Homestead at the (Cove) Oyster Bay, is a prominent relic of the period of the American Revolution. General George Washington passed a night there, on Friday, April 23, 1790, when he was on his excursion through Long Island, on his Presidential tour. The hostess on this occasion 1Mrs. Daniel Kelsey Youngs, who lived many years afterwards, stated to her children and grandchildren that Washington seemed pleased with everything and wished to avoid giving trouble.

His colored servants, however, did the aristocratic for the whole Presidential Party. They ordered the host's darkies to do the President's work. This brought on rebellion, correction and finally restoration of order.

Kezia Youngs, a daughter of the family, always declared that when President Washington left their house the next morning, that he gave her a good hearty kiss. She was at that time 17 years of age.

Mrs. Youngs distributed the furniture, which was in the room occupied by this good and great man among her grand-children.

This trip was made by President Washington in his coach, which

*Still owned by members of the Youngs family.

1Was told by Susanna Kelsey Youngs to Sarah Maria Floyd-Jones, her great grand-daughter, (prior to 1839).

2NOTE. A cane made from one of the oaken rafters of the School House is now in the possession of Charles Jones, Waupun, Wisconsin, a grand-son of William Jones. He also has a window chair that was in Washington's room at his great grand-father's house.



THE YOUNGS HOMESTEAD,

At Oyster Bay (Cove), L. I. Birthplace of Kezia Youngs Jones. Original part erected in 1662.

was drawn by four gray horses, with outriders, and he was attended by his suite of officers. They being nearly a week on their jaunt. His route was from Brooklyn along the South Turnpike, through Jamaica, Hempstead and South Oyster Bay, to Patchogue; then across the Island to Smithtown and back along the North Shore, through Huntington and Cold Spring Harbor to Oyster Bay. The records show that he halted at the old School House, near where St. John's Church is at Cold Spring Harbor, and helped to raise a timber, aiding in its construction, he leaving one dollar to buy a gallon of Jamaica rum to treat the workmen. All of the children of William Jones attended this country school in their youth. It was torn down in 1899.

Washington in his diary described the tour as follows. It is dated April 21, 1790, he residing at the time in New York:

The morning being clear and pleasant we left Jamaica about 8 o'clock and pursued the road to South Hempstead, passing along the south edge of the plain of that name; a plain said to be 14 miles by 3 or 4 in breadth, without a tree or a shrub growing on it except fruit trees (which do not thrive well) at the few settlements thereon. The soil of this plain is said to be thin and cold, and, of course, not productive, even in grass. We baited in South Hempstead (10 miles from Jamaica) at the house of one John Simonson, formerly a tavern, now a private entertainment for money. From thence, turning off to the right we fell into the South Road at the distance of about five miles, where we came in view of the sea and continued to be so the remaining part of the day's ride, and as near it as the road could run, for the small bays, marshes and guts into which the tide flows at all times rendering it impassible from the height of it by Easterly winds. We dined at one Ketchum's (Capt. Rebulon Ketchum Huntington South)* which had also been a public house, but now a private one—received pay for what it furnished. This house was about 14 miles from South Hempstead and a very neat and decent one. After dinner we proceeded to a Squire Thompson's; such a house as the last, that is one that is not public, but will receive pay for everything it furnishes in the same manner as if it was.

The road in which I passed to-day, and the country here is more mixed with sand than yesterday and the soil of inferior quality, yet with dung which all the corn ground receives, the land yields on an average 30 bushels to the acre of ten more. Of wheat they do not grow much on account of the Fly, but the crops of rye are good.

*Now Amityville.

The Townsend Homestead at Oyster Bay, which was built about 1740, is another relic of these times. It was the headquarters of Colonel Simcoe, Commander of the Queens Rangers.

Miss Sallie Townsend was a great favorite with the British officers, who visited Colonel Simcoe. Among these was Major Andre. On one occasion he showed his playful and gallant spirit by slipping into the dining room and hiding the tea biscuit, and he once made on the sly a sketch of Miss Sallie, and put it under her plate.

The young lady was too much incensed at this British compliment to eat her supper. Major Andre was afterwards captured as a spy in the American lines on the Hudson River and was executed by hanging at Tappan, N. Y. The Townsends intermarried with the Youngs as well as the Jones families.

Daniel Youngs, who married Maria Baker, in 1815, was the youngest brother of Kezia Jones. He remained at the homestead.

His son Thomas Youngs (3rd child), lived with him and cared for his parents' property. He gave Thomas 150 acres of land situated on Cove Neck, which Thomas sold to Theodore Roosevelt, who at the present time, 1906, is the 25th President of the United States. The last owner erected a handsome house on the property, which is called Sagamore Hill.

Major William Jones, after marriage resided, until 1793, at his father's house, West Neck, South Oyster Bay. He afterwards removed to Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., where he built a fine residence on the west side of the harbor directly opposite the sand beach, which divides the inner from the outer harbor.

Both of these houses in which he lived are still in existence at present time, 1906. His wife died May 1, 1847. A Mural Tablet was erected to her memory by her children in St. John's Episcopal Church, Cold Spring Harbor. Major William Jones died Sept. 16, 1853, at an advanced age. His remains as also those of his wife are interred in the "Jones" Burial plot, West Neck, South Oyster Bay, L. I. The writer attended his funeral.

They left behind them a name of which their surviving descendants are justly proud, leaving a large family of sons and daughters.

Their issue was 8 children:

Samuel W. Jones, born July 6, 1791. He was a graduate of Union College, Schenectady; studied law in the office of his uncle, Chief Justice Samuel Jones, in New York City. He married Maria

Bowers Duane, of Schenectady, November 26, 1816. She was the daughter of James Chatham Duane, and Marianne Bowers Duane. The latter being a grand daughter of the Hon. James Duane and Maria Livingston Duane.

James Duane was a member of the Continental Congress from 1774-1784, and the first Judge of the 1st District Court of the United States, appointed by President Washington. He was also the first Mayor of New York after the Revolution.

Samuel W. Jones was for several years Mayor of Schenectady; also Judge and Surrogate of the County of same name, and for a short period at the latter part of his life he held the very responsible position of Custodian of the Public U. S. Stores on Stone Street, New York, under the administration of President Franklin Pierce.

He died in New York Dec. 1, 1855, and was buried in the Jones West Neck Burial Ground, South Oyster Bay, L. I. His wife died at Geneva, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1858, and was buried in St. George's Church Yard, Schenectady. Issue 7 children.

David W. Jones was born May 3, 1793. He was one of the most successful of the farmers and stock raisers in Queens County, residing most all his life on his place at Cold Spring Harbor, situated close to his father's, at top of the hill overlooking the harbor. He was married to Dorothy Adams, July 4, 1822. She was born in England, December 30, 1792.

David W. Jones was a man who commanded the greatest respect from all with whom he came in contact. Inheriting strongly from his father, the family characteristic—the love of all field sports and games of chance. He was a fine looking man, had a powerful mind, well cultivated, and was a dignified and graceful speaker. Had the appearance of one who was a gentleman by nature, and who had well improved all his gifts. It was a rare occurrence to see a finer assemblage of personal and intellectual qualities, cultivated to the best effect than were seen in this gentleman.

In the waning years of his life it was his greatest pleasure to have a meeting two or three times a year, of what might be termed the "Old Guard of his close Friends and Relatives." These dear companions would assemble at his house and remain for a couple of days. They would play "Brag," and when short of counters send out to the crib to get an ear of corn. When there was but a half dozen or so together they played "all fours," sometimes called "old sledge." This aggregation was composed of Edward Pearsall, of New York; Edward Henry Smith, of Smithtown; Caleb J. Smith,

of Comac; Edward K. Bryar, of Huntington, and the South Side nephews, David R. Floyd-Jones, William Floyd-Jones, Elbert Floyd-Jones and his cousin S. Jackson Jones.

It would remind you, on seeing these honorable citizens of old Queens and Suffolk together around the festive board, of that grand old play of the great actor of those days *"Blake," entitled "The Last Man."

David W. Jones died July 6, 1877. His wife died May 7, 1885. Both interred in the "old" burial ground, Cold Spring Harbor. Issue 6 children.

Cornelia Haring Jones, born April 22, 1796.

Susan Maria Jones, born April 20, 1802, married James H. Weeks, of Yaphank, L. I., Dec. 10, 1818. He was born July 28, 1798. Died 1879. His wife died Jan. 24, 1888. Both are buried in the Church Yard of St. Andrew's, at Yaphank. Issue one son.

Elbert W. Jones, born July 17, 1803, unmarried. Died Jan. 14, 1826. Buried at West Neck, Massapequa.

Eleanor Jones, born May 7, 1805, married William Sidney Smith, of Longwood, Suffolk County, L. I., May 7, 1823. Died April 29, 1884. He was born July 1796 and died January 19, 1879. Both are buried in family burial ground on the Longwood Estate. Their issue was 10 children.

Hannah Amelia Jones, born June 10, 1807 was married on November 17, 1835 to Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., who was born June 9, 1801, she being his second wife. His first wife was Lydia Huntington Bill, married May 17, 1829. Died April 16, 1834, leaving issue 2 daughters.

Samuel Seabury died Oct. 10, 1872. Hannah Amelia Jones Seabury died Sept. 18, 1852. Their issue was 4 daughters and one son.

Daniel Youngs Jones was born July 9, 1809, married Eliza Hall in 1848. He died March 10, 1903 and was buried at West Neck Burial Ground. Their issue was 2 daughters.

Up to the last few days of Daniel Jones' life and when he knew the Great Destroyer, Death, would soon claim him as his own, memory took him back to his boyhood, and it was his expressed wish that the following brief description of the famous race between

*NOTE. William Rufus Blake played at the old Broadway Theatre between Leonard and Pearl Streets, about 1859. He is buried in Greenwood Cemetery in a plot adjacent to Harry Placide.

the great American **Eclipse*, who was the property of a Mr. Van Ranst, associated with John E. Stevens, of New York, and the as well celebrated *Henry*, controlled by Colonel Wm. R. Johnson, of Petersburg, Va., be recorded, while he lived which was duly inscribed by his grand daughter, Miss Rose Aldworth, as it came from his lips, he considering with good reason that he was the last known survivor, who witnessed this great heat race and desired to leave this knowledge to those following him for reference viz.: This never to be forgotten contest took place on the Old Union Course on Long Island in 1823. Mr. Jones was only 13 years old at this time, and during the race he stood beside Mr. Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia, who presented quite a unique appearance in powdered queue and knee breeches. In giving this account Mr. Jones was very particular to impress upon his listener and scribe, that although nearly one hundred years old, he possessed all his faculties and was competent to perfectly describe each heat as it occurred, telling it in a forcible manner. How *Henry* set the pace and won the first heat.

Then it was that the owner of *Eclipse* secured his regular jockey to ride the second and third heats, he having previously refused to ride. On resuming *Henry* pursued the same tactics, setting a hot pace in the sand for three and a half miles, but *Eclipse* drew away in the last half and won handily both heats, giving him the contest.

This race was a battle between North and South. It is said that \$200,000 changed hands on the result. The foregoing is authentic, having been copied from the original manuscript by the writer.

This ends the record of the eight children of William and Kezia Youngs Jones, and it is deemed fitting in this connection that a small eulogistic reference should be here made to their memory..

With the greatest propriety it can be truly said that most of the sons, and daughters, in a most strenuous way, inherited the noblest characteristics of their progenitors, and on all occasions sustained the good name and reputation of the family from which they sprung. They were fully versed on all the principal topics of

*NOTE. *Eclipse* was a chestnut stallion bred 25th of May, 1814, at Dosoris, L. I., on the farm of General Nathaniel Coles. The great race between *Eclipse* and *Henry* took place on the 27th of May, 1823.

the day and were citizens of rare character and ability, honored in every particular, generous to a fault, and good christian people, who were highly respected by their neighbors at home and friends and relatives abroad for their extreme liberality and kindness.

THOMAS FLOYD-JONES

AND HIS WIFE

CORNELIA HARING JONES

FLOYD-JONES

AND THEIR CHILDREN



MRS. THOMAS FLCYD-JONES,
(Cornelia Haring Jones.)

Born 1796.

(From original portrait by S. A. Mount.)

Died 1839.

THOMAS FLOYD-JONES.

Cornelia Haring Jones, the first daughter and third child of William and Kezia Youngs Jones was married on January 28, 1812, to General Thomas Floyd-Jones, of South Oyster Bay, L. I. the descendant of David Jones. This marriage between Thomas Floyd-Jones, second child of David Richard and Sarah Onderdonk Floyd-Jones, of South Oyster Bay, to Cornelia Haring Jones, his 3rd cousin, daughter of William and Kezia Youngs Jones, of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., brings the joining of the families of the two brothers, David and William Jones, sons of the first Thomas Jones, after a period of over one hundred years.

Cornelia died December 29, 1839.

Thomas died August 23, 1851. Both were interred in the Fort Neck Burial Ground. A memorial window was inserted to the memory of Thomas Floyd-Jones, in Grace Church, South Oyster Bay, Long Island.

The issue of this union was David Richard Floyd-Jones, William Floyd-Jones, Elbert Floyd-Jones, Sarah Maria Floyd-Jones. These four children at the death of their father then came into possession in equal shares of the large estate before mentioned, and which had come to him by entailment, which law was now obsolete.

At a dinner given at Fort Neck December 12, 1851, by Elbert Floyd-Jones to his three uncles, David W. Jones, of Cold Spring Harbor; James H. Weeks, of Yaphank, and William Sidney Smith, of Longwood, who were appointed by the heirs of Thomas Floyd-Jones, to divide the wood land, to equalize the estate to the heirs, the following toast was given by their nephew, David Richard Floyd-Jones:

Health and happiness to the gentlemen whom we selected to divide the estate. They have discharged their embarrassing duty wisely, justly, conscientiously, unbiased by personal partiality for any, and with a single eye to the rights and interest of all. May we be furnished the opportunity to dispense, and they long live to partake of our hospitality. Drank standing.

