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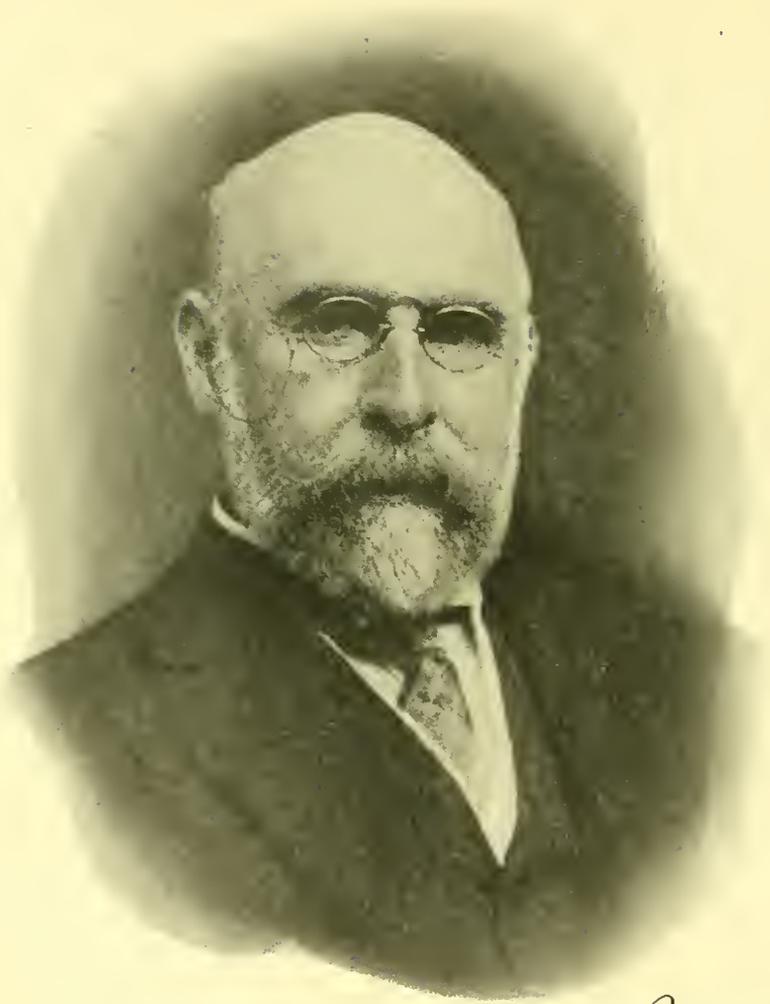
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Fraternally J. M. MacLean

BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER  
OF  
SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY  
OF THE  
STATE OF NEW YORK

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Vol. I  
1756—1806  
In Two Parts

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BY  
WILLIAM M. MACBEAN, LL. D.

NEW YORK  
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY  
1922

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OCT 25 '22

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## FOREWORD

Since first in corporate unity combined,  
Pledged to a purpose noble and humane,  
The poor and ailing never failed to find  
That their appeals to you were not in vain.

The Scottish exile, friendless and alone,  
Shared of your bounty and grasped hope again,  
The orphan's cry and the sad widow's moan  
Were changed to mirth and pleasure followed pain.

The above lines recently addressed to us by the late Neil Macdonald of the *Scottish-American* fittingly express the aims and objects of this old Society founded by Scotsmen in 1756 under the name of the SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY at New York, in the Province of New York, for the purpose of caring for and relieving their distressed fellow countrymen. These Scots were the successors of or had become merged with an older body, called the Scots Society, founded in 1744 for a similar purpose. It was patterned after the Scots Society of London and the Scots Charitable Society of Boston, as stated in the preamble to its "Rules and Orders," a fac-simile of which appears in the Appendix to this volume. It is known to have functioned up to the year 1753, and under its auspices Saint Andrew's Day of that year was celebrated in notable fashion. Judging by its officers its membership was of a high class and probably few in numbers, and this may account for the effort to put new life into the movement in 1756, as that year brought larger responsibilities and greater opportunities. When the Black Watch landed that summer at the foot of Wall Street and marched along Pearl Street to the Battery on its way to Albany, our Scottish gentry and merchants realized that the Colony would soon have a large influx of their countrymen with the assembling army and that they ought to be fittingly entertained and invited to cooperate.

As may be seen in the following pages there appear the names of many officers who rose to high rank in the service of their country. The resident members however were the mainstay of the Society, and upon them devolved the duty not only of carrying on its charitable work but of extending hospitality to visiting fellow countrymen and promoting social intercourse amongst themselves. For very many years its Anniversary was always faithfully reported in the press and any notables who happened to be in

the city on Saint Andrew's Day were sure to be present at the dinner. The celebration of the Day in the Colony was the chief event of the year, until it was later superseded by the Fourth of July.

During the course of the Revolution the Society held no meetings, or at least no notices appeared in the newspapers, and there are no records extant of any kind from 1775 to 1784. Our minute books were all destroyed in the great fire of 1835, and the list of members published in 1823 gives no names elected during the years in question.

After the Revolution the few remaining members came together under their President of 1774 and, in addition to the adoption of a change in the name and a new constitution, inaugurated a democratic policy in filling up the ranks of the society. The city was combed for Scots, with the result that for a year or two the membership increased rapidly, only however to see many of them in a short time fall by the wayside until the society again assumed a character somewhat akin to that it had maintained in Colonial days. Many came to these shores after the war, expecting to find a fruitful field for their energy and ambition and engaged in business ventures which were not always successful. Owing to the difficulties of forming a stable government and the long struggle over the divergent views of the Federalists and the Republicans at home, and the controversies with France and Great Britain over foreign commerce, neutral rights, etc., trade languished, ships and cargoes were seized, and loss and distress followed in the wake of the Berlin and Milan Decrees and the Orders in Council on the one side, and the Embargo and the Non-Importation Act on the other. The closing years of the eighteenth century and the opening ones of the nineteenth brought trying times to the American merchant, and our members did not escape. The bankruptcy court was kept busy, the debtors' prison was always full and the newspapers contained many an appeal for those unfortunates. Charity was active, for no one knew whose turn it might next be, and the lot of these men was truly pitiable.

Twelve years have elapsed since the writer undertook the work of identifying our early membership. At that time there was little realization of the labour which a work of this kind would entail, nor the time that it would take to do it approximate justice. In 1911 the Society published a brochure on the early Colonial period, giving tentative identifications and short sketches of the more prominent members in the hope that an interest in the work might be created and fostered. The writer was responsible for that crude and hurried attempt, into which, it is needless to say, crept more than one error, but was encouraged by the kindly reception given by his fellow members. The discovery however of four heretofore unknown early pamphlets in the New York Historical Society necessitated renewed research work and over the same ground, as the pamphlets contained names which did not appear in any of our published lists of members.

Interest in the work kept increasing as it progressed and as the remarkable character and standing of the membership slowly developed. In many

of the historical events of the period their names appear. We find them fighting on the Fields of Dettingen and Fontenoy; with the Scots Brigade in Holland, and with the Scots Guards in France; participating in the Wars in the Low Countries and on the Plains of Germany; following Prince Charlie to Culloden and other battle-fields of the "Forty-five"; supporting Kilmarnock on the scaffold on Tower Hill; witnessing the murder of the "Red Fox" and the judicial murder that followed; accompanying Braddock in his unfortunate expedition and sharing with Bouquet the success at Bushy Run; enduring defeat with Abercromby at Ticonderoga and capitulating with Monroe at the massacre of Fort William Henry; struggling against Pontiac and his Indians at Detroit and dying with Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham; cruising with the gallant privateersmen in European and West Indian waters and capturing the merchantmen of France, Spain and Holland; conquering India for "John Company" and campaigning with Wellington in the Peninsula; and finally in all the stirring events of the American Revolution, as Patriots and Loyalists, Statesmen and Soldiers, active on both sides of that eventful and far-reaching family quarrel. Each successive find was an added stimulus to keep steadfastly at work until a measurable degree of success should be attained, while all the time feeling a growing and expanding pride in a Society so many of whose members were "Makers of History" and "Builders of Empire."

We are now enabled to issue this, the second volume of biographies, the first, published in 1906, being Morrison's Memorial History containing biographies of the Presidents during one hundred and fifty years of our existence as a society. The present volume embraces the membership during the first fifty years, 1756-1806, and is divided into two parts, Colonial Times and Post-Revolution Period, and contains the names of 745 members. In addition to the names appearing for the first time, corrections, where necessary, have been made. Although believing that the list is not complete yet it is as nearly so as it is now possible to compile it, unless other now unknown pamphlets should some day come to light and reveal more missing names.

Thanks are due to the descendants of many of our members for the courtesy and assistance they have cheerfully given. More particularly however are we indebted to Sir Duncan Campbell, Baronet, of Barcaldine, the well-known authority on everything relating to the Campbells, for his assistance in the identification of the members of that Clan; to A. M. MacKintosh, Esq., Nairn, the Historian of Clan Chattan, for his help in tracing members of that Confederation of Clans; to Mr. Robert Hendre Kelby, former Librarian, his successor, Mr. Alexander Wall, and the Staff of the New York Historical Society for their unfailing courtesy, and intelligent assistance in the work of research; to Mr. John Stevenson MacNab for his generous help in copying articles and sketches. To many of our present members the thanks of the writer are due for their kindly interest in the progress of the work during all these many years and for the encouragement this interest engendered.

The writer claims only to have told faithfully the story of each member as it has been revealed after patient and painstaking research. A number of the sketches are of the most perfunctory kind and if valuable can only be so to their descendants. Yet these very dryasdust sketches may lead to further information. The volume is therefore placed before my fellow members of Saint Andrew's Society in the hope that they will give it their kindly consideration, bearing in mind that to the writer the work has been a labour of love.

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Part I  
COLONIAL TIMES  
1756—1783

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SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY

AT

New York

IN THE

Province of New York

who married Frederick Jay; (10) Helena, who married Major Thomas Moncrieff, of the British Army; (11) Charlotte Amelia, born 13th April, 1759, who married Dr. Richard Bayley. There is no known portrait of Mr. Barclay in existence.—*Morrison's History; the Press.*

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2

## REV. HENRY BARCLAY, D.D.

Dr. Barclay, born at Albany, N. Y., in 1714, was a son of the Rev. Thomas Barclay and Anna Drauyer his wife and brother of Andrew, the subject of the preceding sketch. After receiving his early education in Albany Mr. Barclay went to Yale and graduated therefrom in 1734. On the recommendation of the Rev. Mr. Miln of St. Peter's Church, Albany, he was appointed catechist to the Mohawk Indians at Fort Hunter in 1736. He went to England in the winter of 1737-8 for the purpose of receiving Holy Orders and was ordained January 30th, 1738. He was then sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as missionary to Albany and Fort Hunter, arriving in his native city in the following April. He continued his labours there and among the Mohawks until October, 1746, when he was inducted Rector of Trinity Church, New York. He received the degree of D.D. from Oxford in 1760. At the time of his death he was engaged in superintending the printing of a Translation of the Book of Common Prayer into the Mohawk dialect. He died August 29th, 1764, in the 53rd year of his age. The widow and children remained in New York and being loyal during the Revolution their property was seized. In 1783 three of her children went to Nova Scotia, while she and the youngest child remained to make an effort to save something from the wreck of their fortune. In September we find Mrs. Barclay petitioning Sir Guy Carleton for an allowance to tide her over the winter, to such straits was an American lady reduced through the animosity of her own countrymen.—*Col. Doc.; Carleton Papers.*

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3

## COLONEL SIR FRANCIS JAMES BUCHANAN

Sir Francis was descended from the Rev. Charles Buchanan, a Scottish clergyman who settled in England. The Rev. Charles had a son Charles who lived in London, and died at Camberwell. This Charles was twice married and had by his first wife, a native of Scotland, two sons, Francis James, the subject of this sketch, and Thomas who settled in Maryland about 1760. Sir Francis entered the army and as a Lieutenant accompanied Braddock in his expedition and was wounded in the campaign. In 1756 he became Captain-Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. In 1757, according to the *Post Boy*, he was in command at Sandy Hook. On January, 1759, he was gazetted Captain and in 1762 took part in the expedition against Havana. In 1772 he was

appointed Major in the Army. In 1776 he received the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of Kinsale and Charles Fort in Ireland, and for his services received the honour of knighthood. In 1777 he became Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. Shortly after he again came out to America and took part in the Revolution. While here, probably during the earlier period, he married a Miss Farquhar who, in all likelihood, was a daughter of our member, Dr. William Farquhar. By her he had a son who died in his father's lifetime, and a daughter Eliza who married Major Thomas Reed of Dublin, father of General Sir Thomas Reed, K. C. B., of Ampfield House, Hants. In 1779 Sir Francis was invalided home and placed in command, as Major, of a battalion of invalids returning to England. He became Colonel in the army in 1782, and died at Bath February 15, 1787.—*Ford; Kemble Papers; The Buchanan Book; British Army List.*

(*Appeared on our Roll as G. J. Buchanan.*)

4

## COLONEL DONALD CAMPBELL

Manager 1764-1765

Donald Campbell, son of Lachlan and Martha Campbell in Kintra, Islay, Argyleshire, and of "Campbell Hall," Ulster County, New York, was born at Lorine, Islay, July 23, 1730. His grandparents were Donald and Ann (Graham) Campbell. Lachlan died at "Campbell Hall," October 22, 1750, and Donald was apprenticed to a merchant in New York, probably Edward Graham (member 1756), who was one of Lachlan's executors, and probably his uncle or cousin. Donald made several voyages as supercargo to the West Indies. The landing of the 42nd Highlanders and the assembling of the army to carry on the war with France must have stirred Donald's martial ardour for on December 6th, 1756, he was appointed Ensign in the 62nd, Royal American, Regiment, later known as the 60th. There is no evidence that he ever served as an Ensign of or Volunteer with the 42nd or Black Watch. The Donald Campbell who was Ensign in the 42nd was a son of Campbell, Bailie of Muckairn, and was drowned on his passage from Halifax to New York, according to the *Bighouse Papers*. Campbell was at the siege and capture of Louisburg in 1758, the battle of the Heights of Abraham, including the capture of Quebec in September, 1759, the battles at Sillery (defence of Quebec) in April and May, 1760, the capture of Martinique in February, 1762, the assault and capture of Morro Castle, Havana, in July, and the conquest of Havana, Cuba, in August of that year. While at the siege of Quebec he was promoted to a lieutenantcy August 20, 1759. At the Peace in 1763 his battalion was disbanded and he was placed on half-pay. He then went to London where he presented a Memorial to the Crown setting forth his father's ill treatment in the Colony and his own services in the war and eventually received a large grant of land. His second visit to London is

dwelt on at length in Jones' *History of New York* and his conduct, while not creditable, is somewhat amusing. He claimed kinship to the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Loudoun and other leading Campbell families, cutting a great figure and getting into the best society, but finding that his half-pay was not sufficient to support the style in which he was living, he borrowed freely from his friends. On one occasion, while dining with General Murray, who was at one time Governor of Quebec, and Col. Skinner, an American of some standing, a bailiff called him out and served upon him a writ for a considerable sum. Nothing abashed, he returns to his company, tells them the story and Murray and Skinner became his bail. Finding that he had come to the end of his rope he absconded to America. Soon, however, powers of attorney were sent out by Murray and Skinner and he was forced to mortgage all the real estate he possessed. Before leaving England he again made claims to the government for the ill usage his father had received, the services he had rendered and his own services, and succeeded in getting out of them another grant of land of twenty thousand acres for himself and twenty thousand acres to be divided between his mother, his sisters and his brother George. When the news of the skirmish at Lexington reached New York, Donald, then a half-pay officer of the British Army, at once became a rabid patriot. He and Isaac Sears, with a motley crowd, paraded the town with drums beating and colours flying and invited the citizens to take up arms. In the picturesque language of Judge Jones, Donald, "like many others having little or nothing to lose, and much perhaps to gain, entered heartily into the American cause, bellowed out for liberty, abused Great Britain, headed mobs, damned the King, talked sedition, roared treason, cursed the Tories and insulted them in all companies." For his activities he expected reward and was much chagrined at not receiving an appointment in the Continental army. He went to Philadelphia, presented a Memorial to Congress and was appointed Deputy-Quarter-Master General. He served with the rank of Colonel under General Schuyler in the expedition from Ticonderoga in June, 1775, and retired from there in July, 1776, worn out by the exposure and fatigue of a trying campaign. He was present at the investment and siege of Quebec December, 1775, to May, 1776, including the assault on December 31, 1775, when Montgomery was killed and Arnold wounded. Campbell then assumed command and seeing no chance of success ordered a retreat to the Heights of Abraham which he effected without any further loss. He maintained the blockade until April, again resumed the siege and defended the fortifications on the Heights of Abraham where he lost his guns and left behind in his retreat his stores, sick and wounded. He then made an attack on the Post at Trois Rivieres, and failing retreated to Crown Point in June, 1776. His want of success offended Congress and charges of cowardice were brought against him on which he was courtmartialled at Crown Point and dismissed from service. On appealing to Congress he was acquitted and his pay and rank were continued, but he was never afterward employed. He

retired to the country, where he lived indigent, neglected and forlorn. In Trumbull's painting, "The Death of Montgomery," Campbell is one of the two officers standing in rear of death scene. In 1793 Thomas Jones (*was this the Judge?*) began foreclosure proceedings to sell Campbell's lands in Ulster County. In 1798 Campbell was located at 80 Broadway. His death took place at Washington in the month of March, 1803, and the New York newspapers made no comment while the Washington newspapers of that date make no mention of his death, thus mutely testifying to the obscurity into which he had sank. His brothers, James and George, remained loyal, George eventually rising to high rank in the British service.—*Sir Duncan Campbell; Col. Doc.; Jones' Hist. of N. Y.; et al.*

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### MALCOLM CAMPBELL

Treasurer, 1756-61

Malcolm Campbell became a resident of New York prior to 1744, and may have been the schoolmaster who became a Freeman of the City on April 29, 1746. It is probable also that he may have come over with the immigrants brought out by Lachlan Campbell between 1737 and 1740. Be that as it may, our member was located in 1756 next door but one to the Merchants' Coffee House, and opposite the Meal Market, where he did a general business, but became known in later years as a wine merchant. In 1762 he owned the ships *Lyon Richard*, 14 guns, and the *James*, 16 guns, showing that he was engaged in the lucrative business of privateering. In 1764 he was one of the trustees empowered to give title to the lands granted to the Lachlan Campbell immigrants, and this lends strength to the assumption that he may have been one of them. In 1776 his store was situated on "Crommelin's Wharf back of Judge Livingston's" and his advertisement stated that he purposed to go out of business. He probably moved to Poughkeepsie or in that neighbourhood. He married Elizabeth Marschalk, widow of Nathaniel Hinson, July 5, 1744, and by her had several children, the names of John, Catharine and Lydia appearing in the records of the Presbyterian Church. In 1784 a deed by Elizabeth, *relict* of Malcolm, shows that Malcolm had passed away prior to that date, but no record of his death has been noted.

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### LIEUTENANT STAIR CAMPBELL CARRE

Lieut. Carre was born in the year 1730, and was the third son of John Carre of Cavers-Carre, advocate, and Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter and heiress of Alexander Monteith of Todshaugh, Linlithgow, Cadet of the family of Auldcathy. Stair was probably born in Edinburgh, as his father did not succeed to the estate until he, Stair, was ten years of age, or about the year 1740. When the French war broke out he received an appointment

in 1756 as Ensign in the 62nd, Royal American, regiment, was raised to the rank of Lieutenant in the same regiment, now the 60th, in 1757, and again, after being on half-pay for a short period, received in 1764 the same rank of Lieutenant and in the same regiment. He accompanied the 60th throughout the entire campaign from Ticonderoga to the Peace in 1763 and shared in the laurels won by that gallant regiment. In 1764 he petitioned the government for 2,000 acres of land in Whitehall, Washington County, New York, but there is no evidence that these lands were allotted him. In 1765 he was on the Half-pay List. In August of 1767 he was drowned while on his passage home to Scotland. Lieut. Carre never married. The old family of Carre of Cavers-Carre, in Roxburghshire, is now extinct in the male line and is represented at present (through the female line) by Captain Ralph G. Riddell-Carre of Cavers-Carre.—*Genealogist, Vol. 3; Army List; Mrs. Kathleen L. Riddell-Carre; Land Papers, Albany.*

7

## ALEXANDER COLDEN

Manager 1756-59; Vice-President 1759-64; President 1764-66

Alexander Colden, son of Dr. Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New York, and Alice Christy of Coldenham, Ulster County, New York, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 13, 1716, died in Brooklyn, New York, December 12, 1774, and was buried in Trinity Church-yard. As early as the year 1727 Governor Colden was in residence at Coldenham and Alexander at an early age kept a general country store there, and was appointed Ranger of Ulster County in 1737. As his business increased he removed to Newburgh in 1743, where he greatly extended his mercantile enterprises. He was appointed Joint Surveyor-General of the Province with his father in 1751 and succeeded him in that office in 1761. In that year he removed to New York. For some years he was Post Master of New York and a vestryman of Trinity Church. Owing to his loyalty to government his home was the resort of the best element of the society of the day and he gathered around him the highest military and civil officials of the Province. He was a man of liberal education and of much wealth. His country residence in 1773 was at Brookland, King's County. One of his brothers-in-law, Peter Middleton, also became President of this Society. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Nicolls of New York City. She died at Spring Hill, near Flushing, Long Island, March 4, 1774, aged 49 years.—*Morrison's Hist.; et al.*

8

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR CADWALLADER COLDEN, M.D.

Lieutenant-Governor Colden was born on February 17th, 1688, in Ireland, where his mother then happened to be temporarily on a visit, and died in Long Island 28th September, 1776. His father, Rev. Alexander Colden,

Minister of Dunse, Berwickshire, prepared him for the University of Edinburgh, whence he graduated in 1705. He then spent three years studying medicine and mathematics, and in 1708 came to America and practiced successfully as a physician in Philadelphia till 1715. He then visited London and met Halley the astronomer who was so pleased with a paper on "Animal Secretions," written by Colden some years before, that he read it before the Royal Society. Colden also became acquainted at this time with other noted literary and scientific men. He returned to Philadelphia in 1716 but at the request of his friend Governor Hunter settled in New York in 1718 and in 1719 became the first surveyor-general of the Colony and master in chancery. Governor Burnet gave him a seat in the provincial council in 1720. About 1755 he retired with his family to a tract of land, for which he received a patent, about nine miles from Newburgh on the Hudson. Here in the midst of a wilderness, exposed to attacks from hostile Indians, he gave his attention to farming and to scientific pursuits without neglecting the duties of the surveyor-general's office. Colden was an ardent royalist and advocate of the taxation of the Colonies by the home government. He administered the affairs of the Province as president of the Council in 1760 and in 1761 Lord Halifax, in return for his "zeal for the rights of the crown," appointed him Lieutenant-Governor. He held this office till his death and was repeatedly placed at the head of affairs by the absence or death of the various governors. He was acting governor when the paper intended for distribution under the Stamp Act arrived in New York and it was put under his care in Fort George which stood on Battery Point. On the evening of November 1st, 1765, "a torch-light procession," says Bancroft, "carrying a scaffold and two images, one of the governor, the other of the devil, came from the Fields, now the City Hall Park, down Broadway, to within eight or ten feet of the Fort, knocked at its gate, broke open the governor's coach house, took out his chariot, carried the images upon it through the town and returned to burn them, with his own carriages and sleighs, before his eyes on the Bowling Green." He would have fired upon the people but was menaced with being hanged on a sign post if he did so. The next day he yielded and consented to give the stamps into the custody of the New York Common Council. They were taken to the City Hall and the municipal government then restored order. Colden's claim for indemnification was rejected by the Assembly in 1766. On the return of Governor Tryon in 1775 he retired to his house on Long Island. He took special interest in botany and was the first to introduce the Linnæan system into America. He furnished to Linnæus an account of between 300 and 400 American plants, about 200 of which were described in the "Acta Upsaliensa." The celebrated Swedish botanist afterward gave the name *Coldenia* to a plant of the tetandrous class in honour of his correspondent. Dr. Colden corresponded from 1710 till his death with the most prominent scientific men of his time. One of the most constant was Benjamin Franklin. The two philosophers regularly communicated their dis-

coveries to each other and in a letter to Franklin, dated October, 1743, Colden first mentions his invention of the art of stereotyping afterwards practically carried out by Herben in Paris in the beginning of last century. Indeed it may be stated that Colden was Franklin's mentor and that the latter was indebted to Colden for some of the scientific theories now associated with the name of Franklin. Dr. Colden took an active part in founding the American Philosophical Society. He published a *History of the Five Indian nations, depending upon New York*, calling attention to the relation of Indian affairs to commerce. He wrote many medical treatises and left several manuscripts now in possession of the New York Historical Society, which are being published by that Society.

[Name appears in printed list of 1770 only.]

9

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 THOMAS DOUGHTY

Manager 1759-1760

In 1750 Doughty had a store in King Street. On December 28, 1755, the firm of Aspinwall and Doughty, in the woolen business, terminated and Doughty, the junior member, continued in business in Queen Street, dealing in a miscellaneous line of goods. In 1759 he moved to Dock Street betwixt the Slip and Coenties Market, and the character of his business had changed to fine groceries, wines, etc. His advertisement of the removal illustrates the fact that at that time street numbers had not been adopted in his locality. It states that he had "removed from Queen Street to the House where Mrs. Mary Maurice lately lived, between Alderman Cuyler's and Mr. Philip De Visme in Dock Street, right opposite to House where Mr. Archie, Silver Smith lived." After that elaborate description his customers could have no excuse for failure to find him. In 1775 he purposed moving to the country and everything was offered for sale, even his furniture. He probably moved within the American lines. The next reference to Doughty appears among the papers of Sir Guy Carleton, preserved in the Public Record Office, London, Vol. 44, No. 57, of that series. The document, which probably discloses an interesting story, is a Coroner's inquest on the body of Thomas Doughty under date of June 7, 1783. The newspapers contain no account of his death.

10

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 JAMES DRUMMOND, M. D.

Dr. Drummond was surgeon of the 4th Battalion of the 60th or Royal American regiment. When not called upon to serve in the field he made his home in Beaver Street this city ministering to the sick and suffering. In 1770 his name appeared in the list of resident members of the Saint Andrew's Society of Philadelphia. At the close of the war one of this name, not styled surgeon however, went from Georgetown, Maine, as a refugee Loyalist,

and settled in St. John, N. B., receiving Lot 1418, now on the south side of Sheffield Street in Parrrtown, close to where the barracks were situated. When the St. Andrew's Society of St. John was organized in 1798 Dr. Drummond was not a member. His name does not appear in the probate records of that City.—*F. W. Fraser, Secretary St. Andrew's Society, St. John (1915); Jack's Hist. St. John; N. Y. Mercury.*

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11

## JOHN DUNCAN

John Duncan was a native of Scotland and was probably born at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1722, his son Richard (member 1774) testifying that Berwick was his birthplace. Mr. Duncan came to America in 1755 with his wife Martha March and his son Richard and settled in Schenectady. He brought with him considerable capital and opened an extensive mercantile establishment. Soon after locating he formed a partnership with James Phyn of London (also a member) and they became extensive wholesale and retail merchants and forwarders, extending their business far and wide over the lakes, and after 1759, dealing largely and directly with Montreal. Duncan took care of the business in Schenectady while Phyn, his partner, attended to the business abroad and at Montreal. They both became exceedingly rich, for that day, and retired from business. Duncan built a country seat called "The Hermitage." He was first Recorder of Schenectady, and in 1763 Justice of the Peace; in 1773 Sixth Judge of Albany County, and in 1774 he attended the Congress of the Six Nations, which met after the death of Col. Johnson. During the Revolution he remained loyal to the Crown. He died at the Hermitage May 5, 1791, aged 69 years, much esteemed for generous hospitality and unostentatious benevolence. In the List of Members of Saint Andrew's Society which appears in the first City Directory of 1786 he is styled Capt. John Duncan. Prior to the Revolution he had been Captain of the Grenadier Company of the 2nd Battalion of the Albany Militia.—*Early History of Schenectady; Loyalist Papers; etc.*

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12

## JAMES DUTHIE

On September 11, 1758, James Duthie and Jane Banker were granted a marriage license. In the New York *Post Boy* of May 25, 1761, appeared the following advertisement, which is somewhat of a curiosity. "To be sold, at Duthie's London Peruke Ware-House at White-Hall all Sorts of Perukes ready made, of the newest fashions, at the lowest prices that can be afforded by any one of the Business, that does Justice to his Customers, and warranted to be as good Work, and made of as good hairs as any in America. Also Ladies' Teats, Bandos for the Hair, and Bags of the newest Fashion. Roaseats and Ramellees, hard and soft Pomatum, false Ques, and many other articles necessary in that way. By their Humble Servant James

Duthie." In 1762 he moved from the "large White House fronting the Great Dock, near the White-Hall," no doubt the Ware-House above mentioned, and started a new business on Golden Hill, "at the Sign of the Golden Pot." Here he dealt in wines, spirits and groceries. On April 16, 1767, he made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, one of his assignees being William Malcom, and disappeared thereafter from New York. One of this name died at Charleston, South Carolina, in November 1769. Could our member have been the James Duthie "servant to John Rigg, Barbour in Aberdeen," who in August 1746, on the occasion of riots in that city, gave testimony before Bailie William Mowatt?

13

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 WILLIAM FARQUHAR, M.D.

Manager 1756-1757; Vice-President 1757-1758.

Dr. Farquhar was a son of James Farquhar of Gilmilnscroft, Ayrshire, and Jean, daughter of William Porterfield of Duchal and of that ilk. He probably came to America as an army surgeon. He practiced his profession first in New Jersey and later in New York City. He owned considerable tracts of land in both States. In the year 1759 he married his second wife, Jane, daughter of Cadwallader Colden, President of His Majesty's Council, and according to the New York *Mercury* she was "a young Lady remarkable for good Sense and every Qualification necessary to make the Marriage State agreeable," but death called her on March 10th of the following year. Dr. Farquhar resided at that time in Smith Street, foot of Pot Bakers Hill. His property was probably confiscated during the Revolution for we find in the Loyalists' Papers, Vol. V, p. 86, in the New York Public Library, that his son Captain William Farquhar of the 20th Regiment, appeared before the Commissioners of Claims in the year 1783 and made a plea for compensation and stated that his father was then nearly eighty years of age. Dr. Farquhar died May 2, 1787. The *Genealogical and Biographical Record* of January 1875, quoting the *New York Journal* of May 10, 1787, states that he was "a very worthy good Scotsman, distinguished for his knowledge and abilities," and the contemporary *Daily Advertiser* states that "the doctor was a gentleman of amiable manners, much esteemed for his probity, and through life, both in the walks of a citizen and in the line of his profession, merited the confidence and approbation of all who knew him."

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 CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANT CHARLES FORBES

First Lieutenant Forbes was the youngest son of John of Inverarnan and Glenconry, Commissioner of Supply for Aberdeenshire, who had been "out in the '15," taken prisoner and died of his wounds in Carlisle prison. This officer received an appointment in 1756 as Lieutenant in the 60th Regi-

ment and was promoted to be Captain-Lieutenant in 1757. He was killed at Ticonderoga July 8, 1758. He had married Isabel, daughter of Donaldson of Kinardie, and had an only son and heir James of Kingerloch in Argyleshire and of Hutton Hall, Essex. This family of Forbes of Kingerloch is descended from the youngest son of Sir John Forbes, Vth Laird of Drumminer, brother of the 1st Lord Forbes.—*Ford; Burke's Landed Gentry; Scottish Nation.*

15

## AENEAS GRAHAM

Aeneas Graham was a native of Scotland. In 1753 he advertised as "Aeneas," but afterwards assumed the name of Ennis. In 1748 his residence and place of business was in Smith Street where he sold European goods; in 1755 he advertised as "Taylor, in Broad Street, near the Exchange opposite the *Post Boy* office"; in 1761 he was haberdasher as well as tailor; in 1762 he moved to corner of Wall Street "facing the Meal Market, near Coffee House" where he remained for many years; and in 1773 he was still in Wall Street "facing Mr. Rivington's New Printing Office." He retired to Middlesex county, N. J. Graham was twice married and had several children by each of his wives. He died in Middlesex, New Jersey, in 1777, and one of his Executors was Walter Buchanan. One of his grandsons, Dr. Charles M. Graham of 11th Street, who died in 1852, was a well known physician in his day.

[*Appears on Roll as Ennis Graham.*]

16

## EDWARD GRAHAM

The name of Edward Graham appeared on the Roll of Freemen of the City in 1742. He was one of the Lachlan Campbell immigrants who came over about 1737 and was probably Lachlan's uncle or cousin, most likely the latter. Lachlan's mother was Ann Graham. In 1750 Graham kept a store in Smith Street where he dealt in European goods. In 1751 he was appointed constable for the Dock Ward and in 1753 was elected assessor for the South Ward. In 1756 his house was "next the corner near the Exchange," and he owned a farm of 250 acres near Goshen, Ulster County, on which there were grist, saw and fulling mills. John Austin Stevens in the *New York Herald* of March 18, 1894, states that in 1755 Edward Graham, merchant, advertised to sell at vendue the corner house on Dock Street at the upper end of the Long Bridge, also the house he lived in adjoining the above. The Long Bridge crossed the old Broad Street Canal above the Exchange from what was named Bridge Street. Some time between that date and 1759 it became the residence of Colonel Robinson. This was Col. Joseph Robinson, who was one of the trustees of Trinity Church and who was buried in that old churchyard in March, 1759. After his death it was again advertised for sale and was called "the Corner House near

the Long Bridge." It then became the famous Fraunces Tavern, having been purchased by Samuel Fraunces on January 15, 1762, who turned the property into an inn and hung out the sign of the *Queen's Head*. In 1757 Graham became bankrupt, was confined in the debtors' prison, made an assignment of all his property to James Sackett and died shortly after in the same year. He was one of the executors of Lachlan Campbell of "Campbell Hall," father of Donald, our member.—*Minutes of Common Council; the Press.*

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17

## CAPTAIN WILLIAM HAY

Captain Hay was an officer in the Royal Navy, but nothing has been learned regarding his career other than that he was on the West Indian station in 1765 as captain of the sloop of war *Wolfe* and that his name was on the Navy list in 1783 but not in 1801.

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18

## WALTER HUNTER

The only references to this member which have come under our notice are in the wills in the Surrogate's office. His name appears as witness to several wills and it is therefore likely that he was a lawyer or a lawyer's clerk.

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19

## COLONEL JOHN INNES

Colonel Innes was an officer in the Royal Artillery, who received his appointments as Captain in 1757 and Major in the army in 1772. He served all through the French and Indian War. During the Revolution he was in command of the Artillery in Rhode Island and successfully defended it, receiving warm endorsement for his "meritorious behaviour" from Governor Pattison. He became Lieutenant Colonel in 1777. His health failing in 1779, Colonel Innes was granted a leave of absence by Pattison, was offered and accepted a Majority in the Garrison Artillery at home and took passage on the Houghton Ordnance Transport for England. In 1782 he was raised to the rank of Colonel of the 5th Battalion of Artillery. He died in Woolwich Warren, May 30, 1783.—*N. Y. Hist. Soc., Pub. Vol. VIII.*

[*Appeared on Records as Joseph Innes, but the pamphlet of 1770 has it Captain John.*]

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20

## DAVID JOHNSTON

Manager 1756-59; Vice-President 1772-74; President 1774-85.

David Johnston was President of the Society just prior to and also subsequent to the Revolution, showing that although the Society had had no meetings in the interim Johnston was recognized as President when the Society met in

1784. He was a grandson of Dr. John Johnstone of Edinburgh, who was born there in 1661, became a druggist "at the sign of the Unicorn" there, emigrated to New York in 1685, subsequently became Mayor of New York and ultimately removed to Perth Amboy, where he practiced medicine until his death in September, 1732. David's father, John (b. 1691; d. 1731), married Elizabeth Jamieson, and David was their third child, being born at Perth Amboy on January 2, 1724. His elder brother, John, became a Colonel of Provincial troops and was killed at Fort Niagara July 1759, but he was not in the British army, as stated by Mr. Morrison. Entering business at an early age David became a wine merchant, trading with Holland direct in his own ship, and pursued this vocation until he inherited, on the death of his mother, his share in the Nine Partners Tract. This land became very valuable and Mr. Johnston then retired from a mercantile career and devoted his time and attention to the care of his extensive landed interests. On May 27, 1753, he married Magdalen Walton, daughter of Jacob Walton and Mary Beekman, and had a family of four sons and seven daughters. His name first appears on a poll list for the election to the Provincial Assembly in February, 1761, and he was registered a Freeman of the City of New York on August 21, 1770, as "David Johnston, Gentleman." He was one of a Committee of Correspondence chosen May 19, 1774, and subsequently chosen one of a Committee of Observation elected by a poll held at the City Hall by order of the Committee of Correspondence. He was also one of the Committee of One Hundred in New York in May, 1775. He had a fine city mansion on the east side of Bowling Green, which was burned in 1776 or 1777. He also owned a farm at Greenwich (village) and a country residence at Perth Amboy, N. J., which was burned by the Hessians. After the war he withdrew to a large estate at Nine Partners, Dutchess County, N. Y., which he made his permanent residence. He died there, January 12, 1809.—*From Morrison's History; History of Dutchess Co.; et al.*

Archibald Kennedy was the son of Alexander Kennedy of Craigoch and Kilhenzie, J. P., of Ayrshire, and his second wife, Anna, daughter of William Crawford of Auchenames. Alexander was a lineal descendant of Thomas, second son of Gilbert, third Earl of Cassilis. Archibald must have been born about 1687. He came out to New York in 1714 with letters of introduction from the Earl of Stair and others to Governor Burnet and soon got employment. He became Collector of the Port and eventually Receiver-General of the Province of New York, and in 1725 he was recommended by Burnet to a seat in His Majesty's Council, which honour he received in 1727. He was a man of advanced views and a clear thinker. He advocated parliamentary taxation and publicly urged upon the Ministry that "liberty and encouragement are the basis of colonies." To supply ourselves with manufactures, he insisted, "is practicable; and where people in such circumstances are numerous and free, they will push what they think is for their interest, and all restraining laws will be thought

oppression, especially such laws as, according to the conceptions we have of English liberty, they have no hand in controverting or making. They cannot be kept dependent by keeping them poor." He published *Importance of the Northern Colonies* (New York, 1749) and *Present State of Affairs in the Northern Colonies* (1754). He married as his second wife, in 1736, Maria, widow of Arent Schuyler and had several sons and daughters. He died in New York on June 14, 1763.—*Appleton; Col. Doc.; Burke.*

22

## JOHN LIVINGSTON

John Livingston, son of Philip, second Lord of the Manor, was born in the year 1714. His education was completed at Yale, from which he graduated with the degree of M. A. in 1733. In 1754 he engaged in the hardware and coal business in Broad Street, moving in 1756 to another location near the Whitehall Slip, having also a storehouse in Duke Street. In 1761 he formed a partnership as John & Alexander Livingston and carried on a dry goods business in their store on Rotten Row, near the Old Slip, removing in the same year to the south side of Queen Street. During the Revolution he probably retired to the Manor, as no reference to his being in New York during that time has been found. He died suddenly at his home in Broad Street on July 21, 1786, "distinguished for his philanthropy, probity and many other virtues."—*The Press.*

23

## PHILIP LIVINGSTON

First President of the Society 1756-57. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Philip Livingston was the fourth son of the second Lord of the Manor of Livingston, New York, and was born at Albany, January 15, 1716, and graduated from Yale College in 1737. In the French War he was extensively engaged in privateering and made a large fortune in the general importing business, having his store on the new dock, Burnet's Quay, near the ferry stairs at the foot of Wall Street. He lived on Brooklyn Heights, or Brookland, as then styled. Near his home were his distilleries. The following advertisement, which appeared in the *New York Mercury*, January 5, 1756, will give a general idea of the business in which he was engaged: "To be sold by P. L., black pepper, double refined and single refined loaf sugar, bohea tea, molasses, New York rum, best double distilled Jamaica rum, Dutch comeyne cheese, duck, iron pots and kettles, corn fans, and the very best muscovado sugar, cheap for ready cash." In 1754 he was made Alderman of the East Ward of New York City (then containing only 10,881 inhabitants) and was actually elected to this office, one of importance and dignity, for nine years. In December, 1758, he became a member of the Assembly of the Province and took a distinguished part in the proceedings of the following year, notably in the voting of troops and supplies for the invasion of Canada. He also

laboured to promote the agricultural and commercial interests of the Colony and in 1764 uttered a firm but respectful protest against taxation by Great Britain. In 1768 he was chosen Speaker of the new Assembly, called upon the dissolution of the one preceding, and this being in turn dissolved he was returned to that of 1770 (declining an election for New York City), from the Manor of Livingston, but was unseated. In 1774 he was a delegate to the first Continental Congress, serving on the Committee which prepared an address to the people of Great Britain and was also a member of the Association in his State, to execute the plan of commercial interdiction. In 1775 he was returned to Congress and also appointed president of the Congress of New York and on July 4, 1776, voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence. The same month he was made a member of the Board of Treasury and in 1777 was placed upon the Committee on Marine and also elected to the New York legislature with additional power to frame the Constitution of the State. Under this constitution he was elected senator for the southern district of New York and also returned to Congress, which, in the most gloomy and trying time of the Revolution, had adjourned to New York from Philadelphia. His presence in that body was requested by the State Government although the condition of his health was such as to render such attendance the last act of patriotism. About the same time he sold a portion of his estate to sustain the public credit. In 1754 he was one of those who set on foot subscriptions for the public library of New York City; he was also one of the first governors of its hospital; assisted in founding the Chamber of Commerce, and in establishing Kings, now Columbia, College. John Adams thus described Livingston as "A great rough rapid mortal. There is no holding any conversation with him. He blusters away, etc." By his wife Christina, daughter of Col. Dirck Ten Broeck, he had five sons and three daughters. On June 12, 1778, he expired at New York and his interment took place the next evening. The funeral was attended by Congress in a body and mourning was worn for him one month.—*Nat. Cy. Am. Biog. Vol. 3, p. 306; et al.*

## GOVERNOR WILLIAM LIVINGSTON

Governor Livingston, son of Philip, second Lord of the Manor, was born at Albany, N. Y., November 30, 1723, and died at Elizabethtown, N. J., July 25, 1790. He graduated from Yale in 1741 and began the study of law in the office of James Alexander, completing his course under William Smith. He was admitted to the bar October 1748, and soon became one of the leaders of his profession and served three years in the legislature. In 1752 he started a paper called the *Independent Reflector*. In 1772 he removed to "Liberty Hall," at Elizabethtown, which had an eventful history during the Revolutionary war, more than one attempt to burn it being made, and the stairs still show the cuts made by the Hessians when baffled in their attempts to capture the owner. He served for a short time in Congress. In June, 1776, he assumed the duties of

Brigadier-General and Commander-in-Chief of the New Jersey Militia and in August of the same year was elected first Governor of the State of New Jersey. During the occupancy of that State by the British troops he filled his office with great efficiency, as is shown by Washington's writings. While in New York he lived at 52 Wall Street and there practiced law. He and John Morin Scott were known as the Presbyterian lawyers. He was known as "The Itinerant Dey of New Jersey," "The Knight of the most Honourable Order of Starvation," "Chief of the Independents" and "The Don Quixote of the Jerseys." On account of his being very tall and thin a female wit dubbed him "The Whipping Post."—*Appleton; et al.*

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James Louttit's name appeared in the pamphlet of 1770 in the Honorary or Non-resident list of members. In 1727 one Capt. Ichabod Louttit is mentioned in the Book of Indentures of Apprentices of New York. In 1750 one William Louttit, who lived "in the swamp," advertised as a "Teacher of Navigation." Both of these may have been related to James. There was however a James Louttit who entered Glasgow University in 1737, and described as a son of James a citizen of Glasgow, whom the University has been unable to trace. Our member probably was a merchant trader but his name in that connection has not been noted. He may have left the sea before 1748 the year which marks the beginning of our researches in the newspapers. Be these conjectures as they may, James Louttit in 1764 was a resident of Fredericktown, Cecil County, Maryland. Shortly before February, 1770, he died and his widow Mary in settling up the estate gives us an insight into the surroundings of the early pioneer merchant of Colonial times. Louttit at one time had settled at Turner's Creek, Kent County, Maryland. The creek, navigable for vessels drawing less than ten feet, empties into the Sassafras River about half a mile below. There he kept store and raised his food on his seven acres of land. He built a two storied frame dwelling house with two rooms on each floor and a cellar, a sawed log kitchen and stable, with a garden paled in, a log dwelling house with cellar for a tradesman, a sawed log store house with a counting room, a wharf and a granary with capacity to store 5,000 bushels of grain. The property at the time was leased to a firm engaged in business there and the advertisement praised the property as a fine business stand but gave no inkling of its nature. It was probably a general country store supplying a large back country with European goods of every description and taking in exchange, corn, wheat, tobacco, etc., which eventually found its way to Glasgow to be converted into cash. Louttit probably was identified with some Glasgow house either as partner or as agent, or may have come out with the army attached to the commissariat, and at the peace in 1763 remained in the country engaging in business.—*Pa. Gazette.*

## CAPTAIN COLIN McALPINE

Capt. McAlpine was a resident of Charleston, South Carolina. In 1759 he was master of the brig *Polly* and traded between New York, South Carolina and Ireland. In July of that year on arriving at Charleston he reported that on his passage from Charleston to Jamaica he had been captured off Port Morant by two French privateers from Port-au-Prince, but that same evening recovered his vessel from the French by a "singular Act of Bravery." In 1771 he had a new vessel the ship *St. George*. Captain McAlpine died by his own hand at Charleston, January 1772, the Coroner's jury bringing in a verdict of lunacy.

## JOHN McKESSON

John McKesson was a son of Alexander who had emigrated from Ireland in 1731 and settled for a time at Fag's Manor, Chester County, Pennsylvania, where John was born February 20, 1734. The family originally came from Argyleshire. John graduated from Princeton in 1756, receiving from Kings College in 1758 the honorary degree of A. M. Thereafter he practiced law in this city. He seems to have been associated with John Morin Scott, as both are frequently witnesses to the same wills. On June 17, 1768, he is entered on the Roll of Freemen as "Gentleman and Attorney-at-Law." John McKesson was one of the most active Americans in the State of New York during the Revolutionary war. His relations with the leaders were close and intimate. He was appointed Secretary of the Provincial Convention which met in New York on the 20th of April, 1775, for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent the Colony in the Continental Congress, and subsequently acted as Secretary to the Council of Safety. On July 31st, 1776, he was appointed by the Provincial Convention Register in Chancery, which position he held for a number of years. He acted as one of the Secretaries to the State Convention which was called to ratify the Federal Constitution. He was the first Clerk of the Assembly of New York which convened September 1, 1777, and held the position continuously until 1794. In 1786 he was Clerk of the Supreme Court, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery with an office at 49 Maiden Lane. He died of yellow fever September 18, 1798, unmarried.—*Clinton Papers; Appleton.*

[Name appears on Roll as McGuson.]

## GENERAL ALLAN McLEAN

General Allan McLean, third son of Donald of Tarbert, Vth McLean of Torloisk, Island of Mull, was born there in 1725, his mother being Mary, daughter of Campbell of Sunderland. Allan began his military career in the service

of Holland with the Scots Brigade. At the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom in 1747 a portion of his brigade cut its way with great loss through the French. In 1756 Allan became Lieutenant in the 62nd Regiment and in 1758 was severely wounded at Ticonderoga. He became Captain of an Independent Company in 1759, and was present at the surrender of Niagara, where he was again dangerously wounded. Returning to Great Britain he raised the 114th foot or Royal Highland Volunteers, of which he was appointed Major-Commandant in 1761. The regiment being reduced in 1763 Major McLean went on half-pay. He became Lieutenant-colonel in 1772, and early in 1775 devised a colonization scheme which brought him to America, landing in New York in that year. At the outbreak of the Revolution he identified himself with the royalist side and was arrested in New York, but was released on denying he was taking a part in the dispute. He then went to the Mohawk and on to Canada, where he began to organize a corps which became the nucleus of the Royal Highland Emigrants. Of this regiment Major Allan was appointed Lieutenant-colonel of the first battalion which he had raised. Quebec might have fallen into the hands of General Arnold had not Colonel McLean suddenly precipitated himself with a part of his corps into the beleaguered city. In 1776 Colonel McLean was appointed Adjutant-general of the army, which he held until 1777, when he became Brigadier-general, and placed in command at Montreal, and in November was ordered to Quebec. He left Quebec for England in July 1776, in order to obtain rank and establishment for his regiment, which had been repeatedly promised. He returned to Canada and in 1778 again went to England and made a personal appeal to the King in behalf of his regiment, which proved successful. August 1779, saw him again in Quebec. He became Colonel in the army in 1780 and in the winter of 1782 had command from the ports of Oswegatchie to Michilimackinac. Soon after the peace of 1783, General McLean retired from the service. He married Janet, daughter of Donald McLean, of the house of Brolas, and sister of General Sir Fitzroy McLean of McLean. He died in London, March 1797, without issue.—*MacLean's Highlanders in Am.; Hist. & Gen. Act. Clan MacLean.*

Very meagre references to this member have been found. In 1750 he was a "Staymaker" near the Meal Market; in 1765 near the Mayor's in Smith Street at the "Sign of the White Stays"; in 1773 he was located in Queen Street. On May 4th, 1757, he was admitted a Freeman of the City. He died in 1784 and his will was proved September 22nd, of that year; his widow Mary was appointed Administratrix as his son John, who had been named as Executor, was "beyond the seas." This son John, member 1787, was a native of Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, therefore it is fair to assume that the father came from the same "airt."