David W. Jones then offered the following toast:

The present owners of Fort Neck, may they enjoy in health, peace, and prosperity their inheritance, and transmit it to sons

possessing the characteristics which so eminently distinguished its former owners: The perseverance, indomitable spirit and powerful mind of the First; the intellectual, practical and prudential of the Second; the gentlemanly manners, refined taste and independent spirit of the Third, the stern dignity, benevolence and liberality of the Fourth, the honesty, firmness, noble bearing and distinguished hospitality of the Last. Also drank standing.

At the time of the death of Thomas Floyd-Jones there were quite a number of relics of the Jones and Floyd families, which were the accumulation of about 150 years.

The question which came up was, how to divide them among the four heirs. It was finally agreed between them that the major part should be put in four separate parts and apportioned that way. The family portraits, and some old trunks, which were in the garret, containing old papers excepted. They were disposed of as follows:

The portraits were drawn for by chances, being won by the sister, Sarah Maria. It being understood (she agreeing) that they should always remain in the Fort Neck house, as long as that house or place remained in the Floyd-Jones family.

The trunks were put up at auction, David Richard, the eldest brother, acting as auctioneer. Contents were unknown. Some of these held old deeds, commissions, letters, etc., etc. Each bid as interested, William getting the bulk of the lot, no very great value being put upon them at the time, but they are now considered valuable as family heirlooms.

The plain gold cased watch of Thomas Floyd-Jones, which was imported from England in 1810, was presented to Henry Onderdonk Floyd-Jones, as a remembrance by the children of his brother in 1851, with the accompanying letter.

Dear Uncle:

As the only brother of our deceased Father we feel that we could in no way better conform to his wishes if he were living, and in no respect more appropriately indicate our own than to beg your acceptance of the watch, which in his lifetime he valued so highly, and whilst it would be as hostile to our own sense of propriety, as we feel it would be indelicate in itself and to you, to attempt to impose restrictions upon the disposition, which you may hereafter make of it, yet we feel cannot but express sentiment, that you will not regard it, as neither offensive or matter of surprise, if we indulge the hope, that upon your death, it may come

into the possession of the only grandson who bears our Father's name.

Signed DAVID R. FLOYD-JONES,
WM. FLOYD-JONES,
ELBERT FLOYD-JONES,
SARAH MARIA FLOYD-JONES.

To which they received the following reply :

My D'r. Neph's, and Niece :

It was with feelings of no ordinary nature, that I read your kind note accompanied with your Father's watch, as a present to me. I need not say that I appreciate your feelings. It is a treasure to me from the fact that it belong'd to my Brother and your Father. In relation to the final disposition of this relic your views are in unison with mine, and it shall be carried out to the letter. Believe me your attach'd Uncle.

Signed HENRY FLOYD-JONES.

NOTE. The letter signed by the children was composed by David R. Floyd-Jones, who made a rough draft of it on the back of a paper signed by Thos. Floyd-Jones, which was used to obtain pensions, War of 1812. The name of pensioner being omitted. This paper was in the handwriting of Elbert Floyd-Jones.

Henry Floyd-Jones on many occasions informed his grand nephew, Thomas Floyd-Jones, that at his death, the watch would be left to him, and on December 23, 1862, Edward Floyd-Jones, on behalf of his brothers and sisters, carried out the wishes of their father and presented the watch to the writer.

His sword, scabbard, epaulets, chapeau and *rosters of his Command War of 1812, as also his flint lock gun, are now in the writer's possession.

The gun which Thomas Floyd-Jones used in grouse shooting on Long Island, about 1815, he presented personally to the writer about 1849, who had it changed to a percussion lock, which was done by Ebenezer Kellum, the old gunsmith, of Hempstead in 1852.

*NOTE. The two Rosters of Command Capt. Thomas Floyd-Jones were presented to the De Lancey Floyd-Jones Library, Massapequa, L. I., June 10, 1901, by the author.



Ancestors' Graves
In
THE FLOYD-JONES CEMETERY,
Grace Church Yard, Massapequa, Long Island.

DAVID RICHARD FLOYD-JONES

AND HIS WIFE

MARY LOUISA STANTON
FLOYD-JONES

AND THEIR DESCENDANTS



DAVID R. FLOYD-JONES,
(Lieutenant-Governor),
Fort Neck.

Born 1813.

Died 1871.

DAVID RICHARD FLOYD-JONES.

The first named to whom descended the old Homestead of his ancestors was born on the 6th of April, 1813, at the family mansion, and seems to have received the mantle of his progenitors, at least, in full measure.

He received the rudiments of his education at Christ Church Academy, Manhasset, L. I., and entered Sophomore Class of Union College, Schenectady, in 1829. Graduating in 1832, he commenced the study of law with Judge Samuel W. Jones, of that place, and commenced practice in New York in 1835, as the partner of James P. Howard.

He continued the practice of law until 1840, when he was chosen a member of the Assembly of New York, re-elected in 1841 and again in 1842.

In his entire career in that body he showed himself a capable and faithful representative.

In 1843 he was elected to the Senate from the first District, which then comprised the Counties of New York, Kings and Richmond, and was also a prominent and influential member of the Constitutional Convention, of 1846, from the City of New York.

During this term he married, on June 25, 1845, Mary Louisa Stanton, of Albany, daughter of George W. and Sallie Morgan Stanton. Mary Louisa Stanton was born Aug. 7, 1818.

There is a legend connected with this marriage which is quite interesting and worthy of mention. It is well known that the town of Albany, New York State's Capitol was built upon a series of hills and many years ago the citizens of that ancient place were very particular to keep their side walks clear of snow and ice in the winter season, so as to afford a passable foothold for pedestrians.

On January 10, 1879, there appeared in *The New York Telegram* an article from their Albany correspondent, headed:

The Romantic Legend of Floyd-Jones' Marriage.

Viz.: "In a certain house, however the exact locality of which I shall not for obvious reasons point out, there lived two maiden ladies who had long passed their teens. Careless as to what harm might befall the men, none of whom had displayed enough taste to marry

them, they allowed the snow, and the hail, the slush and the rain to work their sweet will upon the walk in front of their door.

It was in the time when David Floyd-Jones was Lieutenant-Governor, and as the story is recorded, that Honorable gentleman, while passing the domicile of the ladies mentioned one cold night, lost his balance upon the icy flagging and was precipitated into a position not at all becoming for a high official of a great State. This, however, was not the worst effect of the accident. When he attempted to rise he found that he had broken a leg and was perfectly helpless.

"What could the two ladies, at whose door he lay do, but help him into the house, and finding their victim was of so distinguished a position, could they do less than notify his friends, and provide him with the best accommodations the house afforded.

"That their domestic economy was satisfactory to the Governor is evident because he remained there and was nursed by his Hostesses until he was able to bear removal. But being cured of one hurt, the chivalrous convalescent found that he had received another and that was in a more vital part.

"The pitying eyes of one of his kind nurses had struck to the obdurate heart of the old bachelor and he fell deeply in love.

"The reader of current novels, of course, can give the formula for the romantic conclusion.

"The lady who had neglected to shovel the ice from her sidewalk became the bride of the Lieutenant-Governor and went to live in a big house on the top of the hill.

"The most diligent scrutiny of musty documents in the State Library fails to show any record as to whether her maiden sister thereafter had the snow carefully removed from the fatal sidewalk of the house where she dwelt alone. There are indeed slanderous persons who declare, belated pedestrians making their way home in the dark winter midnight had caught glimpses of a figure resembling hers slyly pouring water from a bucket upon the freezing flags. But these stories have not obtained credence.

"However, that may be, it is certain that all the maidens of advanced years in town made kindling wood of their snow shovels when they heard of the marriage, and protested that it was useless to attempt to prevent the ice and snow from accumulating on their doorsteps. The sad results that often follow one false step is a frequent theme of preachers and the present narrative will doubtless serve many a divine to point that moral."

That single slip of old David Floyd-Jones has kept all the good people of Albany, as well as the strangers within her gates, slipping and falling upon Albany sidewalks through all the years since that unhappy episode, much to the profit, doubtless of local surgeons. So great, even to this day, is the influence of the maiden ladies of this good city in the management of public affairs that the sidewalks have never been cleared of ice from that time to the present hour.

Author's note. David R. Floyd-Jones was State Senator at the time he broke his leg, subsequently Lieutenant-Governor. He was 32 years old and his bride was 27. In those days a man remaining unmarried over 30 years was considered getting toward an old bachelor and women over 25 toward an old maid.

Very soon after the expiration of his Senatorial term, closing with the year 1847, he was, on the death of Jesse Oakley, appointed Clerk of Superior Court of this City, by Chief Justice Oakley, Judges Sandford and Vanderpool, which office he filled faithfully and successfully, until 1852 when he resigned and returned to his native place, on the death of his father. In 1858 and 1859 he held the position of President of the Queens County Agricultural Society, being as successful in agricultural pursuits as he had previously been in law and politics.

In 1856 he allowed himself to be again lured from his retirement to represent his County in the lower Hall of the Legislature. In the subsequent session he was the Democratic candidate for the speaker's chair, and was again a most active and useful member of that body.

He was nominated with great unanimity of sentiment for Secretary of State by both wings of the Democratic party at their State Convention in the fall of 1859, and after being ratified by the American Convention at Utica, he was most triumphantly elected, holding the position at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion in 1861, co-operating heartily with Governor Morgan in enlisting and sending forward troops being ardent and patriotic in his support of the Government and in favor of the continuance of the Union.

He spoke on this subject in the language of true patriotism, in an oration delivered on the 4th of July, 1862, and published at the time. He set forth his views upon the crisis which then marked our national history, in eloquent and forcible language. It concludes with the following timely invocation:

"Disunion and secession cause ruin to the seceding States, and

injury to the loyal ones. Let us use every effort to put a speedy end to both, and when the time shall come, and God grant it soon *may*, that our rebellious fellow citizens of the Southern States, shall see, as we do, the madness and fatuity of the course they have been for the last eighteen months pursuing, and shall be willing to submit to the paramount authority of a Government, which is theirs, as well as ours. Then in a spirit of unselfish and enlightened liberality, we hold ourselves ready to receive back into the Union, those of them, who have not been prominent actors in the guilty drama, and after administering the severest punishment to the leaders of the rebellion, we shall strive to forget its amazing and inexplicable folly, and wickedness, and looking forward with hope to the future, and controlled by a generous emulation, unite with those who may have been forced into this unnatural conflict, and who have become heartily disgusted with their designing leaders, and evince sense of returning loyalty and dutiful obedience, and co-operate with them in a patriotic effort to repair as far as may be, the evils and injuries of the past, and jointly contribute to the happiness and prosperity of our common country."

In the fall of 1862, a few months after the delivery of these patriotic sentiments, he was elected to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State(on the ticket with Horatio Seymour), the duties of which he discharged with unswerving devotion to the Union.

On the meeting of the Legislature in January of 1863, being Ex Officio President of the Senate, he addressed the latter body at its opening session on the 5th of January, in a strain of unimpassioned and independent patriotism, which should embalm him in the grateful memory of every lover of his Country.

"Senators," is his language, "let us in all that we do strive to be honest men, and earnest patriots, ever bearing in mind that in this mighty and exhausting struggle of the Country to subdue a wicked rebellion, designed to subvert the Constitution and overthrow the Government, incorruptible integrity and loyalty become the highest virtues of the Christian legislator. A crushing weight of obloquy will, in my judgment rest upon that man, no matter to what party he belongs, nor whether in official or private station, who in this crisis impelled by selfish motives, or seeking the attainment of partisan objects, imperils the reunion of all the States, whose emblems still glitter in our "Starry Flag," and from which neither

the abstractions of fanaticism, nor the unconstitutional dogmas of secession, have been able to erase a single one of them."

He served during 1863 and 1864 after which he held no official position.

He was a firm and consistent Democrat of the old school of Jefferson and Jackson, a good citizen, a good friend, and a wise adviser, and at the close of the War tended most powerfully to keep the Democratic party in this State true to its allegiance to the national cause.

In 1869 he went to Europe for his health, returning in November of that year still very much enfeebled. On December 1, 1870, he attended the wedding of his nephew, the writer, at Stuyvesant Square, New York, being one of the last places visited by him for pleasure. He died January 8, 1871, and was buried in the family grounds on the Fort Neck estate, among his ancestors. His funeral being one of the largest ever seen on Long Island, friends coming from all parts of the State to pay the last sad mark of respect to his memory. His painted portrait is on wall in office of the Secretary of State, Albany, New York. His wife died July 22, 1906, the funeral taking place at Grace Church, Massapequa. Her remains were interred by the side of her husband.

The issue of David Richard and Mary Louisa Stanton Floyd-Jones was seven children:

Stanton, born 1846, died February 17, 1848.

George Stanton, born December 25, 1848.

Thomas Richard, born 1852, died February 4, 1857.

Mary Louisa, born September 29, 1853.

Henrietta, born Nov. 22, 1855, died November 13, 1897.

Sarah Hall, born September 15, 1857.

Thomas Langley, born 1859, died August 30, 1861.

The remains of Stanton, Thomas, Richard and Thomas Langley were interred in the Fort Neck burial ground.

GEORGE STANTON FLOYD-JONES.

The second child and only surviving son, married Anita Owen, February, 4, 1880, at Christ Church, New York. She was born May 3, 1855, being the daughter of Thomas J. and Emile K. Platt Owen, of New York. He built a very handsome house on the Fort Neck property, where he resides at the present time.

The following was written by Henrietta Floyd-Jones, daughter of David Richard and Mary Louisa Stanton Floyd-Jones, and appeared in *The Churchman*, April 11, 1885:

The Convent of "SANTA MARIA MADDALINA IN PAZZI," Florence,

BY H. F.-J.

A convent wall deserted stands.
Within is heard no sound of feet;
The stir of life, the busy hum,
Is silent as the pulse's beat
Of those who filled long since the hall
With prayer and praise at festival.

They leave no record of their days,
Naught tells for what they hoped and strove,
Of high desires, of upward aims,
Of desperate reach toward heavenly love,
Nor what a round of petty strife
Lay hid beneath the holy life.

The walls speak not, save one that shines
In softened fresco, with a light
Of hallowed meaning still undimmed,
Though centuries of day and night
Have seen the fervid writing there,
And felt the influence of the prayer.

'Twas Perugino's hand that traced
Upon the walls those colors soft;
They gained from that inspired touch
A power to raise the soul aloft,
Like hymn impassioned chanted there,
Or like a consecrated prayer.