Manager 1757-62; 1763-64; 1773-75; Vice-President 1764-66;

President 1767-70.

Peter Middleton was a native of Edinburgh and it is believed graduated in medicine in that city. The Columbia Catalogue, however, gives St. Andrew's as his *Alma Mater*. He settled in New York about 1730 and soon was regarded as one of the few medical men of this country who at that early period were distinguished for profound learning and great professional talent. In 1750, in concert with Dr. John Bard, he made the first dissection of a human body in America before a number of students. In the matter of education for his own profession Dr. Middleton seems to have always taken a deep interest. During the French war he was Surgeon-General of the Provincial forces in the expedition to Crown Point, General Gage testifying to this fact, and we also find in the *Colonial Documents* that in 1770 he was granted, as a "reduced Surgeon-General," 5,000 acres of land as a reward for his services. In 1762 he removed from New York to Philadelphia where he did not remain long. In that year he became a non-resident member of the Philadelphia Saint Andrew's Society and his domicile is given as Jamaica in the West Indies. On November 25, 1766, a marriage license was issued to him and Susannah Burgess in New York. In 1767 he established a medical school in New York and became its first professor of Physiology and Pathology and afterwards became instructor in *Materia Medica*. At the opening of the school he delivered an address on *Historical Enquiries into the ancient and present state of medicine*, which in more extended form was published in 1769. This school was subsequently merged into King's College, of which institution he was one of the Governors from 1770 to 1781. At this time Sir John Johnson became Provincial Grand Master of the Free Masons and remained so up to and during the Revolution. He was merely a figure head however, his deputy Dr. Middleton performing the actual duties of the office and striving as best he could to maintain the Provincial Grand Lodge. He represented the old Grand Lodge of England (Moderns) and it was not until after the battle of Long Island and the occupation of New York by the British that the Ancient Grand Lodge made much headway in this jurisdiction. In 1774 he was chosen physician to the New York Hospital. He was physician to Governor Tryon and the best families of the City and, as he was known to be a Tory and a man of means, he, like many others, was forced to leave the city and went for a time to Bermuda, returning to New York when the British occupied the city. He remained there till he died January 9th, 1781. His obituary in the *New York Mercury* is highly eulogistic and undoubtedly well deserved. He must have been about seventy-five years of age at his death. *Morrison's Hist.*; *Col. Doc.*; *Albany Land Papers*; *Dr. Peter Ross*; *Thatcher's Am. Med. Biog.*

Captain Miller was born in New Jersey. He was one of the most noted captains in the London trade and in 1753 was in command of the brig *Maria*. In 1756 he advertised the sale of European and Indian goods at the house of Daniel Wright near the Meal Market. He married October 13, 1756, Martha (Patty), daughter of Thomas Willet. He is next found in King Street; in 1760 he advertised a cargo of African slaves for sale; in 1769 he was at sea again in the ship *Britannia* for London, and the following year, in the month of May, "six weeks from the Downs," he "brought over the statues of His Majesty and Mr. Pitt," which had been ordered by the Assembly of the Colony in gratitude for the repeal of the Stamp Act. At this time Captain Miller was described as intelligent, steady, active and amiable, while his ship *Britannia*; according to the *Mercury*, "excelled in all Respects any Ship heretofore built on this Continent." In 1769 he was elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce and in 1773 a member of the Marine Society. In 1775 he was obliged to retire from New York because he had refused to sign the Association against Great Britain. To avoid ill usage he went to Kings County near the water side, in view of the British ships, and used his influence in keeping the ships well supplied. He communicated to Gov. Tryon, who was then on board the *Dutchess of Gordon*, material intelligence of what was happening in New York. After General Howe arrived Miller was proscribed and obliged to conceal himself in the most unfrequented parts of Queens County, hiding by day in swamps and at night repairing to Loyalist houses. He joined Howe's army when it landed on Long Island and acted as a guide to the two brigades under General Grant. While he was in hiding his house was used as a barrack by New England men and wrecked. His home in New Brunswick was confiscated. In 1776 he was one of the Addressors of Lord Howe. In 1777 he went over to England but returned the same year. He was then employed by Howe in settling the differences between the Loyalist refugees who were placed on the estates of those who had taken the American side and the families of the Americans who were left behind. In September 1780 he sailed for England with his family in the fleet which took over Governor Tryon. He addressed a Memorial to the Commissioners in London appointed to investigate the losses of the Loyalists.—*Loyalist MSS. in New York Public Library and the Press.*

Dr. Milligan on February 19th, 1748, became a Freeman of the City, styled "Doctor of Physick," and was a druggist at Beaver Street. In 1756 he advertised "drugs and medicines in general, both Chymical and Galenical, neat as imported," besides "Turlington's Balsam of Life," on which he seems to have set great store. In 1759 he "Declines business," but later in the year advertised "Wholesale business only." In 1761 he was located "At the Woman's Shoe Store in Beaver Street," and added in the advertisement "Practitioner in Surgery

and Physick." His business was somewhat general in its character, his drug store being little different from the modern one. Evil days must have come to him for we find that he and his wife Ann gave a mortgage on their house in Beaver Street, and it was advertised for sale at foreclosure in August 1788.

33

## DONALD MORISON

Secretary 1757-58; Manager 1760-61.

In 1750 Donald Morison was doing business "near the Fly-Market," dealing in naval stores and ship-chandlery of all kinds; in 1758 his store was on the "Wharf between the Ferry Stairs and Burlings Slip"; in 1761 he advertised that he was going to the country and had taken in David Milligan as a partner under the firm name of Morison & Milligan; in 1762 he had retired altogether, Milligan carrying on the business under his own name. Morison belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and in 1760 was Secretary of Temple Lodge. In 1763 he was located in Fordham probably on a farm. On October 12th, 1797, John MacGregor who was Acting Manager that month, paid to one Donald Morison, on the recommendation of Donald Fraser, £4 to enable Morison to get to his family in Canada. Whether or not this was our member must remain unsolved.

34

## RICHARD MORRIS

Secretary 1756-57; 1758-61.

Richard Morris was born in New York, August 15, 1730, and was the third son of Lewis and Katrintje (Staats) Morris and grandson of Lewis Morris, Chief Justice of New Jersey and New York. He graduated from Yale in 1748 and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the Bar and soon became known for his legal learning. At the formation of the Society in 1756 he became its first Secretary. In June 1759 he married Sarah Ludlow. In 1762 he was made a judge of the Vice-admiralty court, resigning later to take up the cause of the people against the Crown. In 1776 he was appointed judge of the High Court of Admiralty of New York but declined the office. Two years afterwards he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1779 became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, an office he held for one year. He was a member of the State Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution in 1788, and in 1790 he retired to his estate at Scarsdale, Westchester County, New York, where he passed the remainder of his days. He died in 1810.—*National Cyclopaedia of Biography*.

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## JAMES MURRAY, M.D.

Manager 1756-61

In 1755 Dr. Murray "from London" was located at "The Sign of the Bell, near the Merchants Coffee House, opposite the Meal Market," where he did business as a "Druggist and Wholesale Apothecary." On January 7th of that

year he became a Freeman of the city. In March 1756 he advertised for old linen for the King's Hospital. On July 16th of the same year he and Lillias or Lilly Campbell, daughter of Lachlan Campbell of Islay and "Campbell Hall," Ulster County, New York, were granted a marriage license. They had eight children, all of whom died young. In 1763 he removed to the upper corner of the Fly Market. He died September 23, 1767, and was succeeded by William Steuart. His widow married Walter Buchanan on July 20th, 1769. In 1770 the house and lot on the corner of the Fly Market, and the house and lot adjoining, of which the doctor was the owner, were offered for sale by the sheriff, while in 1791 Mrs. Buchanan, who was administratrix of the estate, applied to the courts for permission to sell the real estate on the grounds that the personal property was insufficient to pay the doctor's debts.

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## LIEUTENANT FRANCIS PRINGLE

Lieutenant Pringle was gazetted, December 3, 1755, Lieutenant in the 62nd, Royal American Regiment, but his connection with the regiment ceased in 1757. In 1756 he assigned to Mrs. Jean Pringle, his wife or mother, £10 of his pay quarterly. No other reference to this officer has been found. Sir Robert Pringle, 3rd of Stitchell, had a son Francis who, however, died unmarried, April 1760, but *Burke* does not state that he had served in the army.—*Ford; Hist. 60th Regt.; Burke.*

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## JOHN ROSS

Manager 1762-63.

John Ross, son of Murdoch Ross and Catherine Simson, was born in Tain, Rossshire, January 29, 1729. Early in life he removed to Perth and entered mercantile pursuits there. When he came to New York has not been ascertained. Prior to 1762 no references in the newspapers of that period have been noted. In that year he was engaged in business as a general merchant "opposite the Cross Keys near the Fly Market," and was elected a Manager of the Society serving only one year. The pamphlet of 1770, the earliest printed list of members extant, shows that he withdrew from the Society and had his name transferred to the Honorary or Non-resident class of membership, date not given but probably in 1763. In that year he moved to Philadelphia engaging in business there and in course of time became an extensive ship owner and prosperous trader. In 1764 he joined the Saint Andrew's Society of Philadelphia; became its Secretary in 1766 and its Vice-President in 1774. On December 3, 1768, he married Clementina, daughter of Captain George Cruickshank of Clifton Hall, Philadelphia, a native of Aberdeen. At the beginning of the difficulties with the mother country he espoused the cause of the colonies and was a signer of the non-importation agreement of the citizens of Philadelphia in 1765. He pre-

sided at the meeting of the mechanics and tradesmen held on June 9, 1774, to consider a letter from the artificers of New York, and was a member of the committee to reply to same. On September 17, 1775, he was appointed muster-master of the Pennsylvania navy, which office he resigned February 25, 1776, on account of the importance of his own business affairs. In May, 1776, he was employed by the committee of commerce of Congress to purchase clothes, arms and powder for the use of the army. This necessitated the establishment of agencies in Nantes and Paris, and repeated visits to France during the war. In this duty he advanced or pledged his credit for £20,000 more than he was supplied with by Congress, much to his embarrassment and subsequent loss. In 1783 his father-in-law, Capt. Cruickshank, returned to Scotland and Mr. Ross then purchased his property known as the Grange situate on the old Haverford Road, near to Philadelphia, and added thereto until it included 600 acres. In 1789 he built a fine house on the Southeast corner of Pine and Second Streets; which he furnished in a most sumptuous manner and there he entertained many of the distinguished persons of that day. He was on terms of familiar intercourse with Washington, Benjamin Franklin and Robert Morris and there are several entries in the diary of Washington, during the sitting of the convention to frame the United States constitution, of engagements to dine with Mr. Ross at his country place the Grange. Mr. Ross died suddenly in Philadelphia on April 8, 1800, and it was then found that his business affairs were greatly embarrassed and his family actually impoverished. Mr. Ross was a member of the Presbyterian church on Pine Street above Fourth Street. So far as known he left one son, Charles, and two daughters; Ann Helena Amelia, who married George Plumsted, the other marrying John F. Mifflin.—*Appleton; Biog. Reg. St. And. So. Phila.; Pa. Mag.; the Press.*

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### MAJOR THE HON. JOHN RUTHERFURD

John Rutherford was the second son of Sir John Rutherford of Edgerston, Roxburghshire, and Elizabeth Cairncross, and was baptized June 12th, 1712. On the death of his elder brother he became heir to the estate. In early life he became an advocate, and in 1730 obtained a commission as Major in the Regiment of Fencibles commanded by the Duke of Buccleuch. In 1737 he married Eleanor, eldest daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliott of Minto. In 1738 Sir John, his father, made over to him Toftielands, Woodend and other properties. In a separate deed he disposed to his son the mill of Newton and miltures of the same, Lessuden, Elliston, Camicston, Maxpoffle and Muirhouselaw. Before coming to New York Major Rutherford twice represented Roxburghshire in Parliament. On December 31, 1741, he obtained a commission as Captain in the Independent Regiment of Foot in the Province of New York. In March 1743 he was at Albany attending a meeting of the Indian Commissioners and again in April and May of the same year. He was one of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs from 1742 to 1752. On January 14th, 1744, he was sworn

in as a member of His Majesty's Council of New York, this appointment being made by the Lords of Trade across the water without the knowledge of Governor Clinton and much to the latter's chagrin. Clinton tried unsuccessfully to have the appointment revoked, writing to the Lords expressing surprise at Rutherford's appointment seeing that he had recommended another, and stating that Rutherford was a stranger and that his appointment "greatly alarmed the people of the better sort," and stating further that as Rutherford lived at Albany, as did his own protégé, Rensselaer, there might be sedition if Rensselaer were not also appointed. During the following years Major Rutherford frequently attended meetings of the Council. In 1748 Governor Clinton appointed him to command a force sent to attack the French fort at Niagara and in despatches recommended him to the Duke of Newcastle. In 1754 he and Staats Long Morris were sent to England to lay before the ministry a plan of attack on Ticonderoga. In 1755 he served in Sir Peter Halkett's brigade in Braddock's expedition. He then returned to Scotland. On January 6, 1756, he was appointed Major of the 3rd Battalion of the 60th or Royal American Regiment and came out in the ship *General Waldon*, landing in New York June 4th, 1756. In 1753 he had made a settlement or will appointing his son John his only executor. While with the army on its march under Abercromby to attack Ticonderoga he made a supplementary will or codicil to the first in the form of a letter dated "at the camp at the little falls above Saratoga," in which he said "I expect to march to-morrow to Fort Edward on our way to attack Ticonderoga and Crown Point with a few regulars, mostly ill disciplined, and a confused multitude of provincials, troops more likely to confound us than to hurt our enemies." He was killed in the attack on Ticonderoga July 8th, 1758, and his brother Walter, in a letter to Lord Loudoun, says that the Major "commanded the battalion and was several yards advanced, standing on a log, encouraging them to march on and support the grenadiers, when he was shot through the heart and never uttered a groan." His son John succeeded to the baronetcy.—"*Rutherfurds of that Ilk*"; *Colonial Documents*; *The Press*.

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## MAJOR WALTER RUTHERFURD

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

President 1766-67; 1792-98.

Walter Rutherford was the sixth son of Sir John Rutherford and Elizabeth Cairncross of Edgerston, Roxburghshire. He was born at Edgerston, December 29, 1723, and died at New York, January 10, 1804. He entered the British army at the early age of fifteen and served on ships of war off the coasts of America, Portugal and Spain until the spring of 1746. From that time until 1754 he served as Lieutenant of the Royal Scots and as paymaster in Flanders, France and Germany. At the out-break of the French and Indian War he was doing garrison duty in Ireland. He sailed for America in 1756 and after a

few months in New York went to the front. During the war he held the position of paymaster of the 4th Battalion of the 60th, Royal Americans, and Judge Advocate of the army with the rank of Captain and subsequently became Major. He was present at the surrender of Fort Niagara and received the terms of capitulation, and when Montreal surrendered the keys of the city were delivered to him. He was detailed for duty in New York in the autumn of 1758 and while there married Catherine Alexander, sister of William Alexander, known as Lord Stirling. After the peace he settled down in New York, engaged in the importing business and built a house on the corner of Vesey street and Broadway, where the Astor House long stood. At the Revolution he retired to his country place in Hunterdon County, N. J., which he had named "Edgerston," after the ancestral home in Scotland, but changed the name at a later date to "Tranquility," and quietly spent his life in farming. As his sympathies were well known he was summoned before the Council of Safety in October 1777 but refused to take the oath and Governor Livingston ordered his arrest. He was sent to Morristown but was not closely confined. He appealed to the Council of Safety, as neighbours and friends, asking for a trial and desiring to be informed of the crime with which he was charged. He got little satisfaction and was held as a hostage. In due time he was permitted to retire to his estate. While in New York he took an active interest in the affairs of the city. In 1771 he was one of the incorporators of the New York Hospital and acted as Governor from 1774 to 1778. He was also President of the Agricultural Society and a founder of the Society Library.—*Morrison's History; Rutherford's of that ilk; et al.*

## BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN MORIN SCOTT

President 1758-1759.

John Morin Scott was fourth in descent from Sir John Scott, Baronet, of Ancrum, Roxburghshire. He was the only child of John Scott and Marian Morin and was born in New York City in 1739, and died there September 14, 1784. He graduated from Yale in 1746, and then studied and practiced law in New York. He was an Alderman of the Out Ward of the city from 1757 to 1762, and frequently became a candidate for the Assembly, but his extreme views militated against him. He was one of the earliest opponents of British rule, with voice and pen, became one of the founders of the Sons of Liberty, and his bold advocacy of extreme measures cost him an election to the Continental Congress in 1774. He was one of the chief members of the New York General Committee in 1775 and a delegate to the Provincial Congress of that year. On June 9th, 1776, he was appointed Brigadier-General of the New York State troops, was with his brigade at the battle of Long Island, was wounded at White Plains in 1776 and retired from military service March, 1777. On August 1st, 1777, he became a member of the Council of Appointment to prepare a new form of Government for New York, and in the same year was a member of

the New York Council of Safety, a member of the State Senate from 1777 to 1782 and a member of the Continental Congress from 1779 to 1783. He became Secretary of State of the State of New York and ably administered the many and vexatious problems of the newly created government from March 13, 1778, until the day of his death. He was one of the founders of the New York Society Library, a trustee of the Presbyterian Church in 1776 and was elected Honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati July 6, 1784. John Adams in his diary says of him, "Mr. Scott is a lawyer of about fifty years of age; a sensible man, but not very polite. He is said to be one of the readiest speakers upon the continent."—*Morrison's History; Appleton; etc.*

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## ADAM THOMSON, M.D.

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

Dr. Thomson is said to have taken his degree as physician at Edinburgh and shortly afterward to have come to America and settled at Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, Maryland. He was well and widely known throughout the Colonies. About 1748 he removed to Philadelphia. He was the originator of the so-called "American method" of inoculation for smallpox, which became the accepted method of procedure throughout America and which was favourably received in England. He began to inoculate as early as 1738 and in 1750 published a tract upon the subject entitled, *A Discourse upon the Preparation of the Body for Recovery of Smallpox delivered in the Public Hall of the Academy before the Trustees, November 2nd, 1750, by Adam Thomson, a physician in Philadelphia.* This tract was published by Benjamin Franklin in 1750, reprinted in 1752 and again in 1757. It was favourably reviewed in the *London Medical and Physician's Journal* of 1752. He was one of the founders of the Saint Andrew's Society of Philadelphia in 1749 and in 1751 became its Vice-President. He must have removed to New York about 1755 for he became one of the founders of this Society and its first Vice-President. The following year, 1757, he was elected President. He probably was one of the moving spirits in the formation of the Society as our first Constitution was modeled after that of the Philadelphia Society. In 1765 he was in Annapolis, Maryland, where he met Lord Adam Gordon. He died in the City of New York September 18, 1767, and the *Mercury* states that he was "a Physician of distinguished Abilities in his Profession, well versed in polite Literature, and of unblemished Honour and Integrity as a Gentleman."—*Morrison's History; et al.*

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## GEORGE TRAILLE

In the *Post Boy* of October 9th, 1758, Traile advertised as follows: Choice Scotch Snuff in Bladders or Bottles, Rappee of all sorts in Vogue now in Europe, fine pigstail, Hogstail, Carrot and Cut Tobacco of all kinds, Sold in

Wholesale or Retail by George Traile; Maker, at his store at Mrs. Thomas's two doors from the Merchants Coffee House." By 1761 he had become an extensive manufacturer. In 1763 he had moved to Rotten Row and had added ship chandlery, wholesale and retail, to his snuff and tobacco business. In 1764 he moved to "New Rochel," leaving William Malcom as his agent. In 1766 a negro belonging to him killed his housekeeper by a blow on the head with a small axe, and when found was tried before three Justices of the Peace and was condemned to be burnt and the sentence was duly carried out at New Rochelle. In 1767 he became insolvent and all his effects were sold "on the Bridge at the Merchants Coffee House." In 1769 he advertised his return to "the Snuff Mills in the Bowery Lane," and appealed to the patriotism of Americans to patronize the home-made article. In 1771 he again advertised and appealed to the pocket as well as to local pride. In 1772 his Snuff Mill was advertised for sale and described as "near the Bull's Head Tavern in the outward." Later in the year he was still in business and had added "all kinds of grain, ginger, etc., everything that can be manufactured in a grist mill," and said of his snuff and tobacco that they were "equal, barring prejudice, to any imported from Europe." In 1779 he erected a mill for "pulverizing everything and anything," but he did not live to benefit by it as his death took place later in the year. He was succeeded by Peter MacLean who forsook his last to cater to the other extremity of his customers. Even he did not succeed, for in October, 1782, he advertised for sale "a curious pair of grinding stones belonging to the late George Traile."

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CAPTAIN JOHN TROUP, R.N.

On retiring from the Royal navy Captain Troup first settled at Morristown, N. J., and afterwards entered into business in New York. In 1750 he was at Hanover Square in the hardware business. During the French War he was the agent of Robert Troup, his brother, who was a famous privateersman. He seems to have acted a great deal in a fiduciary capacity. He died at Jamaica, Long Island, February 21, 1775, aged 70 years, "a gentleman universally beloved and much lamented."

Robert Troup was buried in Hanover, N. J., and the following epitaph appeared on his tombstone. "Here lies interred the body of Captain Robert Troup, who died, 28 December, 1768, aged 60 years.

Though Boreas' blasts and Neptune's waves  
 Have cast me to and fro;  
 Yet, in spite of all, by God's decree,  
 I anchor here below.

Where I do here at anchor ride  
 With many of our fleet  
 Yet, once again, I must set sail,  
 My adm'ral, Christ, to meet.

## CAPTAIN JOHN WADDELL

Captain Waddell came from Dover, England, but was undoubtedly of Scottish origin. He was born October 21, 1714. On November 30th, 1736, he married Ann Lirton. On October 14th, 1746, he became a Freeman of the City of New York under the designation of "Mariner." In 1748 he was Captain of the *Oswego*, trading to London, while in September of that year he transferred his command to his new ship *Dover* which he built in the East River at the foot of Dover Street, the street taking its name from the ship, which in turn got its name from the town of Dover in England. His store was in King Street as early as 1748, where he dealt in European and Indian goods. In 1759 he moved to Dock Street, directly opposite Alderman Cuyler's home. In 1770 he was trading in the West Indies in the Sloop *Nancy*, going thence to Gibraltar. He was one of the first subscribers to the New York Society Library, as was his wife, the only female whose name appeared in the document of incorporation granted by George III. He was one of the original 33 members of the Masonic Society of the City of New York. He died May 29th, 1762, and the *Mercury* stated that he was a "Gentleman of fair character, whose death was much lamented." His widow Ann carried on the business for a time. She was a lady of uncommon ability and force of character, conducting her husband's large shipping interests with great profit until her own death in 1773. There are portraits of Captain Waddell and his wife in the New York Historical Society.—*Hist. N. Y. Society Library; the Press.*

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## CAPTAIN JOHN WALKER

Captain Walker was an officer in Gorham's Rangers who had served through the French and Indian War and at the peace was placed on half-pay, receiving in addition a grant of 3,000 acres of land. On the breaking out of the Revolution he again volunteered for active service and in 1775 was gazetted, from Headquarters, Boston, as follows: "Capt. Lieut. John Walker from Half-pay in Gorham's Rangers to be 1st Lieut. Royal Fencible American Regiment, Gorham's." Under date of Halifax, April 28th, 1781, Captain Walker wrote to his commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Gorham, that "in consideration of age, infirmity and ill state of health he resigns his commission as lieutenant in the Royal Fencible (*sic*) American Regiment of Foot," and asked his, Gorham's, indorsement. His name appeared on the Half-pay list up to and including 1795.—*Kemble Papers; Army List; Carleton Papers.*

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## CAPTAIN JOHN WALKER

Captain Walker was a native of Galloway coming to this country with his parents when a child. He adopted a seafaring life and commanded many vessels engaged in the European and West Indian trade. In 1774 he became a member of the Marine Society. In 1785 he contributed £3.4.0 towards Saint

Andrew's Hall but when the money was returned in 1794 it was receipted for by Robert Hyslop. In 1793 his place of business was at 53 Great Dock Street, while his home seems to have been at 6 Green Street, now known as Liberty Street. He died July 30, 1798, aged 81 years, having "reared with great respectability a numerous family all of whom he followed to the grave." His property was left to his sister, the wife of Patrick Robb in Galloway, and two of his executors were Robert and James Lenox.

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THE HON. JOHN WATTS

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

John Watts was the son of Robert Watts, of Rose Hill, near Edinburgh, and Mary, eldest daughter of William Nicoll, of Islip, Long Island. He was born in New York on the 5th of April, 1715, and died in Wales August 15, 1789, being buried in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, London. In July, 1742, he married Ann, youngest daughter of Stephen de Lancey. In 1747 he acquired the Rose Hill farm, containing over 130 acres, which lay on the East River between 21st and 30th streets and between 4th avenue and the water. He had a smaller farm adjoining on the west. His town house was No. 3 Broadway. He represented New York in the Assembly for many years and was appointed to the Governor's Council, December 19, 1757, during the administration of his brother-in-law Lieut.-Governor De Lancey. He continued a member of the Council until May 4th, 1775. Identified with the social life of the city he became one of the original founders and trustees of the Society Library in 1754, and presented its first clock to the New York Exchange in 1760. He assisted in organizing the New York City Hospital and was elected its first President in 1760. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, his loyalty being well known, he became an object of suspicion. Some of his letters were intercepted on their way to England and read at a Coffee House before a crowd of excited people, who became infuriated, and surged about his dwelling, threatening violence and destruction. Judge Robert R. Livingston, returning from court dressed in his scarlet robes, seeing the danger of his friend, mounted the steps of the Watts mansion and waved his hand commanding silence. Being gifted with eloquence he held the crowd spellbound until Watts had been hidden in a building in the rear. Livingston was then escorted to his own dwelling amid the cheers of the rioters. Watts escaped that night on board a man-of-war and shortly left for England never to return to his native country. In October, 1778, he was attainted by the Legislature and his property confiscated, but in 1784 the most valuable part thereof was reconveyed to his sons Robert and John.—*Morrison's Hist.; Appleton; et al.*

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THOMAS WOOD, M.D.

In 1750 Dr. Wood was an apothecary in New Brunswick, and advertised that his shop and drugs were for sale. As New Brunswick was a military station

he was probably an ex-army surgeon. In 1752 he advertised for pupils to a course of lectures on Osteology and Myology, charging £6 for the course, and added that with proper encouragement he would give other courses, including dissecting. In 1756 he had no doubt moved into New York, but no further trace of him has been found. His name appeared in the Honorary List of Members in 1770.

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## 1757

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### CAPTAIN JOHN ALEXANDER

Manager 1763-66.

In 1752 Capt. Alexander was master of the snow *Albany* in the London trade. In 1756 he was in command of the privateer brigantine *Hawke*, of twelve guns, a warrant for commission and Letters of Marque being issued to him September 13, 1756. The firm of John Alexander & Co., composed of John Alexander, David Shaw and Captain John Grigg, carried on business at the corner of Smith and King Streets, "opposite Mr. Philip Philipse," where, among other things, they sold "Herrings, Barley, Delftware, Carpets, Tartans or Plaids," and frequently African slaves. Privateering, however, seems to have been their principal business. In 1760 they moved to a store opposite that of Donald Morison, "betwixt the Fly and Burling's Slip," and were shipping agents as well as merchants. In 1766 they made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. This created an antagonism between the members of the firm and each used columns of space in the newspapers, the two captains siding with each other against Shaw, who seems to have been the only business man of the three, and offered to submit his case to any three business men of the City. Shaw hinted that Captain Alexander could command not only a ship but also an extensive and forcibly picturesque vocabulary, and that Captain Grigg's veracity was not beyond question and was unfeeling enough to present proof. Both Captains had to spend time in the debtors' prison and possibly this had something to do with the venting of their spleen. In 1777 Capt. Alexander became a member of the Marine Society. He kept to the sea and no evidence has been noted that he again engaged in business. On May 16, 1799, he made his will on board the ship *Jean* of Greenock, "now at New York." On June 30, 1800, the will was offered for probate showing that he had passed away in the interval.

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### CAPTAIN WILLIAM BROWN

Captain Brown was a native of Scotland and in 1756 came to America with the Earl of Loudoun as a volunteer. He received an appointment as Lieutenant in the 60th, Royal Americans, and served throughout the entire campaign until the peace in 1763 when he was placed on half-pay. In 1767 he purchased a "Plantation" in the township of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York, paying

for it £614 in New York currency. There he lived comfortably, maintaining his family on the produce of his farm, until the "unhappy troubles" broke out. In 1768, realizing that trouble was brewing, he tried to dispose of his property, advertising it for sale at the Merchant's Coffee House on April 12th, in three parcels, the dwelling and homestead and 40 acres near the Presbyterian Meeting House in Rye, a farm of 170 acres to the west and another of 60 acres to the north. But no one wanted to buy property then. Before the arrival of the British, his house being on the "great road" from New York to Boston, he was subjected to visitations from the American troops and was frequently compelled to quarter 60 or 70 men over night and was otherwise much oppressed and harassed by them. When the British arrived in New York he procured passages to Long Island for several Loyalists so that they might join the King's troops. He, however, remained on his farm notwithstanding the American oppression until relieved by General Howe. Even then he did not escape for the Hessians plundered him of silver plate, shirts, bed and table linen and wearing apparel. When Howe retreated he was obliged to flee in the night in a small boat with what little he could bring with him, arriving in New York, November 6th, 1776. His house became alternately a British and American guard house and consequently became dilapidated. It was ultimately confiscated by the State and rented out, but was eventually returned to his attorney in a ruinous condition. In 1779 while on half pay he was superintendent of Charities in New York, his special work being the care of soldiers' children, and kindly General Pattison wrote of him that he had "a great share of humanity." In 1781 he obtained a commission as Captain in the Royal Garrison Battalion of Foot and shortly after was again placed on half-pay.—*Loyalist Papers in MSS. N. Y. Public Library; the Press.*

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## CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

Captain Campbell was the son of John Campbell of Glenlyon and Catharine Smith and was born in the year 1729. He was appointed Lieutenant in the 78th, Fraser's Highlanders, in 1757, Captain-Lieutenant in 1759 and Captain in 1760. At the peace in 1763 he retired on half-pay. He served with his regiment throughout the French and Indian war and was twice wounded. He was present at the siege and capture of Louisburg under Lord Amherst in July, 1758, and the attack on the Heights of Abraham, including the assault and capture of Quebec under Wolfe in September, 1759. He took part in the Battle of Sillery under General Murray in April, 1760. Captain Campbell died from the reopening of his wounds at Amady, Argyleshire, December 16, 1779, at the age of 51, and unmarried.—*Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine.*

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## SIR JAMES CAMPBELL, M.P.

Sir James Campbell, eldest son of James Campbell of Inverneill, Argyleshire, was born at Inverary January 16, 1737. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter

of James Fisher of Durren, Provost of Inverary. His first appointment in the army was as Ensign in the 30th regiment of Foot in 1755. In 1756 he was transferred as Ensign to the 62nd, Royal American, regiment, becoming Lieutenant in the same regiment March 31, 1756. He served throughout the French and Indian war, and was at the battle of Ticonderoga. At the Peace in 1763 he retired. In 1778 he was appointed Captain in the Western regiment of Fencibles becoming Major in same corps in 1779, retaining this rank until the corps was disbanded in 1783. He was Member of Parliament for the Stirling Burghs from 1780 to 1789 when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. He was Hereditary Usher of the White Rod for Scotland, and was knighted in 1788. He died at Inverneill, April 16, 1805, aged 68 years.—*Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine; Burke.*

## COLONEL JOHN CAMPBELL

John Campbell of Dunoon and of Blenham House in Bedfordshire came out to this country as Major of the 78th, Fraser's Highlanders. The Campbells of Dunoon derive descent through the Ardentining Campbells from the House of Ardkinglas. He received his education in Glasgow University. Campbell first saw service as 2nd Lieutenant in Col. C. J. Cochrane's Marine Regiment (now Royal Marines) being appointed thereto in 1741, and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in 1744. He received the appointment in 1747, as Captain in an Independent Company of Foot sent on the Expedition to India under Admiral Boscawen 1748-9. Capt. Alexander Campbell (member 1761) writing from the Cape of Good Hope to his father, Capt. John Campbell of Barcaldine, under date of April 10, 1748, says: "Admiral Boscawen has appointed Capt. Jock Campbell to be his Aide-de-Camp, whose merits you are too well acquainted with for me to pretend to give you an account of." Captain Campbell took part in the attack and capture of Arcocapan in August, 1748, and the siege of Pondicherry September and October, 1749. He retired on half-pay on the reduction in 1750. He was recalled to the colours in 1751, as Captain in the 3rd, Col. Geo. Howard's Regiment, now the Buffs. When Col. Simon Fraser raised the 78th in 1757 Campbell was commissioned Major and second in command of the regiment and served throughout the campaign, taking part in the siege and capture of Quebec in 1759 when he was wounded. In 1760 he received the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Col. J. Campbell's (Dunoon's) Regiment of Highland Volunteers known as the 88th or Campbell Highlanders raised to take part in the Seven Years War in Germany. He joined the allied army under Prince Ferdinand and was present with his regiment in the action near Warburg, and the Prince, in a letter to King George, states that his loss in the battle fell chiefly upon his English Grenadiers and the two regiments of Highlanders "who did wonders." The regiment was also in the attack on Zeirenberg, distinguishing itself by mounting the breaches sword in hand. Col. Campbell was also in the fight near the Convent of Campvere in October, 1760, when the Prince's army was forced to retreat. The 88th was in the first column to attack and in the last

to retreat being so exasperated with the loss sustained that it was with difficulty the men could be withdrawn. Col. Campbell was also at the Battle of Fellinghausen in July, 1761, and the Prince said that "the intrepidity of the little band of Highlanders merits the greatest praise." He was in the successful attack on the French army at Graibenstein in June, 1762, and in the siege of Cassel in November of that year. This ended the fighting in Germany and the regiment returned to Scotland in July, 1763. Campbell was promoted to be Colonel in the army in 1772, and received the appointment in 1773 of Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital for his long and meritorious service. Colonel Campbell died at his residence in Chelsea Hospital April 24, 1773.—*Major Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine; Stewart's Sketches; Bighouse Papers; etc.*

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## CAPTAIN ROBERT CAMPBELL

Captain Campbell received the appointment of Ensign in the Third Battalion of the 62nd in 1756, was promoted to be Lieutenant in the 60th, the same regiment, in 1758, and Captain in 1762. He was stationed with his company in New York in 1764, and in the same year placed on half-pay. He was again called to the colours in 1765 as Captain of the 12th Regiment of Foot, now known as the Suffolk Regiment, and as the 12th Regiment did not come to America he must have returned to Great Britain. He retired from the regiment and presumably from the service in 1768. He served throughout the French and Indian War, was present at the defence of Fort William Henry, made memorable by Fenimore Cooper in his novel, "The Last of the Mohicans," at which surrender Campbell was under capitulation in October, 1757. He was also present at the siege and capture of Louisburg in July, 1758, at the battle of the Heights of Abraham and the capture of Quebec in September, 1759, and at the battle of Sillery in April, 1760. He was also at the capture of Martinique in February, 1762, at the assault and capture of the Moro Castle in July, and the conquest of Havana, Cuba, in August of the same year. At the close of the war in 1763 Captain Campbell received a grant of lands on Polett River and Green or Indian River, in the township of Granville, Washington County, New York, and in 1786 those lands were offered for sale by James Farquhar, acting for Captain Campbell. His family designation has not been ascertained, but it is possible that he was one of Lachlan Campbell's people.—*Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine; Albany Land Grants and New York Packet.*

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## LIEUTENANT JOHN CHRISTIE

In every list of members extant, whether printed or in manuscript, the Christian name of our member is given as Thomas, and in the pamphlet of 1770 it is so given and with the rank of Lieutenant. After an exhaustive search no reference to any one of this name and rank has been found. The only officer

named Christie in New York in 1757 other than John, so far as known, was Major Gabriel Christie, who rose to be a general. He was too well known in 1770, when the list of members was published, so that his rank as major and his prominence in the Colony eliminate him as the member in question. No mariner of that name has been noted. No mention of a Lieut. Thomas Christie appears in Rogers' Genealogical Memoirs of the Scottish House of Christie. Our member probably signed his name Jhno for John, and it was deciphered Tho for Thomas.

John Christie of the 60th joined the regiment as an Ensign in 1758. In 1763 Ensign Christie was placed in command of the garrison at Fort Presqu'île, on the eastern shore of Lake Erie, consisting of twenty-four men of his own regiment and six of another. By June, 1763, he had heard of the disasters at Detroit and elsewhere and lost no time in writing to Major Wilkins at Niagara for more provisions and ammunitions and made preparations against attack. The fort contained a blockhouse constructed of heavy logs and believed to be impregnable, but its weak point lay in the fact that it was situated between Lake Erie and a stream whose steep banks gave cover to the assailants up to within forty yards of the stockade. At dawn of June 15th two hundred Indians from Detroit took cover under these banks and began the blockade. Christie, having given orders that no shot was to be fired except in reply to that of the enemy, placed himself at once under a disadvantage. Creeping into the ditch and even into the fort unmolested the Indians then opened fire upon the loopholes of the blockhouse from their shelter at a few yards distance. Burning arrows and pitch fire-balls were hurled on to the roof and woodwork. Again and again the roof caught fire. Again and again the flames were extinguished until the water barrels became empty, while the well in the parade ground was commanded by the enemy's fire. Long before a tunnel toward the well could be completed the roof again took fire and the fort was only saved by the gallantry of a soldier who tore away the burning shingles. The Indians also took to mining during the night and made a rather scientific attempt to undermine the blockhouse, and with so much success that in the afternoon of the 16th they reached and set on fire Christie's own hut. The flames spread to the adjoining bastion, but by this time the underground passage to the well had been finished, water was procured and the fire once more extinguished. That night negotiations toward a surrender were begun, an Englishman fighting with the Indians being the go-between. The Indians offered to spare the lives of the garrison on surrender, but threatened that on further resistance they would be burned alive. Exhausted as they were, all but two voted to continue the defence. After sending two of his men to reconnoitre, and finding the statements of the Indians to be correct, Christie surrendered on condition of being permitted to retire unmolested to the nearest British post. The scorched and haggard soldiers issued forth and at once found themselves prisoners in the hands of their savage foe, who had no intention of keeping faith. Two men escaped, the rest were taken to Detroit. Col. Bouquet strongly censured Christie for his surrender, but a Court of Enquiry subsequently

decided that under the circumstances Christie ought not to lose his commission. In 1765 he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant, and to a Captaincy in 1775. Christie is next heard of in 1780, when in January of that year the Spanish Governor, Don Bernardo de Galvez, organized an expedition against Mobile, a reminder that in the War of the Revolution, not the colonists alone constituted the enemy, but that France, Spain and Holland, all were combined against the British Lion. The garrison of Mobile consisted of about 300 men, of which 98 were of the 4th Battalion of the 60th, under Captain Christie, the remainder being provincial troops, this small garrison being under the command of Captain Durnford of the Engineers. The fort was taken by the Spaniards, Christie becoming a prisoner and taken to Vera Cruz or Cuba. It is said that he acted in this affair in such a manner as to recover the reputation he had lost at Presqu'île. Christie was released in 1781, rejoined the army, and died in 1782.—*Hist. King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th); Br. Army List.*

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In 1756 Gavin Cochran became Captain in the 1st Battalion of the 60th, serving with his regiment throughout the entire campaign against the French. In 1764 he commanded the troops in South Carolina and Georgia, with headquarters at Fort Prince George. In 1766 Cochran was in London and in correspondence with Lord Dartmouth relative to the Indians, the forts in South Carolina and Georgia, and other matters of interest. For nearly four years he was in command at Crown Point, on the Canadian border, with a portion of his regiment, and in 1772 became Major in the army, and is referred to by the *New York Mercury* as "a very respectable veteran," and that newspaper "hopes that he will get the vacant majority in the regiment." He failed in this, however, but on the occasion of his regiment being sent to Jamaica, and his leaving Crown Point in July of that year, he was presented by the people of the district with a very flattering address. In his short acknowledgment this gallant soldier gave utterance to the modest statement that "the consulting the Good of those who are committed to our Care and Protection, is no great Merit." In 1773 Cochran was in Edinburgh and applied to Lord Dartmouth for a grant of land at Crown Point. He received the appointment of Major of the 69th Regiment in 1773, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the 58th Regiment, then stationed at Gibraltar in 1777, became Colonel in the Army in 1782, and died at Edinburgh March 22, 1786, aged 76 years, and was buried "with great military solemnity" in the Chapel Royal of Holyroodhouse.—*Colonial Documents, Vol. X; the Press; Scottish Antiquary.*

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Colonel Craufurd, twenty-first laird of Craufurdland, Ayrshire, was born in the year 1721. He entered the army as Cornet in the North British Dragoons in

1741 and distinguished himself at Dettingen in 1743 and Fontenoy in 1745. In August, 1746, he attended his intimate friend, the unfortunate Earl of Kilmarnock, to the scaffold on Tower Hill and, it is said, held a corner of the cloth to receive his head, and afterwards performed the last sad office of friendship by getting the body interred. For the public exhibition of his friendship which he then made his name was placed at the bottom of the army list. He served in the French and Indian War as Captain in the 78th, Fraser's Highlanders, and was present at the capture of Quebec in 1759. He returned to England in the year following, and in 1761 was appointed Major-Commandant of the 115th Foot and His Majesty's Falconer for Scotland and in 1762 received the freedom of the city of Perth. In 1772 he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the army. He died in Edinburgh in February, 1793. Colonel Craufurd never married, and on his deathbed settled his estate by deed upon Thomas Coutts, the banker, in London. His aunt and nearest heir, Mrs. Elizabeth Craufurd, instituted an action of reduction of this settlement and after a long litigation carried on by her and her successor the deed was reduced by a decree of the House of Lords in 1806 by which the succession of this ancient estate returned to its natural channel.—*Dict. Nat. Biog.; Robertson's Ayrshire Families.*

[On the Roll as John Crawford.]

James Dalzell was appointed in 1756 Lieutenant in the 62nd, Captain 80th regiment in 1757, and Captain 1st Royals, 2nd Battalion, in 1760. In the Campaign on the Lakes he was aide-de-camp to Sir Jeffery Amherst. He was the companion of Israel Putnam in some of the most adventurous passages of that rough veteran's life. While Pontiac was besieging Detroit the garrison at Niagara sent two expeditions towards its relief. The first, under Lieutenant Cuyler, was overwhelmingly defeated by Pontiac near Detroit. The second, under Dalzell, reached Detroit safely and encouraged the garrison very much. But Dalzell induced Gladwyn to attempt a sortie which proved an utter failure. The *Colonial Documents* contain a graphic account of the death of Captain Dalzell: "On the 31st July, 1763, he led a detachment against Pontiac, then encamped beyond the bridge on the creek called Bloody Run, in the vicinity of Detroit. The British party was obliged to retreat. Parkman, in his *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, says: 'At a little distance lay a sergeant of the 55th (Otway's) helplessly wounded, raising himself on his hands and gazing with a look of despair after his retiring comrades. The sight caught the eye of Dalzell. That gallant soldier, in the true spirit of heroism, ran out, amid the firing, to rescue the wounded man, when a shot struck him and he fell dead. Few observed his fate and none durst turn back to recover his body.' In the *Diary of the Siege* it is said 'that his body was mangled in such a horrid manner that it was shocking to human nature. The Indians wiped his heart about the faces of our prisoners.'"

59

## LIEUTENANT JOHN ELLIOT

Lieutenant Elliot entered the army in 1756 as Ensign of the 27th Foot; was wounded at Ticonderoga; promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 42nd, Royal Highlanders, in 1759; exchanged into the 1st Royals in 1760, and in 1771 his name disappeared from the Army List, due to retirement or death. According to Burke, John, second son of Sir William Elliot of Stobbs, Bart., was an officer in the army.

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60

## LIEUTENANT LACHLAN FORBES

Few references to this officer have been noted. He was gazetted in 1756 Ensign in the 60th, and was raised to the rank of Lieutenant in the same regiment in 1758. He served throughout the entire campaign, was wounded on the Plains of Abraham, April 28, 1760, and was on the retired list in 1765. His name was dropped from the Army List in 1767.—*Army List; Ford; Pa. Gaz.*

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61

## LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIMON FRASER

Simon Fraser, Master of Lovat, was born in 1726. He was educated at St. Andrews University. When the Rising took place in 1745 Lord Lovat, true to his instincts, kept aloof but sent his son with part of the clan to join Prince Charlie. The depositions printed in the *New Spalding Club's Historical Papers* show that he was at Perth at Christmas, 1745, and in Stirling in January, 1746. Alexander Mackenzie, the Fraser historian, says he was present at Culloden. Andrew Lang states that the Master of Lovat came up too late for the battle. The Master was attainted by Act of Parliament on 4th June, 1746, surrendered on 2nd August, and was imprisoned in Edinburgh till August, 1747. When released he went to Glasgow, as the Lovat estates had been forfeited. He was called to the Scottish bar in 1750 and was one of the Crown counsel at the trial of James Stewart for the murder of Campbell of Glenure in 1752. When Pitt raised the Highland regiments in order to carry on the war with France, Simon raised the Fraser regiment in 1757, and became Lieutenant-Colonel. He fought at Louisburg under Wolfe, was present at both battles of Quebec, and commanded the left wing at the latter. He was elected M. P. for Inverness-shire in 1761, but soon saw active service in Portugal and became a Major-General. The Lovat estates were restored to him in 1774, and in September, 1776, he was elected a Town Councillor of Nairn and continued as such till his death. He died a Lieutenant-General on February 8, 1782. He figures in Robert Louis Stevenson's "Catriona," where his character is portrayed in a way that gave just offence to Highlanders.—*From David M. Mackay's "Trial of Lord Lovat; et al."*

[Fraser's name appeared incorrectly under date of 1756.]

62

## CAPTAIN SIMON FRASER

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

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63

## ENSIGN SIMON FRASER

Fraser received the appointment as Ensign of the 78th, Fraser's Highlanders, and was wounded at Quebec in 1759. In 1765 there was a Lieutenant Simon Fraser of this regiment retired on half-pay, but we believe that officer to be the one who was Captain-Lieutenant in 1757 and who became Lieutenant-General and died in 1812. Highland *seanachaidhs* have not succeeded in identifying Ensign Fraser. It is probable that he retired from the regiment after being wounded and remained in Canada.

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64

## LIEUTENANT GEORGE FULLARTON

Lieutenant Fullarton of Bartonholm, Ayrshire, was the son of Robert Fullarton, a Writer to the Signet, who had acquired the lands of Bartonholm. This Robert Fullarton was the second son of George Fullarton of that Ilk. The subject of this sketch entered the army as Lieutenant in the 62nd, Royal American, regiment, in 1756, and served during the whole of the seven years' war. At the peace in 1763 he returned to Scotland and married Barbara, daughter of James Innes of Warrix, Ayrshire, February 7, 1763, leaving at his death two sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Robert, died unmarried. His second son, Stuart Murray, succeeded to the estate and in 1808, on the death of his first cousin once removed, Col. William Fullarton of "Fullarton's Light Horse" fame, succeeded to the estate of Fullarton and became "Fullarton of that Ilk."—*Robertson's Ayrshire Families*.

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65

## CAPTAIN CHARLES GRAEME

Captain Graeme entered the army as Lieutenant in the second battalion of the Royal Americans, January 1, 1756, becoming Captain on the same day. His name disappears from the muster roll of the regiment in 1760.

## CAPTAIN JOHN GRIGG

Captain John Grigg led a varied and adventurous life. In 1742 one of this name, while master of the *St. Andrew*, privateer, and while on shore at Florida Keys, was captured by the Florida Indians, taken to Havana and remained a prisoner for thirteen months, being released March 6, 1743. In October, 1756, while master of the privateer brig *Johnson*, of twenty-four swivels and 120 men, he wrote from Antigua that he was attacked "without ceremony" by a French privateer off the Island of Grand Terre and that he drove him off, but on the same evening His Majesty's sloop of war *Saltash*, believing him to be French, attacked him, killing and wounding some of his men and obliging him to go to port to refit. In December of the same year he captured off St. Kitts a large ship from Marseilles under Spanish colours, supposed to be French. He captured another French ship of twenty-four guns, worth from £61,000 to £81,000. As we have seen, he was at this time associated in business with Captain John Alexander and David Shaw in the firm of John Alexander & Co., the upshot of which was that in 1766 he became an inmate of the debtors' prison. On February, 1771, he, with others, petitioned for letters patent to a tract of land on the south side of the Mohawk near the German Flatts, but he and Captain James Black were granted 100 acres of land in Albany County, probably at Kinderhook. After his unfortunate experience in business he became a farmer at Kinderhook, where he remained until the first signs of the Revolution appeared. Being a pronounced Loyalist he returned to New York, where he believed he was safer than among the farming community. Captain Grigg became a member of the Marine Society in 1774. In September, 1775, he was a grenadier in Colonel Lasher's Company of Militia and was proposed for a Captaincy in the Out Ward Company. This brought forward opposition and he was accused of toasting the King and damning Congress. He demanded proof and proclaimed himself "a friend to the liberties of America." At this time he was a tanner, tallow chandler, etc., in the Out Ward. In 1776 he seems to have become a retailer of spirituous liquors in Sloat Alley, and was one of the addressors of Lord Howe, on the arrival of the army and the fleet. On November 15, 1776, he received a commission as Captain in the Rangers, of the New York Militia. Notwithstanding his protestations he was proscribed and his property in Kinderhook and in New York was confiscated by the State. He owned a house and lots in the Out Ward near Fresh Water. At the evacuation he retired to Nova Scotia and received a grant of 500 acres of land in Digby Township. He returned to New York and resumed his business, but in 1793 he became insolvent and made an assignment to William Cock. In 1791 his son Thomas occupied the house in Sloat Lane, "formerly held in good repute by his father as an Ale House," and in 1819 John Grigg, Senior, occupying 5 Chatham Square, offered the premises on a lease. This seems to be the property described as a "House and lot in the Out Ward near Fresh Water," which had been one of the parcels confiscated and sold, and which therefore must have been bought by himself or by some one acting for him. His death has not been noted.—*The Press; et al.*

67

## JAMES LIVINGSTON.

James Livingston, son of Robert Livingston and grandson of James Livingston, brother of the first Lord of the Manor, was born December 21, 1701. He married Elizabeth Kierstede, was a merchant doing business in Smith Street, became Alderman of the Dock Ward and died September 7, 1763. In 1745 he was one of the Key-Keepers of The Scots Society.

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68

## JOHN LOCH, M. D.

Dr. Loch was appointed a surgeon of the 46th regiment April 20, 1759. On retiring from the army he seems to have gone to the Island of Jamaica and at a place called Cross Path, about three miles from Savanna-la-Mar, purchased a plantation. In 1766 his negroes rebelled and ran amuck, creating quite a sensation at the time. It is more than probable that this member was of the family of Loch of Drylaw, Midlothian.

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69

## CAPTAIN ALEXANDER McBEAN.

Captain McBean was the son of Captain John McBean of Drummond, and Elspeth, daughter of William McBean of Kinchyle, and sister of Gillies Mor, the hero of Culloden. The Captain was originally an officer in the Black Watch, and therefore prevented from taking part with his clan in the Jacobite Rising. At the outbreak of the French and Indian War he was on the retired list. Alexander took an active part in furthering the interest of his cousin Donald, the young chief of the clan, son of Gillies Mor, in the effort then made to retain in the family the ancient seat of Kinchyle. In this he was unsuccessful, as Donald lost his estate and was the last of the house of Kinchyle. Donald came out with the 78th, Fraser's Highlanders. As their kinsman, Forbes Macbean, of the Royal Artillery, afterwards General Macbean, was stationed at Sandy Hook in 1756, it is probable that our member owed to him his appointment in the 62nd, Royal American Regiment. It is rather remarkable that neither Donald nor Forbes joined this Society, so far as our records show. In 1756 Alexander was gazetted Lieutenant of the 62nd regiment, Captain-Lieutenant of the 60th regiment in 1758, and Captain in 1761. He served with the regiment throughout the campaign and at the peace of 1763 he retired from the army. So far as known he remained in the country, although no definite reference subsequent to that date has been found. In 1765, however, one Alexander McBain, a vintner, was proprietor of the "Glasgow Arms" tavern, situated in Montgomerie Ward. There was nothing incongruous in a soldier turning vintner, and our member, had he done so, would only have been following the example of his uncle, Gillies Mor, who, it is conjectured, was the innkeeper of Dalmagerry in 1745. The vintner had married a widow with several children. Her name was Mattie, and it is

inferred from the vintner's will that her first husband was named Traphagen. This Alexander died in 1765, leaving considerable property and the bulk of it to his infant son John. His widow died in 1769. Another Alexander McBean became a refugee Loyalist and settled in 1784 in St. Andrews, Charlotte County, New Brunswick.—*Ford; A. M. Mackintosh, Historian of Clan Chattan; et al.*

70

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 THOMAS McILWORTH.

Manager, 1759-1760.

Thomas McIlworth was a portrait painter. His name and variants thereof have been searched for in vain in works on art, and no portraits painted by him are known to those versed in such matters. The only identification is to be found in the *Mercury* and the *Post Boy* of May 8, and again of August 27, 1758, where his advertisements appeared. He notified the public as follows, "that he had removed to the house of Mr. Samuel Deall in Broad Street opposite to Beaver Street. His first Sett of Pictures are now finished; and as this is the most proper Season for Painting he desires Gentlemen and Ladies that incline to have any Thing done in this Way to be speedy in their application." On October 3, 1760, he married Anastasia Willett of Westchester County and must have died before 1770, leaving two children, Thomas and Anna. In 1770 Isaac Willett of Cornwall's Neck and Cow Neck, in Westchester County, left a home and maintenance for "Annie" until of age and £500 for support and education of Thomas: In 1776 Margaret Willett, widow, probably the grandmother, left £500 for the education of Anna. In 1783 Nathaniel Underhill, gentleman, made his will, leaving half his lands and houses to his nephew, Thomas McLeroth, undoubtedly the same person, although the spelling differs. Underhill had probably married a sister of Mrs. McIlworth. Thomas, the younger, died intestate in New York in 1791 and was styled "gentleman," and his sister Anna was appointed Administratrix, presumably because there was no widow. This is the last reference found and it is not known that Anna married, although she must have been very comfortably situated. Judging from the differences in spelling met with, it is probable that our member's name was McIlwraith.

[*Name appears on Roll as McElworth.*]

71

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 CAPTAIN GEORGE McINTOSH.

Captain McIntosh was the second son of William, 2nd of Balmespie, and Mary Ross, his wife. He was baptised 14th September, 1713, according to the Parish Register of the Church of Alvie. He received the appointments of Ensign in the 62nd regiment in 1755, Lieutenant in the 60th (same regiment) in 1756, and was wounded in the attack on Ticonderoga in 1758. A baggage and forage receipt to Paymaster Walter Rutherford of the 60th, dated at the Camp at

Schenectady May, 1769, contains the signature of McIntosh (*New York Historical Society*.) In 1775 he was commissioned Captain and retired from the army in 1778. He died unmarried March 8, 1780, aged 66 years, and was buried at St. Drostan's Chapel, Dunachton, Inverness, where there is a tombstone to his memory.—*A. M. Mackintosh; Army List.*

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## LIEUTENANT FRANCIS McKAY.

Lieutenant McKay was appointed Ensign in the 62nd regiment, December 31, 1775, and Lieutenant in the Fourth Battalion of the 60th regiment, December 7, 1756. In the *Post Boy*, of July 24, 1758, Lieutenant McKay is specially mentioned in connection with the Battle of Ticonderoga. He and Lieutenant Samuel Mackay distinguished themselves principally in the first retreat: "When they saw with Regret the Army retiring in much disorder they went both before the Front and made 200 Soldiers hold immediately and turned them towards the Enemy, encouraging them with good Words and their own Example; which seasonable Example having been seen and followed by the other Regiments, the Army was thus soon brought out of that Confusion, in good Order and the Whole went to assault the Enemy again." As a War Correspondent the writer of the above would hardly measure up to the requirements of a present day newspaper. At the peace of 1763 McKay was placed on half-pay. In 1764 he petitioned the government for a grant of 2000 acres of land in Albany County at Button Mould Bay and his application was endorsed by General Gage. One of this name and rank accompanied Major General James Murray on his return to England from Quebec, in the ship *Little William*, Captain John Grant, on June 28, 1766. In 1767 Lieutenant McKay received a grant of lands at St. John and is described as a "Surveyor of Woods" (in Canada), while Samuel is designated as "of Montreal." In 1778 he was again called to the colours as Lieutenant in the 75th regiment, and in 1780 he was appointed Captain in the 99th, or Jamaica regiment, which was disbanded in 1783, when again he must have gone on half-pay. In Loudon's *Packet* of January 15, 1784, appeared a notice of the confiscation of his lands in Charlotte County, this State, and he is described as "late of the Province of Quebec." His further service, if any, has not been ascertained.—*Ford; Albany Land Grants; Army List; the Press; Acts of Privy Council.*

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## ENSIGN JOHN McKIE.

John McKie, or McKay, joined the 60th as Ensign December 14, 1756, and served with the third battalion of that regiment until he died of wounds received on the Plains of Abraham in the action on April 28, 1760. No Lieutenant of this name has been found either in the regular army or in the provincials.

[Appears in the pamphlet of 1770 as Lieutenant.]

74

## CAPTAIN ALEXANDER McLEAN.

Captain McLean kept a general store in Albany, New York, "living between the English and Dutch Churches a little below the main guard, in the Main street." He traded between New York and Ireland in the snow *Charming Nancy* and became a member of the Marine Society in 1781.

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75

## LIEUTENANT KENNETH MATHESON.

Lieutenant Matheson was the fourth son of John, 1st of Attadale, in Lochalsh, factor for the Seaforth estates of Kintail, Lochalsh and Lochcarron. In 1745 he was appointed Lieutenant in the Inverness Company, one of the Independent Companies raised to keep the peace in the Highlands. During the French War he was gazetted Ensign in the 47th regiment, known as Lascelle's, in 1758, and Lieutenant in 1759. He was killed at Montmorency, Canada, July 31, 1759, during the siege and capture of Quebec.—*Mackenzie's History of the Mathesons; Knox's Journal.*

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76

## DAVID MILLIGAN.

Secretary, 1761-1764.

Milligan's advertisement is curious, and gives one an idea of the kind of goods offered for sale in those days: "Just imported in the ship *Tartar*, from Liverpool, a fresh Assortment of Goods, and to be sold by David Milligan, at his Store at the widow Smith's in Maiden Lane, for Cash or short credit, viz., Silver Watches, Birmingham Sheffield Hardware, blue and white Delph-ware, several sorts of gilt, plain and carv'd Staffordshire flint-ware; shoes for gentlemen, ladies, boys, girls, and children, strong shoes for Negroes, fine bottled beer, silk, cotton, thread, worsted and yarn stockings; black, buff, crimson and scarlet patterns for waistcoats or breeches; fine gold lac'd hats, men and boys plain ditto, of several sorts, cotton hollands and checks, linnen checks, coarse and fine: Jeans, pellowes, thicksetts, barrogons, dimities, diapers, table cloths, double ticks, ginghams, cotton gowns, bunts, Scotch check, and printed handkerchiefs, &c., &c." In 1761 he advertised his goods and household furniture for sale, "at the Lancashire Witch in the Square," "as he intends to leave the province." In 1761 he entered into partnership with Donald Morison in the Ship Chandlery business, Morison "going to the country," and the firm became Morison & Milligan. On February 13, 1762, the partnership was dissolved and thereafter Milligan traded on his own account at his store "near the Ferry Stairs." In 1778 he was engaged in business in London and entered claims against certain goods seized in Savannah and taken to London. In 1784 he

appeared before the Commissioners of Claims, describing himself in his petition as a "British Merchant," and presented a claim for compensation for the loss of the ship *Inverness*, John McKenzie, master. This ship had been burned by the Americans in Savannah River in 1776, and it was probably part of her cargo for which he presented claims in 1778.—*Acts of Privy Council; The Press.*

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## CAPTAIN JOHN MUNRO.

Captain Munro was the second son of John, 4th of Tullochue, known as "Ian Mor," and Helen, eldest daughter of Alexander Simpson, tacksman of Ballnaloch, Ferintosh. The Munros of Tullochue were a branch of the Munros of Fyrish, the first of whom, Hugh, was descended from Hector Munro, second son of Robert, XIVth Baron of Foulis. Before coming to America Captain Munro married Jane, daughter of Alexander Fraser, farmer, Assynt. He came to America in 1756, and settled in Albany County. In 1760 he was engaged in business in Albany, his house "facing the English Church," and carried a miscellaneous line of goods. On April 5 of that year he married, as his second wife, Maria, daughter of Cornelis Brouwer of Schenectady. In 1763 he was one of the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church and later an elder thereof. In 1770 he resided at Shaftesbury, within a few rods of the New York line, and acted as Justice of the Peace for the district. For several years he was very troublesome to the New Hampshire settlers in the disputed territory in connection with the boundary question. After the year 1772 the threats of the Green Mountain Boys appear to have kept him quiet. In June, 1775, he was applied to by Colonel McLean (General Allan) to assist him in raising men and he was offered a Captaincy. He was successful in raising a company of upwards of 100 men. On McLean's return from Boston Munro accompanied him, while disguised, for 190 miles to Schenectady. In June, 1776, he was appointed by Sir Guy Carleton to a company in Sir John Johnson's regiment, the King's Royal Regiment of New York, familiarly known as the "Royal Greens," in which he served eight years. He owned considerable landed property, all of which was confiscated. In Pearson's "*First Settlers of Schenectady*" appears the following: "On the 16th of October, 1780, a party of 400 Regulars and Indians from Canada, under Major Munro, a tory from Schenectady, made their appearance in the Ballston settlement. They designed to attack Schenectady, but returned without effecting their object. They pillaged several houses and took twenty-four prisoners." In 1777 he was captured near Ticonderoga and condemned to death, a sentence which was not carried out, and for eighteen months he was kept a prisoner. In 1785 he was in London presenting a Memorial, dated April 9, 1785, setting forth his claims for compensation for his losses. In this he stated that in order to get to London he had mortgaged for four years his half-pay as an officer. He had left his wife and eight children in Canada without

support. He estimated his losses at £17,000 New York currency and a grateful government awarded him £40 to cover his expenses in coming to England and returning to Canada, on the grounds that his half-pay must be regarded as sufficient acknowledgment of his services and losses. Mrs. Grant of Laggan says of him "he was a particular friend of her father (Lieut. McVicar), and was a worthy upright man." A son Hugh born in America served six years in the "Royal Greens."—*Loyalist Papers, New York Public Library; MacKensie's Hist. of the Munros; &c.*

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## SIR JAMES NAPIER.

James Napier was in the medical service of the British army and rose to be Director and Inspector-General of His Majesty's Hospitals in North America and is so described in a grant "by the King in Council" in 1764 of 10,000 acres of land situated west of the Green Mountains, partly in Shaftsbury, Glassenbury, Sunderland and Arlington in Vermont. His home in New York in 1764 was "in the Broad-Way near the Bowling Green." He sailed for England April 20th, 1764, on the ship *Edward*, William Davis, master, but he seems to have returned the following year for in 1765 he petitioned to have his land surveyed and allotted to him. During the Revolution he remained in active service and received the honour of knighthood. His name appears on the half-pay list up to and including 1799 but not thereafter.

[*Appears in the History as John Napier.*]

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## LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WILLIAM RAMSAY

William Ramsay was gazetted Ensign of the 60th, Royal Americans, in 1756, and promoted to be Lieutenant in 1758. In May, 1759, he was in Camp at Schenectady and Ramsay's signature with that of McIntosh and others appears on a document in the New York Historical Society. He served throughout the French and Indian war. In 1764 he was transferred from half-pay to the 35th and remained with that regiment until transferred as Captain to the 14th in 1775. That regiment came to America the preceding year and remained here until 1777. In 1776 Ramsay was in command of a detachment of the 14th at Halifax and in 1777 was invalided to England. Captain Ramsay received his Majority in 1790 and was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1794. In 1795 he was transferred to the 80th regiment and became Colonel in the army in 1798. In 1802 he became Colonel "of a Regiment of Infantry" without other designation of name or number. In 1805 he was raised to the rank of Major-General and in 1811 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. His name does not appear in the Army List of 1814.—*Army List; MS. in N. Y. Hist. So.; Kemble Papers.*

## GOVERNOR JAMES ROBERTSON.

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

## WILLIAM RUSSELL, M. D.

In the list of Honorary members published in 1770 this gentleman was identified as above. He was also on the Honorary List of the Saint Andrew's Society of Philadelphia under date of 1760. Dr. Russell was a surgeon in the British army and became Purveyor of Hospitals in Martinico. In 1765 he was placed on Half-pay but in 1769 his name was dropped from the list. One of this name was Comptroller of the Customs of Savannah and died at London in the Summer of 1769.—*British Army List; So. Car. Gazette.*

## SIR JOHN ST. CLAIR.

Sir John was the third baronet of his line. In 1755 he was appointed Deputy Quarter-Master-General of the British forces in America, and assigned to duty

with Braddock in the proposed expedition to expel the French from Western Pennsylvania. He first landed in Virginia and made a reconnoissance of the head-waters of the Potomac, and later joined Braddock in Alexandria. In the campaign which followed, in which Braddock was killed, Sir John was severely wounded, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He was evidently an energetic and capable officer, but shared with his chief an undisguised contempt for the Provincial troops in the expedition. His duties were necessarily arduous, as he had to see that roads were cut for the advance of the soldiers through the wilderness, and that horses, wagons and supplies were procured for the service. In this campaign the road-building was under the immediate charge of Captain—later Colonel—James Burd, member of the Saint Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, and Colonel Benjamin Franklin was especially selected to procure horses, wagons and supplies for the troops, advancing for this purpose his own money and pledging his personal credit for payment. St. Clair was invalided home but returned to New York in September, 1755. In 1756 he received the appointment of Deputy Quartermaster-General, under Shirley, according to the *New York Mercury*. The first campaign, as stated, resulted in failure, but Sir John took an active part in the second. On January, 6, 1756, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 62nd, promoted Colonel of the regiment in 1762, and Lieut.-Colonel of the 28th regiment in 1766. He took part in the expedition under Forbes against Fort Duquesne. He was generally disliked and regarded by some as not over-capable. Forbes says of him "he is a very odd man, and I am sorry it has been my fate to have any concern with him." Parkman says, "He was extremely inefficient and Forbes, out of all patience with him, wrote to Fouquet 'that his only talent was for throwing everything into confusion.' He found fault with everybody else, and would discharge volleys of oaths at all who met his disapproval. From this cause or some other, Lieut.-Colonel Stephen of the Virginians told him that he would break his sword rather than be longer under his orders. St. Clair said in reference to this incident 'as I had not sufficient strength to take him by the neck from among his own men, I was obliged to let him have his own way that I might not be the occasion of bloodshed.'" He purchased a farm near Elizabethtown, where he died November 26, 1767. He is frequently referred to in the Pennsylvania Archives under the name of Sinclair. On March 17th, 1762, he married Elizabeth, a daughter of John and Catherine Hutchinson Moland. Mr. Moland was owner of a large estate on the Frankford Road, Philadelphia, later known as Rose Hill. There were two children by this marriage, a son who died in early youth at Trenton, and another son, John, who became the fourth baronet of the line upon his father's death and who married a daughter of Sir William Erskine, Quartermaster-General of the British forces in the war of the Revolution. His widow married in 1769 Col. Dudley Templer of the 26th regiment.—*Col. Doc.*; *Bradley's "The Fight with France"*; *Hist. Cat. St. Andrew's Society, Philadelphia*.

[His name is spelled Sinclair on Roll.]

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## JOHN STEUART, M. D.

In the Honorary List published in 1770 this gentleman is identified as Dr. Steuart. He was a surgeon in the British army attached to the 46th Regiment and on December 30, 1776, was appointed Surgeon in charge of the Hospital, vice-Bruce (our member), promoted. In October, 1777, he was at Germantown near Philadelphia. One of this name, spelled similarly, married Elizabeth Hunt in March, 1760.—*Kemble Papers*.

[*Appeared heretofore as John Stewart.*]

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## LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE TURNBULL.

Col. Turnbull was a native of Perthshire, and nephew of Dr. William Cunningham, member 1784. He was also related to William Maxwell, whose daughter Marian had married a Turnbull, of Second River, New Jersey. His earliest military service was as Ensign in the Scots Brigade of Holland. He received his commission as Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion of the 60th, Royal American, Regiment in 1756, and was raised to the rank of Captain in 1765. He saw considerable service during the French and Indian war, and was wounded at Ticonderoga, and again at Martinico. For some time he was in command of the post at Detroit in 1769 and at the trading post at Michilimackinac where he remained until 1772, when his regiment was assembled in New York to take passage for Jamaica. On his leaving the post July 7, 1772, he was presented with an address. In July, 1776, he and Johnston Fairholme were arrested by Major Duyckinck and sent to Elizabethtown but were liberated by the Convention. During the Revolution he took part in the attack on Fort Montgomery October, 1777, and was the first man to enter the works. For his intrepidity generally he was transferred to the command of the Third American Regiment or the New York Volunteers. He took part in the attack on Stony Point February 6, 1778. He distinguished himself also at the Siege of Savannah in 1779. A year later he commanded the garrison at Rock Mount, South Carolina, and repulsed Sumter in three different attacks and compelled him to retire. For this exploit the regiment was presented by Lord Rawdon with a stand of colours which in 1823 was sent by Captain Frederick de Peyster to Colonel George's heirs in Perth. In 1780 he retired on account of illness with the following discharge from Cornwallis, addressed to Sir Henry Clinton.

*Camp at Winsborough, Nov. 18, 1780.*

Lt. Colonel Turnbull of the New York Volunteers being rendered by long and severe illness incapable of serving, has my leave to proceed to New York, in hopes that a Change of Climate may be useful to him. I beg leave to assure your Excellency that I have the greatest Obligation to Lt. Colonel Turnbull for his good services in this Province, & that he has on all Occasions demonstrated the greatest Zeal, Spirit and Attention.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

After the Revolution he is not heard of until 1788 when he returned to New York, again joined the Society and took up his residence at 84 Broad Street, removing the following year to 67 Wall Street, where he remained several years. His country seat was situated where Waverly Place is now. He also had a place at Rockaway, for in 1803, writing to Walter Rutherford, he tells him that while shooting there he killed 54 snipe with 4 shots, showing that Rockaway in those days was a veritable paradise of sport. Col. Turnbull was one of the original incorporators of the New York Public School. In November, 1797, he offered to sell his property in Greenwich Lane as "Intending for Europe next summer." Colonel Turnbull married January 24th, 1778, Catharine, only daughter of Cornelius Clopper, with whom he received a handsome fortune. She died December 2nd, 1808. Lieut.-Col. Turnbull died October 13th, 1810, at his country seat at Bloomingdale. The *Evening Post* states that "For upwards of sixty years he sustained in the British army in every respect, that character which distinguishes the soldier and the gentleman—nor was he less known or less esteemed by his fellow citizens, for the practice of those moral and social duties which inspire respect, and give true dignity to the man." The members of the Society were specially called by the Secretary to attend the funeral from No. 24 Broad Street, the residence of Col. Turnbull's friend Frederick De Peyster. Col. Turnbull left no direct heirs.—*Sabine; Col. Doc; Kemble Papers; the Press.*

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## JAMES WARDROP.

James Wardrop in his will designated himself as "of the Province of Maryland, merchant." He is definitely located, however, in the *New York Mercury* of 1757 by an advertisement of Bradford's *American Magazine, or Monthly Chronicle* as of Upper Marlborough, Maryland. He was a Glasgow merchant engaged in the tobacco business and probably member of a firm of several partners, he being the one called upon to look after the American end of the business. This called him to New York on occasions and in 1757 while here he became a member of the Society. It is probable he remained here for some time as in 1759 he executed a codicil to his will in which he recites "being at present detained . . . by business." This codicil was witnessed by Major Clephane, of the 78th, and Dr. Adam Thomson. In 1764 this will with its codicil was admitted to probate in New York, showing that he was then dead. He no doubt returned to Glasgow and died there. His son James, also an American merchant and tobacco importer, was ruined by the American war and died at Springbank, near Glasgow, in 1799.—*Glasgow University Albums; the Press.*

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## DANIEL WEIR.

The earliest mention noted of Daniel Weir appears in *Knox's Journal* under date of 1758. He was then with the army in Canada as a Commissary of Stores.

In 1778 he was Commissary-General of Stores and Provisions in New York. He therefore served in both the French and Indian War and in the Revolution. While filling the above office under Robertson in New York he amassed a fortune. He died November 12, 1781, aged 47 years, and the London *Morning Chronicle* of December 24, 1781, gives the following obituary. "It is with infinite Concern we announce to our Readers the Death of Daniel Weir, Esq.; his Majesty's Commissary-General, in North America:—By this fatal Event, this country is deprived of the Services of a Man whose Abilities, Assiduity, and inflexible probity in a Station to which he was invited from the approved Rectitude of his former Conduct, have left an Example, worthy of Imitation, to all Persons intrusted with the public Confidence. In private Life he had the Happy Talent of attracting and preserving Affection; his general Benevolence; the gentleness of his Manners, and the Urbanity of his disposition gained him many and distinguished Friendships, and it may with the strictest Truth be said of him, that he lived and died without Enmity." This differs widely from the American estimate of the man, of which enmity is the chief characteristic.

87

## WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D.

Dr. Young was a native of Scotland and came to this country as Surgeon of the 43rd regiment, receiving his appointment in 1751. He was transferred to hospital duty in 1762. At the peace he was "reduced." He petitioned the government in 1766 for a grant of 3,000 acres of land west of the Hudson River "lately purchased of the Catts Kill Indians," and later in the same year petitioned for a different tract. In 1767 he received a certificate for 3,000 acres in Cumberland County known as the Townshend Tract. This would argue that he remained in this country. This may be the same person who in 1773 and 1774 was a druggist at Kinsessing near the Lower Ferry on the Schuylkill, or he may be the Dr. Young who went as a volunteer with the Pennsylvania troops and was taken prisoner at the Battle of Long Island.—*Army List; Land Papers, Albany; Pa. Packet; Pa. Journal.*

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 1758
 

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## GENERAL JAMES ABERCROMBY, M. P.

General Abercromby was born at Glassaugh, Fordyce, Banffshire, in the year 1706. Having obtained a company he was commissioned as Major in 1742, although he had no previous military experience, and in 1744 was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Regiment or Royal Scots. He served throughout the war in Flanders as Commissary of Musters, on General St. Clair's staff, and in April, 1746, was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army and served as Quarter-Master-General in the expedition to Port-L'Orient in Brittany. In

April of the following year he was wounded in a sortie from Hulst in the Low Countries then besieged by the French. In 1755 he was appointed Colonel of the 50th Regiment, about to be raised for service in America. In 1756 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and in March following succeeded Col. Ellison in command of the 44th Regiment of Foot. He arrived in America in June of that year and in 1757 commanded the second brigade in the expedition of Lord Loudoun against Louisburg. On succeeding the latter in command of the army in America in 1758 he became, ex-officio, Colonel of the 60th or Royal Americans. He immediately set about organizing an expedition against Crown Point. On July 8, 1758, he attacked Fort Ticonderoga, having under him a body of 15,000 men, regulars and colonials, and was repulsed with severe loss by the French under Montcalm, and retreated to his entrenched camp on the south side of Lake George. He was superseded by Sir Jeffery Amherst and returned to England in 1759. His conduct of the campaign showed him to be lacking in military knowledge. He entered Parliament and became a strong advocate of the policy of George the Third towards the Colonies. He was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1759, and General in the army in 1772. Previous to this latter promotion he was appointed Deputy-Governor of Stirling Castle, holding this office until his death which took place at Glassaugh April 23, 1781. His son James having been killed at Bunker Hill the estate of Glassaugh passed into the Duff family through the marriage of Jane, eldest daughter of the general, she being at the time a widow, with Admiral Robert Duff, commander in chief of the Mediterranean squadron.—*Nat. Cy. Am. Biog.; Appleton; Col. Doc. Vol. VII; Parkman.*

[*Appears on our Records as Sir James.*]

### JAMES CHRISTIE.

In the Lyon Register, Edinburgh, under date of July 26, 1787, James Christie is thus described. "James Christie of Durie, in the county of Fife, Esquire, only son and heir of Thomas Christie, Esquire, by Mary, daughter of John Watson of Thirtyacres, Esquire, third son of Duncan Watson, many years Sheriff-Depute of the County of Stirling by commission from Charles II., during the minority of the Earl of Callender, heritable sheriff of that county, which Thomas was second son of James Christie, Esquire, who was several times Provost of Stirling, and was descended from the Christies of Chamberlands in the aforesaid county." James Christie was born December 2, 1738. In 1758 he proceeded to New York and subsequently joined the mercantile house at Baltimore established by his cousins James Christie of Stirling and Robert Christie of Glasgow and was known as James Christie, junior. He continued in business amassing considerable property. In 1774 at a meeting of Freeholders held at Baltimore to protest against the Boston Port Bill and to sympathize with the people of Boston, Robert sympathized with the Americans, while James remained loyal thereby arousing suspicion, culminating in persecution. His goods were seized and sold at public

auction being bought in by himself at an advance of 2 per cent., this advance going to the poor of Boston, "agreeable to resolve of the Continental Congress." He was expelled from Baltimore and fined £500 and deprived of his estate. His attachment to the royal cause recommended him to George III and, after an interval, he was appointed Assistant-Commissary to General Howe and served during 1776-7-8 being constantly in the field in dangerous service, Commissary to Cornwallis in quarters in New Jersey and in every foraging party from Philadelphia. He was also appointed Commissary-General to the Expedition to the West Indies commanded by General Grant thereby enabling him to join his relative Col. Gabriel Christie at Antigua. When Grant left the West Indies Christie was ordered home and after settling his accounts was superseded, paid in his balance and "got his Quietus." In 1782 he settled in London, also having a country house in Selkirkshire where he resided until 1786 when he purchased the estate of Durie, in the parish of Scoonie, Fifeshire. He died there December 25, 1803. He married first, at Baltimore in 1772, Mary, eldest daughter of George Milligan of Bohemia, an extensive landowner in Maryland and Delaware. She died December 15, 1774. He married secondly, at Stirling, November 9, 1783, Mary Turner, eldest daughter of the Hon. Charles Barclay Maitland of Easter Livilands and afterwards of Tillicoultry, 2nd son of Charles, 6th Earl of Lauderdale. In the marriage contract James is described as "of the Parish of St. James, Westminster, Late Commissary General of His Majesty's forces in the Leeward Islands."—*Rogers' House of Christie; Loyalist Papers; Kemble Papers.*

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## JOHN DALGLISH

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

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## JOHN ELPHINSTONE, BARON ELPHINSTONE

John Elphinstone, eldest son of Charles, Xth Baron Elphinstone, and Clementina, daughter of John Fleming, VIth Earl of Wintoun, was born January, 1737. When 18 years of age he entered the army receiving the appointment of

Lieutenant in the 47th regiment July 2, 1755. He served during the French and Indian war, was wounded in the neck by a musket ball at the Heights of Montmorency and mentioned in Wolfe's despatch of September 26, 1759. He became Captain of the 5th division of Independent Companies October 28, 1760, then in Jamaica, West Indies. He married in 1762 Anne, daughter of James, IIIrd Lord Ruthven, and went on the half-pay list prior to 1765. In 1777 he was Captain of a Company of Invalids in Scotland. In 1781 he succeeded his father as XIth Baron Elphinstone and represented the Scottish Peers in the House of Lords in 1784 and again in 1790. In 1783 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Edinburgh Castle and died at Cumbernauld House August 19, 1794.—*British Army List; Knox's Journal; Biggar and the House of Fleming.*

[*This appears on our Roll as James, in error, the only Captain Elphinstone in America in 1758 being John, as above.*]

## LEWIS MORRIS.

Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Lewis Morris, born at Morrisania, Westchester County, New York, in 1726, was the son of Chief Justice Lewis Morris of the Vice-Admiralty Court. He graduated from Yale College in 1746 and then entered on the care of an estate at his native place, where he became a farmer on a large scale, in the "golden days of the Colonies." Lord Adam Gordon, who met Mr. Morris in 1765, states that Morrisania was the "prettiest and best conditioned farm in America, consisting of 2,050 acres for which he (Morris) had been offered £22,000 sterling." He also adds that it had a bad house on it. When the order for quartering or billeting British troops was issued in 1767 Morris was vigorous in opposition to the measure, which he declared unconstitutional and tyrannous, and so decided were his sentiments against the various acts of the British ministry that he was not sent to the Congress of 1774. In 1775 he became a delegate and served on the Committee of Ways and Means to supply the Colonies with arms and ammunition, the duties of which were perhaps the most arduous of any. The same year he went to Pittsburgh to negotiate for the friendship of the Indians, and on July 4th, 1776, voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence, in consequence of which his large property was devastated by the British and his family driven into exile, from which they only returned on the evacuation of New York in 1783. In 1777 he relinquished his seat in Congress and in the Legislature of his State displayed undaunted spirit and untiring zeal, while in the militia, which he assisted in organizing and equipping, he rose to the rank of Major-General. Married early in life to Mary Walton he had six sons and four daughters. The latter part of his life like the beginning was spent upon his fine estate at Morrisania, where he died January 22, 1798, in the seventy-second year of his age.—*Nat. Cyclo. Am. Biog.; Genealogist.*

## LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES STUART.

Col. Stuart served during the French and Indian war in America and also in the West Indies where he was present at the taking of Martinique and the Havanna and also at the reduction of the Caribbee Indians at St. Vincent. After 1763 he served with the 17th regiment for six years in the "back settlements" against the Indians, afterwards purchasing his Company in the 68th regiment. He served altogether 26 years in the army. In October, 1766, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Schuckburgh of Albany, a surgeon in the army and at the time secretary for Indian affairs under Sir John Johnson. In 1776 Stuart's home on Broadway was burned in the great fire of that year. In 1784 he was in the Island of Jersey. In his Memorial for compensation for his losses he stated that he had not been in America since 1769.—*Loyalist Papers*.

[*Previous identification incorrect.*]

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 1759
 

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## JOHN ADAIR, M. D.

When Dr. Adair joined the army is not known. He is first noted as being present at the Battle of Fontenoy and was then recognized as "the best surgeon in the army." From 1756 he was a surgeon on the staffs of Abercromby and Amherst during the French and Indian War. He was with Wolfe at Quebec and attended that officer when he was mortally wounded. In the painting by West entitled "The Death of Wolfe," Dr. Adair is depicted as one of the group, but this is not historically correct. In 1765 he was on the half-pay list as Director of Hospitals at Martinique. In that year he was granted 5,000 acres of land in the Province of New York, described as lying between the townships of Tomlinson and Townshend about six miles west of the Connecticut River, and more particularly described in the Return of the Survey in 1767, as in Cumberland County adjoining Westminster, now Athens, Vermont. In 1777 Lord Barrington wrote to Gen. William Howe agreeing to send out Dr. Adair as Superintendent-General of all Hospitals in America and in a second letter refers to Adair's attendance on the Duke of Gloucester during his illness. In October of that year Adair was in America, as will be seen in the sketch of Dr. Catherwood. On August 20th, 1778, Major-General Eyre Massey, writing to General Sir Henry Clinton, states that Adair "had been sent where he was much wanted as purveyor and surgeon until your Excellency's pleasure is known," and commends Adair for faithful discharge of duty. On November 30, 1778, Lord George Germaine writes to Adair expressing regret that Adair had declined going to America. Dr. Adair died "at his lodgings" in Charles Street, St. James's Square, London, September 9, 1794.—*Albany Land Papers; British Army List; Carleton Papers; Genealogist Vol II., p. 39.*

## LIEUTENANT JAMES BAILLIE.

In the pamphlet of 1770 the name of this member appears as above. No Lieutenant of that name was in the British army in America in 1759 nor in the provincial troops. There were, however, two Lieutenants Baillie, Alexander and William, and both of the 60th regiment, who were in New York in that year, but it seems impossible to write either of these names in such a manner that any Secretary could decipher it as James.

Alexander received his commission as Lieutenant in 1758, served through the campaign and went on half-pay in 1763. In 1764 he was in Basseterre, St. Christopher, and became known to Lord Adam Gordon. He was called to the colours in 1771 as Lieutenant in the 21st or Royal North British Fusiliers. In 1776 he became Captain in the 96th and the regiment sailed from Ireland to the relief of Quebec and was with Burgoyne at the surrender of Saratoga. In 1790 he was raised to the rank of Major and appointed as Captain of a company of Invalids in the Island of Jersey. In 1794 he became Colonel in the army, his name appearing on the Army list up to 1814.

William was appointed Lieutenant in the 60th in 1756 and Captain in 1760, was wounded at Martinique in 1762 and retired on half-pay in 1763. One Captain William was appointed in 1781 Captain in the Royal American regiment of Provincials and settled on the River St. John near Fredericton, New Brunswick.

The only James Baillie who might have been our member was James, second son of Hugh of Dochfour and Amelia, daughter of Fraser of Relig, who was born in 1737, married Colina, daughter and co-heiress of Colin Campbell of Glenure and Janet, daughter of Hugh Mackay of Bighouse. This gentleman became a merchant in Grenada and may have been on his way there in 1759 making New York a port of call as was usually done. On retirement from business he returned and became Member of Parliament for Horsham in Sussex and died at his seat at Ealing Grove, Middlesex, September 7, 1793.

## JOHN CAMPBELL, JUNIOR.

In the pamphlet of 1770 the above appeared with no date of membership attached. It is therefore arbitrarily entered under the date of 1759 the better to fit the ascertained facts. John Campbell was apparently related to Malcolm Campbell, member 1756, our Treasurer for a time. In 1758 John collected payment for all the effects of Lord Loudoun sold at public sale. In 1759 he carried on a woolen and linen drapery business in Smith Street at the house of Mr. Cheslin opposite Mr. Proctor, the watchmaker. On May 1, 1760, he removed thence into the house of Mr. Henry Holland, next door to Messrs. De Lancey & Robinson, by the Royal Exchange, where he sold British and India goods, London porter and cheese. In Weyman's *Gazette* of June 8, 1761, appeared the following advertisement, "All persons indebted to John Campbell, late of this City, Merchant, are requested to pay the same to Malcolm Campbell of said City, im-

mediately, otherwise they must expect to be prosecuted without further notice." The wording of the advertisement would lead one to infer that Campbell left New York and not that he was dead. He probably joined the army in some capacity. No later references have been found.

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## MAJOR JAMES CLEPHANE.

Major Clephane was a son of William, younger son of George of Carslogie, Fifeshire. He had been an officer in a Scottish regiment in the Dutch service, was taken prisoner at Sluys in 1747 and carried off to Dijon in Burgundy. He was shortly exchanged and put in command of Stewart's regiment at the garrison of Tournay. Tired of Holland he got transferred and probably through the influence of his brother-in-law, Rose of Kilravock, he received a commission in the 78th on condition of his raising a company. He received the appointment of Major of the 2nd Battalion. The business of recruiting went on merrily in the earlier months of 1757. The Major wrote to his brother, "One day at Inverness, next day return to Kilravock, and a third day at Nairn, and so on alternately and often reviewing my recruits, and Kilravock and I engaging good men and dismissing worse." The Major's finesse is shown by the following minute of the Nairn Town Council.—20th April, 1757.—"Whilst the Council had under consideration the condition of the streets a letter was laid before them from James Clephane, Esq., First Major to the Second Battalion of Fraser's Highlanders, directed to Mr. Alexander Ore of Knockoudie, Treasurer of the Burgh, wherein was enclosed five Guineas gifted by that worthy gentleman brother to Mrs. Elizabeth Clephane, Lady Kilravock, and freeman Burgess and Guild brother, as a token of his friendship, for being applied towards repairing the street. The which letter being read, the Council in testimony of the high value they set on his friendship and of their due esteem and sincere affection for him do appoint and ordain their clerk to record said letter in the Council Book and lodge the original among the Town's papers." Major Clephane was able to send off to Glasgow a company of one hundred and twenty-four recruits raised, (he wrote to his brother) "by my worthy friend Kilravock and a few other friends, without any assistance from Colonel Fraser or his officers, as good hearty young fellows as are to be seen in any regiments and all as willing and cheerfully engaged as is possible for any men to be." He and his men were at the Siege of Louisburg and saw much fighting. At the conclusion of the war many of the men remained in Canada while the Major returned to be merry with his friends in Nairn. He sold out of the army in 1760, and three years later was elected a member of the Nairn Town Council. In 1765 he was unanimously elected Provost of Nairn, which office he held for several years. He was a type of the rollicking soldier of the day. The village of Clephantown still preserves his name. He died in May, 1768.—*George Bain's "History of Nairnshire": Eminent Men of Fife.*

## DAVID COLDEN, M. D.

Manager 1760-62; 1763-65.

David Colden, youngest son of Lieut.-Governor Cadwallader Colden, was born at Coldenham, N. Y., November 2, 1733, (O. S.). He was bred a physician but never practiced his profession, except among his friends and neighbours. After May, 1761, he lived at Spring Hill, Flushing, Long Island, and acted as his father's private secretary. Like his father he devoted much of his time to scientific pursuits, corresponding with Dr. Franklin and other learned men of his time, both in Europe and America, on various philosophical subjects. On learning that James McEvers, Distributor of Stamps, had resigned his office in 1765, he addressed the Commissioner of the Stamp Office at London, asking for the appointment. He expressed his sense of the odium and danger which the appointment involved, but pleaded that, as his father was determined to enforce the Act, he himself must necessarily assume the office of Distributor, and that it was but fair if he incurred the risk he should reap the advantages of the emoluments. At his father's death he inherited the paternal seat at Flushing. Having adhered to the Crown he signed an address to Governor Tryon, October, 1776, and was attainted in 1779. He was appointed July 15, 1780, Assistant Master of the Rolls and Superintendent of Police on Long Island, with equity powers. In 1783 he went to England to seek compensation for the loss of his property confiscated by the State Legislature. He died in London, July 10, 1784, and was buried in the private grounds of St. Ann's Church, Soho, Westminster, where a monument, erected by his friends, commemorates his virtues and the esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. He married Ann, daughter of John Willet of Flushing, on February 27th, 1767. She returned to this country with her children, one son, Cadwallader David, and four daughters, and died at Coldenham, in the month of August, 1785.—*Thompson's Hist. of Long Island, Vol. II., p. 7; and N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec., Vol. IV., p. 178.*

## DAVID GEMMEL.

David Gemmel in 1758 was of the firm of Johnston & Gemmel at William Kennedy's house near the new Ferry stairs. In the following year he was at the same place but on his own account, and dealt in European and East Indian goods. He was drowned August 2, 1763, crossing Wright's Ferry and was buried at Constable Point, N. J.

[*His name appears as "Gammell" on Roll.*]

## GOVERNOR JAMES GLEN.

James Glen, born at Linlithgow in 1701, was educated at the University of Leyden, and on returning home held several political offices. In December, 1738, he was commissioned Governor of South Carolina, but, holding at that time the

post of Seignories in Scotland, did not arrive in the Province till December 19, 1743. He was a man of considerable knowledge and ability, courteous and polite, and exceedingly fond of military parade and ostentation. He entertained friendly relations with the Cherokee Indians and in the fall of 1753 visited their country and concluded a treaty by which an immense extent of their territory was ceded to the King. During his administration the principles of constitutional government were advanced by drawing the line more sharply between its legislative, executive and judicial branches, and by formally separating and defining the respective functions and limitations of each. Governor Glen administered the Colony till June, 1756, when he was superseded. In 1761 he published in London *A Description of South Carolina*. His son John became first Chief Justice of Georgia and died in 1816. The death of the Governor has not been noted.—*Nat. Cy. of Biog.*

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THOMAS GORDON.

Manager 1766-1772.

Thomas Gordon was the eldest son of James Gordon (1696-1765), a merchant of Garmouth, Morayshire. His mother was Margaret, daughter of John Cruickshank, Auchmadies, Boharn, Chamberlain to the Laird of Grant. From the fact that Thomas had two cousins, Thomas and Patrick Gordon, who were watchmakers in Edinburgh, he probably learned his trade there. There was a Thomas Gordon apprenticed to Patrick Gordon, Edinburgh, in 1748. In due course he went to London whence about 1758 he came to New York and opened a watchmaker's shop, locating "opposite the Merchants Coffee House." Early in 1763 one of this name married Mary Needham. In 1769 Gordon removed to Hanover Square, and was there in 1778. No reference to him subsequent to the Evacuation has been found, so that he probably returned to Scotland. In 1770 he was served heir to his father who was a man of means having in 1752 lent at interest 2,000 merks to Lord Braco. Gordon left no issue.—*Scottish Notes and Queries; Smith's Old Scottish Clockmakers; The Press.*

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COLONEL JOHN McDONELL.

Col. McDonell was the son of Donald, 2nd of Lochgarry, and Isabel, daughter of John Gordon of Glenbucket. He was known as "Younger," not "Junior," of Lochgarry. His father Donald was out in the '45, remained in hiding for some time and then escaped to France where his family soon followed. In 1747 John obtained a commission in the French service, in Ogilvie's regiment of Scots Guards, and in 1756 was promoted to the rank of Captain. Pining for his native land he left France about September 10, 1754, notwithstanding the efforts of his father to detain him. Finding this useless the father is said to have called down upon him "The Curse of Lochgarry," and to have hurled his dirk after him.

This story appeared in *The Celtic Magazine*. He embarked in company with Lieut. John Forbes of Skellater on board a sloop belonging to Holy Island and landed at Berwick. There they went on board a ship belonging to Limekilns and landed at Leith where they waited on General Bland explaining they had leave of absence for eight months and that the intent of their coming was to see their friends and attend to some private affairs. They were kept under surveillance but John made his peace with the Government and received a Captaincy in the 78th, Fraser's Highlanders, in 1757. He was wounded at the Heights of Abraham. He probably served all through the campaign and on the disbanding of the regiment at the peace in 1763 he was placed on the half-pay list. Later he joined the 15th regiment as Lieutenant. From that regiment he was transferred to the 71st, Fraser's Highlanders, with the rank of Captain. When the 76th or McDonald Highlanders was raised in 1777 he was appointed Lieut.-Col. Commanding but on his way home from America to assume the command he was captured by an American vessel and kept a prisoner. For his services he received from the Government the ancestral estate of Lochgarry, which had been seized on his father's attainder. He built a fine modern mansion on the site of the old castle which had been burned by Cumberland. His health, however, began to fail and tradition has it that his father's "Curse" was responsible, that the place was haunted by the "puir auld laird's wraith," and that unearthly manifestations so wrought upon his nerves that he closed the house and returned to France. He was a man of striking appearance and of elegant manners. He was loved and esteemed by his clansmen. He died unmarried at his lodgings near Leicester Square, London, October 6, 1790, and was buried at Chelsea with military honours, and with the customary rites and ceremonies due to a Highland chieftain. After the funeral Lord Macdonald did the honours and in the words of the old chronicler "the funeral dirge was celebrated with the usual libations." Col. MacDonell was succeeded in the estate of Lochgarry by his nephew, Ensign MacDonell of the Buffs.—*MacKenzie's History of the Macdonalds; Clan Donald; McLean's Highlanders in America; Scot. N. & Q.; Gent. Mag; et al.*

[Name on Roll as Capt. John McDonald, Jr.]

#### CAPTAIN RANALD McDONELL.

Ranald McDonell was the second son of Alexander, XVIth of Keppoch, and Jessie, a daughter of Stewart of Appin. His father Alexander fell at Culloden whilst endeavouring to rally his retreating clansmen. Alexander was succeeded by his son Angus who later abrogated in favour of his brother Ranald. The latter's early efforts were directed to the saving of his estate which the Government attempted to confiscate on the grounds that Alexander of Keppoch had been attainted. He raised an action in the Court of Session against the Barons of the Exchequer and eventually was successful in retaining his estate. At this period young Keppoch first made the acquaintance of Mungo Campbell, a zealous

friend of government and foe of all Jacobites, as became a Campbell, but they were fated to meet again as brothers in arms and fellow members of this Society. Keppoch received the appointment of Lieutenant in the 78th, Fraser's Highlanders, in 1757, and was promoted to a Captaincy in 1759. He was wounded in the knee at the "Heights of Abraham," Quebec, that same year. He served with his regiment throughout the entire campaign until it was disbanded in 1763. On October 19, 1763, one of this name received a license in New York to marry Catharine Walker. On his return to his native Lochaber Keppoch devoted himself to the erection of the present Keppoch House, a substantial building by the side of the river Roy and overlooked by the hill of Mulroy where his grandfather, the famous "Coll of the Cows," fought the last clan battle against his old enemies the Mackintoshes. He also gave much time and thought to agricultural pursuits and was by no means indifferent to the great Ossianic controversy which then raged. In a letter written by him from Keppoch in January, 1764, he defended Macpherson and pledged his unqualified faith in the authenticity of the poems of the Blind Bard of Selma. He again joined the army, receiving the appointment of Captain in the 74th regiment of Foot in 1777, and served with his regiment in Jamaica. There he married Sarah Cargill and by her had several children. In 1778 he is again in America and we learn from Captain Alexander MacDonald of the 84th that on his, MacDonald's, advice and on the plea of ill health, Keppoch was permitted by Sir Henry Clinton to sell to a Campbell and received £2,000 for his commission. He returned to Keppoch and lived quietly until September, 1785, when he died greatly lamented. Drummond-Norrie, however, states that he was active in 1793 in raising the Cameron Highlanders. His wife, Sarah Cargill, may have been the sister of Richard Cargill, Colonel of the St. Thomas's regiment of Foot Militia and representative in the Assembly of the Island of Jamaica, and of John Cargill, a merchant of Kingston, both of whom were buried in Kingston Cathedral Churchyard. There was also a third brother whose name does not appear. The arms on the tombstone are "Gules, three martlets, or."—*Clan Donald; McLean's Highlanders in America; McDonald's Letter Book; Monl. Inscript. of Br. West. Indies; Carleton MSS.; Loyal Lochaber.*

[Appears in History as Captain Ronald McDonald.]