The picture in its three-fold form,—
Put off thy shoes, 'tis holy ground!
None should intrude with careless tread,
Unhallowed thought irreverent sound!—
Shows Christ upon the uplifted Cross,
And breaking hearts that wail their loss.

The centre of this triptych holds
The suffering figure hanging bare,
In speechless grandeur. The full woe,
To touch upon I would not dare!
Let there be silence as we gaze,
Let us admire in reverent praise!

A woman kneels beneath the Cross,
The Magdalen, whose soul is borne,
Through contemplation thus divine,
Beyond the grief with which 'twas torn
At first, into a transport blest,
That sees the work complete—the rest!

In one division on the side
Breathes the supernal mother-love;
The hands in agony are clasped—
She dares not raise her eyes above.
The sword has pierced her heart, her woe
No other human soul may know.

Kneeling beside her, with eyes fixed
In tenderest love upon the Cross,
The Saint, in monkly habit dressed,
Reads there his greatest gain and loss.
His faith has pierced the shadows mirk,
And patience has her perfect work.

So with the pilgrim aged sad,
That in the third division kneels,
His life of work is well-nigh done,
He grasps at what the Cross reveals.
To make his active life complete
He rests now at the Sacred feet.

But that rapt figure standing by
In agony of love and pain!—
The hands out-flung in breathless woe,—
The head thrown back, the teardrops' stain,
The beauty and the holiness
Intensified by passion's stress.

All these lay hold upon the mind,
And fix the eye on that one saint.
Devotion rapt, and noblest power
Had stirred the artist's hand to paint
In holy John's inspired face,
A grief that gave his beauty grace.

And all the while the fleeting years
Roll into centuries and die,
While lives unfold and pass away,
And ideas swell to triumphs high,
While busy feet tread up and down,
And idle laughs and words resound.

While morn, for many thousand times,
Swells bright into the glowing day,
While eve, as many thousands more,
Fades into night and slips away,
This holy, lovely saint stands there,
With upturned eyes and flowing hair.

In the same rhapsody of woe,
With the same passionate sorrow fraught,
As erst, when Perugino's hand
To mediaeval cloister taught
The lesson of a love as deep
As soul could grasp, or heart could keep.

O, silent walls that speak so loud,
O, master dead, that livest yet—
How can we turn us from that place
Such heaven-touched sorrow to forget?
The quiet throbs with mournful power.
And shall we watch but one short hour?

SARAH HALL FLOYD-JONES.

Fifth child and youngest daughter was married on June 28, 1892, in Grace Church, Massapequa, L. I., by the Rector, Rev. Wm. Wiley, to Nathaniel Walter Barnardiston, Captain in Duke of Cambridge's Own, Middlesex Regiment.

He is the eldest son of Colonel and Lady Florence Barnardiston. On his mother's side, he is a grand son of the Earl of Dartmouth. His father's family is an old one. They owned land in Suffolk at the time of the Norman Conquest, and take their name from a village that was on their domain at that time.. Their issue is one daughter, Joan Barnardiston, born January 31, 1897.

It is a remarkable coincident and exemplifies strongly that old adage, "That the world is very small after all," which is demonstrated in a most striking manner by the marriage of Nathaniel Walter Barnardiston, a native of England, to Sarah Hall Floyd-Jones, a native of the United States. He being a descendant of a family who resided in the County of Suffolk in the time of The Normans, 1066 to 1189.

She being a descendant of a family who had their home at Norwich in the adjoining County of Norfolk at the same time; as also a descendant of a family who resided in Southwold, about 1545, which is in Suffolk, the same County from which her husband's ancestors came.

WILLIAM FLOYD-JONES

AND HIS WIFE

CAROLINE AMELIA BLACKWELL

FLOYD-JONES

AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

WILLIAM FLOYD-JONES.

The second son was born March 10, 1815, and married Caroline Amelia Blackwell Nov. 16, 1847. She was born July 31, 1822, being the daughter of Robert Blackwell and Eliza Jane Moore Blackwell, of New York. After a very successful mercantile career in the City of New York William retired to that part of the estate which fell to his lot, which was the Massapequa house and farm. His character was that of the highest order, and most lovable kind. The deep affection which existed between him and his brother Elbert, after the death of David (whom they both revered) was most marked. The youngest looking up to the elder one for advice, the same as to a parent. This continued even in their declining years. During the latter part of William's life the Brooklyn Water System acquired, by purchase from him of the Massapequa Lake and stream, which had up to this time always been used as a trout preserve, which had been fished on by his guests, many of them being noted men, who were expert anglers. Among them were Chester A. Arthur, 21st President of the United States; Daniel Lord, the celebrated Lawyer; Royal Phelps, the New York merchant, and Judge George C. Barrett, of the Supreme Court, N. Y.

William Floyd-Jones' wife died December 9, 1886. A Memorial Window to her memory was erected in Grace Church, Massapequa, L. I., the following inscription being upon same: "Her children arise and call her blessed."

The attending was published at her death:

MRS. CAROLINE A. FLOYD-JONES.

Entered into the rest of Paradise on Thursday morning, December 9, 1886, at the residence of her daughter, 24 East 54th Street, New York, Mrs. Caroline A., wife of William Floyd-Jones, Senior Warden of Grace Church, South Oyster Bay, Long Island. A devoted wife, a loving mother, a true hearted friend and a faithful daughter of the Church. She passed to her rest peacefully, and without a struggle, leaving a very marked example of a lovely and blameless character and of a consistent and christian life; "So he giveth His beloved sleep."

“Alas! how life divides itself,
The Left, and the departed;
Like funeral files, in double row,
The Dead, the Broken Hearted.”

William Floyd-Jones died February 7, 1896, in New York City, and a Memorial Window was also erected to his memory in Grace Church. Both are buried in the family ground, Grace Church Yard, Massapequa. Their issue was five sons and three daughters.

FANNIE FLOYD-JONES.

The first child and eldest daughter, was born April 3, 1849; married on June 28, 1870, at her father's residence, Massapequa, to Charles Duncan Leverich. He was born October 29, 1840, being son of Charles P. Leverich, of Newtown, L. I., and Matilda Duncan Gustine Leverich. They have three daughters:

Carrie Duncan Leverich, born December 11, 1875; married on December 12, 1900, to John L. Riker, 2nd. They have one daughter, Frances Leverich Riker, born December 1st, 1905. Baptized May 27, 1906.

The other daughters of Charles Duncan and Fannie Floyd-Jones Leverich are Mathilde Gustine Leverich, born Dec. 10, 1880; Gertrude Riker Leverich, born Oct. 28, 1887.

ROBERT BLACKWELL FLOYD-JONES.

The first son of William and Caroline Amelia Blackwell Floyd-Jones was born August 1, 1850.

ELLA FLOYD-JONES.

The second daughter, was born June 1, 1852; married to William Carpenter, at her home Massapequa, by Rev. S. S. Stocking, of Grace Church, November 26, 1878. Wm. Carpenter was born January 30, 1844. He was the son of Jacob Stout Carpenter, born in 1805, and died in 1882, and Caroline Neilson Carpenter, born 1807, died in 1888.

Ella Floyd-Jones Carpenter died October 9, 1892, and was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, New Brunswick, New Jersey, leaving four children.

Edith, the eldest, was born April 1, 1880; was married to Edward Henry Floyd-Jones, on November 22, 1905, at 33 West 46th Street New York.

Noel Lispenard, the only son, was born May 6, 1882; was married to Isabel Thacher Gourlie, at Calvary Church, New York, on April 24, 1906. Her father was John H. Gourlie, of Kingscraig, Conn.

Jeannie Floyd-Jones Carpender was born November 29, 1887.

Ella Floyd-Jones Carpender, the youngest, was born October 9, 1892.

JEANNIE FLOYD-JONES.

The third daughter of William and Caroline Amelia Blackwell Floyd-Jones, was born December 28, 1853, and was married at her home, Massapequa, L. I., Nov. 9, 1880, to William Robison. He was born Aug. 7, 1851, being son of John A. Robison and Margaret Ten Eyck Robison. They have one daughter, Margaret Robison, who was born October 31, 1881, and was married at Grace Church, Massapequa, by Rev. Elbert Floyd-Jones and Rev. Wm. Wiley, to Samuel Armstrong Walsh, Jr., of New York, on June 7, 1905, he being the son of Samuel A. Walsh.

WILLIAM CHAUNCEY.

The second son was born December 7, 1855, and married Pep-pina Avezzana at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, on June 16, 1903. She was born April 11, 1864, being a grand daughter of General *Guiseppe (Joseph) Avezzana, the great Italian Patriot, who was a close friend of Garibaldi, and was presented with a sword in New York in 18— as an acknowledgement of his noble career.

On the maternal side the Avezzana family intermarried with the English (later Irish) family of Plowden, who were great Catholics and were descended from Roger, the Crusader, who was at the Siege of Acre, 1194.

*NOTE. His portrait and history of his life are in the book entitled "Christian Magazine," of 1852, in library of Alfred Beers Sturges, Nutley, New Jersey.

Peppina Avezzana had a son by a previous marriage named Roy Avezzana Silverman, who was born June 19, 1891. He has adopted the surname of his step father, "Floyd-Jones."

ROYAL PHELPS.

The third son was born May 10, 1859 and died March 18, 1900, in New York. He was buried in the family plot, Grace Church Yard, Massapequa, L. I.

FREDERICK.

The fourth son was born December 7, 1860, and married Florence L. Conrow, of Orange, New Jersey, April 12, 1882. She was born June 1, 1863, and died February 29, 1888 without issue. He married his second wife, Rachel English Leavitt, in Grace Church, New York, October 5, 1905, the Rev. Wm. R. Huntington officiating. She was widow of Henry Y. Leavitt and daughter of William Smiley English. She was born December 12, 1874.

WILLIAM.

The fifth son and youngest child, was born February 11, 1867. He was married to Lillian Isabel Ferris, in 1896, at 38 West 36th Street, New York, by the Rev. Wm. Grosvenor, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation. She was born November 8 1868, being the daughter of Eldael Holmes Ferris, M. D., and Emma M. Baldwin Ferris. He died in New York, December 16, 1899, and was buried in the family plot, Grace Church Yard, Massapequa L. I. Issue one son, William Floyd-Jones, born September 2, 1898.

ELBERT FLOYD-JONES

AND HIS WIFE

EMILY GLENTWORTH FLOYD-
JONES

AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

INCLUDING THE GLENTWORTH FAMILY

ELBERT FLOYD-JONES.

The third son of Thomas Floyd-Jones, and Cornelia Haring Jones Floyd-Jones, was born Feby. 7, 1817. Educated at Lott Cornelius' School, Locust Valley, L. I., as also at Clinton Academy, East Hampton L. I. He remained with his father at the Homestead, and was brought up to follow agricultural pursuits.

The family characteristic, fondness for that noblest of all animals, the trotting horse, was especially exemplified in him during his whole life. He bred and owned many, which achieved renown, both on the turf, and in the stud. His knowledge and opinion was of the highest character in this respect leading to his being consulted and chosen arbitrator on many disputed questions. He married Emily Glentworth, of Philadelphia, Penn, June 5, 1838, at the parsonage of St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I. the Rev. William M. Carmichael officiating.

LINES ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG LADY (MISS E. G.), ON HER WEDDING NIGHT,

BY DAVID R. FLOYD-JONES.

Let not an eye be dim this bridal eve
Hymen forbids his votaries to grieve
The Bride looks solemn, none can well deny
But joy hath snatched the dew drop from her eye
Love is ashamed to weep, when fate hath brought
The cherished object which its fondness sought
Let sighs and sorrows now be given o'er
For dreams of bright and happier days in store
May those fond dreams be realized, and may
Thy future life be one unclouded day
Of sunshine and of bliss; may it be thine
To draw rich treasures from the priceless mine
Of deep and fervent love, Be thou, fair bride,
Thy husband's hope, his noblest source of pride:
And should keen anguish ring his soul with grief,
Be thou his sweetest solace and relief.

Hover about his couch ; be ever near
To sooth each sorrow, wipe away each tear ;
Hush the deep throbbings of his troubled breast
And calm his ruffled passions all to rest,
Thus wilt thou prove throughout this changeful life
God's noblest work—a pure and perfect wife.

She was born in 1815, and was connected with some of the first families who were established in this country in its early history as a colony, and her ancestors were prominently identified with the Revolutionary struggle which resulted in its independence. The Glentworth family in the United States are believed to be of Irish origin, although originally English.

No one in America has a right to this name except the descendants of Thomas Glentworth, who settled in Philadelphia in the Seventeenth Century, and in England few or no one bear this name except the family of Lord Glentworth, who was born January 17, 1840 and died in 1897. He was the son of the late Earl of Limerick, William Hale John Charles Pery. (See Debrett's & Burke's Peerage).

It has always been believed that the Pery family was an old Devonshire one who settled at Limerick, Ireland, and were **enobled** 1600 or earlier. But Burke's Peerage states that the noble family of Pery came from Brittany, in France, into Ireland, about 1600. Edmund Pery was the first to come that there is any record of. He died in 1655, left by Susannah, his wife, only daughter of Edmund Sexton, who died in 1671, a son, viz.: Col. Edmund Sexton Pery, of Stackpole Court, County Clare, who died in 1721, being succeeded by his eldest son, Sexton Pery, who died in 1780, succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Stackpole Pery, M.A., who married in 1716 Jane, daughter of Ven. Wm. Twigge, M. A., Archdeacon of Limerick, by Diana, his wife, widow of Rev. Peter Rilands, M. A., of Limerick, and daughter of Sir Drury Wray Bart, whose mother, Hon. Albinia Lady Wray, was daughter of Edward Viscount Wimbleton, son of Thomas Lord Burleigh, Earl of Exeter, K. G., by Dorothy Neville, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Lord Latimer and a direct descendant of the Royal House of Plantagenet by Jane, his wife. The Rev. Stackpole Pery had with other issue, Edmund Sexton Pery, born in 1719, speaker in Ireland 1771-1785, who received upon retirement the unanimous thanks of the Commons at whose express solicitation he was elevated to the Peerage, Decem-

ber 30, 1785, as Viscount Pery, of Newton Pery Co., Limerick. His Lordship married first in 1756, Patty, youngest daughter of John Martin and second in 1762, (his first wife having died issueless in 1757) Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Knapton and widow of Robert Hancock, and had issue Diana, Frances, William Cecil, Dymplania, Lucy and Jane.