In the pamphlet of 1770, recently discovered, this member's name appeared as "Doctor Ken. McKenzie," while in all other records of the Society extant no Christian name is given. One of this name, a native of Scotland, was a resident of Williamsburg, Virginia, married Joanna, daughter of John Tyler of James City and died in 1755. He may have had a son of the same name and profession. No doctor of this name, either in civil or military life, has been found and therefore it may be that it was a Captain Kenneth McKenzie who was in New York about that time. On March 25th, 1763, the New York Post

Office advertised that it had letters awaiting that individual, but Captain Kenneth resided then in Union Street, Philadelphia. In 1771 one Captain Reynold McKenzie, an evident misreading of Kenneth, became a member of the Saint Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, and was in all probability the Captain Kenneth above noted.

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## CAPTAIN NORMAN McLEOD.

Norman McLeod was the fourth son of Donald, Third of Talisker and Christina, daughter of John, Second of Contullich. He entered the army in January, 1756, as Ensign in the 42nd Highlanders and served under Lord Loudoun in Nova Scotia. On December 27th, 1757, he received a Lieutenantancy in the 80th, or Gage's Light Infantry, and served under General Abercromby in the expedition against Ticonderoga in 1758. He accompanied the expedition under Amherst on Lake Champlain and down the St. Lawrence in 1759-60. He was commissioned Captain-Lieutenant of the 80th on October 4th, 1760, and served in it till its reduction in 1763, when he went on half-pay, and some time after was appointed Commissary at Niagara. In 1766 he petitioned for a grant of 10,000 acres of land in Nova Scotia. In 1770 he received a grant of 3,000 acres of land. It is probable that it was this Norman who served as Captain in the Third New Jersey Volunteers receiving his commission in that regiment July 24, 1781, his rank of Captain in the army dating from January 20, 1778. His name appears on the Half-pay List until 1787 when it was dropped.—*Col. Doc. VIII., p. 228; Albany Land Grants; Mackenzie's Hist. of the Macleods; Acts of Privy Council.*

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## ROBERT MERCER.

Robert Mercer was a native of Perthshire. He began mercantile life in a counting house in London. In 1752, in company with John Ramsay, he came to New York, and in due time entered into partnership with his friend under the style of Mercer & Ramsay, and did business in Pearl Street "at the Sign of the Cross Keys near the Fly Market"; in 1771 they advertised as "Importers of Dry Goods betwixt the Ferry stairs and Burling's Slip; sell best quality of Indigo and inspected tobacco." Mercer took the side of the Crown at the Revolution, while Ramsay espoused the American cause and went into exile. Mercer seems to have carried on the business at No. 34 lower end of Maiden Lane during the period of the British occupation of New York. On June 21st, 1786, the firm made an assignment of certain of its assets for the purpose of satisfying all claims against it. John Thomson was one of the assignees. On November 2nd, following, "Robert Mercer, a merchant of this City," sailed on the *Betsy*, Captain Mesnard, for London. On March 28th, 1803, John Thomson, the then surviving assignee, announced that Mercer was dead and that he was prepared to make a settlement of the firm's affairs. He gave no reason for the long delay

of eighteen years. Scoville in his *Old Merchants of New York* states that Mercer became Lord Keith on the death of an elder brother. There is no foundation for this statement. *The Gentleman's Magazine* of May, 1791, records the death of one of this name at Pittendreich, Forfarshire.

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## LIEUTENANT DAVID MILNE.

David Mill or Milne received a commission as Lieutenant in the 42nd, July 19th, 1757, was wounded at Ticonderoga in 1758 and again at Martinique in 1762. He retired from the army at the peace in 1763 and married a daughter of Mr. Hamilton of Hutcheson near Glasgow.—*Col. Doc.; Atholl Records.*

[*Appears on Roll as Mill and is changed to the above spelling on the authority of the Duke of Atholl.*]

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## THOMAS OUGSTON.

Thomas Ougston dealt in European and Indian goods opposite the Fly Market. In 1762 he is found as landlord of the London Coffee House. Ougston is an Aberdeenshire name.

[*Name appears on Roll as Aughston.*]

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## JOHN RAMSAY

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

John Ramsay was a son of James Ramsay of Perthshire and was born there in 1731. The Cruger Genealogical Chart states, however, that John was a native of Dundee. After receiving a liberal education in the professions of law and physic, he left his home in Scotland, and in companionship with his young friend Robert Mercer went up to London, where they entered a counting-house together. When John became twenty-one the two friends emigrated to New York, and forming a co-partnership under the firm name of Mercer & Ramsay, entered into the business of importing dry goods at "the Sign of the Cross Keys near the Fly Market." In 1762 their store was in Wall Street. He married in 1766 Elizabeth Cox, "late widow Marshal," and by her had one son Charles, and five daughters. The widow had two daughters by her first husband, Janet, who married Alexander Macomb, and Margaret, who married Col. William Armstrong, member 1791. On January 21, 1768, in Hugh Gaine's *Mercury* appeared the following advertisement, "Mr. John Ramsay, Merchant in New York, near the Fly Market." In 1771 he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce. At the breaking out of the war Mercer took the Royalist side and the partnership was dissolved. The course of Mr. Ramsay on the approach of the struggle was a firm and consistent one. When the British took possession of the City he removed to Millbrook, Cortlandtown, New York, where he re-

mained on his farm till the close of the war. In 1784 he was re-elected to the Chamber of Commerce, and started business again with his brother-in-law John Florentine Cox as Ramsay & Cox, at No. 51 Wall Street, opposite Pitt's Statue. In 1787 he opened, on his own account, as an auctioneer and commission merchant at 221 Queen Street, near the upper end of the Fly Market. The name of the street was afterwards changed to Pearl Street. In 1797 he was located at 135 Greenwich Street and shortly thereafter he must have retired to his farm at Cortlandtown. His wife Elizabeth died there April 13th, 1812, and his only son Charles "after a lingering illness," on September 16th following. Their daughter Helen married George Fitzwilliam of Trinidad; Mary married Alexander von Pfister; Martha married John Cruger; Isabel married John McComb and Betty remained single so far as known. In his latter days Mr. Ramsay owned but little property, "trifling," according to his will, as he had been "unfortunately concerned with bad people and made many bad debts." His stepdaughter, Mrs. Armstrong, was one of his principal creditors. Mr. Ramsay died December 1st, 1816, aged eighty-five years.—*Old Merchants of New York; the Press.*

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 JAMES STORY, M. D.

Dr. Story was surgeon of the 60th regiment, Royal Americans, receiving his appointment thereto April 16th, 1762, and remained with it until 1764 after which his name did not appear on the roll of the regiment.

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 1760
 

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## LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES ABERCROMBY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby was a son of General James Abercromby of Glassaugh, member 1758, and followed his father's profession of arms. He was promoted to a captaincy in the 42nd or Royal Highlanders in 1756. In July of the following year he was stationed at Fort Edward and thereby was saved the mortification of witnessing his father's humiliation at Ticonderoga in 1758. In 1759 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Amherst with whom he made the campaigns of that and the following year. In July, 1760, he was appointed Major of the 78th, Fraser's Highlanders, and in September following was employed by Amherst in the negotiations with the Marquis de Vaudreuil for the surrender of Montreal. The 78th having been disbanded in 1763 Major Abercromby retired on half-pay. In 1770 he again entered into active service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 22nd Regiment then serving in America under the command of Major-General Gage. He took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775, leading the charge of the Grenadier Guards, and was fatally wounded, dying in Boston seven days later.—*Knox's Journal; Col. Doc., Vol. VII; Appleton.*

[Appears only in the Honorary List in pamphlet of 1770.]

Allan Cameron of Glendessary was appointed Captain in the 77th, Montgomery's Highlanders, January 22, 1757. His previous service in the army, if any, has not been traced. Captain Cameron's connection with the regiment terminated in 1760 and his membership in this Society was coincident with his coming to New York to take ship for Scotland, this latter fact furnishing the clue to his identity. Allan Cameron, younger brother of John of Glendessary, was a son of Allan of Glendessary and Christian, daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel by his wife Jean, daughter of Col. David Barclay, XVIIth of Urie. Allan's sister, Jeannie Cameron, became noted in Jacobite song and story for the romantic episode of leading the Glendessary men to the "meet" at Glenfinan on that August morning in 1745, her name becoming linked thereafter with "Bonnie Prince Charlie." Allan's cousin, Alexander of Dungallon, Captain in the 78th, had been attainted for his part in the "Forty-five," while Allan's part in the Rising has not been chronicled, so far as known. Appointments to the Highland regiments raised to take part in the French and Indian War were distributed among the Jacobite chiefs and lairds, with a view to their political effect upon the peace of the Highlands, and the Camerons had to be placated, hence the appointments of Allan and Alexander. Having no lawful issue, Dungallon left by will his whole estate, heritable and movable, or in our legal phraseology real and personal, to his cousin Allan. While Dungallon was at the Siege of Quebec he died of fever August 3, 1759, and "was buried in the evening between the colours of his regiment." When the news reached Allan, who was with his regiment in South Carolina, he threw up his commission and started for home by way of New York, in order to protect his interests in the estate of Dungallon. About this time also his brother John, IVth of Glendessary, died without issue and Allan was his heir. Allan therefore had a double reason for returning. On May 18, 1763, he was served heir male to his grandfather, John, 11d of Glendessary, and on the same day to his cousin Alexander of Dungallon. Very little is known of Allan's career thereafter. Fraser-Mackintosh, in his *Antiquarian Notes*, states that he had found traces of Allan as living in Edinburgh in 1770, and it is inferred from the notice in the *Scots Magazine* that he was present at his sister's funeral in June, 1772.

Major Campbell, youngest son of Lachlan Campbell of Kintra, Island of Islay, Argyleshire, Scotland, and "Campbell Hall," Ulster County, New York., was born in New York October 30, 1738. He was appointed Ensign in the 48th, Colonel Daniel Webb's regiment of foot, in 1758; Lieutenant in 1760. Quartermaster in 1774, Captain-Lieutenant in 1775, Captain in 1775, Brevet-Major in the army in 1783, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in 1794, Major 48th regiment in 1795, now known as the Northamptonshire regiment. Having

served for 38 years he retired by sale of his commission December 20, 1796. Campbell was present with his regiment at the reduction of Louisburg in 1758, at the assault and capture of Quebec in 1759, remained in Canada during that winter, and in April, 1760, took part, under General Murray, in what is known as the Battle of Sillery, where "he was shot through the Arm and Body, from which he suffered great distress and expense, having had his Side laid open five different times." His next service was at the taking of Martinique and he was at the capture of Havana in 1762, returning to Great Britain in 1763. After spending ten years in Ireland he again embarked for the West Indies and did not return until January, 1781. Between 1794 and 1796 he was employed in the West Indies and assisted at the capture of the Islands of Martinique, St. Lucia and Guadaloupe. Major Campbell died in London.—*Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine; Loyalist Papers; Lachlan's Family Bible.*

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114 COLONEL JOHN CAMPBELL.

Colonel Campbell of Glendaruel was appointed Ensign in the 42nd, Royal Highlanders, in 1745, Lieutenant in 1748, Captain-Lieutenant in 1759, Captain in 1760, Captain 27th Inniskilling regiment in 1762, Major Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Quebec in 1773, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1777, and Colonel in 1790. He had a long and meritorious service with his regiment, the 42nd Highlanders, in all its campaigns, from the Rebellion in 1745 to the attack on Ticonderoga, where he was wounded on the 8th of July, 1758. Captain Allan Campbell, writing to his brother, John Campbell of Barcaldine, dated New York, January 6, 1759, says "Jock Campbell, Glendaruel, was one of the wounded officers at Ticonderoga, who was out of all danger, only their cure will be tedious." He also took part in the conquest of Canada, Martinique and Havana. He subsequently served as Captain in the 27th regiment in the expedition commanded by General Burgoyne, at the head of a number of Indians, and was "distinguished for his spirited conduct as an officer, adorned by that elegance and politeness which mark the accomplished gentleman, and his virtues in private life endeared him to his family and companions." He died at Montreal, aged 64 years, on the 23rd day of June, 1795. "His remains were attended to the grave in a manner suitable to his rank, not only by a very numerous assembly of citizens of all ranks, but by a large body of Indian warriors, whose very decent behaviour evinced the sincerity with which they partook of the universal regret occasioned by the loss of so very respectable a member of Society."—*Major Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine; Bighouse Papers; et al.*

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

## BRIGADIER PATRICK GORDON.

Captain Patrick, or Peter, Gordon, these Christian names being synonymous in those days, was a son of George Gordon of Troquhain, who died in 1759 and to whom Patrick was served heir. In 1741 he was appointed Ensign in the 2nd battalion of the 1st regiment, known as Royal Scots. He served in the Carthagena expedition, being one of the forty officers who returned to England. In 1742 he was promoted to a lieutenancy and in 1755 he was promoted to Captain-Lieutenant. On February 16, 1756, he became Captain. Up to this time the regiment was in Ireland. In 1758 it came to America. On June 27, 1760, Captain Gordon was wounded during an engagement with the Cherokee Indians, near Indian Town, Etchoez, while in command of the baggage guard. It is then said that he wrote on July 2nd from Fort Prince George, Quebec. In those days it was impossible that he could have gone to Quebec from Georgia in five days. It is only possible in these days of express trains. The explanation is that there was a fort of the same name in Georgia. On August 26, 1760, he was granted a leave of absence which was extended for six months, on April 2, 1761. While on his way home he stayed for a short period in New York, when he became a member of the Society. In the History of the regiment he is designated Captain Peter. In October, 1761, he received the appointment of Major in the 108th Foot and in 1763 he was placed on half-pay. In 1772 he was gazetted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and in 1776 Lieutenant-Colonel of the 29th Foot and sailed for the relief of Quebec. Shortly after landing he was placed in command of a brigade consisting of the 21st, 29th and 62nd regiments. On July 24th he was fatally wounded between La Prairie and St. John's by Lieutenant Benjamin Whitcomb of Burrell's regiment, whose account of the incident is published in the *American Archives, fifth series, Vol. I.* Major Everard, in his *History of Farrington's regiment*, tells the story thus:

"Brigadier Gordon, having been to see Lord Petersham, who, with the 29th Grenadiers, was stationed at St. John's, was passing through a small wood on his way back to his quarters at La Prairie, when he was shot at and severely wounded by Lieutenant Whitcomb, Connecticut Rangers, who had offered his services to venture through the wood and bring in prisoner an English officer; he had stationed himself among the thickest copses between La Prairie and St. John's. The first officer who chanced to pass was Gordon, mounted on a high-spirited horse, and Whitcomb, thinking there was little probability of seizing him, fired. . . . two balls entering the shoulder. Gordon did not lose his seat, and the horse, setting off at a gallop, brought him to the first settlement, where he was discovered nearly insensible by an officer's servant, who, taking him off his saddle, conveyed him on a cart to the quarters of Lieutenant Hepburne, 21st regiment, where every attention was paid him. After suffering extreme agony, he died August 1, 1776, and was buried at Montreal. When Whitcomb returned to Ticonderoga and informed General St. Clair, who commanded there, how he had acted, the latter expressed his disapprobation in the highest terms." Jones, in the *Campaign for the Conquest of Canada*, states that there was great indignation in the American army over the fact that the assassin was retained in the service. Brigadier Gordon

was unmarried and his brother Alexander succeeded to the estate in 1780.—*Gordons Under Arms*, No. 1137; *Ford*; *Br. Army Lists*.

[*Captain Peter Gordon of New Jersey, formerly identified as our member, did not become a Captain until 1776, and as the pamphlet of 1770, recently discovered, styles our member Captain, that identification had to be abandoned, leaving the above as the only Captain of the name in America in 1760.*]

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## JAMES LAW

In 1761 Robert and James Law advertised a sale of European and Indian and other dry goods at their store in Hanover Square, lately occupied by Mr. Lintot. In the latter part of the year James advertised that he was "intending for Europe" and desired to have all indebtedness paid up. In 1762 the firm moved to a new store "opposite the Cross Keys, near the Fly Market," and an advertisement stated that there had been added to their line of goods "Delf and Stone Ware of all kinds, Drinking Glasses and Decanters of all sorts and Fine Bottled Beer." In the same year they became associated with one Graham, as Laws and Graham, with a store on Crommelin's Wharf, and this firm dealt in the same line of goods. In November, 1763, a notice appeared in the *Mercury* that indicated that the firm was closing its business, and thereafter no references of any kind have been found.

[*This name appears in the history as John Law.*]

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## CAPTAIN GILBERT McADAM.

Captain McAdam was the second son of James and Margaret (Reid) McAdam, and brother of William, eleventh President of the Society. His mother was a daughter of John Reid of Mid Helliar. He was appointed Lieutenant 60th, Royal Americans, in 1755, and became aide-de-camp to Lord Loudoun in 1757. He married in September, 1757, Mrs. Sarah Cunningham, daughter of Christopher Kilby, an army contractor, and had issue. In 1771 he was granted 3,000 acres of land in Essex, Crittenden County, Vermont. Some time after the war he returned to Ayrshire, where he died.

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## CAPTAIN DONALD McKIRDY

Captain McKirdy, or McCurdy, was master of the snow *Barrington*, of Glasgow, and was in New York on St. Andrew's Day, 1760, and again in 1761. He traded between New York, Greenock and Glasgow.

[*Name appears on Roll as Donald McCurdy.*]

## 119            LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WILLIAM MARTIN.

William Martin became a Captain in the Royal Artillery April 2, 1757. In 1758 he had been captured by the French and in November was exchanged at Fort Edward. In 1760 he was in command of the 4th Battalion of the Royal Artillery with headquarters in New York. General Wolfe, writing to Lord George Sackville, states that Martin had served with him at the Siege of Louisburg and that "he had the greatest reason to be satisfied with every part of his conduct." Martin also served in America during the Revolution. On August 29, 1777, he became Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, in October, 1782, he was gazetted acting Brigadier-General in America, and on November 20, following, received the rank of Colonel. In July of that year he suggested to Sir Guy Carleton a plan for ending the war which, in his judgment, would have forced the people to sue for terms, a plan which probably was not practicable. On October 12, 1793, he was raised to the rank of Major-General and later to that of Lieutenant-General. He died July 12, 1799, at his residence in Queen Anne Street, London.—*Pattison's Letters; Willson's Life of Wolfe; Army List; Gent. Mag.; Penn. Gaz.; Carleton Papers.*

## 120            LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALEXANDER MURRAY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Murray was the son of Alexander Murray of Cringletie, Peeblesshire, Sheriff Depute of Peebles and member of Parliament for the County in three several Parliaments. His mother, Catharine Stewart, was a daughter of Sir Robert Stewart of Tillicoultry. Colonel Murray was born about the year 1724 and married in 1749 Marion, daughter of Sir James Stewart, Bart., of Goodtrees. In due course he entered the army and we find him commissioned Major of the 45th Foot in 1755. The regiment was then in America, where it had been actively engaged. At that time Murray was in command at Fort Edward. He was served heir to his father February 9, 1757. He seems to have been a favourite and protégé of General James Wolfe, the hero of Quebec, who tried to secure him promotion, at that time a very difficult problem. Wolfe, writing to Murray from London, under date of January 28, 1759, states, "I wish it was as much in my power to assist you as I am inclined to do and as I know you deserve. In speaking of our short campaign, it has fallen in my way sometimes to do you justice; the consequence of which is that you are to command a little battalion of Grenadiers, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in America." This battalion was made up of the grenadier companies of the 22nd, the 40th and 45th regiments and was known as the Louisburg Grenadiers. Both at the siege of Louisburg and the capture of Quebec Murray acquitted himself like a brave officer. After Quebec he was for some time cantoned in the village of L'Ange Gardien, four leagues below Quebec, covering a body of Highlanders and Rangers employed in destroying the country, which he describes as the finest, most fruitful and best inhabited he had seen in America. He adds: "I am quartered in a fine church, which I have fortified, and, as it is all stone, is a very strong castle, and

am lodged in the vestry. The church and village take their name from two angels, under whose wings my hammock hangs. We have not hurt any of their ornaments, as the General has excepted everything sacred in his orders for destroying the country." In 1760 Murray received the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 55th regiment and in 1761 he was transferred to the 48th regiment with the same rank. He took part in the expedition to Martinique, and while the army was collecting in New York Colonel Murray joined the Society. After the island was reduced he died there in March, 1762, and his will was recorded in Edinburgh, May 7, 1763. He left issue two sons, Alexander, a Major in the Light Dragoons, and James Wolfe, who became Lord Cringletie, Senator of the College of Justice in 1816. The second son, who was a godson of General Wolfe, succeeded his father in the estate of Cringletie and left three sons, all of whom bore the middle name of Wolfe.—*Heraldry of the Murrays; Ford; Burke; Baronage of Scotland; Wright's and Beckles Willson's Life of Wolfe.*

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## COLONEL THOMAS NEWTON

Colonel Newton was the son of Thomas and Amy (Hutchings) Newton and grandson of George (whose name appears on the Royal Charter of the Borough of Norfolk, Va.), and Aphie (Effie or Euphemia?) Wilson, his wife. Colonel Newton, no doubt, traced his Scottish ancestry to his grandmother. In 1763, while in New York, he advertised from the house of Samuel Deall a choice cargo of Vidonia wines. He married Martha Tucker and by her had two sons, Thomas and George. He was a member of the House of Burgesses for Norfolk County from 1765 to 1775 and member of the Conventions of 1775 and 1776. In 1786 he was Mayor of Norfolk and afterwards became Collector of the Port. In 1792 one Rivardi, writing to the Governor, said, "I wish to God there were ten men like him in Norfolk." He died in Norfolk, September 11, 1807.—*Va. Biog., Vol. I; Cal. Va. State Papers.*

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## CAPTAIN NORMAND TOLMIE.

Manager, 1766-1772.

Captain Tolmie was a native of the Isle of Skye and naturally took to a sea-faring life. In 1756 he made his home in New York and acquired a residence there in 1760. He was a merchant trader between New York, Antigua and London. From 1760 to 1764 he sailed successively the sloops *Yonkers*, *Samuel*, *Two Brothers* and the snow *Creighton*. His voyages to Antigua were principally for salt; the *Creighton*, however, carried passengers. He married, July, 1761, Phoebe, daughter of Thomas Barnes, who inherited from her father considerable property and on part of it built a wharf long known as Tolmie's Wharf. At this wharf the prison ship *Jersey* lay for a long period. Until the outbreak of the Revolution he also carried on a ship chandlery and by his own testimony in London in

1783 was worth £6,000 sterling, had lands worth £5,000 and personal property worth £7,000, New York currency. On the breaking out of the disturbance in New York he fled to Long Island and from there joined the British troops at Staten Island. He was present as a volunteer in General Grant's division at the Battle of Long Island. On the occupation of New York by the British he was appointed by Governor Tryon, October 12, 1776, Captain of an Independent Company, known as the Highland Volunteer Militia, which served without pay. A newspaper item says that in 1778, "on St. Andrew's Day, the Highland Volunteer Militia, in their Highland uniform, led by Captain Normand Tolmie, paid their Compliments to his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, by whom they were received with great politeness." He was appointed in 1777 by Major-General Robertson (a fellow member) Superintendent of the Watch in the Montgomery Ward for the prevention of incendiarism. There was no lack of zeal and activity on his part in support of the government. In 1783 he was in London pressing his claims for compensation for his losses and stating in his Memorial that he was "at present without support." He was granted the munificent pension of £40 per annum, but the carefulness of the Commissioners can be appreciated when this rider was added to their award, "*to cease, however, if the Americans observed the Treaty.*" I presume Captain Tolmie had to get along on his £40 per annum, as the Treaty was not "observed," but the Government was not long burdened with him, his will being probated in New York, April 1, 1788. His widow, Phoebe Tolmie, returned to England and lived and died in Chelsea.—*Loyalist MSS.; The Press.*

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## COLONEL JOHN YOUNG.

Colonel Young, before coming to America, had been in the Dutch service. On April 26, 1751, he was promoted from Major of the 60th to be brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment, with the promise of being Governor of Virginia. On coming to America he was sent to Fort William Henry. When besieged by the French the commandant, Colonel George Munro, sent Young to make terms with the Marquis of Montcalm. In the capitulation Montcalm expressly gave permission to Young to act as Governor of Virginia, but not to serve in the army. Charles Lee, writing to an unknown lord shortly after the capitulation, indulges in bitter sarcasm and unworthy innuendo with regard to Young, who was practically in command, Munro being a sick man; but after events showed that Lee was alone in his opinion. After the surrender and massacre, so vividly told by Cooper in his *Last of the Mohicans*, Young was shamefully stripped and plundered by the Indians and rescued by a French grenadier, and it is a curious fact that in 1759, on the reduction of Quebec, he recognized and recovered some of his property. In 1758 he commanded the 2nd Battalion of the 60th regiment at the Siege of Louisburg, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, with the rank of Colonel in America, and in the campaign against Quebec in 1759, commanded the 3rd Battalion. On the capture of that city he was appointed Judge of Police, in which office he acquitted himself with

honour, to the general satisfaction of the British traders settled there and to the French inhabitants. He was taken prisoner by the Indians in the attack on Montreal in 1760, and again was rescued with difficulty by a French grenadier, who chivalrously refused any recompense. He was mentioned in the correspondence between General Murray and the Chevalier de Levis. While commanding the 60th Colonel Young was Deputy Grand Master of the Freemasons of Scotland and the regiment had its lodge of Freemasonry, styled Lodge No. 7, which worked under a traveling warrant. In 1761 he exchanged into the 46th Foot; in 1762 he was promoted to be Colonel in the army, and died in November following. He was, says Knox, "a man of great merit, an incomparable officer, of sound judgment, long experience, and was universally esteemed."—*Lee Papers; Appleton; Peter Ross; the Press.*

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## 1761

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### MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

President, 1761-64.

William Alexander was born at 67 Broad Street, in New York City, in 1726 and died at Albany, January 15, 1783. He engaged in the provision business with his mother, the widow of David Provoost. In connection with his business young Alexander joined the British army in the commissariat department and became aide-de-camp to Governor Shirley. His journey to England in 1756 was undertaken in order to give testimony on behalf of Governor Shirley, who was charged with neglect of duty. He wrote *The Conduct of Major-General Shirley Briefly Stated* and *An Account of the Comet of June and July, 1770*. In 1757 he prosecuted without success before the House of Lords his claim to the earldom of Stirling. He married Sarah, daughter of Philip Livingston, by whom he had two daughters, Mary, who married Robert Watts, and Catherine, who took as her first husband William Duer and as her second William Neilson. He held the office of Surveyor-General and was also a member of the Provincial Council. The former office had belonged to his father, James Alexander, formerly an adherent of Prince Charlie, who had come to America, risen to be Colonial Secretary in New York and died in 1756, leaving a large fortune. At the breaking out of the Revolution Alexander was an ardent patriot and entered the Revolutionary army in October, 1775, as Colonel of the Battalion of East New Jersey, called the "Jersey Blues." He distinguished himself by the capture in New York harbour of the British armed transport *Blue Mountain Valley*, for which exploit Congress, in March, 1776, appointed him a Brigadier-General. At the Battle of Long Island, August 26, 1776, his brigade, ordered by General Putnam to attack a greatly superior force, was nearly cut to pieces and he himself was taken prisoner. He was soon exchanged and in December, 1776, was left in command at New York when Lee marched to succour Philadelphia. In February, 1777, he was promoted to the rank

of Major-General. At Trenton he received the surrender of a Hessian regiment. At Metuchen, on June 24, 1777, he awaited an attack contrary to Washington's orders, his position was turned and his division defeated with a loss of two guns and 150 men. At the battles of Brandywine and Germantown he acted with bravery and discretion. At the Battle of Monmouth he displayed tactical judgment in posting his batteries and repelled with heavy loss an attempt to turn his flank. In 1779, when in command in New Jersey, he surprised a British force at Paulus Hook. In 1781 he commanded at Albany. He died of gout five days after the preliminaries of peace had been agreed upon. He was one of the founders of Columbia College, called King's College before the Revolution, and became its first Governor. He was proficient in mathematics and astronomy.—*Appleton; et al.*

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## WILLIAM BRUCE, M. D.

Dr. Bruce was a surgeon in the Royal Artillery and had a brother, Archibald, a surgeon in the Royal Navy. He married Judith, daughter of Nicholas Bayard, and grand-daughter of Jacob Leisler, well known in New York in pre-Revolution days. By her he had three children, Thomas Gage, Elizabeth Rynders and Archibald, who was born after April 14, 1775, the date of Dr. Bruce's will, as he is not mentioned therein. The son Archibald followed in his father's footsteps, entered the medical profession, and in course of time became a member of this Society. Dr. Bruce was appointed January 2, 1776, Surgeon to the General Hospital, and on Christmas Day of that year Extra Physician on the Staff, and subsequently head of the Medical Department of the British army in New York. In the fall of 1778 he accompanied the Expedition to St. Lucia, West Indies, under General Grant, as Physician to the Field Hospital, and died there November 15, 1779. On January 10, 1782, General Sir Henry Clinton wrote from New York to the War Office in London recommending for assistance "the destitute family of Dr. Bruce." Dr. Bruce's wife, Judith, seems to have been a widow when she married the doctor, as her will, dated January 9, 1813, speaks of her son, John J. Van Rensselaer, who pre-deceased her and grandchildren of the same name.

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## COLONEL ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

Colonel Campbell, eldest son of Captain John Campbell, Vth of Barcaldine, was born in the year 1729. His mother was Margaret, daughter of John Campbell of Keithock. Though but sixteen years of age he served as a volunteer in the Argyleshire Militia during the Rising of 1745-6, where his behaviour was such as to procure him a company in the Expedition to the East Indies under Admiral Boscawen, his commission as Captain being dated June 2, 1747. He took part in the attack on the Mauritius, the attack and capture of Ariancopang, August 26, 1748, and the siege of Pondicherry. In a letter to his parents under date of Fort

David, October 15, 1748, after describing the campaign, he implored them to put him into a Marching Regiment, "as he'd as soon live in Hell as in India." In 1750 he was placed on half-pay, but in 1753 he was again called to the colours as Captain in the 1st Royal regiment of Foot, now the Royal Scots, the regiment being quartered in Kilkenny, Ireland. In 1757 he was appointed Major in the 42nd, Montgomery's Highlanders, embarking at Greenock for Halifax. At the commencement of operations in 1758 the regiment proceeded to New York and thence to Philadelphia, where it was quartered in the Barracks familiarly called Camptown. He served throughout the war from 1757 to 1763, including the sack and capture, on September 11, 1758, of Fort Duquesne (where the city of Pittsburgh now stands) under Brigadier-General Forbes, in which the regiment suffered severely. Captain Allan Campbell (member, 1762), writing to his brother Barcaldine from New York under date of January 6, 1759, says: "I had a letter dated the 30th of November from my Nephew, The Major, From where Fort du Quesne stood, he was then very well . . . expect daly to here from him . . . He's had as troublesom and fatiqueing Campaign of it as Ever any Body and Our army has been about a Month in Winter Quarters before thrs got to Fort du Quesney which the French Burnt upon their near approach And an immense long March they had to get back to Philadelphia where ther Regiment were quarter'd this Winter. And where I intend to go to see him when I here his arrival Tis about 100 Miles From this place, that our Regt (42nd) is now quarter'd in." Captain Campbell took part in the reduction of Ticonderoga in July and Crown Point in August, 1759, under General Amherst; the affair with the Cherokee Indians in 1760 and the surrender of Montreal in September of that year. In April, 1761, he embarked at Halifax for New York and at this time became a member of the Society. His next appointment was the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 95th, Colonel Burton's regiment, raised in 1760 in South Carolina as an independent corps for service in the expedition to the West Indies under Lord Albemarle. With this regiment he took part in the capture of Martinique, April, 1762, and the siege and capture of Havana in July of the same year. At the peace in 1763 he was placed on half-pay. On November 16, 1774, he received the appointment of Deputy Governor of Fort George, near Nairn, Scotland, and in 1777 became Colonel in the army. He married, August 1, 1765, Helen, daughter of George Sinclair, and sister of Sir John Sinclair, Baronet, of Ulbster. Colonel Campbell died at Bath, England, April 22, 1779, and was buried in Bath Abbey.—*Burke; Bighouse Papers; Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine.*

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#### DANIEL CAMPBELL.

Daniel Campbell, of Scottish descent, was born in Ireland, September 19, 1730. In the year 1754, while in his 24th year, he came to Schenectady and commenced business as an Indian trader. With little capital, but with abundant energy, honesty and business acumen, he shouldered his pack and strode forth

into the wilderness to make his fortune. At the commencement of the Revolution he was reputed to have amassed considerable wealth and had become a man of consequence in the district. In 1762 he erected his home in Schenectady, which is still in existence and is known as No. 101 State Street. He was an intimate friend of Sir William Johnson of Johnson Hall and eventually one of his executors. In 1771 he was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Albany County, of which Schenectady was then a part. That same year he attended a Congress of the Six (Indian) Nations. When the Revolution broke out he became in consequence of his wealth a marked man. In 1775 he was granted a permit by the Committee of Safety to go to Canada on private business. In 1776 he was refused a recommendation from the Board for permission to obtain a pass from General Schuyler to forward goods up the country. In May, 1777, he was "recommended" to the field officers as a dangerous person. On May 22 he voluntarily took an oath that he would take up arms in defence of the country in case of any invasion. On July 30th he was ordered arrested and to appear before the State Committee for refusing to receive Continental currency in payment of a debt. On May 1, 1778, he was brought before the Commissioners of Conspiracies "for speaking words that in the opinion of the Board might have a dangerous tendency and prove detrimental to the liberties of America." He was released on bail and on June 14 was cited to appear before the Committee to render satisfaction touching his conduct conformable to the Act regarding persons of a neutral and equivocal character. On July 17 he refused to take the Oath of Allegiance and was ordered to hold himself in readiness to be removed within the enemy's lines. On July 29 he requested a temporary suspension of the proceedings, and on August 1st declared his readiness to take the Oath, but was not permitted to do so, as the Act did not permit of the Oath being administered to one who had already refused to take it. He was ordered to be ready for removal on the 14th. On May 19, 1779, the Oath was administered to him in accordance with the provisions of the amended Act. His name appears on the Rolls of the 2nd Albany County Militia. On April 14, 1760, he and Engeltjie (Angelica) Bradt, daughter of Arent S. Bradt, or Bratt, were granted a license to marry, and of this union there was issue a son, David, who died in June, 1801, in his 33rd year. After the war he, together with James Ellice, John Duncan and James Phyn, were among the greatest merchants and wealthiest men of the State. As an Indian trader and a purchaser of "Soldiers' Rights" he amassed a great fortune for those days. Mr. Campbell died August 16, 1802, and by will left one-third of his estate to relatives in Ireland and the remainder to his widow. She died October, 1812, at the age of 80 years and by will devised all her wealth to Daniel D. Schermerhorn, on condition that he assumed the name of Campbell.

George Campbell, son of Lachlan Campbell of Kintra, Islay, and "Campbell Hall," Ulster County, New York, was born at Lorine, Island of Islay,

November 17, 1732. He was appointed Ensign in the 42nd, Royal Highland regiment of Foot, May 8, 1760; Lieutenant July 24, 1762; placed on half pay at the reduction on the close of the war, July 24, 1763, remained on half-pay for about three and one-half years; appointed Lieutenant on the 30th, Colonel the Earl of Loudoun's regiment of foot, at Gibraltar, May 4, 1767, where he served as quarter-master. Campbell is said to have been "the handsomest man in the British Army." He was present at the surrender of Montreal by the French September 7, 1760; in 1761 the regiment came to New York to embark on the expedition to the West Indies and Campbell took part in the capture of Martinique, in the assault and capture of the Moro Castle, Cuba, July 30, 1762, and the capture of Havana, August 13, 1762. In May, 1769, he retired and received an appointment in the East India Company's service as Ensign Madras Infantry, July 7, 1770, and Lieutenant same date. In 1776 we again find him in New York and active in raising a company in the New York Provincials which in May were sent to Halifax, only to be shipped back to New York again. In the Battle of White Plains Campbell and his company occupied the right of the first column. For some time he was with the army in and around Fort Independence near Kingsbridge. In 1778 he was temporarily in command of the King's Orange Rangers at Halifax, Nova Scotia. He received an appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel in Colonel Fanning's regiment of Foot, a corps of 460 loyalists raised in New York, and later was appointed on the British establishment as Lieutenant-Colonel of the King's American regiment of Foot December 25, 1782, and served with distinction until the peace. In 1783 this regiment was reduced and he was again placed on half-pay. That same year he returned to India and was appointed commanding officer at Nalior. He was raised to the rank of Brevet-Colonel "in the army," October 12, 1793, and Major-General October 25, 1795. He died Major-General (and Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay of the King's American Regiment) at Madras, India, in June, 1799, and was buried at St. Mary's Church cemetery, Fort St. George, June 5, 1799.—*Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine; Jones's History; Kemble Papers.*

[*The previous identification as Lieutenant George Campbell of the 60th, Royal Americans, was incorrect, that officer being Lieutenant George Campbell of the Barcaldine Family.*]

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### GENERAL JOHN CAMPBELL.

John Campbell was born at Strachur in the year 1727. At the age of seventeen he joined the army, taking a number of his father's tenants with him as recruits. He first joined Loudoun's Highlanders and served with that regiment through the "45" and was present at Culloden and Bergen-op-Zoom in Flanders. He became Lieutenant in June, 1745, and Captain in 1747, and was placed on half-pay when the regiment was disbanded at the peace in 1748. When war broke out again in 1756 he was appointed to a company in the Black Watch, and served with it in this country, being wounded at the attack on Ticonderoga when

his regiment was nearly annihilated. In 1759 he was promoted by General Amherst, Major in the 17th regiment, and saw much service, receiving a brevet-lieutenant-colonelcy in February, 1762, and commanding the regiment in the expedition against Martinique and at the capture of Havana in the same year. He returned to Ireland with the 17th in 1771, and in 1773 was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 57th which he joined in Dublin. He sailed for America on the breaking out of the Revolution in 1776 and commanded the 57th at the attack on Charlestown, the battle of Long Island, and the capture of Paulus Hook. In 1777 he was appointed brigadier and was in command at Staten Island on the 22nd of August that year when a large force under General Sullivan attacked it, on which occasion, at the head of the 52nd regiment and a Waldeck battalion, he defeated the enemy with great loss taking 20 officers and 300 prisoners. In November the following year he was appointed to the command of Pensacola in West Florida, and sailed thither from New York with the Waldeck regiment, and Allen's and Chalmers' Provincials. He was appointed Major-General in 1779. When Pensacola was besieged by the Spaniards in 1780 he put the place in the best state of defence possible and made a gallant and obstinate resistance. The works being ultimately destroyed and the ammunition exhausted, he was at length obliged to surrender. By concealing the desperate condition of the garrison, he secured the most honourable terms, his troops marching out with the honours of war, and taking with them a number of wagons. He returned to New York on parole, and on Sir John Irwin being transferred to another regiment Campbell was promoted to the Colonelcy of his regiment, the 57th, in 1780. On the termination of the war in 1783, Major-General Campbell was appointed to the command of all His Majesty's forces remaining on the Eastern coast of North America and Lord George Germaine, in his letter, expressed to him the King's "entire approbation of his gallant defence of Pensacola." He arrived at Halifax in December and was very energetic in administering the affairs of Nova Scotia whither many refugees from the separated States resorted. Amongst other settlements he established one on the St. John's river, which afterwards grew into Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick. In 1787 Nova Scotia ceased to be a separate command so he returned home and settled at his seat at Strachur, Argyleshire, spending his time in fishing and improving the estate, and visiting Edinburgh regularly every winter. He is described as a man of a stern and proud disposition, and very methodical. He became Lieutenant-General in 1787, was promoted General in 1797, and died at Strachur August 28, 1806, at the age of 79 years. There is a portrait of him in Strachur House. *Woolright's Hist. of 57th Regiment; Stewart's Sketches; Bighouse Papers.*

In 1757 Captain Chambers was master of the snow *Robert and Ann* from Bristol; in 1758, while on a voyage from South Carolina, he was captured by a French privateer and carried into Saint-Malo; in 1761 he was master of the sloop

*Keppel*, a privateer carrying 8 guns and trading to Monte Christo; in 1762 of the ship *Manchester*, eight carriage guns and twenty men, for London, part of his cargo being skins and furs; in 1766 of the ship *Edward* from Hamburg; in 1768 he was engaged in transporting troops from Pensacola to St. Augustine; in 1770 he was cast away on Trinidad, lost his ship and was put in prison by the Spaniards. In 1772 he became a member of the Marine Society and master of a new ship *London* built in New York. In 1773 he had refused to carry tea aboard his ship and received the thanks of the people. In 1774 when excitement was very great he again arrived at Sandy Hook but this time an object of suspicion. He was asked by the pilot if he had any tea aboard and answered that he had not. Two of the committee of observation went on board and to them Chambers declared he had no tea. When the *London* came up to her wharf in the afternoon she was boarded by a number of citizens and the Captain was informed that his denial was useless as they had good proof to the contrary, whereupon he confessed he had eighteen chests on board. The ship's owners or the consignees, Walter and Thomas Buchanan, and the Committee went to Fraunces' Tavern to deliberate and Captain Chambers was ordered to attend. To them the Captain stated that he was the sole owner of the tea. The Mohawks "were prepared to do their duty," but the people became impatient and about 8 p. m. went aboard the ship, took out the cases of tea, broke them open and threw the tea into the river, then dispersing in good order. This incident is known as the New York Tea Party. On his next trip to London the English pilot ran the ship ashore three times and then hanged himself in the cabin. While in London Chambers entered a claim against the government for the value of the tea thrown overboard in New York. In October, 1778, he was master of a small privateer belonging to the island of Jamaica, capturing, off Charleston, several valuable American prizes; a large brig was fitted out to take him, but he escaped. No further reference to Chambers has been found.—*The Press*.

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Captain Christie was a mariner who traded between the West Indies, New York, London and Ireland. One of this name, of the Christies of Stirling, is mentioned in the will of his brother John, at one time of Antigua, under date of October, 1764. The wife of that individual was Jane Urquhart, born in Knockquhan, Parish of Echt, Aberdeenshire. On April 27th, 1781, Captain Christie received temporary commission as master in the Royal Navy, probably in connection with the transport or commissariat service. His name does not appear in the Navy List issued on January 1st, 1783. In 1786 one of this name became a member of the Philadelphia Society. In 1802 our member was "old and rheumatic," and presumably unable to earn a living. He then resided at Corlears Hook. The Society gave him assistance regularly up to 1809 when his wife, who was then 74 years of age, became the recipient of the Society's bounty, pre-

sumably on the death of her husband. Captain Christie's death has not been noted, nor has his wife's name been traced. In Col. George Turnbull's will it is stated that his niece Jane Turnbull, daughter of Hector, married one Alexander Christie.—*Hist. Antigua; the Press.*

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## ARCHIBALD CURRIE.

Secretary 1770-1771

Archibald Currie was probably born in Rothesay, Bute, in 1737. In 1759 he was junior member of the firm of Welsh & Currie in the dry goods trade in Wall Street and in 1761 was doing business on his own account at the same place. That was the home of his future father-in-law Cornelius Sebring. In 1769 "Archibald Curry, Gentleman," was admitted a Freeman of the City. He married Catherine Sebring in the Dutch Church, June 11, 1771. When the war broke out Currie took refuge in Hopewell, Dutchess County, New York, and actively assisted the Commissaries in the purchase of food for the army. In 1784 he returned to New York and began business at 16 Little Dock Street under the firm name of Archibald and David Currie, the junior partner being his brother. In the course of the year they took in Isaac Sebring as a partner and the firm became Curries & Sebring. That same year Archibald became a Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church and was one of the signers of the petition to the Legislature asking a new charter for the Chamber of Commerce. In 1793 the firm again became A. & D. Currie and carried on business at the same address. In 1794 he became administrator of the estate of his uncle Alexander Leitch, member 1791. The inscription on his tombstone in Fishkill Reformed Dutch Churchyard states that he died April 25, 1814, "aged 76 years and 6 mos." He left his widow, Catherine, who died May 22nd, 1817, in her 74th year, and three daughters, Catherine, Margaret who never married and Ann who married Richard Rapalje.—*Geneal. Rec.; The Press; Clinton Papers; etc.*

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## DAVID DOUGLASS.

David Douglass is said to have been born in England about 1720, and was probably a son of Captain George Douglass of the 51st Regiment. He was, however, always regarded as a Scotsman and it is more than probable that the statement of his English birth is incorrect. Douglass was a scholar, and a man of talents and integrity. He had dramatic instincts and endeavoured to cultivate in the people of the new world an interest in and a taste for the drama. For the first time in New York, in the year 1758, he with his company called the American Company of Comedians, attempted to produce a play. A theatre was built on Cruger's Wharf, between Coenties and Old Slips, on the Front Street line. In

dramatic records it is simply styled "a building suitable for the purpose," while elsewhere it is said to have been a sail loft. It is more than likely that the latter statement is correct. The proprietor and manager was David Douglass, whom Wemyss styles "a gentleman of birth and fortune, who by his marriage with Lewis Hallam's widow, was placed on the theatrical throne of the Western Hemisphere." His marriage came later than the period in question. Douglass attempted to open the theatre but "received an absolute and positive denial from the authorities." He then made an appeal to the public in the columns of *Gainé's Mercury*. He stated how he had "begged in the humblest manner" of the authorities "to indulge him in acting as many plays as would barely defray expenses," but was "peremptorily refused." Douglass next explained in a card in the same journal on December 8, 1758, how he had conceived the happy thought of starting a "Histrionic Academy, in which plays would be performed, or rather recitations given,—in costume, perchance—authorities or no authorities to the contrary notwithstanding." The magistrates thereupon relented, and on December 28, 1758, the new theatre was opened with Rowe's "Jane Shore," to an audience said to have been very brilliant. The Chapel Street Theatre was the next building erected as a theatre. It was built of wood at a cost of \$1,625. It could only have been but a little better than a barn. The scenery and wardrobe were worth one thousand dollars. Here for the first time visitors were permitted behind the scenes, and it is also famous as the scene of the first "egging" known to the American stage. The following advertisement explains itself. "*Theatre in New York, May 3, 1762.—A Pistole reward will be given to whoever can discover the person who was so very rude as to throw Eggs from the Gallery upon the stage last Munday, by which the Cloaths of some Ladies and Gentlemen were spoiled, and the performance in some measure interrupted. D. Douglass.*" In that same year he appeared with his company in Providence, Rhode Island, the first instance in New England of the public performance of any play. Douglass's next move was to Burns's New Assembly Room in 1767 where he gave his famous "Lecture on Heads." The John Street Theatre was the next place with which Douglass was identified. In 1772 he and his company were playing to Philadelphia audiences and in 1773 his wife died there. The Revolution brought the activities of Douglass in America to a close and he went to Jamaica in the West Indies. There he was patronized by the Governor and appointed, with William Aikman, King's printer for Jamaica and its dependencies. This office was a lucrative one. In *Risington's Gazette* of June 10, 1788, appears the statement that in the beginning of April, David Douglass, Esq., Master of the Revels in Jamaica, was married to Miss Peters, daughter of Doctor Peters. He was also appointed a Master in Ordinary and a Justice of the Quorum for St. Catherine. It is said that in a few years he acquired with reputation a fortune of £25,000 sterling. In 1779 he and Aikman issued the *Jamaica Mercury and Kingston Weekly Advertiser* known from April, 1780, as *The Royal Gazette*. He died in Spanish Town, Jamaica, August 8, 1789.—*Frank Cundall in Am. Antiquarian Society; Contemporary Press.*

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## CAPTAIN ROBERT FORREST.

In 1761 Captain Forrest was master of the sloop *Hazard* trading to St. Christopher and in 1763 of the *Lawrence*, a Letter of Marque, sent to cruise off Hispaniola. He, or more probably his son of the same name, then of the brig *Nancy*, married Catherine, daughter of Louis Jones of New York, November 19th, 1799, and became a member of the Marine Society October 13, 1800. This son came from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, followed the sea like his father, settled in New York in 1810 and commanded the privateer *Three Brothers* in the War of 1812, suffering capture and a long imprisonment. He left a son George James (b. New York 1810; d. there 1889), who became president of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad and a well known figure in New York in his day.—*Am. Successful Men; The Press.*

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## ROBERT KENNEDY.

Manager 1762-63.

When Robert Kennedy made his will, dated Boston, January 31st, 1761, he designated himself as "of Boston in New England, late of St. Eustatius, merchant," and that he was then about to go to Surinam in the sloop *Charming Sally* of whose cargo he owned three-quarters. The inference to be drawn from statements in his will is that he had emigrated to St. Eustatius, in the Dutch West Indies, and had there carried on the business of importing and selling goods bought in Europe and America; that he had business interests with his brother Walter of Surinam, now known as Dutch Guiana. Everything he possessed was left to his brother Archibald but without designating him more particularly, so that one is unable to say now where this brother was domiciled. As Kennedy returned from his voyage to Surinam and became domiciled in New York we have assumed that he joined the Society in 1761 and not in 1756, as stated in our Records. In 1762 he was elected a Manager of the Society and on August 22, 1763, he was drowned in New York Harbour, near Robin's Reef, while crossing in the "Passage Boat to Wright's Ferry" (Staten Island), and the *Mercury* styled him a "Scotch gentleman of great Merit and Fortune." It was at first supposed that he was a brother of Archibald, the Collector of the Customs, but Burke mentions neither Robert nor Walter as brothers of Archibald. Burke mentions Robert, a son of Archibald, who died unmarried but Archibald's will and codicil prove that his son Robert was dead prior to December 10, 1749. Robert Kennedy was buried in Richmond Church yard, Staten Island, and his will was proved in New York, August 26, 1763, by John Ross, a fellow member of the Society, who identified the handwriting of Kennedy. George Traile, another member, was his executor.