The second son, the Right Rev. William Cecil Pery, (1st Lord Glentworth), born July 26, 1721, consecrated Lord Bishop of Killaloe in 1781, and Bishop of Limerick in 1784, claimed the title through his great grandmother, Lady Diana. No male heir could be found so he was created Baron Glentworth of Mallow, 21st of May, 1790, for his father being 3 times speaker of House of Commons, this latter title being a courtesy one and hereditary. His Lordship married first in 1755, Jane, eldest daughter of John Minchen Walcott, of Crough. She died June 20, 1792. As a consequence of this creation the Glentworth Arms also descended to the Reverent gentleman and his heirs, hence the Arms of Pery and Glentworth are one and the same thing.

The males of the American family of this name, Glentworth, who took such a prominent part in the American Revolution against Great Britain, abjured themselves completely from any chance of inheriting the title which evidently from their acts they did not crave. Quite a number of notices relating to the Glentworth family have been found in the library of the British Museum by a *descendant of the American ancestors of this name.

The Coat of Arms of this family is as follows:

Arms quarterly gu and or on a bend ar three lions passant sa.

Crest.—A fawn's head, Erased ppr Supporters Dexter a lion Erm Sinister a fawn ppr ducally gorged or. Motto Virtute non Astutia, (meaning by Courage not by Craft).

Rev. Wm. Cecil Pery left issue Edward Henry, second Baron, (second Lord Glentworth), born 8th January, 1758, was created Viscount Limerick, 29th December, 1800, and Earl of Limerick, 22nd January, 1803, and enrolled amongst the Peers of the United Kingdom as Baron Foxford, August 11, 1815. Married 29th Jan. 1783, to Mary Alice, only daughter of Henry Ormsby, of Cloghan Co. Mayo, by Mary, his wife, who died June 13, 1850. He died December 7, 1844. Issue Henry Hartstonge, Lord Glentworth, born 26th May, 1789; married 11th May, 1808, Annabella, second

*Louis de Vaudrie Glentworth, of Vienna Austria.

daughter of T. Edwards, of Old Court, Co. Wicklow. He died 7th August, 1834. She died September 18, 1868. Issue Edmund Henry Lord Glentworth, born March 3, 1809, married October 8, 1836, Eve Maria Villebois, second daughter of Henry Villebois, of Marham House, Co. Norfolk. He died *d. s. p., 16 February, 1844. His widow married second, December 29, 1847, Col. Hugh S. Bailie, Royal Horse Guards, was succeeded by Wm. Henry Tennison, second Earl, born October 9, 1812; married "First" Susannah Sheaffe, of Cornwall, April 16, 1838, who died 21st August 1841. Issue a son, William Hale John Charles.

Wm. Henry Tennison, second Earl, married "Second" on April 6, 1842, Margaret Jane, only daughter of Nicholas Horsley, County Durham, who died Nov. 25, 1875. He died January 5, 1866, being succeeded by eldest son William Hale John Charles Pery, third Earl of Limerick, born January 17, 1840.

Married "First" August 28, 1862, Caroline Maria, daughter of Rev. Henry Gray. She died January 24, 1877. He then married on October 20, 1877, Isabella, daughter of the Chevalier, James de Colquhoun. He died in 1897, leaving issue by first wife, Lord Glentworth, William Henry Edward De Vere Sheaffe, born 16th September, 1863, married 23rd July, 1890, May Imelda Irwin. She was the daughter of J. Burke Irwin, a squire of County Limerick. He was at that time Viscount Glentworth. They have two children at their home, Dromore Castle, Viscount Glentworth and Lady Mary Victoria Pery.

There was also another party that history records in this connection, viz.: Colonel Thomas Dongan, who was born in 1634, at Castledown, County Kildare, Ireland, being the youngest son of John Dongan. On September 30, 1682 he was appointed by Charles II. Colonial Governor of New York. He held this office after Charles II. died under the regime of James II. He was a strong Roman Catholic in his religion and proved to be one of the very best of the Colonial Governors. His home was on Staten Island, where he owned an immense tract of ground, called Manor of 1Cassiltowne,

◇The Countess excels as a pianist, and when Queen Victoria was in Ireland she played for her every night.

*Died sine prole.

◇N. Y. World, April 6, 1902.

1Now Castleton, S. I.

also owned a farm at Hempstead, Long Island. In 1688 he gave up the position of Governor, (being succeeded by Major Andros), and sailed for England, in 1691.

His brother, who had been made Earl of Limerick in 1685, died in 1698. The title then passed to Thomas Dongan. He died December 14, 1715, in London. His remains were interred in St. Pancras Church Yard, Middlesex, and on his tomb stone appears the following inscription.

*The Right Honourable Thomas Dongan,
Earl of Limerick,
Died December 14th, Aged Eighty-One Years, 1715.
Requiescat in Pace, Amen.*

Therefore it may be inferred that Thomas Dongan belonged to the Early Pery family, as he was born early part of 1600, and died 75 years before Rev. Wm. Cecil Pery, D. D., claimed the title.

THOMAS GLENTWORTH.

On the paternal side, the great, great grandfather of Emily Glentworth, was born in the City of London, Great Britain, and was married to Mary Green, who was also born in the City of London.

Thomas Glentworth, her great grandfather resided in Philadelphia in the 17th Century. His wife was named Bankson, an offshoot of a Swedish family, spelled Bancson, (Bengston).

Philadelphia in its early days was largely peopled by emigrants from Sweden and very many of the families in that city trace their origin to that nationality, and are exceedingly proud of their Swedish blood. It was said that the Bankson family gave the land for the Church of the "Gloria Dei," which was erected in 1675, at (Wickakoe), Philadelphia. A special Cort was held by Go'r. at New Castle, in Delaware River, 13th and 14th days of May, 1675, was a Cort to raise a tax for its building, it being the first Episcopal Church to be built in the State of Pennsylvania. The Banksons also endowed it.

The first one of this name that there is any record of is Andus Bengston (Andrew Bancson), who was born about 1640, married his wife, Gertrude November 22, 1668. She was born October 19, 1650. Their issue was Peter, Catharine, John, Jacob, Bregitta, Daniel and Joseph. Andus Bengston's name appears as one of the 6 Trustees of this Church in 1689.

GEORGE GLENTWORTH.

Her grandfather was born in Philadelphia, July 22, 1735. Having selected medicine as a profession, and in furtherance of the study, he visited Europe in 1758, receiving the title of M. D., and attended lectures at the University of Edinburgh, returning the same year to Philadelphia. He was appointed a Junior Surgeon in a regiment of British troops and served to the close of the French and Indian War. (See British Army Register; also History of Philadelphia, Vol II., Page 1582, by J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott).

In the Revolution he was a patriot. On November 4, 1776 the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania awarded him three pounds, one shilling and nine pence, for attending sick soldiers belonging to Colonel Miles' Battalion. In the year 1777 he became First Regimental Surgeon at Philadelphia, and subsequently was Senior Surgeon, and Director General of the Southern Department, appointed by the First Continental Congress. He was on duty at the Headquarters of the American Army at the Battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, and helped to extract the ball from the wound received by the Marquis Lafayette. The operation was performed at the Indian Queen Tavern, South Third Street, Philadelphia, and some of the instruments used on that occasion are now in possession of the Hall family, Richmond, Virginia, coming from Margaretta Moore(nee Glentworth) of Richmond, Staten Island. The balance were presented to a Medical College or Hospital in 1863, by James B. Glentworth, the brother of Emily.

This member of the family claimed to have in his possession the original ball, which his grandfather extracted from Lafayette's leg. He carried it in a blue silk handkerchief and on several occasions in 1863 exhibited it to his daughter, Mary Glentworth (Mrs. Lyon) subsequently Mrs. Dumler, and also to his son, Horatio de Vaudrie Glentworth, who was United States Consul at Rome during the Buchanan Administration, and who died at Vienna, Austria, January 5, 1905, at which time he was a retired Major of the Austrian Army. James B. Glentworth died at Wiesbaden in 1866, but no trace of this valuable relic has been found since that period.

*In June, 1781, Dr. George Glentworth signed a Memorial of

*From letter of Mr. J. M. Toner, Historian, Washington, D. C., to the author.

the Hospital officers to Congress, on the subject of depreciation of pay. (See records in Department of State, Washington, D. C.) In 1783 he received a settlement for his services in the Revolution, with interest for his depreciated certificates. (See Penn. Col. Records, Vol. X. Page 777; Vol. XI., Pages 152 and 154; Vol. XIII., Page 557; Vol. XIV., Pages 417 and 616).

Copy of original Memorial, January 17, 1791:

◇To the Honorable, The Congress of the United States of North America.

The Memorial of Doctor Geo. Glentworth, late a Senior Physician, and Surgeon to the Hospitals of the Armies of the United States, most respectfully showeth, that in the Autumn of 1776, your memorialist attended the duties of his profession, with his apprentices in relieving the distressed Soldiers of our Army; then belonging to the flying Camp, a service which from its nature, was not only prejudicial to the health of those concerned thereon, but also in the event proved fatal to some of your Memorialists, Colleagues and in which he expended the whole of his medicines.

That for the purpose of rendering his personal Services for the good of his Country, your Memorialist sacrificed an extensive and valuable practice in the City of Philadelphia.

That your Memorialist faithfully served the duties of his appointment from the 10th day of April, 1777, to the 20th day of September, 1780, under a Commission from the Honorable Congress of the United States, and that during the above period, he also presided as Director of the Middle Department, during the suspension of Dr. Shippen, without compensation.

Your Memorialist most respectfully conceives that he hath not received sufficient or adequate compensation for the time he was engaged in the service; he therefore, humbly prays that the Honorable Congress would take his case into consideration, and make him such allowance for his commutation, as your Honorable Body may in your wisdom deem requisite, and as in duty bound.

Your Memorialist will forever pray.

GEORGE GLENTWORTH.

January 17, 1791.

◇NOTE. A copy of this letter in Doctor Geo. Glentworth's hand-writing is in the possession of his great grand-daughter, Caroline E. Glentworth, Newark, New Jersey.

*Upon an old bounty land Record in the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, his name exists, showing that he received 450 acres of land for his services in that war, as a surgeon in the General Hospital service. This warrant was issued May 9, 1791.

1This warrant was *old series*, and issued in favor of Surgeon George Glentworth.

The papers in the case were destroyed by the burning of the War Department building in 1800.

2Warrant 2584 for 450 acres in favor of Surgeon George Glentworth. It with others, amounting to 4,000 acres, is Embraced in the Patent for the first quarter of the Second Township, in the 15th Range of the Tract appropriated for satisfying warrants for military services in the United States Military district of Ohio, which issued to Daniel Marsh, 2nd of April, 1800. The land is in Licking County, and Newark is the County Seat.

Dr. George Glentworth's wife was Margaretta Linton. They were married in December, 1764, by the Rev. Dr. McCleneshan. His wife was born at Philadelphia, Penn., June 7, 1743, being the daughter of John and Martha Linton.

Dr. George Glentworth died November 4, 1792, in Philadelphia, of that most dreaded disease, Yellow Fever, it being a scourge at that time. No funerals were held for the public attendance either in churches or homes, and the dead were largely gathered and buried by the authorities. The dead wagon rumbled through the streets at all hours of the night. The driver screaming out: *Bring out your dead! Bring out your dead.* This was the situation when this patriotic man met his end and his family were in a quandary how to protect their beloved husband and father. They met the situation in a most novel way which really seems incredible, but are the facts.

*NOTE. From letter of Hon. Wm. Lochren, Commissioner of Pensions, Department of the Interior, February 28, 1894, to the author.

1NOTE. From letter of Hon. H. Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C., February 23, 1898, to the author.

2NOTE. From letter F. W. Montell, Acting Commissioner, General Land Office, Washington, D. C., March 3, 1898, to the author.

His grave was dug at the solitary time of midnight, in the Court Yard of their residence, by his devoted wife, assisted by the minister of her church, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Pilmore, of St. Paul's, she getting upon her knees and scooping out the earth with her bare hands. After depositing his remains in this crude sepulchre the clergyman, at this most solemn hour, read over same, the most impressive of all services, that of the Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Joseph Pilmore, D. D., was the assistant minister January, 1786 to February, 1794; Rector, March, 1803 to February 8, 1821, old St. Paul's Church. He was formerly a Methodist minister and came to America in 1769. Died in Philadelphia July 24, 1825.

Dr. Glentworth's body remained in this temporary tomb for about seven years, when it was suggested and thought proper that it should be disinterred and deposited in the family vault in St. Paul's Church Yard, Philadelphia, which was accordingly consummated. The vault is No. 35; the first one at right hand corner of the church as entered from Third street.

His wife died October 30, 1815, and rests by his side, being buried November 4, 1815.

PLUNKETT FLEESON GLENTWORTH.

Plunkett Fleeson Glentworth was the son of George Glentworth and the father of Emily Glentworth Floyd-Jones, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., about 1768. Married in 1794 to the widow of a wealthy planter of the Island of Barbadoes, by name, "Bostock." Two children were born to her first marriage. Benjamin, who married a Miss Lightbourne, of Bermuda, and Frances, who was the wife of Hon. William Halsted, of Trenton, New Jersey, who was born in 1795 and died in 1878.

Doctor P. F. Glentworth's wife's maiden name was Harriet Budden, daughter of Captain James Budden, of Philadelphia, and Marguerite de Vaudrie, his wife, of Philadelphia.

*A representative of the family of de Vaudrey, Anglicized, Vawdrey, came into England with Hugh Kevilioc, Earl of Chester.

NOTE. The author possesses the amethyst and silver sleeve links which formerly belonged to Dr. George Glentworth.

*By Louise Moore, from the genealogy Book Moore of Fawley, edited by David Moore Hall, Richmond, Va.

and acquired lands in Boden Parish, Cheshire. Vawdrey, of Tushingham Hall, Co. Chester, traces decent from the above. In *Reserche de la Noblesse de Champagne* is a pedigree of Charles Louis Ann de Vawdrey, Marquis de St. Phalle. with proofs from deeds, commencing 1440. Gilliott's "*La Vraye Et parfaite Science des Armories*" Paris, 1664, states (page 266) Guillaume de Vaudrey, Lord of Motte, a gentleman of the Franche Comte, was knighted by letters patent May 3, 1586. He was of the ancient house of de Vawdrey of Comte de Burgoyne, of which some were Lords of St. Fallen Champagne. De Vaudrey Arms obtained from Parsonage house, Richmond, Staten Island, indicate the descent of Marguerite Budden from this ancient family.

James Budden's sister Susan married in 1783, Richard fourth Viscount Barrington. Her name is in Debrett's Peerage, Viscountess Barrington of Ardglass, and Baroness Barrington, of New Castle. She died in 1830 without issue.

On the maternal side Emily Glentworth's grandfather was James Budden, a large ship owner and merchant of the City of Philadelphia, who was largely engaged in foreign commerce, and was Second Lieutenant in the First City Troop of Horse, composed of citizens of character, and wealth, raised for the protection of American rights. Captain Samuel Morris, Commandant, Philadelphia, 1776-1781.

On By Laws of First City Troop, Page 33, James Budden joined the troop November 17, 1774, was promoted Second Lieutenant for bravery at Battles of Trenton and Princeton where he took a party of the enemy greatly superior in number to his own.

This Corp, the First City Troop, was present at the Battle of Trenton, and Germantown, and formed part of the bodyguard of General Washington while at Trenton. His name appears first on the memorial in the State of Pennsylvania, denying allegiance to George the Third.

Refer Penn. Archives Vol. III., Page 8, and Penn. Associates and Militia Vol I., Page 26.

The chime of bells of Christ Church, Philadelphia, the first brought to this country, came in the ship Matilda, owned by Capt. Budden. He brought them free of all charges for freight. They were cast at the foundry of Lester and Peck, Whitechapel, London, in 1754. Christ Church was built of wood in 1695, afterwards rebuilt of brick. The steeple was finished in 1754 at a cost of 2100 pounds sterling and the bells cost 900 pounds sterling. The Cor-

poration of Christ Church at the time passed Resolutions of thanks to Mr. Budden declaring that at the death of himself or any of his descendants the bells should be tolled free of charge, and they paid him the compliment of ringing them whenever any of his ships arrived. The first time these bells were tolled was the "occasion" of Gov. Anthony Palmer's wife, the mother of 21 children, all of whom died of consumption. One of the bell ringers on that occasion died by his ignorance and ill judged management of the bell rope.

These bells were taken down in 1777 to keep them from falling into the hands of the British, and were hung again after Evacuation of City.

Their last melancholy compliment to the Budden family was paid to the remains of James Buddens, grand son Doctor Edward Hopkinson Glentworth, a brother of Emily, during the funeral services at the neighboring parish of St. Paul's, in 1858. No more fitting honor could have been rendered to the sad ceremony of interment, than was paid by the solemn tones of that funeral chime, which united in their mournful music, the memory of an honored ancestor with that of a descendant, who in life had kept a pure and perfect faith, and dying left no spot upon his name.

James Budden died January 7, 1788, aged 44 years and was buried from his home on Chestnut Street, between 10th and 11th Streets, on Jan. 10, 1788. The City Troop of Horse walked after the mourners. Remains interred in Christ Church Yard, Philadelphia. Epitaph on his tomb:

*My Soul was weary of my life
By reason of my pain.
I called upon my God
And he hath delivered me.*

Copy of original letter referring to Doctor P. F. Glentworth.
Philadelphia, April 20, 1797.

MY DEAR SIR:

Thanks to the kind attention of my esteemed friend, Dr. Glentworth, of this City, than whom no nobler man and skillful physician ever lived, I am now restored to my usual state of health.

I decline allowing for the present your son to go to the barracks, but shall hope to hear well of him.

Your affectionate friend,
GEO. WASHINGTON,

JOHN LEWIS, ESQ.

This letter is now in the possession of Caroline E. Glentworth, of Newark, N. J.

Doctor Plunkett Fleeson Glentworth died January 31, 1832. His wife died in October, 1834. Ages of both about 64 years. Their remains are interred in family tomb, St. Paul's Church Yard Philadelphia. Their issue was eight children:

George, married Sophia Louisa, daughter of E. C. and Elizabeth Dunant.

Margaretta, married Rev. David Moore, of Richmond, Staten Island.

Harriet, married Rev. William M. Carmichael, of Hempstead, L. I.

James Budden, married Emma Freeman, of New York.

Horatio Nelson, married Caroline E. Richards, of Portsmouth, N. H.

Edward Hopkinson, unmarried.

Emily, married Elbert Floyd-Jones, of South Oyster Bay, L. I.
Alexander Hall, unmarried.

In 1844 Elbert Floyd-Jones was nominated by the Democratic Party as their candidate to represent Queens County in the Legislature of the State of New York, at Albany. The Whigs nominated on their ticket as his opponent a Mr. Cornell, of Hempstead, but he withdrew shortly before the election, as there was likely small hopes of his being successful, the County being strongly Democratic. To fill the gap the Whig Party (now the Republican) substituted Mr. Daniel K. Youngs, of Oyster Bay. It was a forlorn hope which Mr. Youngs accepted. But he stood adamant in the breach until the last gun was fired.

NOTE. Doctor P. F. Glentworth is mentioned in the Historical novel, "Hugh Wynn," edited by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, in 1904. It is also a singular coincidence that the grandparent of Hugh Wynn is mentioned by Dr. Mitchell in his romance, as being born in Merionethshire, Wales. This is one of the Counties that tradition proclaims from which the Welsh ancestors of Thomas Jones came. The steel engraving of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, (Napoleon's brother), which was presented to P. F. Glentworth by Joseph Bonaparte, is in the possession of Harriet Tousley Hamilton, of Kansas City, Missouri, a great, great, granddaughter.

The two candidates were close relations, about the same age, and warm personal friends. The canvass was a hot one but conducted with dignity. The objection to Mr. Floyd-Jones was his youth, (being 27 years old), and against Mr. Youngs was his believed temperance ideas.

The real fact being that Mr. Floyd-Jones was some five months older than his competitor, and Mr. Youngs' temperance prejudice was entirely fictitious, as both of them could take a glass of wine if they wanted it at any time.

Mr. Floyd-Jones proved the victor and no one congratulated him more heartily than his opponent. The election district extended from the East River to the Suffolk County line and every member of the Legislature of 1844-45 was a native American. Horatio Seymour was the Speaker and during a short absence of illness Mr. Floyd-Jones acted in his stead. Mr. Seymour was afterwards Governor of the State of New York and the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, in 1868.

Elbert Floyd-Jones' political career at that time was brief as he was called home before the end of the session by the death of his wife, April 29, 1845, aged 30 years. Her remains were interred in the family plot at Fort Neck. The issue of Elbert and Emily Glentworth Floyd-Jones was four children:

Cornelia, Thomas, George and Emily Glentworth. They were all born in the old Fort Neck House, at South Oyster Bay, Long Island.

CORNELIA FLOYD-JONES.

The first child was born April 23, 1839. Baptized July 13, 1839. At the time of her birth she had five grandparents living, viz.: a great, great grandmother, Susanna Kelsey Youngs; great grandparents Major William and Kezia Youngs Jones, grandparents General Thomas and Cornelia Haring Jones, Floyd-Jones, and both her parents were alive, which gave her a line of living parentage seldom equalled, she being the fifth living generation. She was married to Richard Van Wyck Thorne, Jr., of Brooklyn, at her father's residence, Umqua, South Oyster Bay, L. I., January 11,

INOTE. An election ticket of this grand contest between the two cousins is now in the possession of Hon. Wm. J. Youngs, United States Attorney, son of Daniel Kelsey Youngs.

1857. Cornelia died in New York, November 24, 1890. Her husband, who was born September 13, 1821 died in Brooklyn, April 5, 1875. Their remains are interred in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, L. I.

Their issue was two children. Richard, died in infancy and Ellen Coxe Thorne, born September 12, 1859, married to Frank Washbourne, Jr., of Brooklyn, February 17, 1881. He was born September 9, 1855, and died October 20, 1891. Their issue was Marguerite Glentworth Washbourne, born July 24, 1882.

THOMAS FLOYD-JONES.

The first son was born March 21, 1841. Baptized at Fort Neck House, April 7, 1842, by Rev. Wm. M. Carmichael. Sponsors General Thomas Floyd-Jones and the parents.

At five years of age he attended school in the Old School House on the Fort Neck property, West of Grace Church. This old primer was removed about 1852 and a new one built on the same site (since removed). Subsequently attended the Hempstead Seminary, and Rev. Mr. Edwards' Episcopal School, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

He was married to Julia, eldest daughter of Napoleon J. and Mary Esther Husted Haines, on Thursday, December 1, 1870, at 305 East 17th Street, New York, by Rev. Dr. William Jones Seabury, Rector of the Church of the Annunciation.

Julia Haines Floyd-Jones was born May 31, 1850. Baptized December 21, 1872. Issue one son and two daughters.

Maud Glentworth Floyd-Jones, the first daughter, was born January 5, 1872, at 305 East 17th Street, New York. Baptized December 21, 1872, on the Feast of St. Thomas, at the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th Street, New York, by Rev. William Jones Seabury. She was married to Alfred Beers Sturges November 18, 1897, at St. James' Episcopal Church, Fordham, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Charles Holt.

Alfred Beers Sturges was born at Danbury, Conn., July 30, 1868, being the eldest son of Alfred Perry and Margaret Beers Sturges.

Thomas Linton Floyd-Jones, the first son, was born August 5, 1875, at 107 East 54th Street, New York, and was baptized December 1, 1875, by *Rev. Dr. William Jones Seabury, at 107 East 54th

Street. Married Sarah Nettie Boese September 24, 1901. She was born June 17, 1874. Daughter of Alonzo Boese and Christina Boyce, of New York. Issue one son.

Thomas Linton Floyd-Jones, Jr., born May 2, 1904, in New York City.

Grace Floyd-Jones, the youngest daughter, was born June 8, 1879, at 32 West 58th Street, New York. Married to Oscar Baynard, of Edisto Island, South Carolina, March 1, 1897. He was born February 8, 1873. Son of James Swinton Baynard, of Edisto Island, S. C., and Jennie Marie Riordan, of Washington, D. C. Issue one son, James Swinton Baynard, Jr., born in New York, at 201 West 142nd Street, December 28, 1897. Baptized Easter Sunday, 1898.

GEORGE FLOYD-JONES.

The second son was born on the 31st of December, 1842; baptized August 18, 1843; was educated at Brinkeroff's Academy, Jamaica, L. I., and at Lot Cornelius' School, Locust Valley, L. I. He married Antoinette Wood January 18, 1865, at Hempstead, L. I. She was born September 6, 1844, being the daughter of Royal Wood and Charlotte Kortright, of Suffolk County, L. I. Their issue was three children: George, born October 29, 1865, died April 16, 1866; Emily Glentworth, born December 22 1869, died October 1, 1870; Glentworth born July 25, 1876, died June 26, 1890. All were interred in Fort Neck Burying Ground.

EMILY, GLENTWORTH FLOYD-JONES.

Fourth child and youngest daughter of Elbert and Emily Glentworth Floyd-Jones, was born April 18, 1845, and married Howard Malcolm Giles January 7, 1869, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette Place, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Cooke. Howard M. Giles was born at New Market, New Jersey, July 7, 1842. He died in New York October 17, 1900. Interred at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Their issue was six children:

*NOTE. Rev. Dr. William Jones Seabury was the only son of Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., and Hannah Amelia Jones, and father of the present Samuel Seabury, Judge of the City Court, New York, who was born February 22, 1873, and his brother William Marston Seabury, who was born March 18, 1878.

Clara Butler Giles, born October 5, 1869, died June 13, 1878.

Robert Malcolm Giles, born January 28, 1875, died July 24, 1875. Both interred at Woodlawn Cemetery.

John Randolph, Giles born September 26, 1876, married Jeannette Cecil, of Sumit, New Jersey, September 1, 1900. She was the daughter of George and Annie Henriques Cecil. They have one child(Elizabeth, born August 8, 1903, in New York.

Howard Glentworth Giles, the youngest son, was born on April 26, 1879, married Alice Wiley Lockwood, of Patterson, N. J., December 4, 1900. She was born May 3, 1877, being daughter of Frank Lockwood and Mary Wiley Lockwood. They have two children, Marion Giles, born December 7, 1901, and Howard Lockwood Giles, born August 29, 1902.

Gertrude Evelyn Giles, born July 8, 1881, died March 3, 1882. Interred at Woodlawn Cemetery, N. Y.

Lillian Willard Giles, born February 19, 1885, married Sidney Bloom Taylor, of Brooklyn, L. I., November 9, 1904, at East Orange, New Jersey. He was born July 1, 1878.

ELBERT FLOYD-JONES

AND HIS WIFE

MARY CAROLINE WIGHAM

FLOYD-JONES

AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

ELBERT FLOYD-JONES.

He married his second wife Mary Caroline Wigham, January 25, 1848. She was born April 16, 1828, being the daughter of Isaac Wigham and Mary Seaman Wigham, of New York, who were married June 4, 1818.

Mary Seaman Wigham was born May 11, 1799, being the daughter of Zebulon Seaman and Mary Seaman, of Jerusalem, Long Island. The father of Mary Zebulon's wife was Thomas Seaman, they being of Quaker lineage.

On the death of his father in 1851, Elbert removed from the Homestead, Fort Neck, to his part of the estate, comprising 1015 acres of land, which was called the Umqua farm, after the Indian tribe of that name. Here he erected a substantial house, and barns, devoting himself to the life of a farmer. On account of his wife's ill health he sold this portion of his property in 1865 or 1866 and removed to Fishkill, and later to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he erected a house. After it was finished and ready for occupancy his wife Mary Caroline died, which was on November 19, 1867, at Poughkeepsie, and was buried in the Fort Neck Burial Ground. The marble font in Grace Church, Massapequa, was presented by her sister, Elizabeth S. Wigham Underhill, to her memory. Their issue was six children:

William, born January 24, 1851, baptized July 5, 1851, died October 14, 1857.