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## ROBERT LAW.

Manager 1761-1762.

Robert Law was senior member of the firm of Robert and James Law, who advertised a sale of European and Indian goods and other dry goods at their store in Hanover Square. In 1762 he removed to the house of Samuel Sackett opposite the Cross Keys and near the Fly Market and did business under the firm name of Robert Law & Co., and also was a partner in the firm of Laws & Graham, located in Crommelin's Wharf.

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## WILLIAM McADAM.

Manager 1765-66; Vice-President 1766-70, 1771-72; 1774-75;  
President 1772-73

William McAdam was the son of James McAdam and Margaret Reid and was probably born in Ayr about 1726. He died in New York City October 1, 1779. He came to America early in life and engaged in a general trading and mercantile business and in 1754 was located on Warren's Wharf on the Hudson River, where he sold "Canada Beaver, Cordage, Sailcloth, Ship-chandlery, New York and Carolina Beef, Irish Butter, Dorchester Beer in Bottles, Scotch Carpets and Scarlet and White Broadcloth." In 1766 his warehouse was located on Smith Street, near the New Dutch Church, where he advertised for sale, "Iron-bound Butts and Puncheons, genuine Batavia Arrack in Bottles, Frontinjack, Priniack and Madeira, &c." In 1775 he was located on Beaver Street. He was one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce April 5, 1768, was elected Treasurer on May 2, 1774, and Vice-President May 2nd, 1775. At the commencement of the agitation leading to the Revolution he was one of the New York Committee of Correspondence, his sympathies evidently being with the Colonists. When the war began he probably took no part, quietly attending to his business and did not live to see the end of the struggle. Notwithstanding, attainer and confiscation followed him even to the grave. On December 12th, 1764, he married Ann, daughter of Dirck Dey. This lady was a sister of David Shaw's wife and Mrs. McAdam, when a widow, remembered in her will her sister's children. The celebrated road builder John Loudon McAdam, the son of James, brother of William, was brought up by McAdam and engaged in business in New York until the outbreak of the Revolution.—*Morrison's History; et al.*

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## CAPTAIN WILLIAM MILLER.

Captain Miller was a member of the firm of James Mease and William Miller who dealt in European and East Indian Goods at the corner of Water and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. He became a member of the Saint Andrew's Society

of that city in 1758, its Secretary in 1760 and its Treasurer in 1770. He was then engaged in the dry goods business on Front Street at the corner of Gray's Alley between Chestnut and Walnut Streets. In 1791 his son William, Junior, also became a member of the Philadelphia Society. No sketch of Captain Miller has appeared in the volumes published by our sister Society.

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## CAPTAIN THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE.

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

Captain Moore, seventh child of Judge William Moore of Moore Hall, Pa., was born June 17, 1735. (Judge William was a son of John who died Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, 1732, and who was the first to come from England, establishing himself at Charleston.) Captain Moore was a near relative of Phineas Bond of Philadelphia. The first notice of the presence of Thomas W. Moore in New York is the record of his marriage with Anne Ayscough, July 6, 1761, he being twenty-seven years of age at that time. This lady was the widow of Dr. Richard Ayscough, a surgeon in the British army, and resident in New York in the middle of the 18th century. In *Gainé's Mercury* of August 23, 1762, Moore advertised "Sugar by Thomas William Moore at his store in King's Street, next door to James Duane, Esq." In 1768 he was admitted to membership in the Chamber of Commerce and in 1769 was made a Freeman of the city under the appellation of "Gentleman." He was of the firm of Moore and Lynsen, afterwards Moore, Lynsen & Co., auctioneers, Daniel McCornick having been admitted to the firm. Mr. Moore never hesitated in his allegiance to the Crown. In fact he showed his loyalty by assuming the very dangerous attitude of pretending attachment to the American cause and, on the advice of Governor Tryon, went to Philadelphia in an American uniform and practically became a spy. Congress offered to make him a Major which he refused and thereby aroused suspicion. When summoned to sign the Association and take the Oath he declined. He was arrested and jailed May 14, 1776, and remained there six weeks until he escaped to Staten Island. He and two friends secured a boat and having been seen by an American rifleman they seized him and placed him in the bow of the boat so that he could not report Moore's friends. After great difficulty they reached the *Senegal* and Moore offered his services to Gen. Howe who granted him a commission dated December 6, 1776, as Captain in Gen. Oliver de Lancey's Loyal Brigade, in which he served until 1782. In 1778 Captain Moore sailed with the Expedition against Savannah and was present at the taking of that place in December. After the capture Colonel Campbell appointed Moore as Barrack Master. He became Provincial Aide-de-Camp to General Prevost and took part in the defence of the city in 1779. On the evacuation of Savannah Moore returned to New York. In 1783 he withdrew to Nova Scotia and was afterwards appointed British Consul to Rhode Island and Connecticut. In 1794, having transmitted to the Governor of Rhode Island a letter from Captain Home of H. M. S.

*Africa*, which Washington characterized as having been "conceived in terms of menace and insult against the authority of the United States," his exequatur was withdrawn. In April, 1800, he was appointed by the British Minister agent for the British Packets. He died in England prior to November 10, 1809, as his *widow* died in Brooklyn on that date in her 75th year. They left a son of the same name (1769-1846).—*Loyalist Papers; The Press; et al.*

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## JOHN PROVOOST.

John Provoost was the son of Samuel and Maria (Spratt) Provoost and grandson of David Provoost, Mayor of New York in 1699. John was born in 1713 and early in life was in business on his own account. In 1738 his name appeared in the Roll of Freemen. In 1748 his place of business was in a house "near the new Dutch Church," and in 1751 his store was "near the Fly Market," where he sold European and Indian goods. In 1757 he imported and sold cannon, muskets, ammunition, etc., for privateering against the French. In 1741 he married Eve, daughter of Harmanus and Catherine (Meyer) Rutgers, "one of the loveliest lassies of the city in her day," and their son Samuel became the well known Bishop of that name. In 1762 he was Captain of a Militia Company. In 1764 he became one of the Governors of King's College. Mr. Provoost died September 24, 1767, and was buried in the family vault in Trinity Church. The *New York Gazette* says he was "a gentleman of the utmost Probity, great good Humour, and Firmness in the Administration of Justice during his Continuance in that Capacity, not to be parallel'd." "His well known Goodness in his Domestic Affairs need no Addition to this."—*Old Merchants of New York and Contemporary Press.*

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## SIR JOHN RIDDELL.

Sir John Riddell, VIth Baronet of Riddell, was the third son of Walter Vth Baronet of Riddell and Margaret Watt, daughter of John Watt of Rose Hill, Edinburgh. This lady was a sister of Robert Watts, the father of the Hon. John Watts, member 1756. Being a younger son John was sent at an early age to America to his uncle Robert Watts and by him was "brought up." On coming of age he went to Curacoa where he became a merchant. On the death of his elder brother Walter he returned to the ancestral home by way of Philadelphia and New York. He became an Honorary member of the Saint Andrew's Society of Philadelphia in 1761 the year of his return. As his name appeared on the Honorary list of this Society published in 1770 without date of election, the year 1761 also has been adopted as the year that he became connected with this Society. He married Jane, daughter of James Buchanan of Sunden, in the County of Bedford, England, to whose estates she succeeded in 1772 on the death of her brother Archibald Buchanan. Sir Walter died May 13th, 1765, and John suc-

ceeded to the baronetcy and the estates and died at Hampstead, Middlesex County, England, on the 16th of April, 1768, leaving three sons, his son Walter succeeding to title and estate. His sister Elinor had married Robert Carre of Cavers-Carre and through that alliance the lands of Cavers-Carre eventually came to the Riddell family.—*Riddell Genealogy; De Peyster Genealogy.*

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## DAVID SHAW.

Treasurer 1761-1765.

David Shaw, son of the Rev. Lachlan Shaw, Historian of Moray, and Helen Stuart, was a native of Elgin. He came to New York in 1759 on the brigantine *Lovely Jane*, John Walker, master, and advertised that he had "Just arrived from Europe," and again, later, that he was "Lately from Europe." His store was opposite the Fly Market in the house of the late Captain Emory, where he sold European goods, which from his advertisement meant pretty much everything. Judging by these advertisements his coming was in the nature of a venture as he stated that "his time here is to be short." Notwithstanding this intention he remained and settled down, succumbing very quickly to the charms of Polly (Mary), daughter of Dirck Dey, owner of a ropewalk situated where the southerly half of the Hudson Terminal Building now is and stretching down 700 feet from Broadway to the Hudson River, which was sold by Mrs. Shaw in 1773 for £500. They were married November 24th, 1761. The issue of this marriage was two sons and two daughters. Lachlan, their eldest son, born May 1, 1764, was drowned in 1783; William, born Sept. 13, 1766, became a lieutenant in the Royal navy; Janet, born Dec. 25, 1762, married March 20, 1788, Charles Wilkes, Cashier of the Bank of New York, and nephew of the famous John Wilkes, one of whose three daughters, Charlotte, married Francis Jeffrey of Edinburgh in 1813; Maria, born in Hackensack, February 9, 1768, was a posthumous child. She married, first in New York on December 12, 1782, Sir Jacob Wheate, Royal Navy, Captain of H. M. frigate *Cerberus*, who died in Bermuda in March of the following year, and secondly, on April 25, 1788, Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, sixth son of the VIIIth Earl of Dundonald. David Shaw died October 1st, 1767, and was buried in Hackensack churchyard. Mrs. John Stark Robertson, Gen. John Reid's daughter, writing to the Rutherfurds in 1792, stated that the Shaw family was then in Bath, England. Mrs. Shaw died in New York, March 8th, 1826, in her 85th year.—*A. M. Mackintosh, Historian of Clan Chattan; Miss Eleanor G. French, Montclair, N. J.; Church Records; Contemporary Press; etc.*

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## CAPTAIN NEIL SHAW.

Capt. Shaw was master of the sloop *Tryal* in 1761 and in 1763 of the schooner *Pitt* trading to Antigua, West Indies. While he went to sea he also had a store

on Great Dock Street, two doors from the Royal Exchange, where he carried on a ship chandlery business. In January, 1758, Neil married Mary Decline or Deklyn and so far as is known had two sons and one daughter. In 1756 he was engaged in rope making and in 1764 was located at the "Old Rope Walk in the Fields or Vineyard No. 42," the ship chandlery store being taken over by his partner, James McConnell, and conducted by him on his own account. This rope walk may have been the one originally owned by Dirck Dey and which descended to David Shaw's wife, Dey's daughter. On November 12, 1764, David Shaw advertised the rope walk for sale with all the tools and utensils. Three days afterwards "Neal Shaw of the City of New York, roap-maker," conveyed to Dr. Peter Middleton, 600 acres of land in Argyle Patent, Washington County, N. Y., showing that Capt. Shaw was in straits. It is possible that he was a relative of David Shaw but he was not his son as previously surmised. Capt. Shaw was one of the Trustees or Patentees of the land laid aside by government for distribution among the Lachlan Campbell immigrants, showing that when appointed he was a man of some standing in the community. When Shaw removed to Albany is unknown but presumably shortly after his failure in New York. In 1783, however, he was in that city as appeared from Letters of Administration on the estate of one Major George C. Nicholson, of Col. James Livingston's regiment, which were granted to Shaw at Rumbout (Rondout?) November 7th, 1783, and in which he is described as "of the City and County of Albany, ropemaker." This would indicate that Capt. Shaw had taken the American side in the Revolution. He died intestate and William Malcom was appointed Administrator of his estate, September 6th, 1785.

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## CAPTAIN JOHN JOSEPH SIMPSON.

Captain Simpson was appointed First Lieutenant, March 7th, 1760, in the 94th regiment or Royal Welsh Volunteers, which were disbanded in 1764. In 1761 he was appointed temporarily Lieutenant in the Fourth Independent Company in North America and from 1765 to 1772 his name appeared on the half-pay list as of the 94th regiment.—*Ford; British Army List.*

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## CAPTAIN JOHN WILSON.

John Wilson was appointed Lieutenant in the 60th regiment in 1758, and promoted to the rank of Captain in the army in 1761, when placed on half-pay. In 1762 he was again called to the colours as Captain in the 59th regiment then in Ireland. This regiment came out to America in 1766 and in 1767 Wilson petitioned for land near Lake Champlain, General Gage certifying that he had served during the French and Indian war. The 59th remained in America until 1773. In 1780 Wilson was appointed Captain of an Independent Company stationed in Guernsey and in 1782 Captain of an Independent Company of Invalids stationed at Berwick, and later at Plymouth. He died August 6, 1785, at Lambeth, London.

## 1762

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### CAPTAIN WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

Captain Alexander was master of trading vessels between New York, Dublin, and Glasgow, and in 1760 was master of the snow *Antelope*.

[*Mr. Morrison has omitted his name altogether, assuming that it was meant for "Lord Stirling," whereas there were two members of the same name.*]

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### LIEUT.-GENERAL ALLAN CAMPBELL.

Allan Campbell was the son of Patrick Campbell, IVth of Barcaldine and Agnes Campbell of Kilmun, his wife. Allan joined the 42nd as Ensign, in 1744, and at the Battle of Prestonpans in 1745 was taken prisoner and confined at Perth. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1746, and Captain in 1755. In 1756 he accompanied his regiment to New York and immediately proceeded to Albany. In a letter written at "Camp at Lake George, July 11, 1758," he writes to his brother John, Vth of Barcaldine, about the attack on Ticonderoga where he "eskeaped without a scratch, tho' . . . in the heat of the action." In 1759 he was appointed Major for the campaign under Amherst and was employed at the head of the Grenadiers and Rangers, clearing the way for the army to the lakes. He became Major in the army in 1762. In 1763 he was placed on half pay and obtained a grant of 5,000 acres of land at Crown Point. In 1770 he again went into active service receiving the appointment of Major in the 36th foot then in Jamaica, became Lieutenant-Colonel May, 1772, Colonel November, 1780, Major-General the same year and died a Lieutenant-General in Soho, London, 1794, after serving his King and Country over 50 years.—*Bighouse Papers*.

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### ANGUS CAMPBELL.

Angus Campbell was a merchant in Albany in 1760 who advertised European goods and made a specialty of Tartan plaids, Scots bonnets, Highland gartering, Highland shoes, &c., "near the North Gate." This identification may be open to doubt because we find in the list of Honorary members of the Saint Andrew's Society of Philadelphia one of this name noted in the same year and undoubtedly identical with our member, but who has not yet been identified by that Society. We believe, however, that it was the Albany merchant who went to Philadelphia via New York, to dispose of his Highland Goods to the Highland regiment then stationed there, and as a visitor to the City of Brotherly Love was welcomed by his "brither" Scots, and "invited" to qualify for honorary membership.

## LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MUNGO CAMPBELL

Mungo Campbell was a natural son of Captain John Campbell, Vth of Barchaldine, and half brother of Col. Alexander Campbell (member 1761), and of Lieut. George Campbell of the 80th or Gage's regiment, and nephew of Major Allan Campbell (member 1762). In early life he was a writer in Edinburgh. He accompanied his uncle, Colin Campbell of Glenure, "the Red Fox," on his last fatal journey to Lochaber and was with him on the return journey when Glenure was murdered by Allan Breck or his accomplice. He was very active in apprehending James Stewart in Acharn, Allan his son and John Beg McColl. He was appointed temporarily factor in Glenure's place. This story is well told by Robert Louis Stevenson in "Kidnapped." In 1758 he received the appointment of Captain in the 77th, Montgomery's Highlanders, and took part in the expedition to Fort Pitt. In 1760 he was transferred to the 55th regiment as Captain. For some time he was in command at Fort Brewerton, at the outlet of Oneida Lake, and there Mrs. Anne Grant of Laggan, then Miss McVicar, met him. In her *Memoirs of an American Lady* she speaks highly of him, praising his "warm and generous heart, his enlightened and comprehensive mind, his social qualities and public virtues." He received his majority in the regiment in 1770 while in Ireland. In 1776 he was transferred from the 55th regiment and promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 52nd regiment, and came out as part of the 3rd brigade under Major-General Jones, landing on Staten Island, August, 1776. In the attack on Staten Island in August of 1777, one hundred and fifty of the Americans surrendered to him. Lieut.-Col. Campbell was in command of the column of 500 regulars and 400 Loyal Americans, the latter commanded by Col. Beverly Robinson, which took part in the attack and capture of Fort Montgomery. Campbell, as part of the plan of attack, had to make a detour round Bear Mountain, and was killed while leading his men at the storming of the Fort, October 7th, 1777. The following epitaph appeared in the *New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury* of March 16, 1778:

To the Memory of

MUNGO CAMPBELL.

Lieut-Colonel of his Majesty's 52d Regiment of Foot  
Who Commanded the Attack on Fort Montgomery  
October 6, 1777.

And as he was leading on his Troops to the Storm,  
with calm Intrepidity,

Fell just before the Moment of Victory.

To check Rebellion in her mad Career,  
To tame the haughty, and the sad to cheer,  
To vindicate his injur'd Sovereign's Name,  
To rescue Loyalty from lawless Shame,  
Restore the Blessings of a mild Command,

Of Ease and Plenty thro' a factious Land,  
 His Sword the intrepid CAMPBELL drew—he fell—  
 How nobly, Hudson's echoing Banks can tell.  
 In peace as gentle, as in War rever'd;  
 Lov'd as a Master, as a Soldier fear'd;  
 Faithful Domestics sighing view'd his Bier,  
 And hardy Veterans dropt the silent Tear!  
 "Cease, cries the Hero!—tho' in Battle Slain,  
 "My Wounds were Glory, and my Death is Gain."

Col. Campbell was laid to rest in St. Paul's Churchyard in this City.—*Big-house Papers; Trans. Gaelic Society of Inverness; Kemble Papers; The Press.*

[General James Grant Wilson was wrong in stating that Col. Campbell was killed at the Battle of White Plains.]

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## CAPTAIN THOMAS COCHRAN.

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

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## CADWALLADER COLDEN.

Cadwallader Colden, third son of Lieut.-Gov. Colden, was born in New York, May 26, 1722; at seven years of age he removed to Coldenham, where he resided the balance of his life. His father being much from home on public business, his early education devolved upon his mother, a most excellent and capable woman. From boyhood his tastes inclined to farming, of which he says "he was more fond than literary labour." In 1747 he was appointed by Gov. George Clinton, Commissary of the Musters, raised in this and neighbouring Provinces, with a view of operating against Canada, and then posted along the frontier. He sometimes acted as Deputy-Surveyor for his father. In 1768 he was elected first supervisor of Hanover Precinct, now Montgomery, Orange County, New York. Mr. Colden was an ardent loyalist at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, and early avowed his hostility to the popular cause. The attention of the Ulster Committee of Safety having been directed to him as a "Person inimical and dangerous to the American cause," he was by their order, in June, 1776, arrested and placed in jail, but soon released through the intercession of his son Cadwallader, whom the Committee esteemed as "a decent young man." On the 25th November, 1776, he was again arrested though nothing but the general charge of "disaffected" was alleged against him, and was ordered to be removed to Boston, which, however,

was not carried into effect, and he was permitted to remain at Fishkill, where the Committee was then sitting, without parole having been exacted, until January, 1777, when he was allowed to return to his family, after promising to appear before the Committee whenever summoned. He was not charged with any overt act in aid of the King's cause, and his disaffection at this time was mainly apparent in the fact that he persisted that his oath of fealty as a British subject precluded him as an honest man from taking another of allegiance to the State of New York. His age exempted him from military service, and it may have been, rather as the representative of an old and influential family, nearly all as loyal as himself, that the Committee of Safety regarded it necessary to deprive him occasionally of his liberty, as an admonitory measure to others in the locality in which he lived. He escaped the penalties of the confiscation act imposed on other loyalists two years later, and which swept from his brother David all his possessions and drove him finally a political outcast from his native state and country. After the death of this brother, Cadwallader took his family, consisting of widow, son and four daughters, under his roof at Coldenham, bestowing upon them in their bereavement and misfortune, the love and care of a tender parent. He lived to see two of these daughters married to distinguished and prominent men in New York, and the son rising to honourable fame as a lawyer. Mr. Colden was an active member of the Episcopal Church and for years was one of the Wardens of St. Andrew's in Ulster County. The year before his death he relinquished a claim of more than £500 against this church, completely relieving it from serious financial embarrassment. Like his father he possessed a hospitable and cheerful disposition, and the aged people seventy years ago, in the locality where he lived, spoke in warm praise of his character for the honest uprightness that governed him in all his business transactions. He passed in quiet the latter years of his life, surrounded by his children who resided on or adjacent to lands he and his father originally settled. Some of his descendants, though not numerous in the male line, are still living in that vicinity. He married 1745-6, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ellison of New Windsor, New York. He died at Coldenham, February 18, 1797.—*N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec., Vol. iv., p. 175.*

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## DUNCAN DALLAS.

Duncan Dallas was probably an attorney as this name appears as witness to several wills. He was appointed September 9, 1763, administrator of the estate of David Gemmel who was drowned, and who died intestate. One of this name became an Honorary member of Saint Andrew's Society of Philadelphia in 1764, and has not yet been identified by that Society.

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## DAVID FLEMING.

In the *New York Gazette* of 1761, David Fleming "From Dublin," advertised his soap and candle store between the Fly-Market and Burling's Slip and

offered for sale "Myrtle or Tallow Candles; hard or soft Soap." In 1762 he offered "A Few Quarter Casks Madeira Wine, Some Prussian Blue, Paper by the Ream, Green Tea in Canisters, Jamaica Spirits by Five Gallons or upwards, St. Vincent Tobacco, Choice Claret in bottles, Brass fittings for furniture, &c." On May 5, 1762, he became a Freeman of the City under the designation, "Soap Boyler." He died in 1762, and was succeeded by John Moore in December of that year.—*N. Y. Mercury*.

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## LIEUTENANT ANN GORDON.

Lieut. Gordon was the son of Adam and Helen (Gray) Gordon and grandson of Sir Adam Gordon of Dalpholly. He received the appointment of Ensign in the 40th Foot in 1757 and in 1758 was wounded in the hand and leg at the attack at Ticonderoga and in 1759 was again wounded in the leg at the siege of Niagara. He was transferred as Lieutenant to the 42nd, August 16, 1762, and in July, 1763, was again wounded in the neck and shoulder while fighting the Indians. In 1763 he was placed on half-pay and on December 17 of that year wrote from Fort Bedford to Bouquet complaining of his hard treatment. "I have been very unlucky in the Service. My commission cost me dear, and I have sustained losses in this country to the amount of £200, Stg. by shipwreck, &c., and now a reduced Lt after seven years in America with almost the loss of a limb." In his Memorial April 3, 1783, he stated that he had served through the French war in America and in the West Indies. On retiring on half-pay he received £40 per annum and 2,000 acres of land in Albany County by Proclamation and he bought from John Munro, a fellow member, 1,000 acres additional. He erected grist and saw mills on the property. When the Revolution broke out he lived at St. Sulpice, about 40 miles below Montreal, Canada, and was a Justice of the Peace there. He occupied one of two farms and endeavoured to make a living for himself, his wife and five children, as any former revenue he derived from his property in New York had been stopped by confiscation. While suffering from his wounds in the service he was attacked by cancer in the face. For six years he was under treatment by doctors at Quebec but all to no purpose. In 1780, on the advice of the doctors, he started for England hoping there to get relief, but in order to do so he was obliged to mortgage his farm. On the voyage he was cast away in the *St. Lawrence* losing all his money, £300 Halifax currency, and with difficulty managed to get back to his home. The following year he again started leaving behind a destitute family. For four years he remained in London being treated for his horrible disease. In 1786 he again applied to the Claims Commissioners for assistance and on sifting the evidence produced, the doctors certifying that he was quite blind, and the Commissioners themselves stating that he was "a shocking spectacle," they awarded him £60 per annum to be ante-dated to January, 1783, an award which came too late as his death, which took place August 22, 1787, mercifully came to his relief, and the Commissioners then awarded a pension of £20 per annum to the widow and children. His nephew Sir Adam Gordon, de-

posed that Lieut. Gordon had been away from the country over thirty years and that the family knew nothing about him. One of the children was sent over to Scotland, another was taken and brought up by a neighbour and friend, and the widow received assistance in the working of the farm. The story of the sufferings of this gallant soldier in the service of his country and his miserable and tragic end is a pathetic one and excites sympathy.—*Loyalist MSS., Public Library; Addl. MSS., B. M.*

[His name appears on Roll as Andrew Gordon, but it is given correctly in the pamphlet of 1770.]

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## CAPTAIN JOHN GRAEME.

Captain Graeme was the son of Thomas Graeme of Duchray, Commissioner for Perthshire. He entered the Black Watch as Ensign and in 1758 had become Lieutenant. Lieutenant Graeme was wounded at the attack on Ticonderoga and also at Bushy Run in 1763. After the peace he was placed on half-pay. He married Christian, daughter of Robert Murray of Glengarnock. General Stewart of Garth says that he joined the regiment in 1765 and was dropped in 1772, having attained the rank of field officer. This statement, however, is very doubtful for in 1774, after the death of his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Graeme of Duchray, John is served heir and is styled "John Graeme, Captain, of Duchray, heir male special in Over Duchray, Stirlingshire, and in Easter and Wester Rednock, Perthshire." Captain Graeme died at his house of Rednock in October, 1790, and is then styled "late Captain in the 42nd."—*Or and Sable; Stewart's Sketches.*

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## CAPTAIN MICHAEL GRANT.

In 1754 Captain Grant was master of the brig *Elizabeth & Catherine* trading to Dover. In 1756 he succeeded Captain Thomas Miller in command of the brig *Maria*. In February of 1757 he was captured on his voyage from London to New York by a French Privateer off Portland, England, and a prize crew placed on board. Next day the British sloop of war *Badger* hove in sight, gave chase, attacked and took the privateer and sent a lieutenant after the *Maria*. The Frenchmen, in their efforts to escape, ran her on a reef two miles from shore and escaped in the boats, while Grant and his crew were rescued, the brig going to pieces. On July 4th, of the same year, he was appointed to command the snow *Chippingham*, a Letter of Marque mounting ten guns, and Thomas Miller was the agent. In 1759 he is found doing business as a dry goods merchant in the next house to Malcolm Campbell (our Treasurer). In 1762 he was again at sea as master of the brig *Anne* in the African trade and in 1763 master of the schooner *Friendship* trading to Havana. In 1773 he is Naval Officer at West Florida, a government position, and in 1781 is of Kings County "Gentleman." In 1781 he

was master of a small sloop the *Betsey* in the Quarter-Master-General's department which "attended the guard at the Wallabout," meaning the guard over the prison ships. On March 17th, 1783, "on his arrival within the British lines at New York," one Michael Grant addressed a memorial to Sir Guy Carleton offering to assist in the general hospital and asking consideration and provisions. Were it the same man it would mean that he was a Loyalist refugee. This person is more likely to have been a son of our member. One of this name, a Loyalist, settled in Digby, Nova Scotia, in 1784.—*Carleton Papers; The Press.*

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## LIEUTENANT WILLIAM HAGGART.

Lieut. Haggart received his appointment in the 77th, or Montgomery's Highlanders, in 1757, and was promoted to be Lieutenant in 1758. He served all through the French and Indian War and after the reduction of the regiment in 1763 evidently remained for some time in the country. In 1764 he petitioned the government for 2,000 acres of land on Otter Creek on the east side of Lake Champlain and the Return of the Survey in 1765 shows that the lands were then in Albany County but now in Addison, Vermont. In 1765 his name appears on the half-pay list, and remained thereon until 1793 when he probably died. His son of the same name was Quarter-Master of the regiment. No later references have been found. His name does not appear during the Revolution period unless the son was the Lieutenant Haggart of Burgoyne's army who was killed at the skirmish of Hubberton in July, 1777.—*Ford; Land Papers, Albany.*

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## REV. THOMAS JACKSON.

Manager 1765-66.

The following, the earliest notice found, appeared in the *New York Gazette* May 10th, 1762. "For teaching the Latin and Greek Languages, the Geography and Antiquities requisite for the Classics, &c. A School is to be open'd on the 18th of May Instant in New Street, next Door to the Sign of Sir Peter Warren, opposite to the Presbyterian Church: Which Branches, together with Writing and Cyphering shall be taught in the best Method for qualifying young Gentlemen for the College: And all interested may depend particular Attention shall be had to every Thing that may promote their Knowledge and Virtue, in the Power of Thomas Jackson." In 1765 he was appointed by the Board of Aldermen, librarian of the Corporation library in the City Hall, at the salary of £4 yearly giving, however, but little of his time to this work. Readers were expected to pay two shillings per month for the use of a folio volume, one shilling for a quarto and six pence for an octavo or duodecimo. At the same time he was appointed librarian of the Society Library, a more important position. In that year his school had flourished so that he was encouraged to move to more pretentious quarters secur-

ing from the City Corporation the Exchange, "the best house in town for a public school," paying a rent of sixty pounds per annum. In this venture he became associated for a short time with Peter Wilson (member 1789). They advertised an "Academy of instruction in all branches of useful education for gentlemen and ladies of eight years old and upwards." Later in the year he opened an evening school in the Exchange "for the greater convenience of young people." While residing in New York Mr. Jackson was a devoted member of the English Presbyterian Church, later known as the Brick Church. He served the church as elder and session clerk and was one of those who petitioned the city fathers for "The Angular Piece of Ground" on which the Brick Church so long stood. The time and occasion of his leaving New York are thus recorded in the old Session Book under date of August 26, 1768: "Mr. Thomas Jackson, a worthy member of this Session, having applied himself to the Ministry & removed out of this City, is no longer considered a Member of this Judicature." Where Mr. Jackson settled has not yet been ascertained. In the History of the Brick Church it is stated that he was a "Soldier of the Revolution," but he has not been identified as such unless he was the Lieutenant Thomas Jackson who accompanied Colonel Tallmadge in the raid from the Connecticut shore in December, 1780. They were probably influenced by Lieutenant Heathcote Muirson, son of our member, Dr. James De Lancey Muirson, in the selection of St. George's Manor, Muirson's former home, as the place of attack. The raid was successful, in that they carried off about fifty old men who were taking no part in the Revolution, but living quietly in their homes.—*Hist. Society Library; Hist. Brick Church; Min. Com. Council; the Press.*

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## CAPTAIN WALTER MITCHELSON.

Captain Mitchelson received the following appointments in the army: Lieutenant Fire Workers, Royal Regiment of Artillery, in 1757; Second Lieutenant Royal Artillery in 1760; First Lieutenant Royal Artillery in 1764. In 1759 he was one of the defenders of Fort Ligonier, on the Western frontier, when it was attacked by the French, and one of his comrades, writing to a friend in New York under date of July 7th, stated, "We are extremely obliged to Lieutenant Mitchelson of the Artillery for his vigilance and application. After a few well-play'd shells and brisk Fire from the Works the Enemy retired." He sailed on the ship *Britannia* for London, October 30, 1766. In 1774 he was stationed either at Gibraltar or in Minorca, where he remained until 1777. In 1778 his name does not appear on the Army List, either active or retired, and he must therefore have sold out or died.—*N. Y. Mercury; Ford; Army List.*

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## GENERAL JOHN REID.

John Robertson was the eldest son of Alexander Robertson of Straloch, whose forefathers for more than three centuries were always called Barons Rua,

Roy or Red, from the first of the family having had red hair. The signature of of the family was always Robertson, all the younger children bearing that name. John, though the heir of the family, did not observe this rule, but retained the name and signature of Red, which he changed to Reid. He was born at Inverchroskie in Strathardle, Perthshire, February 13, 1721, and received his early education in Perth, and being intended for the law was sent to Edinburgh University. Destiny, however, determined that he should be a soldier, so he entered the army in 1745, with a commission as Lieutenant in Loudoun's Highlanders, taking part in "The Forty-five." He was taken prisoner at Prestonpans, but was released the following spring. He served with his regiment in Flanders and took part in the defence of Bergen-op-Zoom, and at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle he was placed on half-pay. In 1751 he became Captain-lieutenant in the Black Watch and in 1752 he obtained his captaincy. Four years later, on the outbreak of the war with France, he sailed with his regiment to America. He was not present at the first attack on Ticonderoga, as he was on the sick list and left behind at Albany. In 1759 Reid, by that time a Major, took part in the second advance to Lake Champlain under Amherst, which resulted in the surrender of Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point. On him devolved the command of the 42nd during the greater part of the campaign of 1760, which ended with the capture of Montreal and the expulsion of the French from Canada. Reid remained in America until December, 1761, when the regiment was ordered to the West Indies. There he took part in the capture of Martinique, and at the storming of Morne Tortenson, on January 24, 1762, was in command of the first battalion, which suffered heavy loss, and he himself was wounded in two places, recovering in time to take part in the expedition against Havana that year. After the surrender of Cuba he returned to New York and with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On December 28, 1762, he married Susannah Alexander, sister of William Alexander, the self-styled Lord Stirling. Early in 1763 his regiment was stationed at Albany and later in that year it was sent to the relief of Port Pitt, then besieged by the Indians, who were defeated in the well-fought battle of Bushy Run. In the following summer the 42nd again formed part of another expedition under Bouquet against the Indians on the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers. In 1765 Lieutenant-Colonel Reid commanded the forces in the district of Port Pitt, where he was somewhat annoyed by the lawless frontiersmen. In 1767 the Royal Highland Regiment left America for Ireland and Reid presumably accompanied it, and in 1770 he was placed on half-pay. In 1771 he was the owner of a large tract of land in Vermont, obtained partly through his marriage with Miss Alexander and partly by grant from the Colonial authorities. On these lands he had placed tenants, but the people of Bennington expelled them on the frivolous pretext of having a prior claim to the lands, granted them by the government of New Hampshire. His after-claims for compensation, before the Commissioners, resulted in practically no redress. In May, 1778, the ancestral estate of Straloch passed out of the family, the General being unable to come to his father's assistance. In 1780 Reid raised practically at his own expense the

95th regiment, of which he was appointed Colonel. In October, 1781, he became Major-General and at the peace in 1783 his regiment was disbanded. He was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1793, appointed Colonel of the 88th, or Connaught Rangers, in 1794, and became General in the army in 1798. In 1796 his cousin, General John Small, left him by will some four or five thousand acres of land in Nova Scotia "as a mark of . . . respect . . . and attachment to the preservation of his name and representation for succeeding ages." The General had only one daughter, Susannah, who married Dr. John Stark Robertson (member, 1793). This marriage was disapproved of by the General and he became estranged from his daughter, refusing ever after to see her. It was probably this circumstance which induced him to realize on his property in Nova Scotia. His entire fortune, amounting to about £52,000, was left by will to certain trustees, giving the life use to his daughter and the reversion to Edinburgh University "for establishing and endowing a Professor of Music in the College and University of Edinburgh, where I was educated and spent the pleasantest part of my youth." He also left directions that a concert should be given annually on or about his birthday, to commence with several pieces of his own composition, particularly "The Garb of Old Gaul," a composition written by Sir Charles Erskine and set to music by Reid while Major of the Black Watch, and which was long the regimental march, and may be so now. Reid also composed several military marches and was regarded as the best gentleman player on the German flute in England. General Reid died in the Haymarket district of London, February 6, 1807, and was interred in St. Margaret's, Westminster.—*Brown's Hist. of the Highlands; Dict. Nat. Biog.; Appleton; Col. Doc.; Richards' Black Watch; Gent. Mag.*

[Name appears in Register as Colin Reid, the manner in which the word Colonel was written leading to the mistake. The pamphlet of 1770 gives "Colonel Reid."]

## COLONEL BEVERLY ROBINSON.

Colonel Robinson was born in Virginia in 1723, where his father, John, was President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Burgesses. Colonel Robinson married Susannah Phillipse. In 1756 he was in the dry goods business in Wall Street and in 1757 of the firm of De Lancey, Robinson & Co., Duke Street, where they sold European and Indian goods, also sugar, indigo, rice, and New York, Jamaica and West India rum. In 1759 he was Major under Wolfe at Quebec. In 1763 he was Commissary and Paymaster of New York Forces. At the Revolution he took the Royalist side and raised the Loyal American Regiment and became its Colonel. His five gallant sons also espoused the cause of the mother country. Colonel Robinson took a prominent part in the capture of Fort Montgomery in 1777. He was concerned in Arnold's treason, his country mansion being used by Arnold. He was one of those who pleaded for André's life. His estate was, of course, confiscated and the compensation paid him by Great Britain was quite inadequate to his losses, his services and his merit. After the

war he went to New Brunswick and became a member of the first council of that colony. He was a great-nephew of John, Bishop of Bristol, afterwards of London, who had been Lord Privy Seal in the reign of Anne. Colonel Robinson died at Thornbury, near Bath, England, April 9, 1792, at the age of 70 years.

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162      LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NICHOLAS SUTHERLAND.

Sutherland was appointed Ensign in the 62nd, Royal Americans, in 1756, was transferred as Lieutenant to the 77th, Montgomery's Highlanders, in 1757, promoted to be Captain-Lieutenant in 1758, and Captain in 1761. He served in the expedition against Fort-du-Quesne in 1758 and with Amherst in 1759 in his expedition to the Lakes. In 1760 he was sent on detached duty against the Cherokees and was wounded. He also served in the expeditions against Martinico and Havana in 1762 and in 1763 was placed on half pay. In 1764 he received a grant of land situated between Ticonderoga and Crown Point, Essex County, New York. In 1765 he was again called to the colours as Captain in the 21st, or Royal North British Fusileers, and in 1772 he was raised to the rank of Major. In 1776 he was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 47th. He was with Burgoyne in 1777, and while the army was in retreat he was sent forward to construct a bridge at Fort Edward. He returned to the main army and was one of the negotiators sent to Gates, who agreed to the convention and surrender, a convention which was dishonourably repudiated by Congress. In 1778, while at Cambridge, Massachusetts, he was in ill health and application was made for leave to go to Europe and suggesting his exchange for Colonel Webb, a prisoner in the hands of the British in New York. Colonel Sutherland died July 18, 1781, and in the notice in the New York Royal *Gazette* he was styled Colonel of the Sutherland Fencibles.

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163      CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER VANS.

This member was identified in the pamphlet issued by the Society in 1911 as Captain Christopher Vail, but the death notice of that individual subsequently found gave his age, which made necessary the abandonment of that theory. In the pamphlet of 1770 the name appears as above. It does not appear in the Army List, nor has it been found in the shipping list of 1762 either as Vans, Vance or Vaus. No Captain Christopher with any name resembling Vans has been noted. This member therefore remains unidentified.

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1763

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164      THOMAS BUCHANAN.

Thomas Buchanan, eldest son of George and Jean Lowden Buchanan, was born at Glasgow, December 24, 1744. His father was a man of fortune and

liberal education and a leading merchant in Glasgow during the early part of the 18th century. After finishing his studies at the University of Glasgow Thomas determined to visit America, and arrived in New York soon after he had completed his eighteenth year. Walter Buchanan, a cousin of his father, was then engaged in business in New York and Thomas in a short time became a partner with him. Their store was for many years in Queen Street, opposite the upper end of the Fly-Market, and their business was principally confined to importing and selling goods from Glasgow, London, Liverpool and Bristol. In 1765 they became one of the largest shipowners in New York. The firm underwent several changes, Walter ultimately withdrawing, and the business eventually became merged in Thomas Buchanan & Son. During the Revolutionary War Thomas remained neutral, retaining the esteem of both Americans and British. To his firm was consigned the cargo of tea in the *Nancy*, Captain Lockyer, which was returned to London by the indignant citizens of New York in 1774. In 1775 he was one of the Committee of One Hundred. At the second meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in 1768 he was elected a member, although only in his twenty-fourth year, and from 1780 to 1783, was Vice-President, and in the latter year was elected President, but declined to serve. Stevens gives the following portrait of him: "His hair was sandy, his eyes light blue, his complexion florid; he was of middle height and not very stout in his youth but grew larger with advancing years; he then wore his hair powdered and tied in a cue, which was daily arranged with much particularity. His usual dress was a blue coat with bright buttons, light waistcoat, small clothes and silk stockings. He always wore a white stock and gold buckles. The style of his dress was that generally adopted by gentlemen of the old school of his age and position." His country seat was on the East River, near Hurl Gate. He married Almy, daughter of Jacob Townsend of Oyster Bay, and by her had five daughters and one son, George. The son died young and unmarried. Almy married Peter P. Goelet; Margaret married Robert Ratsey Goelet; Martha married Thomas Hicks, son of Whitehead Hicks, the Mayor of New York; Elizabeth married Samuel Gilford, and Frances married Thomas Campbell Pearsall. All of their male descendants are eligible to membership in this Society. Recently a writer in the New York *Herald* stated that tradition avers that the young wife was unwilling to give up the country life to which she was accustomed and specially desired a home where she could keep a cow. To humour this wish Mr. Buchanan bought the farm, and much of the wealth of the above families may be attributed to Mrs. Buchanan's desire to keep a family cow on Manhattan Island. The following excerpt from the minutes of The Buchanan Society of Glasgow, dated November 6, 1792, shows his interest in things Scottish: "At this Meeting Thomas Buchanan, Esquire, Merchant in New York, eldest son of Conveener George Buchanan, Maltman, in Glasgow, was admitted a Member of the Society, for whom George Buchanan, his brother, paid into the Treasurer five guineas." He died at his residence in Wall Street, September 10, 1815, "leaving behind him an unstained reputation and the example of an honourable and highly successful merchant and honest man."

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## WALTER BUCHANAN.

Manager, 1772-1773.

Walter Buchanan was born in Glasgow, January, 1721, and was, so far as known, the first of the family in New York. He seems to have been a son of Alexander Buchanan of Gartacharne, who was uncle of George, father of our member, Thomas, and head of this particular family of Buchanan. On March 15, 1762, Walter advertised in Gaine's New York *Mercury* a variety of dry goods, "Sagorthees, duroys, Plyden leather breeches, &c., at his store on Peck's Slip, next door to the sign of the Half Moon, as imported in the last vessels from London, Liverpool and Glasgow." Shortly thereafter he took into partnership Thomas, his first cousin once removed, under the firm name of Walter & Thomas Buchanan. In 1772 the firm dissolved partnership and for a time Walter carried on business on his own account. On July 20, 1769, he married Lillias Campbell, daughter of Lachlan Campbell of Campbell Hall, Ulster County, New York, and widow of our member, Dr. James Murray. The Presbyterian Church Records give the birth of a daughter Jane in 1771 and of a son John in 1772, both of whom died young. About the time the British occupied New York Walter moved to Hanover, New Jersey, and there on June 4, 1777, his son, Walter Washington Buchanan, was born, and on April 11, 1780, a daughter, Elizabeth, who died October 4, 1804. When the war was over he and John Thomson, who had retired to Pluckemin, New Jersey, returned to New York and in 1784 formed a partnership under the firm name of Buchanan & Thomson, at 243 Queen Street, dealing in dry goods, cotton, rum, sugar, &c. In May, 1785, they advertised that they intended to "decline business" and offered their stock for sale on that basis. On June 15, 1786, Buchanan sailed for London in the ship *Betsey*. In May, 1787, the firm dissolved and Buchanan moved to 217 Water Street; in 1790 to 55 Queen Street and in 1791 to 17 Great Dock Street. In 1795 he was located near the shipyards at Cherry Street, which would indicate that he had drifted into a poor neighbourhood as his business was declining. Adversity seems to have overtaken him, as from 1804 until 1814 his name at intervals appears on the books of our Managers. On May 25, 1815, he died at Schenectady, New York, at the advanced age of 94 years and 4 months and was buried in St. George's Church-yard there.

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## JOHNSTON FAIRHOLME.

Manager 1772-73.

In his early days Johnston Fairholme was a merchant in the Island of Jamaica, West Indies. When he came to New York is not known. At the breaking out of the war he withdrew to Perth Amboy. In July, 1776, he was arrested by Major Duyekinck and sent to General Livingston at Elizabethtown. He was subsequently sent to the Provincial Congress, which directed him to remain on parole at Trenton, but later permitted him to live at Bordentown. He became a member of the Chamber of Commerce April 6, 1773, and an Honorary member of the Marine Society.

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## ALEXANDER FORBES.

In early life Forbes went to sea and in 1750 we find him master of the ship *Dover*, belonging to Captain John Waddell. Forbes then lived at the back of the Spring Garden. On October 30, 1756, he married Eva, daughter of John Bussing. He was then a shopkeeper, but afterwards became a farmer in the Out Ward. He was appointed Poor House Keeper from May 1, 1760, at a salary of £70 per annum. In 1763 he advertised for a "Publick Whipper," adding that "good encouragement will be given to any Person that may incline to offer." Evidently the inmates were not permitted to be idle, for he advertised that he had "Oakum, Candle Week, Shoe Thread, and Garden Greens" for sale and would give ready money for old junk. One is curious to know why old junk was wanted in the Alms House. Because he was deprived of the services of a "Whipper" his salary was enlarged by £20 on August 15, 1764, evidently on the principle that he must provide his own Whipper or do the job himself. He was then known as Overseer of the Work House, Alms House and House of Correction. In 1772 he still held this position. He died in January or February, 1784, his will being admitted to probate February 14th of the same year. His widow and a son, William, and four daughters are mentioned in his will and his brothers, John and William, were appointed executors. Forbes may have been of the family of John Forbes of Hempstead, Long Island, who left sons named Alexander, John, William and Robert.—*Minutes N. Y. Common Council; the Press.*

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## COLONEL PETER ROBERT LIVINGSTON.

Colonel Livingston, eldest surviving son of Colonel Robert Livingston, third Lord of the Manor, was born April 27, 1737. He became a merchant in New York and carried on business in 1761 at his store "behind the Post Office," where he sold dry goods, rum, molasses and sugar. In that year he was elected to represent the Manor in the Provincial Assembly and again in 1768 and 1774. He was commissioned Colonel of the Manor of Livingston, or Tenth Albany Regiment of Militia on October 20, 1775. On the outbreak of the Revolution he espoused the popular side in the struggle of the Colonies for independence and was elected a member of the New York Convention. On the 26th of September, 1776, he was chosen by ballot to be President of this Convention, in the place of Abraham Yates, Junior, who had been granted leave of absence for the purpose of visiting his family. He also acted for some time as chairman of the New York Committee of Safety. He performed no military service during the war. Owing to his want of military experience, General Ten Broeck, in the summer of 1778, objected to his being appointed to the command of the Expedition to Unadilla. It was his young brother, Henry, who commanded the Manor regiment at Saratoga. He is said to have resigned his commission September 21, 1780. On June 6, 1758, he married Margaret, daughter of James Livingston. He died at Livingston Manor, November 15, 1794, leaving several children.—*The Livingstons of Calender; Year Book N. Y. Society, S. A. R.; Gen. and Biog. Rec., Vol. 41, p. 300.*

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## BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM MALCOM.

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

William Malcom was born in Aberdeen in the year 1745. He came to this country at an early age and embarked in business in 1763 as an importer of Scottish goods, being then located near the Fly Market. What the character of those goods was can only be guessed at from the fact that he was a ship chandler immediately before and after the war. At the outbreak of the Revolution he became an ardent partisan of his adopted country, became prominent as a "Son of Liberty," and in 1776 raised at his own expense the 2nd Regiment, known as Malcom's, in which he served as Major and Colonel. He was appointed, April 30, 1777, Colonel of the 16th Additional Continental Regiment, serving therein until his retirement, April 22, 1779. During this period he was appointed Adjutant-General of the Northern Department under General Gates. At the close of the war he commanded the militia of New York and Richmond Counties. He joined the Chamber of Commerce in 1784, became Assistant Alderman of the Montgomery Ward in 1785 and a member of the Legislature for the years 1784, 1786 and 1787. He married Sarah Ayscough and by her had three sons, who at a later date became members of the Society. This Society is indebted to General Malcom for his warm interest in it, and it was through his friendly instrumentality that the Society in 1784 was revived and again enabled to continue the work of "relieving the distressed." General Malcom died September 1, 1791, and was buried with military and Masonic honours in the "burial yard appertaining to the Brick Church near the Park." The following epitaph appeared on the monument raised over his grave and is taken from the *Collection of American Epitaphs*:

"In memory of general William Malcom, esquire, a native of Scotland, and, for thirty years, a citizen of New York, a man in whom were united some of the principal qualities, which serve to characterize both nations. Industry, social manners, and good sense, endeared him to an extensive acquaintance. A cultivated understanding joined to the love of liberty, led him to appear among the foremost of those, who asserted the rights and secured the freedom of the United States of America. He died on the first day of September, 1791, in the forty-seventh year of his age, leaving a large family and many friends to lament his death."

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## CAPTAIN DAVID MASTERTON.