Mary Wigham, born August 2, 1853, baptized December 25, 1853, died June 16, 1855. Both were interred in Fort Neck Burial Ground.

Elizabeth Underhill Floyd-Jones, born March 31, 1858, baptized September 12, 1858.

EDWARD PEARSALL FLOYD-JONES.

Was born October 1, 1860, baptized September 15, 1861. He married Margaret Duff, of Brooklyn, L. I., April 17, 1894. She was born October 9, 1869 and died November 24, 1900. Buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. Their issue was Kenneth, born February 7, 1895, and Constance Muriel, who was born June 24,

1899, died April 18, 1900. Remains interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Arthur Floyd-Jones, born October 31, 1862, was baptized Dec. 5, 1862.

ELBERT FLOYD-JONES.

Who was the youngest child, was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, April 7, 1867, baptized in Christ Church there, June, 1867. He was a graduate of Columbia College in the Class of 1889. Ordained in 1893 to the Diaconate, and in 1894 to the Priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being now 1906 Rector of St. Mary's Church, at Cold Spring on the Hudson. He is the only one to adopt Holy Orders in the history of either the Jones, or Floyd-Jones name of his family, although by intermarriage in previous generations they were very closely allied to clergymen of the Church, prominent among whom were Right Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., of Connecticut, the first American Bishop, (who was consecrated in 1784). Through the marriage of his grandson elsewhere mentioned, Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D. D., Bishop of New York; Right Rev. William Heathcote De Lancey, D. D., Bishop of Western New York; Right Rev. Richard Channing Moore, D. D., Bishop of Virginia, consecrated May 18, 1814; Right Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, and for generations the major portion of the family have been of the same faith represented by these Bishops; that of the Episcopal Church.

ELBERT FLOYD-JONES

AND HIS WIVES

MARTHA A. THORNE FLOYD-
JONES

ELIZABETH MORRISON SMITH
FLOYD-JONES

ELBERT FLOYD-JONES.

Was married to his third wife, Martha A. Thorne, at Middletown, Conn., October 21, 1869, she being a descendant of the early Townsend family, of Long Island. She died October 17, 1870, at Middletown, Conn., and was buried in Fort Neck Burial Ground, South Oyster Bay, L. I.

Issue one child, Sarah Thorne Floyd-Jones, born October 9, 1870, died October 12, 1870. Interred by side of her mother.

These verses were published in a Long Island Journal at the time of their death:

Lines suggested at the funeral of Mrs. Martha Floyd-Jones, wife of Mr. Elbert Floyd-Jones, at Grace Church, South Oyster Bay, October 21, 1870.

I.

One year, only one year
To-day, and Martha stood,
In all the bloom of womanhood,
A bride; and now that bier,
That casket, lying here
Before the chancel rail,
Holds her death-robed and pale,
Just like a bride asleep, and pure, beautiful
And dear;

II.

One year, only one year,
To-day, and we have come,
From many homes as one,
To mourn around her bier,
And shed a silent tear,
For this dear precious friend,
And now as hymn and service end,
We bear her, with her babe, to yon lone
Grave yard near.

III.

One year, only one year,
To-day how bright the scene!
How full of joy I ween!

But now, a sob, a sigh, a tear,
Tell more than words, how dear
She was, how loved, how blest ;
And lo! she is at rest,
A Saint as pure as any in the Spirit Sphere.

W. M. C.

Hempstead, October 26, 1870.

He married his fourth wife, Elizabeth Morrison Smith, at the Church of the Annunciation, New York, on January 17, 1872, the Rector, Rev. William Jones Seabury, officiating. She was born July 5, 1838, being the daughter of Jeremiah Smith, and Emiline Van Nortwick Smith, an old New York family. Through her mother she is a lineal descendant of Nicasius de Sille, who was born in 1610, and married Cornelia Meulmans. He was one of the High Council of New Netherlands, 1654, composed of four men: Petrus Stayvesant, Nicasius de Sille, La Mortange and C. Van Tieuhooven.

They made their home in a house which Elbert erected in 1870, on land purchased by him from his brother William.

In 1876 the Republicans nominated the strongest and most popular man that they could select, which was Samuel Willetts, to represent the First District of Queens County in the Legislature. The Democrats, knowing that to make a success they must find an equally strong candidate, selected Elbert Floyd-Jones, who after a retirement of over thirty years, consented to again enter the political arena. An exciting canvass ensued and Elbert Floyd-Jones proved the victor.

His manly and straight forward course (being placed on many important committees) led his constituents in 1877 to again nominate him, same being by acclamation. His opponent, the Republicans nominee, withdrew before the election, leaving no opposition. In 1878 he was again renominated by acclamation. The Republicans nominated one of the strongest and most popular men of their party in the County. This was Mr. William J. Youngs, of Oyster Bay, the only son of Daniel K. Jones, of 1844. The Democrats had internal dissensions over their County Treasurer. This drawback coupled with the strength of the opposing candidate could not be overcome by Mr. Floyd-Jones.

The same gentlemanly canvass ensued similar to that of the rivals of 35 years before and Mr. Youngs proved the victor, thereby

squaring up political balances between the two families, and defeat was accepted in the same spirit as was shown by the manly opponent of a generation before.

Elbert Floyd-Jones died in New York February 17, 1901. At the time of his demise he was the oldest living ex-Assemblyman in the State of New York. His remains rest in the family plot, Grace Church Yard, Massapequa, L. I.

A very handsome Memorial Window to his memory was erected in Grace Church, Massapequa, September 17, 1905, by his surviving wife, Elizabeth Morrison Smith Floyd-Jones. The subject of this Window is "The Angel of Victory," as the palm and the cross surmounting the head signify. The colors of the drapery of the figures also have their spiritual meaning in art. Red or ruby symbolizing Divine Love, violet or purple, Truth, and yellow or gold, the Goodness of God.

The Window is made of opalescent glass. The text and inscription on same are as follows: "*Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ*" I. COR., 15:57.

To the glory of God and in loving memory of Elbert Floyd-Jones, born February 7, 1817, died February 17, 1901. Erected by his wife Elizabeth M. Floyd-Jones.



THE ELBERT FLOYD-JONES

Memorial Window, Grace Church, Massapequa, Long Island.

SARAH MARIA FLOYD-JONES

AND HER HUSBAND

COLEMAN WILLIAMS

AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

SARAH MARIA FLOYD-JONES.

The youngest child and only daughter of Thomas and Cornelia Haring Jones, Floyd-Jones, was born December 10, 1818. She remained with her father and after the death of her mother, took charge of his house. It was rumored at the time, she being an only daughter, that he did not want her to marry, which she did not do until after his death. She was a woman who was adored by every member of the family, and when Emily, the wife of her brother Elbert died in 1845, who upon her death bed said to her, "Sarah Maria take care of my children," she took the trust, and fulfilled the obligation.

She was married in 1854 at the Fort Neck House to Coleman Williams, a New York merchant, who was born at Halifax Court House, Virginia, in 1805. She was his second wife. He was a son of William Williams and Mary Lewis Williams. She erected a very substantial house on her portion of the land inherited from her father, calling the place Sedgemoor, which was the Western part of the Fort Neck farm and extended North close to Farmingdale.

Coleman Williams died December, 1891. Sarah Maria Floyd-Jones Williams, his wife, died January 2, 1892, both dying within the same week at their New York house, in East 66th Street. Their remains are interred in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Their issue was one son, Coleman Gandy Williams, born at 11 West 22nd Street, New York, December 24, 1858. He married Edith Hawley, daughter of Henry E. Hawley, in 1894, and died May 28, 1900, being buried in the family plot, Grace Church Yard, Massapequa, L. I.

Their issue was two daughters and one son:

Sarah Floyd-Jones Williams, born February 5, 1895.

Edith Williams, born May 3, 1896.

Coleman Hawley Williams, born March 3, 1898.

His widow, Edith Hawley Williams, married John Van Schaick Oddie, February 28, 1905.

HENRY ONDERDONK FLOYD-
JONES

AND HIS WIFE

HELEN WATTS FLOYD-JONES

AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

HENRY ONDERDONK FLOYD-JONES.

Third son of David Richard and Sarah Onderdonk Floyd-Jones, married Helen M. Watts, March 4, 1816. She was born Nov. 24, 1792, being daughter of Charles Watts and Katharine Baird, of South Carolina. His brother Thomas deeded to him (for love and affection), a good *farm on the Eastern part of the Fort Neck property, between the two branches of the Fort Neck Creek, on which was a good sized house, which was rebuilt and the place was called "Rosedale," and here he resided pursuing the calling of a farmer.

In 1829 and 1830 he was a member of New York Assembly, and in 1836-1840 was a member of the State Senate; also held the position of Major General of the Queens County Militia.

He was a highly respected man in every way and was of commanding appearance, and courtly manner.

*NOTE. A copy of the original Deeds, 128 acres more or less July 4, 1826, and 29½ acres December 30, 1826, of the transfer of the property at Fort Neck to him, is now in the possession of Edward H. Floyd-Jones, his grandson.

The following letter was written to him in 1837, which was published in the same book with the one written to his brother Thomas entitled, "England by an American," (by James Fennimore Cooper.)

HENRY FLOYD-JONES, ESQ., FORT NECK.

Our connexion, Mr. McAdam,* who resides in Hertfordshire, has just taken me with him to his house.

*The intelligence of the death of this gentlemen has reached America, while this book is printing. John Loudon McAdam was a native of Scotland, of the proscribed family of McGregor. He was in the line of descent to a small estate called Waterhead; but being cut off from his natural claims, by the act of attainder, he came early to America, as the adopted son and successor of an uncle, who had married and established himself in New York. Here he received his education, and continued seventeen years, or down to the period of the peace of 1783. Returning to Great Britain, he established himself at Bristol, near which town he commenced his experiments in roads, more as an amateur, than with any serious views of devoting himself to the occupation. Meeting with un-

looked for success, he gradually extended his operations, until he finally transformed most of the highways of the island, into the best of the known world. For the last five-and-twenty years, his whole time, and all his studies were directed to this one end.

Mr. McAdam was twice offered knighthood, and once a baronetcy; distinctions that he declined. His second son, however, has recently received the former honour, and is the present Sir James McAdam. As this gentleman is much employed about London, he is usually mistaken for the father.

Mr. McAdam was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of William Nicoll, proprietor of the great manor of Islip, Suffolk county, Long Island, the collateral representative of Col. Nicoll, who took the colony from the Dutch, in 1663, and its first English Governor; his second wife was the eldest daughter of John Peter De Lancey, of Mamaroneck, West Chester, New York.

Mr. McAdam was a man of a singularly calm and contemplative mind, mingled with an unusual degree of practical energy and skill. Quiet, modest, intelligent, upright, few men were more esteemed in private life; and while few men have conferred more actual benefit on Great Britain, scarcely any man has been less rewarded. Conscientious and proud, he was superior to accepting favours that were beneath his claims, or to soliciting those which were his due.

It was something to find myself on an English high-way, seated by the side of the man who had done so much for the kingdom, in this respect. We travelled in an open gig, for my companion had an eye to every displaced stone, or inequality in the surface. The system of roads, here, is as bad as can be; the whole country being divided into small "trusts," as they are called, in a way to prevent any one great and continued plan. I should say we went through four or five gates, absolutely within the limits of the town; obstacles, however, that probably still exist, on account of the great growth of London. Although Mr. McAdam had no connexion with the "trusts" about London, we passed all the gates without contribution, in virtue of his name.

We had much conversation on the subject of roads. On my mentioning that I had found some of them much better than others, a few, indeed, being no better than very many of our own, Mr. McAdam told me that there was a want of material in many parts of England, which had compelled them to have recourse to gravel. "Now," said he, "the *metal* of this very road on which we are travelling, came from the East Indies!" The explanation was sufficiently simple; stone had been brought into the India docks, as ballast, and hauled thence, a distance of several miles, to make the bed of the road we were on. Gravel-pits are common in England;

and there is one open, at this moment, in Hyde Park, that is a blot on its verdure.

We took the road into Hertfordshire, which is the great northern highway, as well as being the scene of John Gilpin's race. We passed the "Bell, at Edmonton," where there is now a sign in commemoration of John's speed, and bottom, and wig. By the way, the coachmen have a more classical authority for the flaxens than I had thought.

Waltham cross was an object of still greater interest. Edward I. caused these crosses to be erected on the different spots where the body of his wife reposed, in its funeral-journey from Milford Haven to London. Charing-cross, in the town itself, was the last of them. They are little gothic structures, with niches to receive statues, and are surmounted by crosses, forming quaint and interesting memorials. I believe we passed two of them between London and Hoddesdon, by which it would seem that the body of the queen made short stages. The cross at Charing has entirely disappeared.

At Hoddesdon, we were on the borders of Essex; and the day after our arrival, Mr. McAdam walked with me across the bridge that separates the two counties, to look at Rye-house, the place so celebrated as the spot where the attempt was to have been made on the life of Charles II. The intention was to fire on the king, as he returned from Newmarket, on his way to London. The building is certainly well placed for such an object, as it almost projects into the road, which, just here, is quite narrow, and which it enfilades in such a way, that a volley fired from its windows would have been pretty certain to rake the whole of the royal *cortège*. The house, itself, is a common brick farm building, somewhat quaint, particularly about the chimneys, and by no means large. I suspect a part of it has disappeared. It is now used as a poor-house, and, certainly, if it is to be taken as a specimen of the English poor-houses, in general, it is highly creditable to the nation. Nothing could be neater, and the inmates were few.

The land, around this place, was low and level, and quite devoid of landscape beauty. I was told there is evidence that the Danes, in one of their invasions, once landed near this spot, though the distance to the sea cannot now be less than twenty miles! Mr. Malthus has overlooked the growth of the island, in his comparative estimates of the increase of the population.

Some boys were fishing on the bridge, near Rye-house, wearing a sort of uniform, and my companion told me they were cadets study-

ing for the East India civil service, in an institution near by. The New-river, which furnishes so much water to London, flows by this spot, also; and, in returning, we walked some distance on its banks. It is not much larger than a race-way, nor was its current very swift. If this artificial stream can even wash the hands and faces of the cockneys, the Croton ought to overflow New York.