Captain Masterton was a native of Scotland. In 1759 he was master of the privateer brig *True Briton* and in May of that year, after a fight of two hours, captured the French sloop *Enterprise* with the loss of a few men wounded, while

in September he captured off the south side of Hispaniola another French sloop, *Le Constant*, bound from Martinico to Marseilles, and brought her into New York. In October he sailed for Jamaica as master of the ship *Martha*. In 1761 he was master of the sloop *William & Mary*, also for Jamaica. In 1762 he was "in the King's service" transporting troops in the brig *Brookland*. In 1763 he was trading in the same brig between Bristol and Jamaica, making, as was usual, New York a port of call. In 1765 he was master of the snow *Mercury*, also in the Bristol trade. This vessel was described as new and of cedar. In 1766 he sailed the brig *Nancy* for Leghorn, and in the two following years traded with Surinam in the same brig. In 1773 he was master of the brig *William*, trading to Newry, in Ireland. That same year he conducted a ship chandlery business between Burling's Slip and the Fly Market. In January, 1774, he advertised his house for rent and offered his goods at first cost, "as he was leaving off the shop keeping business." From this time on David must have left New York, or at least no reference has been found until 1778, when he is again located near the Fly Market. In 1779 he showed his loyalty by signing an address to Governor Pattison offering to help defend the city. On December 31, 1762, he married Margaret Bogert, daughter of Peter Bogert and Maria Roome, his wife, and brought up a family of eight children, two of them, Alexander and Peter, became members of the Society at a later date. According to the directories he carried on his business from 1787 to 1793 at 49 Water Street and thereafter till 1802 at 172 Water Street, but it is probable that the change was only a change in the numbering. In 1803 he removed to 71 William Street, where he died, January 17, 1805, "an old and highly respected citizen."—*The Press*.

## ROBERT MIDDLETON.

Many references to individuals named Middleton have been noted, many without Christian names, but only one Robert Middleton has come within our ken. The following is not offered as an identification, for the date of the item is prior to the election of our member, but it is given for what it may be worth.

• "THIRTY PISTOLES REWARD.

Wilmington, April 8, 1762.

"Run-Away on or about the 27th of last month from his Bail, and in debt to sundry creditors to the Amount of several Thousand Pounds, a certain Robert Middleton, about 35 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a dark complexion, middling round Vissage, sharp Nose, dark Eyes, cheerful Countenance much pitted with the Small-pox, middling well built, is free and agreeable in Company, forward in talking, Card-playing, and drinking but not apt to be drunk, snuffs and sings well, but with a strong Voice; when he went away wore a short black Wig, his Apparel uncertain: It is supposed he will endeavour to get to his Partner, James Weir, who sail'd from this Port last Spring, to Tortola, with Captain Joell and is not yet returned. Whoever takes up said Middleton, and secures him in

any Gaol on this Continent or elsewhere so that his Bail and his Creditors may have him again, shall have the above Reward, paid by us the subscribers, James Bratten, George Thompson, John Miller, Esq.; Isaac Richardson, Esq.; William Clingan, Esq.; John Douglas, Esq.; Robert Karree, John Fleming, Thomas Karling.

N. B.—Said Middleton followed shalloping from Wilmington to Philadelphia. All Masters of Vessels are forwarned not to carry him off."—*Weyman's Gazette*, April 12, 1762.

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## CAPTAIN JAMES PATERSON.

Captain Paterson was a mariner and believed to be of the brig *Eagle*, which traded to Belfast and Liverpool. About this period there were a number of ship captains named Paterson, whose Christian names are not given. In January, 1764, a letter addressed to Captain James lay in the Post Office and was advertised in the *Mercury*. On February 10, 1764, one of the name and Elizabeth Haley secured a marriage license. His name does not appear in the pamphlet of 1770.

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## MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN SMALL.

John Small was the third son of Patrick Small and Magdalen Robertson, sister of Alexander Robertson, the father of General John Reid, member 1762. These two members were therefore first cousins and were evidently on terms of close friendship. Small was born at Strathardle, Perthshire, in 1726. He entered the army early in life and his career throughout was an eventful one. He first saw service with the Scots Brigade in Holland, being appointed Ensign in the Earl of Drumlanrig's regiment when raised for service under the States-General in 1747. This regiment was reduced in 1752. In 1756 Small was on the half-pay list, and on the eve of the departure of the 42nd for America he received an ensigncy and soon after a lieutenantcy in that regiment. He fought with the Black Watch at Ticonderoga in 1758, accompanied Amherst the following year in the expedition to Lake Champlain, and in 1760 went down from Oswego to Montreal. After the surrender of that city he was sent in charge of French prisoners to New York. In 1762 he served in the West Indies, taking part in the capture of Martinique and Havana, and obtained his promotion as Captain. The second battalion of the 42nd was reduced at the peace in 1763 and returned to Scotland and Small was again placed on half-pay. In 1765 he was appointed to a company in the 21st, or Royal North British Fusiliers, which came soon after to America. When the first battalion of the 42nd left for Europe in 1767 many of the men of that regiment volunteered to stay in America and joined the 21st in order to serve under Small, who was deservedly popular. That same year he was appointed Major of Brigade. It was probably during the interval between the Seven Years' War and the War of the Revolution that he began to acquire



Thomson & Alexander and this copartnership expired on May 1, 1770, and was succeeded by Robert Alexander & Co. On March 5, 1772, one Robert Alexander and Jane Willett applied for and were granted a marriage license. On April 2, 1772, he went to London as a passenger, returning in October of the same year. In 1777 the same firm was located in Water Street, between the Coffee House and Old Slip, and the character of the business seemed to be ship chandlery. Thereafter Alexander no longer has any part in New York life. He probably went home with the army.

[Appears on our Records as George, a palpable error.]

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## CAPTAIN JAMES DREW.

Captain Drew was in the merchant service. In 1760 he was master of the snow *Fox* and was captured by the French near Antigua, but was recaptured by the privateer *Sturdy Beggar*, Captain Robert Troup. Captain Drew made a gallant defence, but he, his crew and passengers were subjected to cruel treatment. In 1764 he was master of the *Manufacturer*, engaged in the Bristol trade. In 1772 he lost his ship, the *Thomas and Robert*, while entering the harbour of Dunkirk. In 1779 one Captain Drew of the privateer *Lady Erskine*, of eight guns, was captured by two privateers off New London. Our member may have been the Captain James Drew who married Lydia Watkins, April 16, 1792, and lived in the Out Ward in 1793, at which time he made his will. While acting Lieutenant on H. M. S. *Cerberus*, of which his uncle was the captain, both uncle and nephew were drowned at Plymouth, England, in January, 1798.

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## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ANDREW ELLIOT.

Lieutenant-Governor Elliot was born in Scotland, November, 1728, and was the third son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Baronet, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, known as Lord Minto. He was educated in Dalkeith school and the High School of Edinburgh. A story is told of his early youth which shows the strictness with which he was brought up. One day Andrew objected to eating boiled mutton at dinner, and Lord Minto turned to the servant who stood beside him, saying, "Let Mr. Andrew have boiled mutton for breakfast, boiled mutton for dinner and boiled mutton for supper until he has learned to like it." After school he was placed for a short time in the house of Mr. John Coutts to learn business. In the autumn of 1746, before he was full eighteen years of age, he sailed for America to seek his fortune and, with a capital of £700 provided by his father, he set up as a merchant in Philadelphia. On October, 1754, he married his first wife, Eleanor McCall, who was the daughter of a Philadelphia merchant and had some fortune. She died in 1756, leaving one daughter, Eleanor, and Andrew married secondly in 1759 or the beginning of 1760 Elizabeth Plumstead, who also had

some fortune, being possessed of houses and lands to the value of £5,000. There is a tradition in the family that Washington was in love with this lady and made her an offer of marriage and that she preferred the young merchant to the young soldier and became Mrs. Elliot. Elliot appears to have thriven in business, and in 1759 and following years, when at war with France, he acted as storekeeper. In 1761 he gave up trading and in 1763 revisited England for the first time, after an absence of seventeen years. He brought his wife and family with him and his daughter Agnes (Nancy), afterwards Lady Carnegie, was born in his father's house in Edinburgh. While in Scotland he received through the influence of his brother, Gilbert, member of Parliament for Selkirk and confidant and counselor of Lord Bute, the appointment of Collector of Customs at New York, December, 1763, and in January, 1764, the Receivership of the other duties and revenues of the Province, and then returned to America in the ship *Roebuck*, landing in Philadelphia in August of that year. Hitherto he had lived in Philadelphia, but now, in consequence of his official position, he removed to New York. He was strongly attached to his old home in Scotland and gave the name "Minto" to his house at New York, situated on the Bowery Road near Ninth Street, which he described as situated outside the town, on a rising ground commanding the two rivers. During the troubles occasioned by the passing of the Stamp Act in 1765 Elliot showed much courage and a determination at all risks to do his duty during the disturbances that preceded the actual outbreak of the civil war, and afterwards remained at his post to the last. On April 5, 1775, he writes that blood had been shed at Boston, that 300 armed men had marched to his house and demanded the key of the Custom House, but he himself was treated with civility. He appealed to the Government and a captain of a man-of-war; the key was returned and business went on. Three months later he writes that 1,700 Connecticut men were encamped close to his house and that he was the only person who had not run away. He stuck to his post till these men took possession of the city, when he removed with his family to Amboy. When the city was reoccupied by the British troops in 1776 he returned to New York. In May, 1777, General Howe appointed Elliot the head of a newly-established Military Court of Police and soon after Superintendent of Trade, with military authority. In May, 1778, General Jones, Howe's successor, appointed Elliot Superintendent-General of the Police of New York. In June of that year the Commissioners sent out from England to treat with the Americans, arrived in New York on board the *Trident*, commanded by his brother "Jack." In March, 1780, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New York, to which no salary appears to have been attached but which made him a Member of Council. General Robertson was the Governor-in-Chief, and he, Chief Justice Smith and Lieutenant-Governor Elliot were sent to Washington's headquarters to intercede for André, but they were not allowed to land. Elliott had the full confidence of General Robertson and Sir Henry Clinton, the Commander-in-Chief, but the Home Government, in 1781, made complaints about the management of the Collector's office. He not only cleared himself of these charges and was returned to office but was employed on important

missions. On one of these he met Washington and renewed his old acquaintance, who complimented him on the character he maintained in his office at New York. At the peace he left the country in December of 1783. He was much respected in New York. He had suffered great losses during the war and his property in Pennsylvania was confiscated but that in New York saved, and he preserved enough from the wreck to enable him after his return to Scotland to purchase "Greenwells," in Bowden Parish in his native county, Roxburgh, where he devoted himself to farming. The Elliot estate in Greenwich Village was sold to Randall in 1790 for £5,000 and is now Sailor's Snug Harbor property. He has been described as a man of strong sense, sterling loyalty and high respectability. He could never quite forgive his nephew, Sir Gilbert, afterwards Lord Minto, for having followed Burke on the question of America. He died at Mount Teviot, May 25, 1797, and was buried at Minto. Mrs. Elliot died in May, 1799, and was buried beside her husband.—*Appleton; The Border Elliots.*

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## CAPTAIN GEORGE KIDD.

In 1760 Captain Kidd was master of the snow *Bedford* and in 1761 he was captured by the French on his passage from Madeira to Philadelphia and taken into Martinico. In 1764 he was master of the ship *George and John*, trading to London with passengers and freight. In all probability he was the senior partner of George and John Kidd of Philadelphia, who were at that time located a few doors above Race Street and engaged in the wholesale and retail dry goods trade.

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## DONALD McLEAN, M.D.

Manager 1766-73; Treasurer 1774.

Donald McLean was the third son of Charles of Drimmin, in Morvern, Mull, who led the McLeans and fell at Culloden. His mother was Isobell, daughter of John Cameron of Erracht. Donald came to this country in 1757 as surgeon of the 77th, Montgomery's Highlanders, serving all through the campaign. In 1762 he was in the wholesale and retail drug and wine business in Philadelphia under the firm name of McLean & Steuart "at the Sign of the Golden Pestle, in Second Street, near the Market," selling out, however, at the end of the year to Harris, Middleton & Smith. Both McLean and Steuart came to New York and went into the drug business, each on his own account. In 1764 McLean petitioned for a grant of 2,000 acres of land east of the Kinderhook Patent, and in 1766 he again petitioned for 2,000 acres of the tract of land purchased from the "Catts kill Indians." In 1768 a Return of Survey showed that the lands allotted to him were in Cairo, Greene County, New York. In 1766 he formed a copartnership, the firm becoming McLean & Treat, their drug store being in Hanover Square. In 1771 this

partnership was dissolved and McLean continued the business on his own account. In 1774 he removed to Water Street, five doors west of the Coffee House, and on December 30, 1776, an advertisement appeared which stated that he "is now happily delivered from his late captivity and again returned to this city to his former place of residence in Water Street." He probably had visited his old companions in arms and had been captured by the enemy. Captain McDonald, in one of his letters to McLean, jocularly remarks that they proceeded to "Teach you the Method of Riding upon a Raile & Such other Manly Exercises as breaking your head, &c." The fiery Captain mentioned one Gilliland, one of McLean's tormentors, as being one of the "70 or 80 Rascalls Called Officers confined in flat Bush Church" after the Battle of Long Island, and adds that had he foreseen then "he would have been ready to put the Dirk in him." Dr. McLean married, June 29, 1780, Henrietta McDonald of Invernessshire, daughter of Captain Allan McDonald of the 84th Regiment. Miss McDonald, her mother and sister had been virtually prisoners for three years at Schenectady, and escaped in disguise and under many difficulties. Dr. McLean died in New York City, January 10, 1782. Rivington's *Gazette* states that he was very much respected for his great integrity, benevolence and good humour. The business was carried on in the interest of the widow by his nephew, Donald McLean, Junior. This led to a closer alliance, for on March 26, 1783, they secured a marriage license. In August of that year the business was advertised for sale on the ground that McLean was about to leave the country.

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### COLONEL THE HON. RICHARD MAITLAND.

Colonel Maitland, fourth son of the VIth Earl of Lauderdale, was born in 1724. He obtained a company in the 43rd Regiment, September, 1754, became Adjutant-General under Wolfe at Quebec, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was appointed by General Murray to carry home the tidings of the victory. In 1764 he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General on the staff of the army in North America. While in New York his home is described as being "next door below Widow Chambers' in Broad-way, with Stables, Coach House and Back Store." He received the rank of Colonel in 1772, and died July 13th of that year, leaving, by his wife, Mary McAdam, four sons, all of whom served their country either in the army or the navy, the youngest, James, a posthumous child, followed his father's profession, and as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 75th fell at the head of his regiment at the storming of Bhurtpore, in India, in 1805. The *New York Advertiser*, in noting the death of Colonel Maitland, states that "he was polite in his address, of a sweet, affable and benevolent Disposition, without the least Tincture of the sour and austere, of the captious and censorious, of the assuming and overbearing. He was of a frank, open and generous mind; a Stranger to all Artifice and Disguise; Faithfulness and Veracity, Honour and

Integrity, Candour and Humanity, were his just characteristics." Colonel Maitland was buried in Trinity Church Yard. The descendants of his second son, Patrick, or Peter, eventually succeeded to the Earldom of Lauderdale after a memorable legal contest known as "The Lauderdale Peerage Case."

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## CAPTAIN JOHN MUNRO.

The earliest reference to Captain Munro which came to our attention appeared in the Presbyterian Church Records of this city, where the marriage, on April 12, 1758, of "John Munro, of Rhode Island, to the widow Jane Caldwell" is recorded. In 1757 he was master of the sloop *Two Friends*, trading between New York and Rhode Island. In 1762 he was master of the Newport Passage Boat. In 1767 he was master of the *Queen of Spain*, trading to Poole, England. In 1769 he returned to his own particular business and was master of the sloop *Lady Moore*, from Boston and Rhode Island. He probably was the Captain John Munro, who became a member of the Marine Society on December 23, 1795. No later references have been found.

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## DAVID SPROAT.

David Sproat was the son of David Sproat of Port Mary, near Dundrennan Abbey, Kirkcudbright. He came to Philadelphia in the year 1760 and soon entered into mercantile business as an importer and dealer in cloths, dry goods, etc., being located in 1767-68 on Front Street between Chestnut and Walnut Streets. On October 25, 1765, he was one of the signers of the Non-importation Resolutions. When war opened between the Colonies and Great Britain, he felt it his duty to cast his fortune with the mother country, and this proved to be at great pecuniary sacrifice. He entered the British service as a volunteer under Lord Howe in the expedition to the Chesapeake, preparatory to the occupation of Philadelphia, and after the battle on the Brandywine, September 11, 1777, Mr. Sproat was commissioned Commissary of prisoners. On October 13, 1779, he was made Commissary-general of naval prisoners, and was stationed in New York City, where American prisoners of war were confined on a number of prison-ships in the harbour. Charges of cruel treatment of prisoners, as to their care, clothing and food, reflecting severely upon those in charge, were freely made in the public press and in letters and pamphlets; but a recent publication by Mr. James Lenox Banks, entitled, "*David Sproat and Naval Prisoners in the War of the Revolution*," shows, by letters and official documents, that Mr. Sproat had used all the means in his power to alleviate the condition of prisoners under his charge. Mr. Banks in the book referred to says that many of the statements as to the treatment of prisoners were largely based upon unproven charges of early writers and upon traditions founded on the bitter feeling of the day, when

accusations were made that might have been tempered upon second thought. Mr. Sproat endeavoured to secure release from his painful duties, but Lord Rodney prevailed upon him to continue in that service as "the only person I can find capable of managing the business properly." Mr. Sproat made personal appeals for money to relieve the prisoners under his charge, for the purchase of suitable supplies of clothing and bedding, and advanced for this purpose £550 of his own money, which Congress in 1784, upon the recommendation of Robert Morris, ordered to be repaid to him, thus showing the confidence of that body in Mr. Sproat's honesty and in his work under such conditions. In a petition presented to the British Government for reimbursement for losses sustained, he said "that in consequence of his loyalty to the Crown he had been attainted of High Treason and his Estates confiscated and sold. His house was ransacked by the Committee, his desk broken open, his Books, papers and furniture much damaged, his clerk confined in a Dungeon, his Servants turned out of doors, and his House converted into a Hospital for the accommodation of the Rebel Soldiers." Mr. Sproat left New York for Scotland in December, 1783, and settled on the entailed estate at Port Mary, Kirkcudbright. The following year he was elected a member of the Town Council and was twice elected Provost. He died there in October, 1799, aged 65 years.—*Hist. Cat. St. Andrew's Society, Philadelphia; et al.*

## CAPTAIN JAMES STEVENSON.

Captain Stevenson was the son of James Stevenson and Sarah, daughter of Johannes Gronendyck. His father was a native of Scotland, who came to America after the '15, became a Freeholder in the City of Albany in 1729, and held there several responsible trusts, among which was that of Receiver of Taxes. During the French and Indian War he served for a time as Commissary of Ordnance and regimental stores and provisions, receiving his commission from the Earl of Loudoun in 1756. He had two sons, James, our member, and John, the first President of Saint Andrew's Society of Albany, and one daughter, Sarah, who became the wife of General Gabriel Christie of the British army. His name appeared on the old bell, cast in 1751, which hangs in the tower of St. Peter's Church, Albany. Captain James joined the army in early youth and became Lieutenant in the 47th Regiment in 1758, Captain in the 28th Regiment in 1764 (in which year he joined the Society), and on the return of that regiment to England was transferred in 1767 to the 60th, or Royal Americans, with which he served up to 1773. He returned to New York from England on the ship *Beaver* in October, 1768. He was sent to the fort and trading post at Detroit, where he was in command for some time, and on leaving there in 1772, when his regiment was ordered to Jamaica, the people of the district presented him with an address. His name does not appear in the British Army List of 1774, nor in Ford's list of officers who served during the Revolution, so that it is probable that he sold his commission. In 1774 he petitioned the government for 3,000 acres

of land in right of his father, who had died in 1769, and received the Return of Survey of these lands, situated in Ticonderoga, Essex County, New York. What part he took in the Revolution has not been ascertained, but from the fact that a caveat against the above land was entered December 1, 1784, it is a fair assumption that he remained loyal, and the property being in the hands of the enemy he was not permitted to enjoy it, and it probably was confiscated by the State. It is stated that he became a Colonel in the British army and died in London in 1799. In our Treasurer's accounts, under date of June 20, 1797, we find that one "Capt. Stevenson, a man of good character, but in low circumstances, a British officer, with a wife and nine small children, received the Society's bounty. This may be only a coincidence, but the circumstances warrant us in believing that it was our member who had struggled along in the only country he knew, unfitted by his life as a soldier to earn sufficient to support his family. It is to be hoped that the Society assisted him to make a respectable living.—*Hist. Sketch of Albany St. Andrew's Society; Land Papers; the Press.*

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 1765
 

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THOMAS BELLARDIE.

Thomas Bellardie, or Ballardie, was probably a planter or merchant in the Island of Jamaica, it having been ascertained that there was a family of that name there. No reference to Thomas has been found.

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PETER BLAIR, M.D.

Dr. Blair was a surgeon in the Royal Artillery and accompanied Braddock in his campaign. The identification of Dr. Blair comes under the head of the "Romance of Research." After examining about fifty volumes of newspapers and a very large number of other authorities, Dr. Blair was found in the following manner. In the *Mercury* of September 16, 1765, there appeared a notice by John Duncan, of Schenectady, advertising for a runaway slave, and at the end of the description of the slave there came a list of his former employers, Dr. Blair being the first of such, and the above meagre account of him was added. No other reference has been found. In 1765 his name does not appear in the British Army List of active or retired officers.

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CAPTAIN ROBERT GEORGE BRUCE.

The military appointments of Captain Bruce are as follows: Lieutenant 12th Regiment, May 14, 1757; Engineer extraordinary and Captain-Lieutenant, March 17, 1759, with similar rank in 1768; Engineer in ordinary and Captain, May 25,

1772. His name appeared in the British Army List in 1778, but not in 1779. One of this name was appointed a member of His Majesty's Council of Dominica on October 29, 1773.—*Br. Army List; Acts of Privy Council.*

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## ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, M.D.

Dr. Campbell was a native of Scotland and a resident of Norfolk, Va., from 1744 to 1775. He became an honorary member of the Society while on a visit to New York in 1765. He practiced his profession for twenty years and afterward engaged in trade in Norfolk. When the Revolution broke out he owned large property in lands, houses and slaves, besides stock in trade and outstanding debts. In 1775 he was of some assistance to Lord Dunmore and therefore became a marked man. He was taken prisoner at Great Bridge and sent to Williamsburgh, where he was confined four weeks and then liberated on parole. In 1776 a party from the fleet attacked Norfolk and his wharf and stores were burned, and in May he procured passage to Bermuda in H. M. S. *Nautilus*. There he remained during the war, supporting himself and family by practicing his profession. In 1784 he returned to Virginia for the purpose of recovering debts and remained there until 1789. His landed property had been saved through the exertions of his son and by an error in the confiscation proceedings. In 1789 he appeared before the Claims Commissioners at Halifax and was awarded £3,980. He then stated that his family was in Bermuda and that he had no other place of residence. His subsequent career has not been traced.—*Loyalist Papers.*

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## MAJOR WILLIAM DUNBAR.

Major Dunbar of Woodside, Morayshire and Montreal, Canada, was third son of Sir George Dunbar, second Baronet of Mochrum. He entered the army as Lieutenant of the 44th Regiment of Foot, June 6, 1757, was made a Captain July 22, 1758, and served with his regiment throughout the French War. Charles Lee, who was always getting into trouble, wrote his sister that Dunbar had saved his life when attacked by a "rascally surgeon" just after the Battle of Ticonderoga, and added that Dunbar behaved gallantly at the attack on Niagara. From the Letter Book of Captain Alexander McDonald of the 84th we learn that Captain Dunbar had sold his commission after the peace of 1763 and had retired from the army, settling in Canada. Prior to 1770 Captain Dunbar married in Montreal Josette Catherine, daughter of Fleury D'Eschambault, agent for the Compagnie-des-Indes, with headquarters in the Chateau de Ramezay. On the 26th of March, 1770, a daughter was born to them, who, about 1788, married Dr. George Selby of Montreal. There was another daughter, Jessie, who married Ralph Henry Bruyeres of the Royal Engineers. There seems to have been no other children. Burke says that the father-in-law was the Count de Chambaud, but this

is an error, no doubt brought about by the similarity of the French pronunciation. On October 8, 1773, Dunbar returned from London on the ship *London*, Captain Chambers, and in Rivington's *Gazetteer* he is styled Major and late of the 44th, and now "Town Major of Quebec." In May, 1775, he was captured on his way from Quebec to Boston and held prisoner until exchanged at Charlestown, opposite Boston, in June following. While on a vessel bound from Montreal to Quebec to assist in the defence of the latter city in December, 1775, Dunbar was captured by the Americans and kept a prisoner. At the Revolution Captain Dunbar received the appointment of Major in the 84th, Royal Highland Emigrants, raised by Allan McLean, and succeeded in raising his company principally in Quebec. This appointment roused the ire of Captain McDonald, who repeatedly wrote querulously on the injustice of making Dunbar outrank him. Major Dunbar remained with his regiment, the 84th, until the close of the war, when the regiment was disbanded. He settled in Canada and in 1775 was placed on the half-pay list. He died at Montreal, October 16, 1788.—*McDonald's Letter Book; Captain J. B. Dunbar of Pitgaveny; Archives Chateau de Rametzay; Lee Papers; the Press.*

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## JOHN FRENCH.

John French was Secretary to Sir Henry Moore, Governor of the Province of New York, and was appointed by him Surrogate of the Prerogative Court in 1766. He then resided at Amsterdam, Montgomery County, New York. Under date of "Fort George, this 11 of June 1766" the Governor issued the following order, now on record in the Surrogate's office of New York City: "To Mr. Goldsbrow Banyer, Deputy Secretary of this Province. Having appointed Mr. John French my Surrogate in the Prerogative Court of this Province, I desire you to deliver to him the seal of office on his demanding it. (Signed) H. Moore." Next day French received the Seal and gave his receipt for it. He died at Sandy Hook in July, 1768, and his will is on record in New York. After providing for the payment of his debts, he left everything to his wife, Jane, and added this tribute to her, "in whom I am well pleased." His widow sailed for London, October 18, 1769, on the ship *Britannia*.—*From Col. Doc.; New York Wills; the Press.*

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## GENERAL LORD ADAM GORDON.

Adam Gordon, fourth son of Alexander, second Duke of Gordon, and Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, his wife, daughter of the famous Lord Peterborough, was born about the year 1726. He entered the army in 1743 as a Cornet in the North British Dragoons, now known as the "Scots Greys," and in 1745 was raised to the rank of Lieutenant in "ye Independt Company of Foot to be forthwith raised for our (the King's) service." In September of the following year he got his

Company in the Foot Regiment commanded by Brigadier-General James Fleming. In December of the same year he was given a Company in the Royal Regiment of Foot of Ireland, now the Royal Irish, commanded by his cousin-german, Brigadier-General John Mordaunt. In January, 1756, he became Captain-Lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards (the Scots Guards) with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and became Captain in June following. In 1758 he served with General Edward Bligh on the coast of France when Cherbourg was captured. In January, 1763, he received command of the 66th Regiment and in April, 1764, sailed with the regiment for Jamaica, touching at Madeira, Antigua and St. Christophers. Later in the year he came to the Provinces, making a tour throughout this country and Canada, and in May, 1765, he was in New York where he met many members of this Society and all the prominent men of the Colony. In October following he sailed for home in the *Hariot Packet*. (In the MS of his tour he gives the following interesting statistics on the New York of that day. "There were in the six Wards 2,734 dwelling houses; 312 store houses; 12 churches and meeting houses; 1 alms house; 1 city hall; 1 gaol; 3 brew houses; 7 still houses; 5 sugar refineries.") In 1775 Gordon was appointed Colonel of the 26th or Cameronian Regiment; in 1777 he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General; in 1778 he was made Governor of Tynemouth Castle and in 1782 was appointed Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Foot, or Royals as they were then called, but now known as the Royal Scots, which command he held till his death. From 1789 to 1798 he was Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Scotland, and took up his residence in Holyrood Palace which he repaired extensively. In 1793 he was raised to the rank of General and in 1796 was made Governor of Edinburgh Castle. He represented Aberdeenshire in Parliament from 1754 to 1761 and again from 1761 to 1768. He also represented Kincardineshire from 1774 to 1780. Gordon married Jane, daughter of John Drummond of Megginch, Perthshire, and widow of James Murray, second Duke of Atholl. She is said to have been the subject of Dr. Austen's song "For lack o' gold she left me, O." Lord Adam died at his seat, "The Barn," Kincardineshire, on August 13th, 1801.—*Dict. Nat. Biog.; Genealogist*.

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## MAJOR ALEXANDER GRANT.

Alexander Grant was commissioned Ensign in the 77th, Montgomery's Highlanders, in 1758, and must not be confounded with Alexander, third son of Patrick, VIIIth of Glenmoriston, who was commissioned Ensign in the same regiment in 1757, nor with the Alexander Grant of the "Black Watch." Grant served with his regiment throughout the campaign, was raised to the rank of Lieutenant in 1762, and retired on half-pay on the disbandment of the regiment in 1764. He settled on a farm belonging to Col. Beverly Robinson on the "Gore," north of the village of Paterson, Putnam County, New York, and acquired property and influence in the community. From the Government he received a grant

of 4,000 acres in the Catskill district. He married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Elisha Kent, of the town of Southeast in Putnam County. At the Revolution he and Captain Archibald Campbell, another half-pay officer, were the first to raise provincial recruits to the support of the government. These were collected about the Hudson River and Grant and Campbell succeeded in bringing their men to Staten Island where the army landed. Governor Tryon, in a letter to Lord George Germaine, wrote that Grant had acquitted himself so honourably as to receive the thanks of General Howe transmitted to him in public orders. After some months these recruits were forwarded to Halifax where they arrived a few days before the embarkation of the troops for New York and returned with them. A regiment called the New York Volunteers was formed and Grant was given a captaincy therein. At the Battle of White Plains Grant's company occupied the left of the second column. On June 29, 1777, he was in New York and made a foraging expedition from King's Bridge towards White Plains, engaged the enemy and returned with cattle and horses. At the storming of Forts Montgomery and Clinton October 7, 1777, when he was in command of his regiment as Major, he was one of the killed and was buried on the field, his tombstone being in place as late as 1846. His widow had to give up the home in Putnam County and after Grant's death Sir Henry Clinton placed her on an abandoned farm near Newtown, Long Island, which she occupied for three years. Her pension as widow of a Major, £30 per annum, was insufficient to support herself and children. The Major also owned some property in New York City and after the Peace claims against this property were made and allowed on account of damage said to have been done to the farm, the chronicler admitting the injustice of the claim. It mattered nothing that Grant had fought for the colonists in the French and Indian war and gave his life while doing his duty as a soldier during the Revolution, or that the Major's farm had been in possession of the Americans for a like period, or that his Catskill lands had been confiscated. So long as there was any property to be attached the widow and innocent children, although American born, must be made to suffer. After the war the widow went to St. John, New Brunswick, and ultimately settled in Annapolis. While crossing the Bay of Fundy she was shipwrecked and perished of cold and exposure in a snow storm March 9, 1787. She left one son Robert and three daughters.—*Sabine; Col. Doc.; Annals of Newtoven; Winslow Papers; Ontario Archives Report 1903; the Press; Ford; Hist. Putnam Co.*

Captain Hunter in 1765 was master of the ship *Elizabeth* trading to London and later of the snow *Thistle* to Londonderry; in 1775 of the ship *John* to Dublin and Glasgow; in 1778 of the ship *Montgomery* for Glasgow, and in 1786 of the ship *George*, of Glasgow, Thomas Buchanan & Co., agents. In 1794 the *George* was armed with 8 carriage guns, as a protection from French privateers. The latest reference is in the year 1795 when he was in New York with the *George*.

## 193 REVEREND ARCHIBALD LAIDLIE, D. D.

Dr. Laidlie was born at Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland, December 4, 1727. He received his academical education in his native town, and afterwards studied for the ministry at the University of Edinburgh. He was ordained in 1759, and was immediately installed pastor of the English church in Flushing, on the island of Walcheren, Netherlands. There he laboured for four years, when he received a call to the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church of New York. He arrived at New York on March 29, 1764, and on April 15, following, preached his first sermon. He was the first minister of the Dutch Church in America to preach in English. On July 18, 1768, he married Polly Hoffman, daughter of Col. Martin Hoffman, "a young lady endowed with all the Qualifications necessary to render the Marriage State happy." A man of distinguished talents and an able theologian he was eminently successful as a preacher, but his ministerial labours were interrupted by the Revolution. From the scenes of agitation and peril that were occurring in the city of New York, he found a refuge at Red Hook, where he remained till the close of his life. In 1770 he published an English translation of the Heidelberg Catechism for the use of his church, and the same year the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Princeton College. He was Chaplain to the 1st Battalion of Independent Minute Men during the Revolution. He died at Red Hook, New York, November 14, 1779. His daughter Catherine married Anthony Dey "at the Mayor's," February 21, 1800. His only son William, Lieutenant in the 2nd U. S. infantry, died in his 31st year at Westminster, Vermont, on June 15, 1801.—*The Nat. Cyclo. of Amer. Biog; the Press.*

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## 194 CAPTAIN GEORGE McDOUGALL

George McDougall became a Lieutenant in the 60th regiment, May 30th, 1759, and served throughout the French and Indian war. In 1761 while in Detroit his commanding officer gave him permission to cultivate land on Hog Island three miles above Detroit. He cleared 50 acres and built a house but the Indians swooped down on his settlement and destroyed it, and judging by the next item he himself became a prisoner. Sir William Johnson, writing to Sir Jeffrey Amherst on July 30, 1763, states that McDougall made his escape from the Ottawa Indians and succeeded in entering Detroit while it was invested, and that he had a knowledge of the Ottawa language. At the peace he was placed on half-pay. On March 5th, 1765, he petitioned for a grant of 2,000 acres of land on "Patten Kills," and in the following October the survey showed that these lands were situated about where Shoreham, Vermont, now is. At that time he joined the Society. We next find McDougall one of the proprietors or sharers in an Adventure to exploit ore lands on Lake Superior, under an Act of the Privy Council in London. At the Revolution he was appointed Captain in the 84th regiment or Royal Highland Emigrants, June 14th, 1775, and served until the regiment was

disbanded in 1783. His subsequent career has not been traced but it is fair to assume that he remained in Canada after the peace.—*Ford; Col. Doc.; Br. Army List; Acts of Privy Council.*

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## THE HON. WILLIAM PAGAN.

Manager 1770-1775.

William Pagan was a native of Glasgow and was the second son of George, merchant there. He entered Glasgow University in 1764 but could only have remained one year. In 1766 he was master of the sloop *Britannia* trading to St. Eustatia; in 1769 he was admitted Freeman of the City of New York showing that he had located here. In 1772 he was doing business as shipping agent and in 1774 he advertised for sale "a quantity of Indian Corn and Black Eyed Pease, also a few packs of Southern Beaver fit for shipping." In 1776 he was one of the addressors of Lord Howe. In 1777 the firm became Robert Pagan & Co., in the dry goods business in Queen Street. In 1778 he kept a provision store under his own name. He joined the Chamber of Commerce in 1779. He was part owner with Robert Dale in a privateering vessel. About this time he settled in Falmouth, Maine. There were three brothers, and all were Loyalists. William went to St. John, New Brunswick, after the Revolution and took a very active part in the government of that city and Province. His name appeared as Alderman in the Charter granted to that city. He represented a ward of St. John in the first General Assembly of New Brunswick, February, 1786. He was also a member of the Governor's Council. He was for fourteen years member of the Board of St. John Grammar School and was a vestryman of Trinity Church. He was chiefly instrumental in the founding of the First Presbyterian Church in St. John, Saint Andrew's, and was one of the first elders of the church. He was also first president of the St. Andrew's Society of St. John, March 8, 1798, and altogether seems to have been first in most things, living a busy and useful life. He died at Fredericton, March 12, 1819.—*Jack's Hist. of St. John; Contemporary Press.*

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## JAMES PHYN.

James Phyn was born in the County of Kent, England, March 12, 1742. He must have been of Scottish parentage as the rules of the Society, bearing upon admission to membership, were in 1765 very strict upon this point. When a young man he came out from London and became associated with John Duncan, member 1756, and carried on a most extensive business with Montreal and the great lakes, making Schenectady his headquarters. In 1765 his brother George, Lieutenant in the 21st or North British Fusiliers, paid him a visit. After a time Duncan retired and Phyn took into partnership four brothers named Ellice, all of whom made fortunes. In November, 1768, he married Euretta Constable.

As the Revolution approached Phyn deemed it wiser to return home and leave behind all his property in the Mohawk valley. Alexander Ellice was the first of the partners to return. In November, 1774, Phyn left New York for London taking with him his wife and family. The *Colonial Documents* show that he was the bearer of a letter from Colonel Guy Johnson to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated October 6, 1774, in which Mr. Phyn is described as a "Mcht of good credit and most fair character returning to London," and "this Gentleman's extensive acquaintance with the back Country, & his strict integrity enables him to answer any occurring Questions in the compass of his knowledge in a candid & satisfactory manner." Robert Ellice remained in Schenectady to collect outstanding accounts. While away from his home and property much of it was destroyed by General Haldimand as a military necessity and Phyn, in 1787, made a claim before the Commissioners that his loss amounted to £5,000. His address at that time was 27 Mark Lane, London. On September 29, 1805, his partner, Alexander Ellice, died, and the notice in *The Gentleman's Magazine* stated that he was "of the house of Phyn & Ellice." When Mr. Phyn returned to Schenectady it has not been ascertained. He died there on November 2, 1821, and was buried in Vale Cemetery.—*Hanson's Hist. of Schenectady; Col. Doc; Loyalist Papers*

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#### CAPTAIN JOHN REID.

Captain Reid was probably the one of that name who was master of the snow *Enterprise*, trading to Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1765, and probably also the one of that name who in 1779 advertised in *Rivington's Royal Gazette* of November 27th that he was a "merchant, at the Scotch Arms, 941 Water Street, who intended to embark on the first vessel for Glasgow," who desired to pay his debts and to collect what was owing him on pain of putting the claims in the hands of an attorney. This last is not intended as a definite identification but merely as an inference.

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#### CHARLES SCOTT.

In the pamphlet of 1770 this member is designated "Mr." Charles Scott, thereby destroying the former identification. In 1761 Charles Scott was interested with George Traile, member 1756, in certain Articles of Association to work Royal mines in New Jersey and in the Articles he was designated "of New York." Governor Colden wrote to Amherst concerning him, stating that he intended making inquiry into Scott's character and business in New York and found only that Governor Melville of Grenada "had an esteem of him and friendship for him and had used him to go with a flag of truce to Martinico." Colden in another letter stated that Scott spoke perfectly all the modern languages, was a man of learning and particularly skilled in chemistry. In 1763 we find that

Scott and another, both of London, petitioned for "a grant under the Great Seal, of a 99 years lease of all Royal Mines of Gold and Silver found, gained, dug, or opened by them in New York," agreeing to render to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, "One fifteenth dish of the Gross Ore that shall be gotten or one-twentieth part of the Gold and Silver which may be extracted therefrom by smelting or amalgamation." Thus early was the prospector abroad in the land. As we have seen George Traile found no gold or silver mine much as he needed one, and no one knows of any gold or silver mines around New York other than the workings at the same period by Frederick Phillipse on his Manor in Westchester County. It is therefore probable that Scott returned to London.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.; New Jersey Papers; Colden Papers; Acts of the Privy Council (Colonial).*

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## WILLIAM SETON.

Manager 1766-72.

William Seton, son of John Seton of Dysart, Fife, and Elizabeth his wife, was born at Edinburgh, April 24, 1746. He came on a visit to America in 1758 and in 1763 settled in New York City. In 1767 appeared an advertisement by William Seaton & Co., notifying the public of the removal of their Counting House from Maiden Lane to their Ware house on Cruger's Dock, where they carried on a business in dry goods, European and Indian goods. On March 2nd in the same year he married Rebecca Curson who lived but a short time and later he married her sister Anna Maria Curson, daughters of Richard Curson of Maryland. On August 2, 1768, he was admitted to the Chamber of Commerce and in 1770 became a Freeman of the City. He formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Richard Curson, under the firm name of Curson & Seton and in 1770 they advertised as wholesale grocers and notified the public of their removal from Dock Street to Hunters Quay alias Rotten Row. In 1775 he was one of the Committee of One Hundred. He does not appear to have taken part in the events which preceded the Revolution but his leaning was towards the loyalist side. On June 27, 1777, he was appointed Assistant Ware House Keeper, an office which he retained to 1780 and probably to the close of the war. In 1779 he was appointed a Notary Public and was the last under the Crown. In 1782 he was named Secretary to the Superintendent of Police. In 1782 he advertised as Deputy Agent of the French Packets, his office being at 215 Water Street. At the close of the war he had to begin life anew and the moderation which he had shown during the struggle and the kindness which marked his whole life stood him in good stead. In 1784, on the organization of the Bank of New York, the first banking institution in the country, he was appointed cashier, which post he held until he retired in 1794. At that time he was senior partner of the firm of William Seton & Co., dealing in wines and groceries at their store in the Sloat fronting Hanover Square. He soon after established the firm of Seton, Maitland & Co., William Maitland becoming his partner. He resided at one

period at the Banking House in Hanover Square, afterwards the corner of Stone and Mill Streets, the store and office being in the rear in Mill Street. It was the usage of the times for merchants to occupy the lower story of their dwelling houses for business purposes. His country residence was at "Craig Don" in Bloomingdale. He died in New York, June 9, 1798.—*Domett's Hist. of the Bank of New York; John Austin Stevens; the Press.*

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 1766
 

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## JAMES ROSS.

James Ross was a school teacher. His advertisement states that he was "Living next door to Widow Douglas at the Back of the New Gaol, nigh the Barracks. Teaches Reading, Writing, Latin, Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal." He opened his school September 19th, 1764. This is the only reference which has been found and nothing is known of his subsequent career.

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## CAPTAIN WILLIAM STEWART.

In 1756 Stewart was master of the schooner *Charming Nancy* and in 1767 of the ship *Mary* trading to Cork. He became a member of the Marine Society April 24th, 1770. In 1778 he was master of the brig *Fanny* for Belfast, and in 1783 of the ship *Castle Douglas* from London, apparently owned by William and James Douglas.

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 1767
 

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## COSMO ALEXANDER.

Cosmo Alexander was a portrait painter who came to this country from Edinburgh, for the benefit of his health. Dunlap, in his *History of the Arts of Design*, states that Alexander first settled in Rhode Island, where he painted the portraits of leading Scottish gentlemen. When he came to this country he was between fifty and sixty years of age. Wilfred H. Munro in his *Picturesque Rhode Island* says "he was ostensibly a painter, but was surmised to have come to America upon a political mission"; there seems to be no foundation for this statement. In 1766 Alexander was a member of the Incorporated Society of Artists, London. Gibbs the Architect, who was an Aberdonian, left him his house, pictures, etc. Scharf-Westcott's *History of Philadelphia* states that Alexander settled in Philadelphia in 1770-71, where he painted a portrait of John Ross, but the records of the Saint Andrew's Society of Philadelphia show his

membership in 1766. Doctor Waterhouse, in his *Memoir of Gilbert Stuart*, refers to portraits by Alexander, "of the Keiths, the Fergusons, the Grants, and the Hamiltons," all familiar names in those days in Philadelphia. While in New York in 1767 he must also have painted portraits of its citizens but none have been noted. Gilbert Stuart, whose fame as a portrait painter is well known, was born of Scottish parents in Rhode Island, and there, when a young lad, he was presented to Alexander, who, noting "signs of genius in Stuart, . . . gave him lessons in the grammar of the art, drawing, and the groundwork of the palette." Mr. Alexander took Stuart with him on his travels in America, and they went to South Carolina and then to Edinburgh, where Alexander, soon after reaching his native city, died on August 25, 1772. Before his death Mr. Alexander committed Stuart to the care of Sir George Chambers, and he, too, soon after died, and Stuart, thus thrown on his own resources, suffered many hardships before reaching this country. The ground work of his education, so well begun under Alexander and continued until the latter's death, contributed largely to Stuart's later fame.—*Hist. Cat. St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia; Scottish Notes & Queries.*

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ANDREW ANDERSON, M. D.

During the French and Indian war Dr. Anderson was an assistant surgeon in the army and so described himself in a petition which he presented to the government in 1767, for 2,000 acres of land on the West Side of the North Branch of the Hudson River. After the peace in 1763 he seems to have been on the retired list, and resident in New York, but in 1774 he was again in active service on the staff of the army in North America, as surgeon's mate and store-keeper of medicine, with headquarters in New York. In 1772 he became a member of the Marine Society. In 1782 he appears in the British Army List for the last time and he was then of Dominica in the West Indies.—*Albany Land Grants; Rivington's Almanac, 1774; British Army List.*

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MAJ.-GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B., M. P.

Archibald Campbell, second son of James Campbell of Inverneil, was born there August 21, 1739. He was educated at the University of Glasgow and The Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; was appointed Practitioner Engineer and Ensign in the Royal Engineers in 1758; sub-Engineer and Lieutenant in 1759; Engineer Extraordinary and Captain-Lieutenant in 1763. Between the years 1758 and 1762 he was employed in three expeditions to the Coast of France and the West Indies, and was at the capture of Martinique, Guadaloupe, Dominica and the neighbouring islands. In 1767, on his way home, he arrived in New York, and thereafter he was sent to the East Indies, where he served as Chief Engineer of Bengal till 1772, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Bengal Engineers from

September 1, 1768. He resigned in 1772, having executed the service on which he had been employed. His career as an Indian Engineer was a brilliant one, and gained him a high reputation. Fort William, the Citadel of Calcutta, was constructed from his designs, as well as several other important works. On his return to Scotland he was elected M. P. for the Stirling burghs in 1774. In 1775 Colonel Simon Fraser raised another regiment, the 71st, and Campbell was selected as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Battalion. On his arrival in America he was captured in Boston harbour, while the city was in the hands of the Americans, and was held a prisoner until exchanged for Ethan Allen the following year. He was then appointed a Brigadier-General and given command of the expedition against Georgia. He was entirely successful, seizing Savannah with the loss of only four killed and five wounded. The following year he was superseded and, disagreeing with his successor, returned to England on leave. He was promoted to be Colonel in the army, and in 1782 Major-General and Governor of Jamaica. His efforts in defence of the West India Islands against the French were entirely successful, and the assistance rendered the forces in America in the way of supplies, information and reinforcements was of immense benefit. For his services he was invested a Knight of the Bath in 1785 and appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Madras. In 1787 he was appointed Colonel of the 74th Highlanders. In 1789 he returned in ill health to Scotland and was at once re-elected M. P. for Stirling burghs. In 1779 he married Amelia, daughter of Allan Ramsay, the painter, and grand-daughter of the poet. He died March 31, 1791, at his residence in Upper Grosvenor Street, London, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to him in the Poets' Corner. From the inscription thereon we learn that he was "equally admired and regretted for his eminent civil and military services to his country. Possessed of distinguished endowments of mind, dignified manners, inflexible integrity, unfeigned benevolence, with every social and amiable virtue." —*Dict. Nat. Biog., Corrected by Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine; An. Reg. 1791.*

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205      LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALEXANDER McDONALD

Manager, 1772-1773.

Colonel McDonald was the representative head of the family of McDonald of Ardnamurchan, and although the estate had been sold by his grandfather, Angus, he was designated "Ardnamurchan" in accordance with Highland custom. He was born in Scotland about the year 1727. He seems to have entered the army about 1744 and probably served in the Black Watch. On the outbreak of the French and Indian War he was commissioned Lieutenant in the 77th, Montgomery's Highlanders, and served through the war with that regiment, distinguishing himself in the expedition to Fort Duquesne. He was wounded in the attack while with the advance guard under Major Grant of Ballindalloch. He also served with his regiment in the West Indies. At the end of the war he

settled in the vicinity of New York and went into business as a wine merchant and ship chandler in this city. He married Susannah Myer, grand-daughter of Mrs. McPheadris and niece of Mrs. Robert Gilbert Livingston. In 1766 he advertised at private sale his farm of eighty-two acres at New Rochelle. In 1767 he was in business near the Merchants' Coffee House, where he sold dry goods, wines and hand organs. In 1769 he made an assignment to William Neilson and in the same year became a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1770 he became a Freeman of the City and is described as an Innholder, having moved to King Street, where, according to Stevens, he bartered Madeira wine for country produce and gave notice that "the one article is to be received when the other is delivered." In 1773 his house in King Street was to let. As it became apparent in 1774 that hostilities were inevitable he offered his services to General Gage, and on September 30th of that year he left his farm on Staten Island and traveled to the Mohawk Valley for the purpose of raising men from amongst the Highland immigrants in that section of the Province. Stevens says that "he was charged on the 14th of June, 1774, in the Provincial Congress 'with concerting measures and employing agents to enlist men, to be employed against the liberties of America.'" A committee was sent to Staten Island to arrest him and search his house, but the committee reported that McDonald had gone to Boston and that "no papers relating to the raising of troops had been found." The report had a basis of truth, for McDonald, with Allan McLean, was then in Boston, where, as he says he arrived "in the nick of time when a parcel of low lived rebellious rascals were about to take possession of himself and his house." McLean and he interviewed the British General, and offered to raise men to form two battalions, which they ultimately did and which became known as the 84th, or Highland Emigrants, McDonald receiving a Captaincy in the second battalion. In his letters from Halifax to William McAdam and others in New York he complained of the brutal treatment accorded his wife and family, and wondered why he, who had served his King and country for over thirty years, should be condemned to death by his former neighbours for simply doing his duty. McDonald states in a letter to General Howe that he had been tempted by the Americans with an offer of high command which he had rejected with indignation. In October, 1776, he brought his wife and four children to Halifax and in the following year another son was born to them. His children were Alexander, Donald, David, Gilbert and Susannah Helena. In 1777 he sent his two eldest boys, Alexander, then seven years of age, and Donald, to his sister in London in the care of Major John Small. She was instructed to send them to Edinburgh to William McDonald, a Writer to the Signet, to whom he sent later £400 for the education of the boys. He also wrote to his brother, the Rev. John McDonald, requesting that the boys be instructed in morality and religion, but that they must not be made clergymen. In one of his letters, dated Fort Edward, November 28, 1778, he writes of himself that "those that knows me knows well that I always loved my Character above money." Notwithstanding this self praise, his letters show that he was quite alive to the main chance. He had a great antipathy to

Robert G. Livingston, whom he accused of poisoning the mind of his wife's grandmother, Mrs. McPheadris, against his wife, and called him "the old unnatural brute." Through his lawyer, David Campbell (*q. v.*), he made an effort to induce the authorities to grant him "a firm deed of all Livingston possessed in New York, and the farm he owned near St. George's Ferry on Staten Island." On January, 19, 1779, he wrote from Halifax to William McAdam announcing the death of his wife. At Halifax McDonald was in command of the battalion during the entire period of the Revolution, and on going on the retired list in 1783 he was gazetted Major in the army by brevet, and in 1794 he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. His *Letter Book*, which contains much interesting information, was published by the New York Historical Society. Stevens, in his *Chamber of Commerce Records*, mistakenly states that Captain McDonald was a sea captain. The Colonel returned to New York after the Revolution, but at what date has not been ascertained. As he rejoined the Society in 1789 it was probably in that year. He again went into the ship chandlery business and can be traced up to 1816, when he became insolvent March 16th of that year. The firm of Ward & Bishop, of 20 South Street, advertised for McDonald on the 16th of the same month, described him as Captain of the 84th, mentioned his brother, "late of Hudson, N. Y.," intimated that both were in the city or its vicinity, and that if they would call they would learn of something to their advantage. On July 30, 1797, one Susan McDonald married Captain Andrew Marschalk of the United States army. This is believed to have been Captain McDonald's daughter. Where and when McDonald died has not been ascertained. In 1817 he would have been ninety years of age, and in the course of nature must have passed over about that time. No trace of any one of his four sons has developed during our researches. The family of Ardnamurchan is no longer known to have a representative.

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## 1768

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### CAPTAIN DAVID BEATON.

Captain Beaton was master of the snow *Albany*, trading between London, New York, and South Carolina. In 1762 he came out with the Virginia fleet, under convoy of H. M. S. *Gosport*, Captain Jervis, 40 guns, and when near the coast left the convoy and came to New York. In 1766 he was master of the snow *Augustine*, trading to London, and in 1767 of the brig *Venus*, trading to Dublin. In the *Mercury* of May 8, 1769, Captain Beaton reported one of those accidents common at sea. On April 21, while on his voyage to New York, his vessel was struck by lightning and his main topmast was lost, one boy killed and many of his men rendered unconscious for several hours. On June 3rd following he and Sarah Dring were granted a marriage license. In 1770 and 1771 he was master of the snow *John*, for Liverpool. From that time until 1774 no reference

has been found. In the latter year the Albany Postoffice advertised on January 5th that a letter awaited "David Beaton, of the Lakes." As he was not reported in the shipping list after 1771 it is fair to assume that this wanderer in the wilderness, this pioneer of civilization, was our member.

[Name in pamphlet of 1770 only.]

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## THOMAS, LORD DRUMMOND.

President, 1773.

Thomas, Lord Drummond, twelfth President of the Society, was the eldest son of James Drummond of Lundin, who became Earl of Perth, and Rachael Bruce, his wife. He was probably born at Largo, Fifeshire, as he was baptized there, July 21, 1742. Lord Drummond first came to America in 1768 to look after an estate in or near Perth Amboy, New Jersey, which belonged to his kinsman, the Earl of Melfort, and which had escaped forfeiture to the Crown in the "Forty-Five." He was in New York in 1772 and returned to England in 1774, landing at Plymouth on December 19th of that year. After a short stay in Scotland he returned to New York, where his loyalist sympathies were not appreciated and he sailed suddenly on April 26, 1776, for Bermuda, in company with Dr. Middleton, John Loudon McAdam and Henry Nicholls. He seems to have migrated between that island and New York for five years, the state of his health and the rigorous climate preventing any lengthened stay here. So far as is known he was not an officer in the British army, but seems to have served as a volunteer with Fraser's Highlanders in New Jersey, and it is said was at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. At one time he was taken prisoner, but Washington gave him leave to go to New York on parole. He returned to England in 1780, where he stayed for a few months, sailing again for Bermuda, with the intention of spending the winter there. He died of consumption at Lisbon the following November at the early age of thirty-eight years. Lord Drummond never married. *The New York Royal Gazette* of December 2, 1780, pays the following tribute to his memory. "The affability, courteous manners, and benevolent disposition of Lord Drummond, are well known here. He had an elegant taste for the Belles Lettres, and for Drawing, he was pretty conversant in several living languages. His company was much coveted, as he was always cheerful and lively in conversation. In business, public or private, he was patient and indefatigable. In 1775 he brought Great Britain and the Colonies nearer to an equitable conclusion than they ever afterwards attained."

208 LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND,  
LORD DUFFUS.

Kenneth, IIIrd Lord Duffus, grandfather of Lieut.-Col. Sutherland, was a brave naval officer and was attainted in 1715 for his share in the Rebellion of

that year. His son Eric, titular IVth Lord Duffus, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Dunbar of Hempriggs, and their eldest son James, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1747. He was served heir to his father February 22nd, 1770. He was appointed from half-pay Lieutenant in the 26th Cameronians in 1768, and came out to New York in the *Hariot Packet*, Captain Oake, landing October 17th, 1768. He was promoted to a Captaincy in the same regiment in 1770. His name does not appear in the Army List of 1772. After reaching the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel he retired from the army, and settled on his estates in Caithness. The family honours were restored to him by Act of Parliament May 25th, 1826, and Lord Duffus died the following year, unmarried, at the advanced age of eighty years.—*Heraldry of the Murrays; the Press; et al.*

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## 209 LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. ALEXANDER MAITLAND.

Lieut.-Colonel Maitland was a son of the VIth Earl of Lauderdale and brother of Col. the Hon. Richard Maitland (member 1764). He was originally in the Marines, but as this service did not afford a sufficient field for his active and enterprising mind he was transferred to the line. His services and rank in the army prior to his appointment as Major in the 71st, Fraser's Highlanders, have not been ascertained. In due course he succeeded Col. Campbell as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 71st and was sent in command of the Light Infantry expedition to Savannah, December, 1777. His arrival at Savannah, at a most critical moment, inspired confidence in his friends, while it struck the enemy with surprise, as they did not expect he would be able to penetrate by a circuitous route, after they had secured the fords and passes. Colonel Maitland lived in the trenches with the soldiers and "by his courage, his kindness of heart, and affability to his men, secured their affection and fidelity. His dialect was the Scottish doric and, proceeding from a tongue which never spoke in disguise, it carried conviction to all. Equally brave, generous and unassuming, his memory will be respected while manly fortitude, unstained honour, and military talents are held in estimation." During the skirmishing warfare in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, in the years 1776 and 1777, he was particularly active. Ever on the alert, and having his Highlanders always ready, he attracted the particular notice of Washington. Some communications having passed between them as old acquaintances, although then opposed as enemies, Colonel Maitland sent intimation to the American commander that in future his men would be distinguished by a red feather in their bonnets, so that he could not mistake them, nor avoid doing justice to their exploits, in annoying his posts, and obstructing his convoys and detachments; adding, that General Washington was too liberal not to acknowledge merit even in an enemy. Fraser's Highlanders wore the red feather after Colonel Maitland's death, and continued to do so till the conclusion of the war. Such was the origin of the red feather subsequently worn in the Highland bonnet. In the year 1795 the red feather was assumed by the Royal Highland

Regiment. His death occurred in 1780 occasioned by the fatigues he suffered in his great march from Beaufort to Savannah. In Rivington's *Gazette* of April 26, 1780, appears the following from the pen of Margaret Allen de Lancey, wife of James de Lancey.

O'er Maitland's corpse, as Victory reclin'd  
 Reflecting on the fate of human kind  
 "Is this," she cried, "the end of all my toils?"  
 What now avail thy laurels and thy spoils!  
 Worn with fatigues, thou cam'st thy friends to save,  
 Gave them relief, and sunk into the grave.  
 Now Grief and Joy together blend their cries,  
 Savannah's saved, yet gen'rous Maitland dies.  
 In vain, around, thy conq'ring soldiers weep,  
 Thy eyes are clos'd in death's eternal sleep.  
 Yet while a grateful King, and Country sighs,  
 O'er thy lov'd ashes Marbles proud shall rise.  
 Nay, even thy foes reliev'd awhile from fear,  
 Confess thy virtues and bestow a tear;  
 Own that as valour strung thy nervous arm,  
 So gentle pity did thy bosom warm.  
 O, double praise, to make the haughty bend  
 Yet make the vanquish'd Enemy thy Friend!  
 Thus Maitland falls, but to his deathless praise,  
 Both Friends and Foes a grateful altar raise.

General John Scot was a descendant of Sir John Scot, who published the earliest topographical work on Scotland and who was knighted in 1617. General Scot succeeded to the Barony of Scotstarvit about 1766 and was the last of the Barons, as he was also the last direct male descendant of the Scots of Buccleuch. He was quite as eccentric as his illustrious progenitor. He chose the army as his profession and in 1754 he held a Captaincy in the 62nd, Royal American, Regiment, under Sir John St. Clair. In 1761 he was Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Guards, in 1768 Colonel of the 26th Cameronians and in 1770 Major-General. He organized the British forces in New York at the time of the Revolution. He sat continuously in Parliament for over twenty years as member from Fifeshire from 1768 until his death. About 1763 he purchased Balcomie Castle, and its lofty tower, which still remains, forms a well-known sea mark. His three daughters married into the peerage and became respectively Duchess, Countess and Viscountess. General Scot died at Balcomie Castle De-

ember 20, 1775, and was buried in the old church yard of Kilrenny, where a splendid mausoleum was erected by the Duchess of Portland in memory of her father.

[*His name appears on our Roll as Colin Scot, the manner in which the word Colonel was written leading to the mistake; in the pamphlet of 1770 the name appears as Colonel Scott.*]

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 THE HON. HUGH WALLACE.

Hugh Wallace was a native of Ireland who came to the Province in 1752, and settled in New York. In 1759 he was engaged in a general business, somewhat in the nature of ship chandlery, and in later years in the linen trade. His brother Alexander was in company with him under the firm name of Hugh & Alexander Wallace. They became men of wealth and position, and each married a daughter of Cornelius Low of Raritan, N. J. In 1769 Mr. Wallace was appointed a member of His Majesty's Council. He had a mansion on Dock Street which was the resort of the great dignitaries of the Province and his manner of life was costly and elegant. He became President of the Chamber of Commerce in 1770. Strong efforts were made to induce him to take the American side in the Revolution and General Gates made him flattering offers but to no purpose. In August, 1776, he was arrested and sent to Connecticut where he was confined for five months. Finally he and his brother Alexander, on December 17, 1776, were permitted to go on parole, to New York City and Long Island. Three years later they were both attainted and according to the Act were to be seized and punished with death "without benefit of clergy," if found on State soil. While the city was occupied by the British the brothers carried on their business and at the Evacuation Hugh went to Ireland settling at Waterford. In 1785 he petitioned the Government for compensation for his losses. Governor Skene when testifying in his behalf said he was a "selfish merchant." He died December, 1787.—*Old Merchants of N. Y.; Coke's Notes on Loyalists' Claims; Mather's Refugees.*

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 1769
 

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## CHARLES AITKEN.

Charles Aitken was a resident of the Island of St. Croix in the West Indies who frequently visited New York. The following reference is taken from the New York *Mercury* of August 26, 1771.

"On Thursday last (August 22, 1771) was married by the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, at the Seat of Jacob Le Roy, Esq; Charles Aitkin, Esq; a Gentleman of large Fortune in the Island of St. Croix, to Miss Cornelia Beekman, daughter of the late Mr. Cornelius Beekman, Merchant, of this City,

an amiable young Lady blessed with every requisite to secure their mutual Happiness."

Mr. Aitken owned a farm in Harlem, probably through his wife, and in September, 1774, he advertised that one of his slaves, a mulatto named Pierot, had run away from there and offered a reward for his return. For some time during the Revolution this farm was occupied by Commissary Howard and part of the 84th Regiment. In 1783 Aitken offered the farm for sale. He became an Honourary member of the Marine Society and appeared on their records under the name of Aikens. The *Antigua Chronicle*, reporting the death of Aitken, which took place at St. Croix in May, 1784, stated that he "was for many years an inhabitant of the West Indies and had large property interests in St. Croix as well as in the (American) continent from which he had returned only a fortnight before his death," and that he was "a native of North Britain of an ancient and respectable family, and possessed of a very excellent understanding." He left no male issue.

[Appears on Roll as Ailkins on account of an uncrossed "t".]

Major Brown was the son of George Brown of Knockmarloch, in the Parish of Riccartoun, Ayrshire, and Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Shedden of Beith. He entered Glasgow University in 1740, and no doubt finished his education there. He received a commission as Lieutenant in the 60th, Royal Americans, in 1756, was promoted to be Captain in 1760, and served throughout the entire campaign. He went on half-pay in 1763, but returned to the regiment in January, 1764, and became Major of the 3rd Battalion in 1775. In 1770, while on his way to the garrison at Fort Niagara with three batteaux laden with baggage and stores, he was shipwrecked near White Oak Orchard on Lake Ontario, the boats being knocked to pieces but with no loss of life. Brown with three men set off through the woods and trackless snow and after three days arrived at Niagara. On June 11th, 1772, he married Molly Livingston, daughter of Peter Van Brugh Livingston. After the war he returned to his estate in Ayrshire and died in Edinburgh, June 17th, 1784.—*Col. Doc.*; *Glas. Univ. Mat. Albums*; *Robertson's Ayrshire Families*; *the Press*.

The only definite references to this member are the following. In 1764 he was cast away on Cape Sable and in 1769 he was master of the *Pearl* which on October 23rd arrived in New York from the Straits of Ivaca. He was probably of Glasgow and may have been related to Walter and Thomas.

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## JOHN CAMPBELL.

Philip Skene says that the father of the four Campbells, John, Archibald, Alexander and James, was one of the first people in the country thereabouts (Argyle Township). This statement may serve to identify the family with which our member was connected. John had cousins in Kingston, Jamaica, and probably on that account went to the Island and became a planter, but like many others he had to leave it on account of his health. The newspapers in recording his death June 21, 1770, said that he was a native of Scotland and had been many years in Jamaica. His will mentions three brothers and three sisters, his mother Ann and his cousins Duncan and Alexander of Kingston, Jamaica, Rev. Mr. Mason and widow Mary Mackie or MacKay. His executors were Peter Middleton, Johnston Fairholme, and Walter Buchanan, all members of the Society.

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## CAPTAIN PATRICK CAMPBELL.

Peter, or Patrick Campbell, stated in his Memorial that he had been "happily settled at Trenton in New Jersey at the commencement of the late Rebellion in America." He joined the British army in 1776 and received a warrant from Lieut.-Col. Isaac Allan to raise a company for his regiment and was appointed Captain of the 2nd Battalion of the New Jersey Volunteers. After the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, January, 1777, he endeavoured to join a detachment of troops at Princeton and was made prisoner and sent under guard to Philadelphia and there confined closely in jail. On the approach of the British towards Philadelphia he was removed to Fredericktown in Maryland but he made his escape from the jail of that place, and by the assistance of some Loyalists, was enabled to join the army in Philadelphia in September, 1777. On joining his regiment in Staten Island after nearly a year's absence he found all the companies filled and that he was left entirely unprovided for. In December, 1778, his regiment was ordered to Georgia under the command of Colonel Campbell (General Sir Archibald Campbell, member 1767) and Captain Campbell purchased a company in the 3rd Battalion Skinner's Light Infantry. In October, 1778, Capt. Patrick Ferguson of the 70th (who fell gloriously at King's Mountain), reporting to Sir Henry Clinton on the raid on Little Egg Harbor, mentioned Capt. Peter Campbell, of the 3rd Jersey Volunteers, with others, and stated that much of the success of the enterprise was owing to him and them. Campbell was present at the reduction of Savannah and was dangerously wounded being reported in the London *Gazette* of February 23, 1779, as follows: "Captain Peter Campbell of the 3rd Battalion Skinner's Light Infantry, killed at Savannah, Georgia." This notice appeared also in Rivington's *Royal Gazette* of February 6. He was at Charleston, January 16, 1779, the defence of Ninety Six in June, 1781, the battle of Eutaw Springs September 9, 1781, and continued with the Southern army until the evacuation of Charleston in December, 1782. Having

owned property in Pennsylvania he was directed by the Executive Council of that State to surrender himself for trial within a specified time or stand attainted for treason. The property, appraised at £3,390:2:0 Sterling, was confiscated and sold. At the reduction in 1783 he was placed on half-pay and retired to Fredericton, New Brunswick. On February 10, 1784, he addressed a Memorial to the Commissioners of Claims, through his attorney William Taylor, recounting his services and his losses and asking compensation. He owned a house and lot in Philadelphia and one of the items was a negro valued at £50. On February 10, 1787, a final determination was arrived at and he was awarded £1,163. Captain Campbell died at Mangerville, Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 1822.—*Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine; Loyalist Papers; Ferguson's Two Soldiers.* [In pamphlet of 1770 as Mr. Patrick Campbell.]

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## CAPTAIN ROBERT ELDER.

In 1761 Captain Elder was engaged in the African slave trade, clearing for Africa in August of that year in the sloop *Pitt*, and in 1763 he advertised a "Parcel of fine Young healthy Slaves most of which have had the small Pox." He commanded several vessels up to 1771, beyond which date his sea service has not been traced. In 1770 he became a member of the Marine Society and in 1786 a Resident member of our Society, he being up to that date an Honorary Member. He owned one share in the Tontine Coffee House. He married Ann Logie, November 3rd, 1787. In 1789 he was in business at 2 Duke Street. In his later years Captain Elder lived in a "beautiful country place on the North River, about 2 miles from the Coffee House." This place he left to his daughter Elizabeth who married William C. Ludlow on October 27th, 1804. Elder died in 1797 his will being admitted to probate August 7th, of that year. He may have died at sea. Mrs. Elder died at No. 1 Harrison Street on April 1st, 1810.

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## GEORGE McKENZIE, M. D.

There seems to be considerable doubt as to the name of this member. In the published list of 1770 the name appears as Dr. George, but in the Sketch Book of 1823 over fifty years later it is given as Dr. John. The only army surgeon named McKenzie was identified with the 60th Regiment up to 1762. The British Army List of 1756 shows the appointment of John to that regiment as of February 2, 1756. On 1761, however, it was discovered that an error had been made and that the name should have been James. This is confirmed by the History of the Regiment. This individual severed his connection with the Regiment in 1762. In the British Army List of 1761 appears the name of Surgeon John of the Hospitals of Great Britain on half-pay. The identity of our member of 1769 cannot be determined definitely. The only reference to any one of the

above name appears in the *History of Antigua* where it is stated that Dr. George McKenzie was licensed to practice medicine and surgery there on March 4, 1765. It is quite probable that this was our member as any one traveling between Antigua and Europe would call at New York.

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 CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MARQUIS.

Captain Marquis was in the employment of George and John Buchanan of Glasgow, and his cargoes were regularly consigned to Walter and Thomas Buchanan, their agents here. In 1766 he was master of the snow *Thistle* of Glasgow; in 1771 of the ship *Glasgow* and later in the year of the ship *Buchanan*. In 1772 he was again in command of the *Glasgow*; in 1774 he became a member of the Marine Society; in 1775 he was master of the ship *Patty*, a Letter of Marque, carrying sixteen guns and twenty-nine men. This ship was of 240 tons burthen, copper bottomed and built at Staten Island for Walter and Thomas Buchanan. He was attacked August 21, 1777, while on his voyage from Teneriffe to New York, by two Privateers, one of fourteen, the other of sixteen carriage guns, besides a great number of swivels, and full of men. Here is the account of the affair as it appeared in the *New York Mercury* of September 29, 1777. "They both came up, one on each Quarter, and attempted to Board the *Patty*. Capt. Marquis was fortunate enough, the first Broadside, to give the smallest vessel such a Dose as made her sheer off, and prevented her coming near enough again to do him much Damage, though she kept up a constant firing. The other engaged him very warmly for six glasses, when Capt. Marquis gave him a Broadside with round, double head and Cannister Shot in each Gun, which brought down fore and main topsail Yards to the Tops, and Mainsail to the Deck, and caused such a confusion and Screaming on Board as prevented their firing but a few more guns. Whereupon they as fast as possible hauled their Wind, and crowded all the Sail they could to get off. Capt. Marquis gave Chase to the smallest Vessel, who likewise crowded all Sail; and both being in a light Set of Ballast, out-sailed Capt. Marquis who was deeply loaded." He was wounded in another engagement on September 23, 1780, with an American frigate of 26 guns hailing from Salem, Mass. Captain Marquis reported that "the carnage on board the frigate must have been great as she appeared full of men and was twice beaten off" notwithstanding the disparity in strength. Again on his passage from Lisbon in the early summer of 1781 he was attacked off Bermuda by a privateer brig of 18 guns, and full of men and engaged her for "five glasses" after which the brig sheered off and, being the speedier sailor, escaped. Nothing further regarding this gallant seaman has been noted.

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 REVEREND JOHN OGILVIE, D. D.

Dr. Ogilvie was a son of William Ogilvie, younger son of Sir Walter Ogilvie, afterwards Baron Ogilvie of Deskford. He was born in New York City, 1722,

and died there November 26th, 1774. He graduated from Yale in 1748 in the same class with Bishop Seabury. After receiving orders he was appointed, March 17, 1748, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, at a salary of £50 per annum, to the mission to the Mohawk Indians, among whom he laboured for ten years. He was appointed Chaplain to the Royal American regiment and was present in every campaign during the French and Indian War. He was with Sir William Johnson in 1759 and the next year with General Amherst in his expedition against Canada. For a period prior to 1764 he was in charge of the Protestant Congregation at Montreal. On September 26th, 1764, he was appointed Assistant Minister in Trinity Church, New York, which post he held during the remaining ten years of his life. He received the degree of D. D. from Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1769, and King's College, New York, in 1770. From 1770 to 1774 he was one of the Governors of King's College. Mrs. Grant of Laggan says he "was highly respected and indeed much loved by all who were capable of appreciating his merit. His appearance was singularly prepossessing; his address and manners entirely those of a gentleman. His abilities were respectable, his doctrine was pure and scriptural, and his life exemplary, both as a clergyman, and in his domestic circle, where he was peculiarly amiable; add to all this a talent for conversation, extensive reading, and a thorough knowledge of life." He was tall and graceful, had a dignity which commanded respect and an affability of manner which endeared him to his acquaintances. He had an excellent voice, his elocution was free and easy, his imagination lively, his memory retentive and his judgment solid. With these qualifications he could not fail of being a popular and admired preacher. He was stricken with apoplexy while in the reading desk of his church and languished for a few days, dying without a struggle, and leaving the reputation of a most exemplary and faithful clergyman.—*Scot. Notes & Queries; Appleton; Pa. Packet; et al.*

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## CHARLES STEUART.

Charles Steuart was born in Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, in the year 1725. At the age of twelve he was sent to Edinburgh University, where he made mathematics his principal study. In 1741 he was sent to Norfolk, Virginia, as storekeeper for Robert Boyd, a large tobacco merchant in Glasgow. He soon acquired a thorough knowledge of business, established a character for integrity, became the partner of a resident merchant and finally founded a business of his own at Norfolk, Virginia. His political preferment seems to have been owing to his humane attentions to some Spanish officers and a lady of high rank who were driven into Virginia in distress, while on their passage from Havana to Cadiz. The circumstances of their case were such as to attract the notice of the British and Spanish governments and Mr. Steuart, on going to England, was received with marked respect by the ministers of both. Mr. Grenville, Chancellor of the Exchequer, conferred upon him in 1750 the office of

Deputy Surveyor-General of the Customs for the Province of Pennsylvania. In 1765 he became Surveyor-General for New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Canada and in 1769 for the district of Quebec. In 1767 he was appointed Cashier and Paymaster of the Customs in America. The occasion of his visit to New York in 1769, when he received Honorary membership in this Society, was his appointment as one of thirteen commissioners to settle and determine the boundary line between New York and New Jersey. This body met on October 7, 1769, in the long room of the Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Steuart was its Chairman. He retained the office of Surveyor-General during the Stamp Act troubles and until the establishment of the Board of Customs at Boston about 1773. He returned to England just before the appeal to arms and, detained by the continually increasing asperity of the controversy, never returned to America. His name is connected with one of the celebrated cases in English jurisprudence. While living in London his slave Somerset became idle by indulgence and at last deserted his service. In punishment Mr. Steuart put him on board a ship bound to Jamaica. That is one version. Another account is that the negro was turned out into the street to die during an attack of sickness, and when he regained his health, by the humanity of Granville Sharp and others, he was claimed by his master as his property. Be the truth what it may, it is certain that at the instance of Mr. Sharp a writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained and that Lord Mansfield decided not only that Somerset was free but that his master could not send his negro servant from England to a colony or any other country. The result of this trial was a movement to abolish the slave trade. Mr. Steuart possessed an ample fortune and continued to reside in London until 1790 when, settling his affairs, he retired to his brother's house, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, where he died November 27, 1797.—*Sabine's Loyalists; New Jersey Archives; The Press.*

[Former identification wrong; correction made possible by pamphlet of 1770.]

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## WILLIAM STEUART, M. D.

In 1762 Dr. Steuart was in partnership with Dr. Donald McLean, member 1764, in Philadelphia, at "the Sign of the Golden Pestle," in Second Street near Market, selling out, however, to a new firm at the end of that year. In 1764 Dr. Steuart came to New York and advertised as a Druggist and "Chymist" from London, succeeding James Murray, whose place of business was opposite the Meal Market. In 1767 he was at the "Golden Head," having removed from between Burling's and Beekman's Slips to house lately occupied by Walter and Thomas Buchanan, in Queen Street, between Hanover Square and the Fly-Market, and was there in 1774. In 1778 he was located at the corner of Water Street and the Fly-Market, but this may be the same premises differently described. In 1780 he sold his business and left the country. In 1781 he advertised in the New York newspapers that he was then engaged in London in shipping drugs to New York and solicited the business of New York druggists.

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 1770
 

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## COLONEL WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER.

William Anstruther, fifth son of Sir Philip Anstruther, second Baronet of Balcaskie, Fifeshire, was born July 27, 1738. He obtained a commission as Lieutenant in the 26th Foot, the Cameronian regiment, in 1757, and became Captain in the same regiment in 1766. In 1770 and 1771 he occupied a room in the barracks at the Battery in New York. In 1772 he was in command at Crown Point. He took part in the defence of St. John, New Brunswick, and on the surrender of that place to the American forces under Montgomery, November 3, 1775, he became a prisoner and was sent with his regiment to Reading, Pennsylvania, where he remained until exchanged. In 1777 he retired from the army and in 1779 was at Bergen, New Jersey. Captain Anstruther was commissioned Major, in 1779, in Donken's Royal Garrison Battalion, raised by the government for garrison duty only, the battalion being unfitted for more arduous work, and for a time was in command at Bermuda. At the conclusion of the war he retired to St. Andrews, Charlotte County, Nova Scotia. In 1790 he became Captain of one of the companies of Royal Invalids, stationed on the Island of Jersey, Commandant in 1794 of the same at Guernsey, and Colonel in the army in 1795. Colonel Anstruther's correspondence in 1782 while in Bermuda shows that he was a very indifferent speller, and that he busied himself importuning Sir Guy Carleton and others for military appointments for his two sons, one of them, Philip, being then at school in Glasgow. He stated that he was an unfortunate old officer who had to purchase every step of his promotion and had "losed" his limbs or the use of them in the service, and, moreover, had lost three brothers and great property in lands, so that his sons had nothing to expect from their "much reduced father." Philip eventually went into the navy. Colonel Anstruther died in the year 1805 and his widow, Isabella McLeod, survived him until January, 1836.—*Col. Doc.; Sabine; Ford; N. Y. State Hist. Rept. 1897; Carleton Papers; Burke.*

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## DOUGAL CAMPBELL.

Dougal Campbell was Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Charleston, South Carolina, and was a resident of that town in 1757. He was a man of considerable force of character and not to be turned aside from his purpose. Lord Adam Gordon characterizes him also as quarrelsome in his cups. In 1766, when the people were agitated in consequence of the Stamp Act, Campbell objected to going on with the business of the Court without stamps. Notwithstanding orders of the judges he refused to recede from his position, and they thereupon requested Lieutenant-Governor Bull to suspend Campbell, which he refused to do, Campbell being within the law. On the Repeal of the Stamp Act there were great rejoicings, every one fraternizing, judges, clerk and people. The

judges in retaliation severely reprimanded Campbell and fined him £100, but the fine was suspended. When the Court met in May, 1766, Campbell submitted and petitioned for remission of the fine, but was held in £10. In August, 1770, Campbell landed in New York on his way to Canada. A day or two after his arrival at Lake George he was seen to enter the woods. On his not returning, search parties were organized, but no trace of him was ever found. Perhaps his pugnacity was responsible for his disappearance. His next of kin was Lieutenant George Robertson of H. M. S. *Forvey* and Campbell's estate was handed over to him.—*So. Car. as a Royal Province; Land Grants; the Press.*

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## CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, R. N.

## ELEVENTH EARL OF CASSILIS.

Captain Kennedy was born in America and probably in New York. He was the son of Archibald Kennedy, Collector of Customs at New York and Receiver-General of the Province, by his first wife, who had been a Miss Massam. He was a lineal descendant of Thomas, second son of the third Earl of Cassilis. Captain Kennedy's connection with the Royal Navy began in 1744, when he was very young, and during the 27 years he remained in it he saw much service. He received his commission as Captain, April 4, 1757. In 1759 he was in command of the *Flamborough*, of 20 guns, cruising off the coasts of France, Spain and Portugal, and in 1760, after capturing a French privateer of greatly superior strength, he was given command of the frigate *Quebec*, of 36 guns. He distinguished himself by many brilliant actions, in consequence of which he was presented in 1761 by the British merchants of Lisbon with a handsome piece of plate worth £200. In 1762 he had command of the frigate *Blonde*, 32 guns, but his best known command was that of the *Coventry*, of 28 guns, which came here in 1765, or perhaps earlier, and was for a long period on the New York station. He married, first, in 1765, Katherine, only daughter and heiress of Peter Schuyler, who died without issue in 1767. His second wife was Anne, daughter of John Watts, by whom he had three sons, Archibald, who became the twelfth Earl of Cassilis and first Marquis of Ailsa, John and Robert, the latter succeeding to No. 1 Broadway, the family mansion in New York. He also had one daughter. During the Stamp Act excitement in 1766 Governor Colden proposed to put the instruments or stamped paper aboard Kennedy's ship, but he declined to receive them and was suspended or superseded and placed on half-pay. In 1777 the Americans, believing that his wife was giving aid to the enemy, arrested Captain Kennedy at Morristown, New Jersey, but he was afterwards released on parole. His property consisted of several houses at the lower end of Broadway, his country home at Pavonia, "within half a mile of Powles Hook Ferry House," and a house in Newark, which was plundered by the Americans in 1777. The Kennedy mansion, No. 1 Broadway, was occupied during the Revolution by General Israel Putnam. Here for some weeks Washington came frequently from his

headquarters at Richmond Hill to confer with his officers. Later the house was occupied by Sir William Howe and Sir Henry Clinton. Here Major André wrote the letters to Benedict Arnold which preceded Arnold's betrayal and André's capture and execution. After the Revolution it was sold to Nathaniel Prime and in 1794 became the Washington Hotel. As such at one time it housed Talleyrand, Napoleon's exiled minister. The old mansion was torn down by Cyrus W. Field in 1882 and an office building erected on the site. In 1919 the property was acquired by the International Mercantile Marine Co. and the building remodelled. On the death of his great-grandfather in 1792 Captain Kennedy succeeded as eleventh Earl of Cassilis and died at London, December 30, 1794. His wife, Anne Watts, died at Edinburgh, December 20, 1793.—*Scottish Nation; Stevens; Burke; Col. Doc.*

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## JOHN MURRAY, EARL OF DUNMORE.

President, 1770-1771.

Lord Dunmore, Royal Governor of Virginia, was born in 1732 and died at Ramsgate, England, May, 1809. He was descended in the female line from the house of Stuart. He succeeded to the peerage in 1756, was appointed Governor of New York in 1770 and of Virginia in July, 1771. On his arrival at Williamsburg in 1772 he dissolved the Virginia Assembly, and in May, 1774, he again dissolved the same body, because it resolved to keep the 1st of June, the day for closing the port of Boston, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. In the following April Lord Dunmore caused the removal of the powder from the magazine at Williamsburg to a British ship. This incensed the people and they took up arms under Patrick Henry. Lord Dunmore, becoming alarmed at this action, convened the council, but nothing changed Henry's purpose. Lady Dunmore was sent aboard the *Fowey*, man-of-war, and the Governor issued a proclamation against "a certain Patrick Henry" and his "deluded followers," but upon the receipt of the news from Lexington he fled to Fort Johnston, sending his wife to New York. In 1776, when the British army arrived in New York, Lord Dunmore was joined by a few royalists, and carried on a petty warfare, plundering the inhabitants on the James and York rivers, and carrying off their slaves. On December 9 his followers suffered a severe defeat at the battle of Great Bridge, and shortly afterward he burned Norfolk, then the most populous and flourishing town of Virginia. He was afterward obliged to take refuge aboard his fleet, which was driven by well-placed batteries from one place to another till he anchored near the mouth of the Potomac. Continuing his predatory warfare, he established himself in June on Gwynn Island, in the Chesapeake, there vainly awaiting aid, but was dislodged by the Virginians in July, being wounded in the leg. Washington said in December, 1775: "I do not think that forcing his lordship on shipboard is sufficient. Nothing less than depriving him of life and liberty will secure peace to Virginia, as motives of resentment actuate his conduct to a degree equal to the

total destruction of that colony." Lord Dunmore with his fleet of fugitives continued during a part of 1776 on the coasts and rivers of Virginia, but after various distressing adventures, he burned the smaller vessels, and sent the remainder to the West Indies. In 1779 his name appeared in the Confiscation Act of New York. He returned to England and in 1786 was appointed Governor of the Bermudas. His wife, Elizabeth, who died at Southwood House, near Ramsgate, England, in 1818, was the daughter of the Earl of Galloway.—*Appleton*.

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## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR EDWARD FOY.

Edward Foy received a commission as First Lieutenant of Fire Workers in the Royal Artillery in 1755, became Captain-Lieutenant in 1759, and Bridge Master in 1761. In the month of July, 1759, he acted with such bravery at the battle of Minden as to be specially distinguished on the day after the battle by the Commander-in-Chief in his address to the army. He was promoted to a captaincy in February, 1764, and accompanied Lord Dunmore, as his private secretary, to New York in 1770, and went thence with his lordship to Virginia in 1772. He married, in Christ Church, New Brunswick, New Jersey, on April 26, 1772, Hannah Van Horne, daughter of John Van Horne of Kills Hall and in 1773 had a son born to him. In July he was a passenger for London in the ship *Duchess of Gordon*. He was gazetted Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire in July, 1774. During his stay in Virginia Captain Foy unfortunately shared much of the odium that attached to the Governor, with whom he retired on board the *Foxey* on June 8, 1775. In the address of the House of Burgesses on the 19th of June following, they accuse the Governor of "giving too much credit to some persons who, to the great injury of the community, possessed much too large a share of his Lordship's confidence" (alluding to Captain Foy as "an Englishman of violent passions and hostile prejudices against us," who was considered Governor *de facto*). The Countess of Dunmore sailed soon after and arrived in England in August, 1775. Captain Foy returned home about the same time with despatches for the Ministry, and at the close of the following year his name is found countersigned to an official paper issued at Crown Point by Governor Carleton of Canada, shortly after his defeat of the American fleet on Lake Champlain. General Pattison notified Lord Townshend in 1779 that Foy had died in Canada.—*Col. Doc.; the Press*.

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## ROBERT CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.

Manager, 1773-1774.

Robert Livingston, Jr., son of Robert, the third lord of the manor, was born December 26, 1742. He assumed the name of Cambridge as a middle name to distinguish himself from the other Livingstons named Robert, and because he

was a graduate of Cambridge University. His place of business was 13 Great Dock Street. He married Alice, daughter of John Swift, and died at Hudson, New York, August 23, 1794. His widow became the wife of Governor James Craufurd, member 1799.—*The Livingstons of Livingston Manor; et al.*

[*Appears on Roll as Robert Livingston, Jun.*]

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## WILLIAM MAXWELL.

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

Mr. Maxwell, second son of Charles Maxwell, an upholsterer in London, was born January 1, 1728. He came of the Maxwells of Terraughty and fourth in descent from John, sixth Lord Herries. He married, November 30, 1749, Marian, daughter of Judge McBraire, of Glasgow. On September 4, 1772, William Maxwell and family, passengers on the ship *Juno*, landed in New York, and in the same year Maxwell & Williams advertised that they were "from Bristol, at Robert and John Murray's Old Store." They further stated that at Bristol they "for many years carried on a large and extensive trade in the snuff and tobacco manufactories," and that they "have erected in this city a complete apparatus for carrying on the said business in all its branches." In 1773 their store was in the Fly-Market and their works at Bayard's Sugar House in Wall Street. After May of that year their store was at the lower end of Wall Street. On September 27, 1784, his wife Marian died. In 1785 Maxwell contributed £20 towards Saint Andrew's Hall, and in 1786 became Vice-President of the Bank of New York and subsequently its President. In 1786 his address was No. 4 Wall Street. In 1787 he was Treasurer of the Mutual Assurance Co., engaged in insuring against fire loss. He died February 8, 1792, and the *New York Journal* says that he was "a character too well known to require any panegyric." He died intestate and letters of administration were granted to his sons, James Homer and William Maxwell, both of whom became members of the Society.

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## LIEUTENANT PATRICK MONCRIEFFE.

Lieutenant Moncrieffe was appointed in 1761 to an Independent Company, later known as the 103rd Regiment of Foot, or the Volunteer Hunters, which was disbanded in 1763 and Moncrieffe was placed on the half-pay list. He was recalled to the colours in 1767 as Ensign in the 16th Foot, transferred to the 26th Regiment in 1769, and promoted to a lieutenantcy in the same regiment in 1770. He sailed for London March 13, 1771, on the *Duke of Cumberland* packet. His name appears on the roster of the 26th up to 1778 and on the half-pay list as of the 103rd Regiment up to 1800, and probably later.

## MAJOR CHARLES PRESTON.

This officer became Captain in the 26th Foot in 1759, and Major in the same regiment in 1768. He served throughout the campaign until the peace in 1763 and then did garrison duty throughout the country. In 1770 he had been stationed for three years at New Brunswick, New Jersey, with 160 men. On the transfer of the company to New York the inhabitants presented him with an address. During the time the company had been in New Brunswick there had been only two deaths, while there were fifty children born to them. In 1771 Preston occupied rooms in the barracks at the Fort in New York. In 1773 he was on duty in Montreal, and in 1775, when Ethan Allen had captured the fort of St. John, in New Brunswick, Colonel Templar of the 26th sent Preston with 140 men to drive Allen out. Hearing of this Allen made an attempt to surprise Preston, but failing to do so he immediately took boat and sailed away. With a garrison of 550 men of the 7th and 26th Regiments and over 100 Canadians Preston put the fort in a good state for defence. He was besieged for seven weeks by Montgomery, the soldiers were often knee-deep in mire, ammunition ran short, but it was only when the garrison was near starvation and after the base surrender of Fort Chambley, which was depended on to keep open communication between St. John and Montreal, and the failure of Carleton and Allan McLean with their forces to get to his relief, that Preston was prevailed on to entertain terms of capitulation. Montgomery, when praising the garrison for its fortitude and perseverance, so far forgot himself as to introduce into the terms of capitulation the insulting phrase, "I wish they had been in a better cause." Preston insisted that these words in the conditions be erased, stating that "the garrison being determined rather to die with their arms in their hands than submit to the indignity of such reflection." This firm attitude had its full influence upon Montgomery, who was not prepared for a fight in which "no quarter" would be given or taken, and the words were expunged. Preston then capitulated and the garrison marched out with the honours of war, November 3, 1775. The prisoners were sent to Albany and afterwards to New Jersey. Major Preston was on the Roster of the 26th Regiment up to 1777, but thereafter his name does not appear either in the active or retired list of the army. It is a singular commentary on fame that the subsequent career of this gallant officer is unknown, not even the history of the regiment having a word to say on the subject.—*Kingsford's History of Canada; History 26th Regiment; British Army List; Ford.*

## MAJOR DAVID SCOTT.

Captain Scott was an officer of the Royal Artillery. In 1773 he was stationed at St. Augustine. In 1780 he was acting as Commissary of Horse, and in December, 1782, he received an address from the principal inhabitants of Kings and Queens Counties, Long Island. On March 29, 1783, he was gazetted Major in the army. His name was dropped from the army list in 1793.—*Pattison's Letters; the Press.*

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## LIEUTENANT WILLIAM SMIBERT.

This name appears in the Sketch Book of 1823 as Captain Smybert, without any Christian name. There was no Captain Smybert in the British army in 1770. There was, however, one Ensign William Smibert, who was in New York in 1770, attached to the 26th (Cameronian) regiment and who in 1771 was still in barracks in New York. On May 12, 1772, he sailed on the ship *London* for London. On February 22, 1776, he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant, and in 1777 his name does not appear in the roster of the regiment nor in the Army List.

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## COLONEL JOHN SYME.

Colonel Syme was a son of Colonel John Syme, Sen. (who emigrated from Scotland to Virginia and died in 1731), by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Dabney) Winston. On the death of Colonel John his widow married Colonel John Henry, a native of Aberdeen, and became the mother of Patrick Henry, the orator, who was thus half brother to our member. Colonel John Syme, Jun., was born in the year 1730; married about 1756, Mildred Meriwether (born May 19, 1739, died 1764), daughter of Nicholas Meriwether, Jr. Colonel Syme was frequently a member of the House of Burgesses from Hanover, Va., and was a member of the Revolutionary Conventions of 1774-1776. He frequently served as a member of the Legislature. During the war, while acting under the orders of the Governor of Virginia, he was active in the Commissariat Department, mustering troops, collecting stores, horses, &c., mending roads, transporting cannon and grinding flour for the army at his mill at Rocky Mills, in Hanover County. In May, 1778, he was a Colonel on the Staff with Washington at Valley Forge, and in June he was at Headquarters at Kingston on the Hudson. In 1790 he received the appointment of Sheriff of Hanover County. He had a son, Captain John, who died in 1793, after a very short illness, at the home of Samuel Jordan Cabell, whose wife, Sally, was Colonel John's sister. The obituary of John Syme appeared in the *Virginia Argus* of December 4, 1805.—*The Cabells and their Kin; Cal. Va. State Papers; Va. Hist. Mag.*

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## CAPTAIN ROBERT WADDELL.

Captain Waddell was born in Scotland in the year 1734. The following are the military appointments of this officer so far as has been ascertained: "Lieutenant Robert Weddall, 26th, Cameronians, February 7, 1759; Captain-Lieutenant Robert Weddall, 26th, Cameronians, October 31, 1770; Lieutenant Robert Waddle, 57th Regiment, October 9, 1775." These different spellings refer to one and the same man, the last being phonetic. In 1770 the 26th Regiment occupied the barracks in New York. In the *New York Journal* of January 31, 1771, appeared an

announcement of the death of Lieutenant Waddell, in the 38th year of his age, leaving behind a disconsolate widow, etc. The following week this was contradicted, Waddell being in perfect health and a bachelor, and the editor, having wasted a lot of sympathy, preached a homily on the heartlessness of the practical joker, and for months thereafter the *Journal* reported no deaths. When or how Lieutenant Waddell attained his Captaincy and what his career was in the Revolution have not come within our ken. His connection with the 57th Regiment and the army ceased in 1778. On August 7, 1791, there died in Jernyn Street, London, Robert Waddell, Esq., of Crawhill, near Linlithgow, who may have been our member.

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1771

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## THE HON. ROBERT CATHERWOOD, M. D.

The earliest reference to Dr. Catherwood which came to our attention appeared in the New York *Mercury* of October 5, 1763, in the advertised list of letters in the New York Post Office. In 1765 Dr. Catherwood was garrison surgeon of East Florida and was stationed at St. Augustine and identified with that station up to 1777. His marriage to Miss Jenny Chads, "lately arrived from England," is noted in the *South Carolina Gazette* of Charleston on February 17, 1767, and he is there styled "The Honourable." showing that he was probably a member of the Governor's Council. In the New York *Post Boy* of September 2, 1771, appeared the notice that Dr. Catherwood had come to New York from St. Augustine in four weeks while on a "tour" to Halifax, and also stated that he had just built new barracks in St. Augustine. His visit to New York in 1771, which accounts for his membership in the Society, was occasioned by the death in Charleston in May of that year of Dr. William Catherwood, Surgeon of the 40th regiment, who had been Barrack Master at Halifax and Inspector of the Out Posts in Nova Scotia. Dr. William had been visiting Robert in St. Augustine and was on his way North when he died. These men were probably brothers, and Robert's "tour" was, without doubt, for the purpose of looking after William's estate. The last reference to Dr. Robert was in 1777, when he preferred trivial charges against the Barrack Master of St. Augustine, forwarding them to his superior, Dr. Adair. In 1783 his name does not appear in the British army list.

Dr. William Catherwood, formerly identified as our member, has not been traced to New York.—*Carleton Papers; the Press.*

[*This name appeared in our first printed Roll in 1823 as Dr. Calderwood and in Morrison's History as M. D. Calderwood, a mistake in both instances.*]

## WILLIAM LOWTHER.

William Lowther was a native of Great Britain. About 1756 he became a resident of Edenton, North Carolina, where he engaged in trade and became a Justice of the Peace. So far as known he had three brothers, George, John and Tristram, the latter of Northampton County, North Carolina, and two sisters, Nelly and Nancy, all mentioned in Tristram's will. William stayed in Edenton until his health broke down, and in 1771 he removed to New York and engaged in the provision business near Peck's Slip. Stevens says that in 1775 Lowther was the owner of the sloop *Francis*, which was permitted by the Committee of Safety to sail with her cargo to the Carolinas. In 1776 he applied to Sir Hyde Parker to go South again. He found North Carolina aflame with rebellion and his life was in danger. All his property was confiscated and, to save his life, he purchased a deck boat, about five tons burthen, and after much difficulty and danger he arrived in New York in June, 1777, where he remained till 1783. During this period he engaged in the shipping business and fitted out several privateers. He purchased a house in Dover Street and built a large brick warehouse, which was occupied by the British. He married Barbara Gregory and had a son, Tristram (member, 1784), and two daughters. Barbara married in Boston in the year 1784 Captain Archibald MacLaine of Lochbuie, attached to the 84th, or Royal Highland Emigrants. This gentleman possessed a harsh, quarrelsome nature. He quarrelled with his commanding officer, Brigadier Allan McLean of Torloisk, our member, and brought charges against him. A Court of Enquiry sentenced Archibald to suspension from the army, which finding, on being presented to George III, was changed to dismissal. On his return to England to lay the matter fully before the King he took his bride with him. On the way across the Atlantic he engaged in a quarrel with a fellow traveller named Daniel Monroe, who tried his best to avoid Captain Archibald. One day, threatening to kill Monroe, he started for his stateroom, when Monroe waylaid him and ran him through with his sword. Monroe was tried and acquitted. The young bride applied to her father-in-law, John of Lochbuie, for relief but he refused on the ground that not having been married one year she was not entitled under Scottish law to any share in the estate of Lochbuie. She even petitioned the King, but a deaf ear was turned to her. At last, in 1787, she sued her father-in-law, who set up the above defence, but the Court made short work of his plea and granted her "aliment." Another daughter in 1790 married the Hon. John Page of Virginia. Mr. Lowther became a member of the Chamber of Commerce in 1779. In 1783 he was settled temporarily in St. Andrews, New Brunswick. In 1784 he returned to New York and engaged in the tobacco business at 78 Cherry Street. In 1787 Lowther went back to Edenton to look after his property there and found his lands and tobacco warehouses all confiscated. He appealed to the Commissioners of Claims for compensation for his losses. In July, 1790, on his return from a trip to Europe, he advertised "That a combination of circumstances necessitated his removal to Europe" and he therefore offered for sale his houses in Cherry Street. No later references have been found.—*Loyalist Papers*, Vol. 46, p. 584; *Gen. & Biog. Rec.*; *Hist. of Macleans; the Press*.