Hoddesdon was selected as a residence, by several of the American emigrant families, that were driven from their own country, and lost their estates, by the revolution. Its comparative cheapness and proximity to London, must have been its recommendation, as neither the place itself, nor the surrounding country, struck me as particularly attractive. The confiscations were peculiarly hard on individuals; and in some instances they were unmerited, even in a political point of view; but if it be true, as has lately been asserted, that the British ministry brought about the struggle under the expectation of being able easily to subdue the colonists, and with a view to provide for their friends by confiscations on the other side, retributive justice did its usual office. The real history of political events would scarcely bare the light in any country.

If any American wishes to hear both sides of the great contest between the colonies and the mother country, I would recommend a short sojourn in one of the places where these emigrants have left their traditions. He will there find that names which he has been taught to reverence are held in hereditary abhorrence; that his heroes are other people's knaves, and other people's prodigies his rogues. There is, in all this, quite probably, the usual admixture of truth and error, both heightened by the zeal and animosities of partizanship.

I had, however, in our connexion, strong evidence of how much the mind, unless stimulated by particular motives, is prone to rest satisfied with its acquisitions, and to think of things changeable in their nature, under the influence of first impressions. He is a man of liberal acquirements, sound judgment, great integrity of feeling, and of unusually extensive practical knowledge, and yet some of his notions of America, which were obtained half a century since, almost tempted me to doubt the existence of his common sense. An acute observer, a countryman long resident here, told me soon after landing that "the English, clever, instructed, fair-minded and practical as they commonly are, seem to take leave of their ordinary faculties, on all subjects connected with America." Really, I begin to be of the same way of thinking.

Our connexion here, was as far from vapouring on the subject

of England, as any man I knew; of great personal modesty and simplicity, he appears to carry these qualities into his estimates of national character. He is one of the few Englishmen, I have met, for instance, who has been willing to allow that Napoleon could have done any thing, had he succeeded in reaching the island. "I do not see how we should have prevented him from going to London," he said, "had he got a hundred thousand men fairly on the land, at Dungenness; and once in London, heaven knows what would have followed." This opinion struck me as a sound one, for the nation is too rich, and the division between *castes*, too marked, to expect a stout resistance, when the ordinary combinations were defeated. I have little doubt, that the difference in systematic preparation and in the number of regular troops apart, that a large body of hostile men, would march further in England, than in the settled parts of America, all the fanfaronades of the Quarterly, to the contrary, notwithstanding. He looks on the influence of the national debt too, gloomily, and is as far from the vapid indifference of national vanity, as any one I know. But, the moment we touch on America, his mind appears to have lost its balance. As a specimen of how long the old colonial maxims have been continued in this country, he has asked me where we are to get wool for our manufactures? I reminded him of the extent of the country. This was well enough, he answered, but, "the winters are too long in America to keep sheep." When I told him the census of 1825, shows that the single state of New York, with a population of less than 1,800,000, has three millions and a half of sheep, he could scarcely admit the validity of our documents.

All the ancient English opinions were formed on the political system of the nation, and men endeavoured lustily to persuade themselves that things which this system opposed could not be. The necessity of enlisting opinion in its behalf, has imposed the additional necessity of sometimes enlisting it, in opposition to reason.

There is a small building in Hoddesdon, called Roydon-house, that has exceedingly struck my fancy. It is not large for Europe, not at all larger than a second rate American country house, but beautifully quaint and old fashioned. I have seen a dozen of these houses, and I envy the English their possession, much more than that of their Blenheims and Eatons. I am told there is not a good room in it, but that it is cut up, in the old way, into closets, being half hall and stair case. The barrenness of our country, in all such relics, give them double value in my eyes, and I always feel, when I see one, as

if I would rather live in its poetical and antique discomfort, than in the best fitted dwelling of our own times. I dare say a twelvemonth of actual residence, however, would have the same effect on such a taste, as it has on love in a cottage.

I returned to town in a post-chaise, a vehicle that the cockneys do not calumniate, when they call it a "post shay." It is a small cramped inconvenient chariot without the box, and, like the *interiors* of the ordinary stage-coaches, does discredit to the well established reputation of England for comfort. Those who use post-horses, in Europe, usually travel in their own carriages, but these things are kept, as *pis allers* for emergencies.

As we drove through the long maze of villages, that are fast getting to be incorporated with London itself, my mind was insensibly led to ruminations on the growth of this huge capital, its influence on the nation and the civilized world, its origin and its destinies.

To give you, in the first place, some idea of the growth of the town, I had often heard a mutual connexion of ours, who was educated in England, allude to the circumstance that the husband of one of his cousins, who held a place in the royal household, had purchased a small property in the vicinity of London, in order to give his children the benefit of country air; his duties and his poverty equally preventing him from buying a larger estate further from town. When here, in 1826, I was invited to dine in the suburbs, and undertook to walk to the villa, where I was expected. I lost my way, and looking up at the first corner, for a direction, saw the name of a family nearly connected with those with whom we are connected. The three or four streets that followed had also names of the same sort, some of which were American. Struck by the coincidence, I inquired in the neighborhood, and found I was on the property of the grandson of the gentleman, who, fifty years before, had purchased it with a view to give his children country air! Thus the *poverty* of the ancestor has put the descendant in possession of some fifteen or twenty thousand a year.

I should think that the growth of London is greater, relatively, than that of any other town in Europe, three or four on this island excepted. Many think the place already too large for the kingdom, though the comparison is hardly just, the empire, rather than England, composing the social base of the capital. So long as the two Indies and the other foreign dependencies can be retained, London is more in proportion to the power and wealth of the state, than

Paris is in proportion to the power and wealth of France. The day must come, (and it is nearer than is commonly thought) when the British Empire, as it is now constituted, must break up, and then London will, indeed, be found too large for the state. In that day, its suburbs will probably recede quite as fast as they now grow. Mr. McAdam considers the size of London an evil.

The English frequently discuss the usefulness of their colonies, and moot the question of the policy of throwing them off. They who support the latter project, invariably quote the instance of America, as a proof that the present colonies will be more useful to the mother country, when independent than they are to-day. I have often smiled at their reasoning, which betrays the usual ignorance of things out of their own circle.

In the first place, England has very few real colonies at this moment, among all her possessions. I do not know where to look for a single foreign dependency of her's, that has not been wrested by violence from some original possessor. It is true, that time and activity have given to some of these conquests the feelings and characters of colonies; and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, Jamaica, New Holland, and possibly the Cape, are more or less, acquiring the title. I thought Mr. McAdam rather leaned to the opinion, that the country would be better without its colonies than with them. He instanced our own case, and maintained that we are more profitable to England now, than when we were her dependants.

All of the thirteen states of America were truly English colonies. One only was a conquest, (New York), but more than a century of possession had given that one an English character, and the right of conquest meeting with no obstacle in charters, a more thoroughly English character too, by means of a territorial aristocracy, than belonged to almost any other. The force and impression of this strictly colonial origin, are still to be traced among us, in the durability of our prejudices, and in the deference of our opinions and habits to those of the mother-country; prejudices and a deference that half a century of political facts, that are more antagonist to those of England than any other known, so far from overthrowing, has scarcely weakened.

In reviewing this subject, the extent and power of the United States, are also to be remembered. Our independence was recognized in 1783. In 1793 commenced the wars of the French revolution. About this time, also we began the cultivation of cotton. Keeping ourselves neutral, and profiting by the national aptitude, the history

of the world does not present another instance of such a rapid relative accumulation of wealth, as was made by America between the years 1792 and 1812. It would have been greater, certainly, had France and England been more just, but, as it was, centuries will go by before we see its parallel. Our naval stores, bread stuffs, cotton, tobacco, ashes, indigo, and rice, all went to the highest markets. Here, then, our colonial origin and habits, stood England in hand. Nineteen in twenty of our wants were supplied from her workshops. Had we still been common dependants we could not have been neutral could not have been common carriers, could not have bought, for want of the ability to sell.

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Now, where is England, in her list of colonies, to find a parallel to these facts? If the Canadas were independent, what have they to export, that we could not crush by competition? England may take lumber exclusively from British America, as a colony, but were British America independent, we would not submit to such a regulation. Our southern woods, among the best in the world, would drive all northern woods out of the market. Having little to sell, Canada could not buy, and she would begin, in self-defence, to manufacture. Our manufactures would deluge the West-India islands, our ships would carry their produce, and, in short, all the American possessions would naturally look up to the greatest American state as to their natural head.

In the east, it would be still worse. All the world would come in, as sharers of a commerce that is now controlled for especial objects. England would cease to be the mart of the world, and would find herself left with certain expensive military establishments that there would no longer be a motive for maintaining. Were England to give up her dependencies, I think she would sink to a second-rate power in twenty years. Did we not exist, the change might not be so rapid, for there would be less danger from competition; but *do exist*; number, already, nearly as many people as England, and in a quarter of a century more shall number as many as all the British isles put together.

Can England retain her dependencies, in any event? The chances are that she cannot. It is the interest of all christendom to overturn her system, for it is opposed to the rights of mankind, to allow a small territory in Europe, to extend its possessions and its commercial exclusion, over the whole earth, by *conquest*. The view of this interest, may be obscured by the momentary interference

of more pressing concerns, and the alliance of Great Britain purchase temporary acquiescence, but as the world advances in civilization, this exclusion will become more painful, until all will unite, openly or secretly, to get rid of it. Men are fast getting to be of less importance, in Europe, and general interests are assuming their proper power.

It is probable that England will find herself so situated, long ere the close of this century, as to render it necessary to abandon her colonial system. When this is done, there will no longer be a motive for retaining dependencies, that belong only to herself in their charges. The dominion of the east will probably fall into the hands of the half-castes; that of the West Indies will belong to the blacks, and British America is destined to be a counterpoise to the country along the gulph of Mexico. The first fleet of thirty sail of the line, that we shall send to sea, will settle the question of English supremacy, in our own hemisphere.

Were these great results dependant on the policy of America, I should greatly distrust them, for, no nation has less care of its foreign interests, or looks less into the future, than ourselves. We are nearly destitute of statesmen, though overflowing with politicians. But the facts of the republic are so stupendous as to overshadow every thing within their influence. This is another feature, in which the two countries are as unlike as possible. Here all depends on men; on combinations, management, forethought, care, and policy. With us, the young Hercules, is stripped of his swaddlings, and his limbs and form are suffered to take the proportions and shape of nature. To be less figurative—it is a known fact that our exertions are proportioned to our wants. In nothing is this truth more manifest, than in the difference which exists between the foreign policies of England and America. That of this country has all the vigilance, decision, energy, and system that are necessary to an empire so factitious and of interests so diversified, while our own is marked by the carelessness and neglect, not to say ignorance, with which a vigorous youth, in the pride of his years and strength, enters upon the hazards and dangers of life. One of the best arguments that can be adduced in favor of the present form of the British government, is its admirable adaptation to the means necessary for keeping such an empire together. Democracy is utterly unsuited to the system of metropolitan rule, since its maxims imperiously require equality of rights. The great consciousness of this fitness, between the institutions and the empire, will probably have a great effect on

the minds of all reflecting men in England, when the question comes to serious changes; for the moment the popular feeling gets the ascendancy, the ties that connect the several parts of this vast collection of conflicting interests, will be loosened. The secrecy of motive, and the abandonment of the commoner charities that are necessary for the control of so complicated a machinery, are incompatible with the publicity of a popular sway and the ordinary sympathies of human nature.*

Were London to fall into ruins, there would probably be fewer of its remains left in a century, than are now to be found of Rome. All the stuccoed palaces, and Grecian facades of Regent's-street and Regent's Park, would dissolve under a few changes of the season. The noble bridges, St. Paul's, the Abbey, and a few other edifices would remain for the curious; but, I think, few European capitals would relatively leave so little behind them, of a physical nature, for the admiration of posterity. Not so, however, in matters less material. The direct and familiar moral influence of London is probably less than that of Paris, but in all the higher points of character, I should think it unequalled by that of Rome, itself.

Henry Onderdonk Floyd-Jones died December 20, 1862. His wife died July 18, 1872. Remains of both were interred in the Fort Neck Burial Ground. His name was inserted on the Memorial Window, conjointly with that of his brother Thomas, in Grace Church, Massapequa. The issue of this union was four sons and three daughters.

CHARLES FLOYD-JONES.

The first child was born at his father's home on the Fort Neck estate in the year 1817. He adopted Civil Engineering as a profession, and in the West became very prominent, being considered a man of rare ability in this line. He was the Civil Engineer who laid out the route of the Illinois Central R. R.

*A proof of the truth, is to be found in the law emancipating the slaves of the islands, a step which is the certain forerunner of their loss. It is well known to all near observers, that this measure was dictated to parliament by the sympathies of a public, to which momentary causes had given an influence it never before possessed. Mr. Cobbett, however, openly affirmed it was owing to a wish to convulse America, by re-acting on public opinion here! One is not obliged to believe all that Mr. Cobbett said, but such a surmise, even, proves something.

He married in 1825 Isabell Mizner, of Elsay, Monroe County, Illinois. She was born January 23, 1828. Their home for many years was at Vandalia, Illinois, but later in life they removed to St. Louis, where Charles died, December 25, 1874. His wife died November 3, ——. Their remains were interred in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri.

Issue three sons: Robert H. Floyd-Jones, the first child was born at Vandalia, Illinois, April 18, 1858. He married Marie P. Flanagan, of St. Louis, April 15, 1885. She was born in St. Louis, July 20, 1865. The issue of this union was one son and five daughters.

Francis Floyd-Jones, the only son and first child, was born in St. Louis, Mo., January 14, 1886.

Helen Watts Floyd-Jones, was born at Helena, Montana, October 12, 1888.

Katherine Sarah Floyd-Jones was born at Helena, Montana, September 13, 1890.

Emilie Felecite Floyd-Jones, (called Minnie), was born at Helena, Montana, June 25, 1892.

Marie De Lancey, (called De Lancey), was born at Helena, Montana, May 20, 1896.

Semple Floyd-Jones, the second child of Charles and Isabell Mizner Floyd-Jones, was born at Vandalia, Illinois, November 15, 1860.

He married Julia Belle Shorb January 14, 1885. She was born at St. Louis, August 11, 1864. He died October 6, 1891, at St. Louis, Mo., and was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery in that City.

Their issue was three children:

Isabel Helen Floyd-Jones, born at St. Louis, Missouri, April 5, 1886.

Shorb Charles Floyd-Jones, born at St. Louis, Missouri, May 29, 1888.

Julia De Lancey Floyd-Jones was born at Nokomis, Illinois, April 23, 1891.

Julia Belle Shorb Floyd-Jones, widow of Semple, married Frank Wright, of Auburn, N. Y., October 22 1901.

Edgar Floyd-Jones, the third son of Charles and Isabell Mizner Floyd-Jones, was born at Vandalia, Illinois and now resides at Brookline, Mass.

The other children of Henry Onderdonk and Helen Watts Floyd-Jones were:

SARAH.

The first daughter, born October, 1, 1818, died August 10, 1900, buried in family grounds, Grace Church Yard, Massapequa. A Memorial Window to her memory was erected by her niece Louise Floyd-Jones Thorn and nephew Edward Henry Floyd-Jones.

HENRY.

The second son, born March 10, 1820, died February 20, 1849, and was buried in Fort Neck Burial Ground.

EDWARD FLOYD-JONES.

The third son of Henry Onderdonk and Helen Watts Floyd-Jones was born at South Oyster Bay, on January the 26th, 1823, being educated at Jamaica and East Hampton schools. He adopted Civil Engineering as a profession, which he followed for some years. He was an original "Forty Niner" to California, going there around Cape Horn, and made his home there until about 1868, when he returned to Long Island, his birthplace.

He married Mary Lord, of Greenport, December 10, 1862, daughter of Frederick W. Lord and Louisa Ackerley. She was born December 14, 1839 and died May 23, 1874 at San Francisco, California, on her way to the Sandwich Islands, for her health.

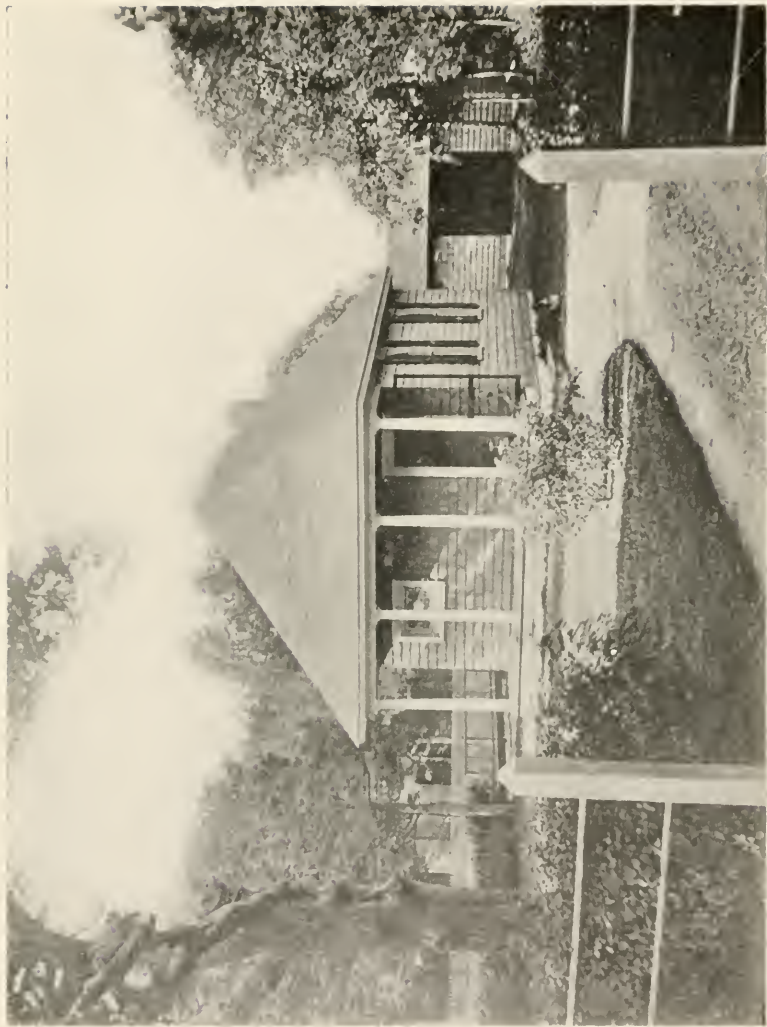
He represented the First District in the State Senate at Albany in 1892 and died January 23, 1901. Their remains are in family plot, Grace Church Yard, Massapequa. They left issue of three children.

Helen Watts Floyd-Jones was born at Greenport, L. I., September 9, 1863.

Louise Floyd-Jones was born at Hempstead, L. I., September 13, 1867. Married to Conde R. Thorn, of New York, October 30, 1889. Issue of this union:

Edward Floyd-Jones Thorn born at Easthampton, Long Island, August 16, 1890.

Conde Raguet Thorn, Jr., born in New York February 20, 1898, died April 19, 1901, and was buried in family plot, Grace



THE DE LANCEY FLOYD-JONES LIBRARY,
Massapequa, Long Island, N. Y. Erected in 1860.

Church Yard, Massapequa. A Memorial Window was erected in Grace Church by his parents to his memory.

Katharine De Lancey Thorn was born in New York, November 19, 1900.

Edward Henry Floyd-Jones was born at Hempstead, Long Island, January 2, 1860. Married Edith Carpender November 22, 1905, in New York. She was the daughter of William and Ella Floyd-Jones Carpender.

DE LANCEY FLOYD-JONES.

Was the fourth son of Henry Onderdonk and Helen Watts Floyd-Jones, and was born on the 20 of January, 1826. He being the only one of the name of Floyd-Jones or the Long Island Jones family to graduate from the Military Academy at West Point. After graduating at an early age, which was in June, 1846, he was appointed in September, 1846, a Second Lieutenant in the 7th Infantry Army of the United States and took a very active part in the Mexican War and later the Indian Wars on the frontier. In the Civil War he was true to the Union and served from 1861 to 1865 and was promoted for gallantry on several occasions. In 1868 was brevetted Brigadier General in the Regular Army and in 1879 was retired after 33 years of active service.

He married twice. His first wife was Jennie Whitney, a daughter of George Whitney, of Rochester, N.Y., whom he married in June, 1852. She died early in her married life and was buried at Rochester. His second wife was Minnie Oglesby, of New Orleans, to whom he was married in 1878.

General De Lancey Floyd-Jones was a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, The Aztec Society, The Loyal Legion, Colonial Order, St. Nicholas Society and was the founder of the De Lancey Floyd-Jones Free Library, which he built at Massapequa, L. I., and endowed. His remains rest in family plot, Grace Church Yard, Massapequa.

HELEN WATTS FLOYD-JONES.

The second daughter of Henry Onderdonk and Helen Watts Floyd-Jones was born December 9, 1827, died July 25, 1855, and was buried in Fort Neck Burial Ground.

JOSEPHINE KATHARINE FLOYD-JONES.

The third daughter and youngest child of Henry Onderdonk and Helen Watts Floyd-Jones, was born at her father's home, South Oyster Bay, L. I., August 17, 1832. She married John Devine Jones June 9, 1852. He was born at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., August 15, 1814, being a descendant same as his wife, of the first Thomas Jones.

They were therefore cousins far removed. He was President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of New York for 40 years. His connection with this organization covered a period of 66 years. He died September 22, 1895. His wife died November 15, 1905. Their remains rest in the new Jones family burial plot at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

During the life of both they were noted for their philanthropy. One of the last good acts of Josephine Katharine Floyd-Jones Jones previous to her demise was the presentation to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, of one of the Granite Monoliths for the Chancel, in memory of her husband.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

AND

FLOYD-JONES CEMETERY

MASSAPEQUA, L. I.



GRACE CHURCH.

Massapequa, Long Island

Erected 1844-46.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

GRACE CHURCH, Massapequa, L. I., was projected in 1844. Under date of August 20, 1844, the following resolution appears among the Archives of the Church:

The Wardens and Vestrymen do hereby accept of a donation of land made to the said Church by Thomas Floyd-Jones. Thomas Lawrence and Thomas Floyd-Jones appointed as Building Committee.

Elbert Floyd-Jones appointed to be the Collector to collect the subscriptions from persons having subscribed for the erection of Grace Church. Under date of September 21, 1844, Vestry accepted report of Building Committee and authorized to proceed forthwith to contract for the building called Grace Church.

The congregation of Grace Church and those who held pews at the time of its consecration were of the following families: Thomas Jones, James Meinell, S. Jackson Jones, Lawrence Fish, Samuel S. Jones, General Thomas Floyd-Jones, Elbert Floyd-Jones, General Henry Floyd-Jones, Samuel J. Jones, Thomas Lawrence, Tredwell T. Carman, Mrs. Freelove Kortright, Henry Hone, Henry Purdy, Henry Mathews, Ann Louise Mathews.

Under date of June 13, 1846; Resolved that the pews be rented. Grace Church was consecrated July 9, 1846.

The Rev. William A. Curtis was invited to take the pastoral charge of the Church in June, 1846.

He resigned in March, 1849, and the Rev. J. W. Mellwaine, a deacon, was in charge later part of 1849.

The Rev. David G. Barr began services as Priest in charge of Grace Church July 13, 1851, followed by the Rev. S. S. Stocking for a few months. He was followed by the Rev. S. C. Thrall, July 17, 1853, who resigned in March, 1855. The Rev. H. C. Stowel became Rector in December, 1856. In May, 1862, the Rev. S. S. Stocking took temporary charge and in 1867 he was elected Rector and was connected with this Church for nearly 30 years. He died May 24, 1896.

The present Rector of the Church (1956), is Rev. William Wiley, who resides at the parsonage opposite the Church. He became Rector September, 1890.

FLOYD-JONES CEMETERY, GRACE CHURCH.

The following matter of interest should be inserted at this part of this little history, viz.: In the month of May, 1893, by concurrence of the members of the family, 42 of whom possessed the surname of Floyd-Jones, with 19 others, whose parents formerly were of the same name, the remains of all buried in the Fort Neck Burial Ground, as also those in the Burial Ground on the Massapequa Creek, were removed to a beautiful laid out cemetery, which is on ground north of and adjoining Grace Church Yard. The land formerly belonged to Coleman Gandy Williams, Massapequa, L. I., which was donated by him for this purpose, it having been inherited from his mother. This property was conveyed to the Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of Grace Church, Massapequa, to be held by them in trust, as a place of burial for the descendants of the First David Richard Floyd-Jones, and such others as shall be approved by them.

Families of David Richard Floyd-Jones, William Floyd-Jones, Elbert Floyd-Jones, Coleman Gandy Williams, Henry Onderdonk Floyd-Jones. The ancestors being buried in the Centre Section.

CONCLUSION.

To George Stanton Floyd-Jones, Mrs. William Robison, Edward H. Floyd-Jones, Rev. William Jones Seabury, Rev. William Wiley, De Witt Clinton Jones, Charles Jones, Waupun, Wis.; David Moore Hall, Richmond, Va.; Rev. Irving McElroy, Bellport, L. I.; Mrs. Major Dumler, Darmstadt, Germany; Mrs. J. Linton Glentworth, Newark, N. J., and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, of New York City, I desire to tender my most heartfelt thanks for the good help given me by them in furnishing family records, episodes, etc., and in ending this limited genealogical work as relating to our family, "The Floyd-Jones, of Nassau County, Long Island," I can say, without fear of contradiction, in conjunction with the encomium of Edward F. De Lancey that the history of the Jones and Floyd-Jones, of the foregoing County, which I have endeavored in my humble way to portray, is one of most striking interest, and one which it is believed cannot be paralleled in America, for continuous natural ability and continuous public service, steadily maintained from its first ancestor who landed on Long Island sea girt shore to the present day; and that too, united

always with high social eminence and an equally continuous and continuing success, in all the walks of private life.

Nearly 60 years ago James Fennimore Cooper, (America's great Historian), said in referring to the "Jones" family in a public letter, viz.:

"The Jones family has now furnished Legislators and Jurists to the Colony and the State for more than a century."

And from his days to ours it has still continued to do so. It is the only family it is believed, not only in New York "but in America" which under the British and the American Governments has from the beginning of its existence in America, from generation to generation, continuously preserved and maintained its prominence in political life, and high public position. In New York and two or three other of the old Colonies, a few families—but a very few—have done so, either under one rule or the other, but except in this instance, "*Not one of them under both.*"

Lineal Descent Previous to Year 1705.

De Haville, Year 1066.
Townsend, Year 1100.
Willetts, Year 1510.
Periente, Year 1535.
Goad, Year 1540.
Forth, Year 1560.
Brown, Year 1575.
Doughty, Year 1605.
Stone, Year 1610

Montgomery, Year 1610.
Onderdonk, Year 1615.
Howell, Year 1622.
Nicoll, Year 1635.
Floyd, Year 1640.
Frink, Year 1640.
Hutchinson, Year 1665.
Jones, Year 1665.
Tredwell, Year 1705.

Branches and Connections Previous to the Year 1750.

Barnardiston, Year 1066.
Moore, Year 1350.
De Lancey, Year 1432.
De Vaudrie, Year 1440.
Haring, Year 1525.
Youngs, Year 1545.
Herington, Year 1600.
Bogart, Year 1610.
De Sille, Year 1610.
Meulmans, Year 1615.
Mapes, Year 1625.
Evertse, Year 1630.
Cozine, Year 1635.
Bankson, Year 1640.
Consulyea, Year 1650.
Schutz, Year 1650.
Smith, Year 1655.

Glentworth, Year 1680.
Green, Year 1680.
Jackson, Year 1685.
Allen, Year 1690.
Clowes, Year 1700.
Mitchell, Year 1712.
Budden, Year 1720.
Linton, Year 1720.
Gale, Year 1724.
Seabury, Year 1725.
Underhill, Year 1725.
Kelsey, Year 1730.
Roosevelt, Year 1733.
Blauvelt, Year 1738.
De Peyster, Year 1743.
Kip, Year 1744.
Seaman, Year 1750.





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