In 1769 McDougall was registered as a Gentleman and Freeman of the City. In 1774 he was in the dry goods business and advertised that he was "At the corner of the Fly-Market. Intends to go to North Britain in the Fall. Wants to sell his goods cheap for cash, and also his land in the Scotch Patent, Charlotte County." Governor Clinton, writing from Poughkeepsie, February, 1779, mentions McDougall "of this place" as a suitable person to assist the Commissaries. In 1783 McDougall was living at Poughkeepsie, showing that he had been a refugee during the British occupation of New York. In August of that year he advertised for sale his house in New York, situated opposite the northwest corner of the Fly-Market, facing Queen Street. Nothing further has been found regarding this member other than the death of his daughter, Ann, wife of Charles G. Van Megeen, Esq., of the Island of St. Croix, in Brooklyn, June 13, 1815, in her 52nd year. In the notice her father is described as "late." It is a singular coincidence that one of the same name was a United Empire Loyalist, who served in the Commissariat department of the British army during the Revolution, and who subsequently settled in Shelburne, Nova Scotia, afterwards removing to upper Canada. His son, Daniel, had a son, William, member of the provincial Parliament, who represented Canada at the World's Fair in New York in 1853.—*Sabine; the Press; Clinton Papers.*

Dr. McLean was a native of the Island of Mull, who came out to Jamaica, West Indies, and became a "surgeon and practitioner of Physic" in the Parish of Trelawney there. Archibald came to New York in 1771. On January 9, 1772, he made his will, and after providing for his five sisters in Scotland, he left to his "good friend," Dr. Donald McLean of New York (a fellow member), his "riding chairs and his silver Surgeon's Pocket Instruments and £20 for mourning," and to William McAdam (also a member), £20 for mourning. Dr. McLean died unmarried. His will was proved April 29, 1772. McAdam and McLean were named as his executors in New York, while Donald McLean of Airds, in Mull, was appointed to carry out there the terms of the will, whom failing he was to be succeeded by Donald's son-in-law, Captain John Campbell of Ardtornish. The above may identify the family to which Dr. McLean belonged.

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

## JOHN WITHERSPOON, D. D.

Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

John Witherspoon was born at Gifford, Haddington, February 5, 1722, and was the son of James Witherspoon, minister of the Parish of Yester. He graduated from Edinburgh in 1742 and in 1745 was ordained minister of the Parish of Beith, Ayrshire. While watching the Battle of Falkirk he was taken prisoner and confined for two weeks in Doune Castle. He was installed pastor of Paisley in 1757, received the degree of D. D., Aberdeen, 1764, declined the presidency of Princeton in 1766, but accepted a second invitation and was inaugurated August 17, 1768. He was a leader of the Presbyterians of this country in embracing the American side in the difficulties with the British Crown. He was elected to the Convention that framed the New Jersey Constitution, and he surprised his fellow members by his knowledge of law. In June of 1776 he was elected to the Continental Congress and did much to influence the members in passing the Declaration of Independence. During the course of the war he occupied several important positions and served until its close. In 1783 he visited England, intending to appeal for help towards Princeton, but found it politic to refrain from doing so. He returned to Princeton, did not resume the work of teaching, but occupied himself with the administrative affairs of the college till the close of his life. For two years before his death he was blind. His writings were many, mostly of a religious character. He died near Princeton, N. J., September 15, 1794.

[Name appeared in Morrison's History as ——— Wotherspoon, M. D.]

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 1772
 

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## RICHARD NICOLLS COLDEN.

Richard Nicolls Colden, son of Alexander Colden and Elizabeth, second daughter of Richard Nicolls, graduated from Columbia (then King's) College in the class of 1766, and on the 27th August of that year received a commission as Ensign in the 42nd, Royal Highlanders, then stationed in Pennsylvania. Whilst quartered in the Isle of Man he married a Scottish lady, Henrietta Maria Bethune, by whom he had two sons, Alexander and Cadwallader. He left the army at the close of 1771, or early in 1772, returned to New York with his family, was appointed Surveyor and Searcher of Customs there, which office he held at the time of his death. He died August 15, 1777, and his death was announced by Governor Tryon to Lord Germaine 24th August, 1777.—*N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec.*, Vol. III, p. 171; *Col. Doc.*, Vol. VIII. p. 511.

## 242 LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. ALEXANDER LESLIE.

General Leslie, second son of Alexander, fifth Earl of Leven and fourth Earl of Melville, and Elizabeth, daughter of David Monypenny of Pitnully, was born in 1731. He was appointed Captain in the 64th regiment of infantry on its formation in 1758, and acted as aide-de-camp to General Barrington in the Barbadoes in 1759. In 1760 he married a daughter of Dr. Walter Tullidolph of Tullidolph, in the County of Forfar, who had been a planter and member of the Council of the Island of Antigua. By this lady he had an only child, Mary Anne, who in 1787 married John Rutherford of Edgerston and died without issue. In 1766 Captain Leslie was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment and came with it to America in the year 1769. He sailed for London October 22, 1770, on the ship *New York*, and in October, 1772, came from Antigua to Philadelphia and thence to New York, at which time he joined the Society, and again sailed for home. In 1776 he returned to America in command of the 59th Foot. He acted as Brigadier-General and commanded the light infantry at the battle of Long Island. He served with great distinction during the war, particularly at the Battle of Princeton. In June, 1779, he was in command on Staten Island and on February 19th of that year was raised to the rank of Major-General; in 1780 he was at the capture of Charleston, invaded Virginia with 3,000 men and joined Lord Cornwallis in North Carolina in December of that year. He led the right wing at Guilford and was commandant at Charleston when it was evacuated. In 1782 he was in command as Lieutenant-General at Savannah, Georgia, and gave up his command on account of ill health. After serving for many years as second in command of the forces in Scotland, Lieutenant-General Leslie died at his seat, "Beechwood," near Edinburgh, December 27, 1794.—*Appleton; Burke; et al.*

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## 243 ALEXANDER ROSS, M.D.

Dr. Ross was a native of Scotland who had emigrated to the Island of Jamaica and after a time removed to New Brunswick, N. J., where he practiced his profession. He may have been an army surgeon. While in New Brunswick he resided at "Ross Hall" on the east bank of the Raritan about a mile above the city. Dr. Ross married February 11, 1775, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Farmer, a lady celebrated for her beauty. Her father removed from Staten Island to Perth Amboy in 1711. Dr. Ross died at "Ross Hall" Saint Andrew's Day, 1775, aged 52 years, and was buried in Christ Church yard where a monument records the facts. His widow married Dr. Charles A. Howard and resided at "Ross Hall" for many years.—*Hist. Union and Middlesex Cos., N. J.*

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 1773
 

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## ANDREW DREYER BARCLAY.

Andrew D. Barclay was the third son of Andrew and Helena (Roosevelt) Barclay. Nothing is known of him further than that in May, 1776, he was granted letters of administration on the estate of his father, and the probability is that during the entire time of the British occupation of New York he was engaged in carrying on his father's business. At the evacuation he probably retired to Nova Scotia, the family being loyal, as his death, which took place in 1784, was not recorded in the New York newspapers. It is ascertained through the appointment on January 31, 1785, of his brother James as Administrator of the father's estate and the statement of Andrew's death is then set forth. At that period he must have been about thirty years of age, and the fact that his name in some genealogies is entirely omitted would argue that he died unmarried and without issue.

*[The previous identification has no reference to the above but to his nephew who joined in 1793.]*

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## JAMES BARCLAY.

James Barclay was the second son of Andrew and Helena (Roosevelt) Barclay, and was born in the year 1750. He graduated from King's College with the degree of M. A. in 1766. In 1773 he was engaged in business on Hunter's Quay where he sold Jamaica spirits, rum, sugar, etc., and in 1777 was located at Little Dock Street, corner of the Exchange. He enlisted as a New Jersey volunteer in the cause of the King, was taken prisoner on Staten Island in 1777 and sent to Trenton. He married in November, 1772, Maria Van Beverhout (1752-1791) who bore him fourteen children. In 1783 he was engaged in the auction and commission business at 14 Hanover Square, facing the Old Slip, where he remained till his death, having no doubt made his peace with the government. He handled anything and everything that was for sale even to negro slaves, an advertisement of that nature appearing as late as September, 1786. On the death of his brother Andrew D. he was appointed, January 31, 1785, administrator of his father's estate. He rejoined the Society in 1786. On March 15, 1791, he died after a lingering illness in his 42nd year, his wife surviving him only until July 5th following, she dying in her 40th year.

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## COLONEL THOMAS BARCLAY.

Col. Barclay, son of Henry Barclay, D. D., Rector of Trinity, was born in New York, October 12, 1753. He graduated from King's College in 1772 and studied law with John Jay. At the beginning of the Revolution he entered the

British Army under Sir William Howe as a Captain in the Loyal American regiment and was promoted to be Major by Sir Henry Clinton in 1777. He continued in active service till the peace. His estate in New York was confiscated, and at the close of the war he went with his family to Nova Scotia. He, together with his brother-in-law, Lieut.-Col. Beverly Robinson, and many soldiers of their regiment, formed a settlement at Wilmot's Woods, in the wildest part of Nova Scotia; there they remained for several years, living in log-huts, and enduring many hardships until their colony was well established. At the beginning of the French Revolution they were called into active service, Mr. Barclay being appointed Colonel of the Nova Scotia Legion, and Mr. Robinson of a New Brunswick regiment. The former was at that time practicing law at Annapolis, and the latter had removed to Fredericton, in New Brunswick. Of the House of Assembly of that Province Col. Barclay was for some time Speaker, and of the Militia, Adjutant-General. From 1796 till 1828 he was employed under the Crown in civil stations of great trust and honour. He was successively a commissioner under Jay's Treaty, British Consul-General for the Northern and Eastern States, and Commissary for the care and exchange of prisoners. At the conclusion of the War of 1812 he was appointed Commissioner under the Treaty of Ghent. He died in New York April 21, 1830. On the north wall of the chancel of St. Paul's Chapel, in the City of New York, there is a mural tablet to his memory.—*Sabine; Gen. & Biog. Rec.; et al.*

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## CAPTAIN HENRY COUPAR.

The first reference to Captain Coupar appears among the marriage licenses, he and Janet Taylor receiving one May 29, 1767. In 1768 Captain Coupar was master of the brig *Charlotte* trading to Liverpool and the West Indies; in 1770 of the brig *Speedwell* trading to the Canaries; in 1771 of the ship *Samson*, a fast packet ship, freight and passengers, to and from London; in 1778 of the ship *Sally* in the same trade up to 1780; and in 1787 of the ship *Favorite* also in the London trade. He became a member of the Marine Society January 13, 1772. His after career has not been ascertained. He probably retired from the sea and settled elsewhere than in New York.

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## ROBERT ERSKINE, F. R. S.

Robert Erskine, son of the Rev. Ralph Erskine, of Dunfermline, was born there September 7, 1735. In 1771 or 1772 he came to America to act as manager for the London Company's extensive iron mines at Ringwood, Charlottesburgh and Long Pond, in the upper part of the present Passaic County, New Jersey, in which position he proved to be a man of excellent capacity. In 1774 he was in active sympathy with the colonists. In the summer of 1775 he organized a military company, composed of men employed at the iron works, and was commis-

sioned Captain by the Provincial Congress. Subsequently, when Washington passed through the Ringwood valley, on his way from the Hudson River, he made the acquaintance of Erskine, and finding him an accomplished civil engineer, offered him the rank of Chief Engineer in the army. Erskine seems to have been a very modest man for in one of his letters to Governor Clinton in reference to this appointment he says that he felt himself not qualified particularly as to artillery as he had never seen a bomb thrown nor a gun fired except at a review or birthday, but so far as practical geometry and mechanics were necessary he could undertake with some confidence. He at first declined the appointment and Clinton writes him expressing regret. He was induced, however, to accept the position of Geographer and Surveyor-General to the American army and Washington commissioned him to this office July 27, 1777. While serving in this capacity he made a series of maps, still preserved in the New York Historical Society, showing the topography of the country, every stream, road and house from the Hudson River, westerly, to Ringwood, and from Jersey City to Cornwall. Erskine died October 2, 1780, and was buried at Ringwood, N. J. In communicating to Congress the fact of his death, Washington referred to him as "That useful and valuable officer."—*New Jersey Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. 1; Clinton Papers.*

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## JAMES GILLAN.

James Gillan was a planter in St. John's Parish, Antigua, of whom little has been noted. In a later generation there was a Dr. Thomas Gillan frequently mentioned, who married Sarah Edwards in 1794, and who was returned in 1810 as member for Falmouth, who may have been a son of James. Thomas died in St. Paul's Parish and was buried at Red Hill in 1825. In 1787 James Gillan was one of the executors of William Schivez an accountant. The will mentioned two brothers, Kenneth and George, all of Inverness, the latter being employed by Gillan. James Gillan died prior to 1797.—*Hist. Antigua.*

[*The former identification as Major John Gillan of the 55th Regiment had to be abandoned as that Regiment was in Ireland in 1773.*]

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## PETER VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON, JR.

Peter Van Brugh Livingston, Junior, son of Peter Van Brugh Livingston and Mary, eldest daughter of James Alexander and sister of "Lord Stirling," was born March 31, 1753. He married Susan Blondel or Blundell. In 1778 he was at 856 Hanover Square and part of his business was importing Irish butter. He died at Richmond, Va., September 23, 1786, and was interred in the Churchyard there.

[*This appears in Morrison's History as Philip Van B., Jr., but in the pamphlet of 1770 it is given as Peter V. B., Jun.*]

## ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, LL. D.

Vice-President 1784-85; President 1785-92.

Robert R. Livingston, son of Judge Robert Livingston and Mary Beekman, was born in New York City, November 27, 1746, and died at Clermont, N. Y., February 26, 1813. He graduated from King's (now Columbia) College in 1765 and studied law with William Smith and his own kinsman William Livingston. He was admitted to the bar in 1773 and for a short time was associated in partnership with John Jay who had been his contemporary in college. Mr. Livingston met with great success in the practice of his profession and received from Governor William Tryon in 1773 the appointment of Recorder of the City of New York, but lost the office in 1775 owing to his active sympathy with the revolutionary spirit of the times. In 1775 he was elected to the Provincial Assembly of New York as representative from Dutchess County and was sent by that body as a delegate to the Continental Congress, where he was chosen one of a committee of five to draft the Declaration of Independence. He was prevented from signing this document by his hasty return to the meeting of the Provincial Convention, taking his seat in that assembly on July 8, 1776, the day on which the title of "Province" was changed to that of "State" of New York, and he was appointed on the committee to draw up a State Constitution. At the Kingston Convention in 1777 the Constitution was adopted and he was appointed first Chancellor of New York under its provision, which office he held until 1801. Chancellor Livingston continued a delegate to the Continental Congress until 1777, was again one of its members from 1779 to 1781 and throughout the entire Revolution was most active in behalf of the cause of independence. As Chancellor he administered the oath of office to Washington on his inauguration as first President of the United States. He held the office of Secretary of Foreign Affairs from 1781 to 1783 and in 1788 was Chairman of the New York Convention to consider the United States Constitution, whose adoption he was largely instrumental in procuring. The post of Minister to France was declined by him in 1794 and he also refused the Secretaryship of the Navy under Thomas Jefferson. In 1801, being obliged by constitutional provision to resign as Chancellor, he accepted the mission to France. He enjoyed the personal friendship of Napoleon who, on Livingston's departure in 1805, presented him with a splendid snuff box containing a miniature likeness of himself painted by Isabey. He was successful in accomplishing the cession of Louisiana to the United States in 1803 and also began the negotiations tending towards a settlement for French spoiliations on the commerce of the United States. He was principal founder of the American Academy of Fine Arts in New York in 1801 and its first president; for some time he was president of the New York Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts and trustee of the New York Society Library on its reorganization in 1788. In 1792 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the regents of the University of New York. He was called the "Cicero of America" by Benjamin Franklin and his statue has been placed in the Capitol at Washington. A de-

scription of his private character by one who knew him intimately is as follows: "In Mr. Livingston, to the proud character of integrity, honour and disinterestedness, was added the mild, yet ennobling features of religion. An inquiring believer in its truth, an exemplar of its gentle effects on character, he daily sought its consolation, and strengthened his pious resolutions in the rich inheritance it promised. He was devoted to the Protestant Episcopal Church, from an enlightened preference of its doctrines and discipline. . . . His person was tall and commanding and of patrician dignity—gentle and courteous in his manner—pure and upright in his morals. His benefactions to the poor were numerous and unostentatious. In his life, without reproach, victorious in death over its terrors."—*Appleton; Morrison's History.*

[*Appeared heretofore under date of 1784.*]

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## CAPTAIN DANIEL SHAW.

The marriage of Captain Shaw in June, 1757, to Sarah Miller is the earliest reference to this member coming under our notice. In 1761 Capt. Shaw was master of the sloop *Rebecca* trading to New Providence; in 1762 he was engaged transporting troops to Havana and for many years was master successively of several vessels trading to the West Indies. In 1773 he became a member of the Marine Society. In 1775 he was of the firm of Shaw & Long, whose store was located between Burling and Beekman Slips, and dealt in earthen and glassware, wines, spirits, cheese, &c. That same year, there being no dinner of the Saint Andrew's Society owing to the disturbed condition of the city, he presided on Saint Andrew's Day at the dinner held by the "Company of Caledonian Rangers" at which twenty-one toasts were drank of a character which left no doubt on which side the sympathies of the "Rangers" lay. In 1783 he was one of a number appointed to collect funds for the Presbyterian congregation. In 1785 the partnership of Shaw & McKinnon "three doors from the Coffee House" was dissolved by mutual consent, Neil McKinnon continuing the business at the same place while Daniel opened a grocery store at 19 Cliff Street in the rear of St. George's Chapel. He died August 28, 1788, in the 55th year of his age, "justly lamented."

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## CAPTAIN ROBERT SINCLAIR.

In 1759 Captain Sinclair kept a dry goods store opposite the Fly-Market and in 1763 became insolvent and went back to the sea. In 1765 he was master of the ship *Hope* and in 1767 of the snow *Amelia*, carrying freight and passengers to London, and at this time had a store on Crommelin's Wharf near the "Sign of the King of Prussia." In 1768 his store was in French Church Street, in 1770 in Maiden Lane and then his business had become a wholesale one. In 1772 he was located on Hunter's Quay. He became a member of the Marine Society

in 1771. He married Janet Stevens and for a time seems to have lived in Albany. A son Robert was born to him June 8, 1769. He died in 1786. His widow married one Moncrieff.—*Pres. Ch. Rec.; N. Y. Press; Wills.*

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## ALEXANDER STEWART.

Alexander Stewart was born in Scotland in the year 1715. He became a Freeman of the City of New York in 1742. Mr. Stewart for many years was a cooper and wine merchant, and in his later years senior partner of Stewart & Nicoll. For a time his place of business was in Broad Street, and at his death his wine cellar was in Bayard Street. He died April 9, 1776, in the 61st year of his age. The New York *Mercury* stated in its obituary of Mr. Stewart that "He passed thro' Life greatly beloved, and what is remarkable, without an Enemy. His reputation was irreproachable. He was steady in his Friendship, pious and remarkable for his humane Temper and extensive Charity to the Poor." His wife Susannah predeceased him on May 27, 1774.

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1774

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## CAPTAIN WILLIAM BROWN.

This member, in all probability, was the same person whose name appeared in the Honorary list of the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia in the year 1774 and he is there stated to have been a resident of Granada. The New York *Mercury* mentions Capt. Brown of the Granadas as being in Philadelphia in 1771. It is rather difficult to identify his ship, but it is believed to have been the brig *Dolphin* in 1767 and the brig *Elizabeth* in 1770. With the *Dolphin* he cleared from New York for Campbeltown, surely an unusual port of call, but probably the Captain's native place.

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## JOHN CUMMING.

John Cumming was a native of Scotland who in early youth went to London where he became apprenticed to his brother Alexander, a watchmaker, and after learning his trade became a partner in the business, and accumulated considerable money. Having aspirations for the life of a country gentleman he decided to come out to the Colony of New York, and, as land without tenants was undesirable, he conceived the idea of bringing tenants with him. In July, 1774, he landed in New York with 200 "dependents" and bought 10,000 acres of land in the Catskills in the neighbourhood of Coxsackie paying £600 for this large estate and spending £3,400 for improvements, building houses for himself and dependents

and clearing the land. He named his estate "Oswald Field." Before he was well settled the Revolution broke out and immediately his troubles began for he took the side of the Crown and had something worth taking away. In 1776 he says he was "harassed continually by Committees and Court Martials." He sent 57 of his people, capable of bearing arms, to join the British and he undertook to care for their women and children. He went to New York and was there offered a Company in Allan McLean's regiment, probably by his fellow member, Alexander McDonald, who was at that time active in the work of recruiting. This offer Cumming declined on the ground that "he could not leave his wife and family in the hands of the enemy." On his return to "Katts Kill" in 1777 he was arrested and taken to Esopus and was at first released on parole but later placed in Albany jail, from which place he carried on considerable correspondence, as may be seen in the *Clinton Papers*. Richard Varick, in a letter to Governor Clinton, says he was "a man of pretty considerable influence with the Enemy." After being in jail about three years he was imprisoned on a sloop in the river, from which he eventually escaped and lived in the woods during most of the winter. He managed to reach New York and in 1780 his case was considered by Governor Robertson from whom he received some kind of certificate. He remained in New York two years, his wife and five children joining him. His troubles, however, were not over for he embarked for England in the snow *Adventure* which sprang a leak and sank. He reached London eventually and at last feeling safe vowed never to return to America. On March 3, 1783, he addressed a Memorial to the Commissioners claiming compensation for his losses. Their decision seems unique. They decided that he "was no friend to this country (Great Britain) in carrying out so many emigrants," but "as he had behaved well after he got there," they allowed him £60 per annum. Thereafter Cumming is no more heard of.—*Loyalist Papers; Clinton Papers*.

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Captain Duncan was a native of Berwick-on-Tweed and was the son of John Duncan (member 1756). He came to America with his father in 1755. In 1758 he was appointed Ensign and Quarter-Master in the 44th regiment, and when the end of the French and Indian war approached his father prevailed upon him to sell out. He then went into business with his father but business was not to his liking and proved irksome. In 1764 he purchased an Ensigncy in the 55th regiment and served three years with his regiment in Ireland. While there he received news of his father's failure in business and mortified, because unable to embrace opportunities of purchasing promotion, he applied for leave to return to America. On arrival he found affairs worse than represented so obtained leave to again sell out so that the money obtained might go to his father's use. In return his father conveyed to him 3,500 acres of land in the "Patent of Prince Town" and 2,000 acres in the "Patent" called Glens Purchase, both in the Prov-

ince of New York, and gave him a general deed for both tracts subject to a mortgage of £3,000 New York currency. When the Revolution broke out he was living in Schenectady. In June, 1776, Captain Munro (member 1757) arrived at his father's house in company with Gen. Allan McLean (member 1756) both men in disguise and Duncan assisted them to escape to Canada accompanying them on their way as far as Sir John Johnson's seat. Shortly after Duncan received the appointment of Captain in Sir John Johnson's regiment known as the King's Regiment of New York, and familiarly called "The Royal Greens." He took part in the attack on the Mohawk River settlements in 1780 and is said to have commanded his company with great gallantry and success in the retreat when attacked by Gen. Van Rensselaer. He was with Burgoyne at Saratoga and later at Ticonderoga. He served with the regiment eight years until its reduction in 1783, when he was retired on half-pay as Captain. He was never taxed with cruelty or severity by the settlers. On making representations to the Commissioners of Claims he was allowed £1,144 to compensate him for his losses. He was for a time a member of the Executive Council of Upper Canada, and resided at Williamsburgh. He married March 4, 1807, Margaret Radcliff of Albany. After his father's death Captain Duncan resided for many years at Hermitage, an accomplished Christian gentleman, of extremely urbane manners, and very much respected. He died February 1819.—*Loyalist Papers; The Press.*

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 WILLIAM REID.

William Reid was a cooper and farmer in East Chester, New York, where he was born. Nothing is known of him prior to the Revolution. He was an Ensign in the Westchester County regiment of militia just immediately before the breaking out of hostilities. His home became alternately the prey of each side. First his house and farm was seized by the Americans and on the approach of the British returned to him, but his hay, cider, rum and molasses were appropriated and in 1777 the Americans seized his horses, oxen, hogs, rum, wheat, etc. By this time he seems to have had enough of this sort of treatment and joined the British at White Plains when the army reached there. For six months he acted as a Refugee Light Horseman in De Lancey's corps. Afterwards he resided in New York during the war. Here he acquired leasehold property which was rented out. At the close of the war he went to Cornwallis, Nova Scotia. In 1785 he presented a Memorial to the Claims office setting forth his losses and troubles.—*Loyalist Papers.*

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 CAPTAIN WILLIAM RITCHIE.

Captain Ritchie was a native of Paisley and adopted a seafaring life. According to the custom of those days he was permitted by his owners to engage in trade. Prior to 1769 he had been in business "near Peck's Slip" with Thomas

Budd and thereafter, dissolving the partnership, continued the business on his own account. In 1772 he was again at sea in command of the sloop *William* trading to South Carolina. His will, made in Albany in 1776, was admitted to probate at Amenia, Dutchess County, August 2, 1781. In it he mentions his wife Elizabeth, his mother and three sisters in Scotland and his sister Margaret, wife of James Ronalds, member 1786.

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## CAPTAIN JAMES SUTHERLAND.

After an exhaustive search this member has not been identified. At first it was thought that he was identical with the member of 1768 but no evidence has appeared that Lord Duffus was in this country in 1774. There was no one of this name in the army in that year nor in the provincial troops. He may have been a ship captain, but if so the fact has not been noted.

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END OF PART I.

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Part II  
POST-REVOLUTION PERIOD  
1784-1806

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SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK



## ANDREW BROWN.

In 1784 Andrew Brown was a member of the firm of Brebner & Brown, woolen and linen drapers at 14 William Street. In 1786 their "elegant dry goods ware-house" was advertised "to be let" and in 1787 the firms of Brebner & Brown, New York, and James Brebner & Co., Kinderhook, dissolved partnership. Thereafter Brown engaged in business in Albany, New York, retaining his place of business in New York City up to his death. In 1791 he was junior warden of St. Andrew's Lodge No. 3 of Free Masons, and an Ensign in the New York Militia. He married April 18th, 1801, Janet Somerville, of East Chester. On February 8th, 1802, there was formed in Albany the United Irish and Scotch Benevolent Society, and as it had been determined that its first President should be a Scotsman, Andrew Brown was chosen. The experiment of joining the two races in a charitable organization would not work, no quorum ever getting together, and the Society was dissolved October 7th, 1803. Three days thereafter the Saint Andrew's Society of the City of Albany was organized and Brown became 2nd Vice-President. In 1804 he was elected 1st Vice-President and served until 1807. In March, 1806, he took as a partner one John Reid, the firm becoming Brown & Reid. Brown died in Albany, February 16th, 1807, and the Society there attended his funeral in a body, and as a further mark of respect they resolved to wear crape for thirty days.

## ROBERT BRUCE.

Manager 1786-87 ; 1791-92

Robert Bruce was born in the royal burgh of Inverurie, in the Garioch, Aberdeenshire, and was the son of Bailie William Bruce of that town. He emigrated from Aberdeen about the year 1768 and came to Norfolk, Va., where he embarked in business. He came under the notice of the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, who took a great interest in him, brought him to New York, and there Bruce established himself in the year 1780 as a cooper at 39 Murray's Wharf and also formed the copartnership of Bruce & Adams as grocers and wine merchants, locating opposite his cooperage. In 1783 the partnership was dissolved, Bruce advertising that he intended to depart for Britain for the benefit of his health, and, in another advertisement, offering for sale his house and lot and a family of negroes, "together or separate," giving as his reason that he was "going home." No evidence that he carried out his plans has been found. His attachment to the mother country never faltered and in consequence he experienced many vicissitudes of fortune and much personal hardship and loss of property. Having been distinguished for his integrity, industry and fidelity to the cause to which he was

attached he was much respected by all with whom he had any intercourse. In 1784 his brother Peter had come out to New York and the brothers engaged in the business of general groceries under the firm name of Robert and Peter Bruce at the same location on Murray's Wharf, which, in 1785, had become 3 Front Street, and there they remained until 1795. In December of that year five of their stores filled with goods were totally consumed by fire entailing a loss of \$17,000 of which only \$5,000 was covered by insurance. This was probably pounds instead of dollars. In 1791 he was Captain of the 8th Company of the Second Regiment of New York Militia. In the course of the years their business had grown into a wholesale one and their transactions became of large extent. They owned several ships which traded to the West Indies and Nova Scotia. In 1794 Robert was a director of the Mutual Assurance Company. When Astor arrived from Germany he found that Robert Bruce was the richest man in the city. Mr Bruce married Mary Langley and had four sons and three daughters. It is said that an accident to one of his sons led to the laying of the first pavement in Wall Street. Mr. Bruce died in New York, November 28th, 1796, and was buried in the family vault in the old Presbyterian Church yard in Wall Street. His widow survived him until May, 1814.—*Old Merchants of New York; Aberdeen Journal; New York Press; etc.*

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Colonel Chrystie was born near Edinburgh January 13, 1750, and was the eldest son of John and Janet (Clarkson) Chrystie. He and his brother emigrated to Philadelphia early in 1775. When the war broke out he took the American side and enlisted in the Pennsylvania Regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Craig, and served in Arnold's expedition to Canada. He was appointed January 5, 1776, First Lieutenant in the 2nd Pennsylvania Battalion and became Captain in the 3d Pennsylvania Battalion November 11, 1776, and was with Wayne at Ticonderoga and Stony Point. At the time of Arnold's plot Washington chose Chrystie for service in connection therewith, a service carried out to Washington's satisfaction. Chrystie gained a high military reputation and at the close of the war was given the brevet rank of Major, receiving an honourable discharge in November 1783. He established himself in business in New York, opening a store for the sale of china, glass and earthenware at 17 Maiden Lane. At the inauguration of Washington in 1789 he was in command of the infantry. At that time he was a Lieutenant-Colonel of State Militia, and acting as Brigade Inspector of the Brigade of the City and County of New York. He took no active part in the affairs of this Society and at no time was he an officer. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Albert Weygandt of the Lutheran Church of Germantown, N. J. It has been said that he accompanied Wayne in his expedition against the Indians in Ohio and that he was present at the Battle of Miami. That battle did not take place until about eighteen months after Col.

Christie's death. It is very doubtful whether he went with Wayne at all as he was at that time in the grip of consumption. For a long time he suffered from that disease and passed away on Sunday, March 31, 1793. He was buried with military honours in the Scotch Presbyterian Church-yard. Letters of Administration were granted to his widow in July following. The business was carried on, first by the widow, and later by her sons, Thomas and James, and on the death of Thomas another son, Albert, became a member of the firm which then became known as Albert and James Chrystie. One of his sons, John, became Colonel of the 23rd Regiment, U. S. army, and died at Fort George, Canada, after the retreat to that place in 1813. Chrystie Street is named after him.

His grandson, William Few Chrystie, joined this Society in 1883 and his great-grandson, John Albert Chrystie, joined in 1880.

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WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, M. D., R. N.

Dr. Cunningham was surgeon of H. M. S. *Windsor*. He was elected to Honorary membership in the Marine Society. He died at his home in Cortlandt Street, New York, January 17th, 1789, his will being proved May 8th of that year. His brother-in-law, William Maxwell, and his nephew, George Turnbull, testified as to his handwriting, at the probate of the will. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest surgeons in the British navy.

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DAVID CURRIE.

Treasurer 1784-1785

David Currie was a brother of Archibald (member 1761) and probably came to New York at the instigation of Archibald but at what date has not been ascertained. He was here prior to the outbreak of the Revolution and followed his brother in his adherence to the American cause. We have seen that Archibald was a refugee and David seems to have made his headquarters at Fishkill. On May 9th, 1777, he was appointed by the Provincial Congress Commissary to provide the Continental Troops with articles not allowed by the Commissary-General. The Committee of Safety voted him £3,000 June 3rd, 1777; the Legislature gave him £1,000. March 10-11, 1778, to use in New York and Pennsylvania; £5,000. 30th June, 1778 and £6,000. 4th November, 1778. He received a total of £18,876. 2s. 7d. between 12th June, 1777, and 6th August, 1779—the most of which was expended for port wine, brandy, rum, spirits, chocolate, pepper, coffee and tobacco. By resolution of the Legislature, 21st February, 1778, he was appointed Sutler for New York State. He also bought clothing in Boston and other places in Massachusetts for a period of two years, commencing 9th May, 1777, and his compensation was twenty-four shillings per day. At the termination of the war he and Archibald returned to New York and again en-

gaged in the dry goods business under the firm name of Archibald & David Currie, and later in the year 1784 they took in as a partner, Isaac Sebring, their brother-in-law, the firm becoming Curries & Sebring. This arrangement did not remain in force for any length of time for in 1789 the old firm was doing business at 43 Great Dock Street and in 1793 at 10 Little Dock Street. David and Archibald joined in the petition to the Legislature on April 13th, 1784, asking it to grant a new Charter to the Chamber of Commerce. David married Margaret, daughter of Cornelius and Alethea Sebring, his brother Archibald, as we have seen, having married her sister, Catherine. For many of the last years of his life David was afflicted with disease, and shortly before his death he languished under much pain and distress. He died Thursday, July 10th, 1794, in his 45th year, and the *Daily Advertiser* has this kindly word to say of him, "when in health he was a cheerful companion, and in his deportment through life, modest and unassuming, upright in his intercourse with the world and in his friendship sincere." His widow, who survived him for the long period of forty-eight years, died at Fishkill, New York, on November 8th, 1842, in her ninety-third year.—*New York in the Rev.; Mather; The Press.*

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## GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Manager 1784.

George Douglas was a son of John Douglas of Newton Douglas, now Castle Douglas, and Mary, daughter of James Heron of Penningham, Wigtownshire. In early life he went to London where his elder brothers, William, afterwards Sir William, and James had established themselves in business. On May 30, 1774, the parent house established a branch wholesale dry goods business in New York, William & James Douglas, which was looked after by James. In 1782 James returned to London or to his estate of Orchardton, and on leaving New York announced that the business would be carried on under the new firm of George & Samuel Douglas & Co., at 233 Queen Street. Samuel had come out in 1777 and was in business on his own account until this arrangement was made. This new copartnership expired January 1, 1784, and was renewed for three years at the end of which time Samuel returned to London. From 1787 George conducted the business on his own account at 236 Queen Street. During the years 1793 and 1794 he had a partner, the firm being Douglas & Roe. This firm did not confine itself to dry goods, selling such articles as eorn, wheat, flour, tar, tobacco, wine, etc., probably on commission. In 1794 he was a director in the Mutual Assurance Co. During the years 1795, 6 and 7 he was again in business alone at 173 Pearl Street. On March 1, 1797, he formed another partnership with Nathaniel Lawrence as Douglas & Lawrence, which continued to do business at the same place. On December 23, 1784, Mr. Douglas married Peggy, otherwise Margaret, daughter of Captain Peter Corne, and by her had a large family. In January, 1799, he advertised for sale or exchange "that noted stand in Cort-

landtown, near Peekskill, now in occupation by Benjamin Douglas, Jun., suitable for a stagehouse, tavern or store, for which it has been long in use." One wonders whether this house is still a house for man and motor. Mr. Douglas died of yellow fever at Kings Ferry, near Peekskill, October 9, 1799, and his end was very pathetic. While he was apparently convalescing from the fever a daughter had been seized with it and had been gradually succumbing. Oppressed with grief and anxiety the father went to her bedside and seeing her near her end he suddenly withdrew, threw himself upon his own bed, and in less than an hour both father and daughter had passed away. His sons, George and William, became members of the Society in 1816 and 1819, respectively.—*The Press*.

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## ROBERT DUNBAR.

Robert Dunbar was a Scottish resident of Falmouth, Virginia, who received Honorary membership in the Society. In 1782 he was apparently a Refugee in New York at 37 Maiden Lane, and in 1784 he was still in New York. Prior to 1794 he married Elizabeth Gregory, daughter of Francis Thornton and Anne Thompson, and granddaughter of Francis Thornton and Frances Gregory, the daughter of Roger Gregory and Mildred Washington. Mrs. Dunbar was also a grand-daughter of Lady Spottiswood. In 1806 Dunbar owned and offered to lease large works on the North bank of the Rappahannock within two miles of Fredericksburg and one mile of Falmouth. These were known as "Hunter's Works." There were several mills for manufacturing, lumbering and grinding, with forges, etc., and houses for millers, coopers, blacksmiths and other workmen. Nothing is known of this Robert Dunbar by the family in Morayshire, his name not appearing on the family tree. One of this name, Robert Dunbar, Senior, died at his seat near Washington, Mississippi, March 14th, 1826, in his 78th year.—*Old King William (County) Homes and Families; Capt. Dunbar of Pitgaveny*.

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## THOMAS DURIE.

Thomas Durie, a native of Scotland, took the American side in the Revolution and was appointed by Washington Deputy Commissary of Prisoners. In this capacity he came into prominence on the surrender of Cornwallis. It was he who compiled the list of prisoners on that occasion and sent it to Washington, which is now among the Washington Correspondence in the Library of Congress. By his letters to Washington he can be traced from Yorktown to Philadelphia, New Windsor, Elizabethtown, Gloucester and Newburgh. After the peace he settled in New York, and the first mention of him that has been noted is his contribution of £5 towards Saint Andrew's Hall in 1785. On May 19th, 1786, he advertised from 5 Great Dock Street, that he had for sale dry

goods, barley in kegs, soap and candles in boxes. In 1787 he had removed to 15 Little Dock Street, and in 1789 to No. 30, in the same street, where he remained until 1794 when he removed to 71 Water Street between Coenties and Old Slips. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and served on its Arbitration Committee. He was also a member of the Belvidere Club. He died prior to July 10th, 1801, on which date letters of administration on his estate were granted to the public administrator.

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## DAVID GALBREATH.

David Galbreath was the son of Thomas Galbreath who in June, 1771, arrived from Scotland in the *Friendship*, and engaged in the haberdashery, millinery, hosiery and men's furnishings trade, but so far as our records show did not join the Society. On his departure for Scotland, in November, 1779, Thomas turned over the care of the business to his son, David. In November, 1780, after winding up his father's business, David entered into partnership with one Thomson under the name of Galbreath & Thomson, at 219 Queen Street. This partnership was quickly dissolved and on April 1st, 1781, David sailed for Europe. The date of his return to New York has not been noted, but in 1784 the same firm was engaged in the dry goods business at 228 Queen Street, near the Fly Market, and notified the public that the copartnership had expired. On September 1st, 1784, David Galbreath & Co. were doing business at the same store. On October 12th, 1785, David married Cornelia, third daughter of John Stites, a New York merchant. He continued in business at the same stand until 1789 when the premises were advertised "To Let." On July 3rd, 1791, he, with his wife and family, sailed from New York for Bristol, on the ship *Bristol*, Captain Robert Adamson. In 1793 Galbreath was in partnership with one Thomas Elmes, as Galbreath & Elmes, at 30 Queen Street. This firm dissolved September 1st, 1802, and Alexander MacGregor was appointed to make a settlement with debtors and creditors. Thereafter nothing is known until April 10th, 1811, when David and his eldest son, Thomas, came to New York on the ship *Hercules* from Liverpool on their way to New Orleans, probably on business. While returning from New Orleans on the brig *Cannon* the son died, September 8th, 1811, in his 22nd year. The notice of death stated that David was then "of London." David died at Gibraltar, February 6th, 1812.—*The Press*.

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## ADAM GILCHRIST, Senior

It is not known when this member joined the Society but his name appeared in the pamphlet of 1784 among the Honorary members. He was a contributor to the fund raised for the proposed Saint Andrew's Hall. In 1756 he seems

to have been the leading tailor of that day, and advertised in that year as 'from London,' and that he lived in Prince's Street, near Captain Richards'. In 1766 his business was "next door to the great White Corner-House in Dock Street, Opposite the Exchange." In 1772 he removed thence to Broad Street, next door to the General Post Office, and in that year was elected Assessor for the South Ward. When the war broke out he retired with his family to Smith's Clove, Orange County, New York, and remained there during the entire struggle. In 1784 he returned to New York and lived opposite the New Printing Office in Beaver Street while his business was in Princess Street, and in the year in which he died his home was at the corner of Nassau and Ann Streets. He had then retired from business as he was designated "gentleman" in the Letters of Administration granted to his son Robert on October 26, 1797. Mr. Gilchrist was a native of Scotland. He died at Westchester, New York, aged 77 years.

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CAPTAIN ADAM GILCHRIST, JUNIOR.

Adam Gilchrist, Jr., eldest son of the preceding, was born in New York City, June 11, 1760. During the Revolution he took the American side and served in Captain Felter's Company of Colonel McClaughry's regiment of Ulster County militia. He was captured along with others and for over three years remained a prisoner on Long Island. He seems to have served for a few months as Ensign in the 5th Pennsylvania regiment. It is said also that he served as an officer under Col. William Washington. After the war he began business in New York and in 1784 was senior member of the firm of Adam Gilchrist & Co., at 2 Queen Street, where this firm dealt in a miscellaneous line of goods. During 1785-86 Gilchrist was Secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce and Master of St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M. Probably not meeting with the success he desired he removed in 1786 to Charleston, South Carolina, and engaged in business there, eventually building up an extensive mercantile establishment which owned its own line of vessels plying directly between Liverpool and Charleston. He became director in the Charleston branch of the United States bank, Secretary of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce and one of its founders. He was also a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of that State, of which he was Assistant-Treasurer from 1798 and Treasurer from 1806 to 1813, and on the Records of that Society is designated Captain. He was also a member of several other organizations in the City of Charleston. Mr. Gilchrist was twice married, first in New York on June 10, 1784, to Hester Budd, youngest daughter of Dr. John Budd of Charleston, who died in Charleston, September, 1806, and second to Elizabeth Lamboll Thomas. Captain Gilchrist died in Charleston in the year 1816 and was buried in the Circular Church Yard there.—*From a descendant; Clinton Papers and the Press.*

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## THOMAS GILLESPIE.

Thomas Gillespie was of the firm of Thomas & James Gillespie, which began business in 1781 at 21 William Street, dealing in dry goods and broadcloths. In 1795 the firm became Colin Gillespie & Co., carrying on business at 156 Pearl Street, corner of Wall Street. One of this name married Judith Breen, July 17, 1784. She died at German Flatts July 19, 1817, and the notice stated that she was the wife of Thomas Gillespie and "formerly of this city." This Thomas of German Flatts may have been our member, it being quite common for New York merchants of that day to retire from business and settle on a farm or small estate, and this would account for his disappearance from New York. If so he had a son, Robert, a merchant in German Flatts, who married Maria Clute at Schenectady in 1818.—*Old Merchants of New York; Presb. Ch. Records; the Press.*

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## JAMES GRANT.

James Grant was in the grocery business for many years at 33 Roosevelt Street, and accumulated considerable property in that neighbourhood and land in Cherry Valley, Otsego County. In due course he retired from business and died July 9th, 1823, at his residence in Oak Street, aged 70 years. The following notice by Grant in the *Daily Advertiser* of May 6th, 1801, seems to be well worth preserving, giving, as it does, some indication of the character of the man: "Having been informed that one of the bawling patriots of '76 was heard making his brags about the Free Negroes, in the fifth ward last Wednesday; that he had the pleasure of challenging me at the Poll, as an alien, and prevented me from voting, I take this method to inform such of the citizens as do not know that bawling Patriot, that he is a lying rascal; and that I did vote at the fifth ward Poll, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senator, and Assemblyman. I will inform you also that the drunken ruffian that insulted Gen. Hamilton, on Wednesday last, at the Poll in the fifth ward, was this Patriot's principal companion during the days of election. I have a due veneration for the real Patriots of '76; however, I must confess that I would not give a pair of old shoes for ten thousand such patriots as these." Stand Fast Craigellachie.—*The Press.*

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## ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Alexander Hamilton, soldier, statesman, financier, was born in the Island of Nevis in the West Indies, January 11, 1757. His father, James Hamilton, a Scottish merchant of St. Christopher, was a younger son of Alexander Hamilton of Grange, Lanarkshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir R. Pollock. His mother was Rachael Faucette of French Huguenot descent, the divorced wife of John Michael Levine. Business misfortunes having caused his father's bankruptcy

and his mother dying in 1768, young Hamilton was thrown upon the care of maternal relatives in St. Croix where, in his twelfth year, he entered the counting house of Nicholas Cruger. In 1772 some friends, impressed by a description by him of the terrible West Indian hurricane in that year, made it possible for him to come to America to complete his education. He arrived in Boston in October, 1772, a slender, under-sized but precocious lad, not then quite sixteen. After a few months at a grammar school in Elizabethtown, N. J., he presented himself at Princeton and astonished the president by announcing his intention of going through the course as quickly as possible without regard to the regular classes. Princeton would not have him on these terms and he then applied to King's College (now Columbia), New York, and was accepted. When eighteen this lad was writing pamphlets and newspaper addresses that were credited to the most eminent men in the Revolutionary cause. At twenty he was Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of Washington. At twenty-four he led the storming party that captured one of the redoubts at Yorktown. Most of those remarkable documents that came from the camp of Washington were from the brain of Hamilton. His real career, his greatness, his amazing genius and surpassing talent had no full scope however until after the war had closed. With the career of Hamilton this sketch does not pretend to deal in detail. His life work is embodied in the history of his adopted country.

In 1780 he married Elizabeth, daughter of General Philip Schuyler, and thus became allied with one of the most distinguished families in New York. In the meantime he had begun his political efforts upon which his fame principally rests. His letters to the newspapers, his service in Congress, his advocacy of the Constitution all led up to the greatest of his writings, *The Federalist*, which remains a classic commentary on American constitutional law and the principles of government. When the government was inaugurated Hamilton became Secretary of the Treasury. The success of his financial measures was immediate and remarkable. In 1795 Hamilton resigned and returned to the practice of law in New York, at 58 Wall Street, near the corner of Wall and Broad Streets.

Few Americans have received higher tributes from foreign authorities. Talleyrand, impressed when in America with Hamilton's brilliant qualities, declared that he had the power of divining without reasoning and compared him to Fox and Napoleon. Of the judgments rendered by his countrymen, Washington's confidence in his ability and integrity is perhaps the most significant. Chancellor Kent, and others less competent, paid remarkable testimony to his legal abilities. Chief Justice Marshall ranked him second to Washington alone. Madison said, "That he possessed intellectual powers of the first order and the moral qualities of integrity and honour in a captivating degree." The remarkable quality of his mind lay in the rare combination of acute analysis and grasp of detail with great comprehensiveness of thought.

In person Hamilton was rather short and slender; in carriage erect, dignified and graceful, deep-set, changeable, dark eyes vivified his mobile features and set off his light hair and fair ruddy complexion. The captivating charm of his man-

ners and conversation is attested to by all who knew him, and in familiar life he was artlessly simple.

The story of the quarrel forced by Aaron Burr upon Hamilton and its fatal consequences, which plunged a nation into mourning, is well known to every one.

Hamilton's association with the Society and his activities therein are not now known to us. He held no office but he attended the Annual Festivals when possible, and the News prints of the day mention his occasional presence. It is on record that both he and Burr attended the banquet prior to his death and that Hamilton on invitation sang a song. On his death the members were ordered to attend his funeral. In 1806 the Society raised a monument to his memory on the spot where he fell, the ground being ceded by a fellow member, Captain James Deas, while the work was carried out by James Douglass and Thomas Fotheringhame, also members of the Society. The Rev. Timothy Alden in his *Collection of American Epitaphs and Inscriptions*, purports to give an excerpt from the Minutes of the Society relative to the character of the monument and the inscription thereon. As will be seen the inscription given by him differs from what actually appears on the slab now preserved in the New York Historical Society.

“On this spot fell 11 July, 1804, in the 48 year of his age, major-general Alexander Hamilton.

“As an expression of their profound respect for his memory, and their unfeigned grief for his loss, the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York have erected this monument.

“The Committee appointed to carry into effect the resolve of the Society for erecting a monument to the memory of the late major general Hamilton, beg leave to report:

“That they have caused to be built, on the spot where their illustrious brother fell, a white marble monument, twelve feet in height, and of a pyramidal form. The site commands a view of the City of New York and west side of the Island, and an extensive water prospect reaching from, in the North River, several miles above it, across the Bay, through the Narrows, to a point not far from the Light House, so that every inhabitant of the city, every one who sails up and down the Hudson, and every stranger who approaches our port, may see at once the memorial which the Society has erected to the irreparable loss of America.

“The Committee, judging that it would not only be most agreeable to the wishes of the Society, but would best accord with the solemn recollections called forth by the place, have made the inscription very short and simple, and is in the words at the head of this article.

“On the front are inscribed the following verses, from the Roman poet.”  
 Incorrupta Fides, Undique Veritas, Quando Ullum  
 Invenient Parem? Multis Ille Quidem Flebilis Occidit.

No two quotations of the words from Horace agree. Ode 24 gives it as follows:

Incorrupta Fides nudaque Veritas  
Quando ullum invenient parem?  
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.

Every authority however substitutes *quidem* for *bonis* as in Horace. This may be translated as follows:

When shall unspotted faith and naked truth ever find his equal? He dies lamented by many.

The actual inscription was as follows:

On this Spot  
fell  
July 11, 1804  
Major General  
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.  
As an expression  
of their affectionate regard  
to his Memory  
and of their deep regret  
for his loss  
The Saint Andrew's Society  
of the state of New York  
have erected  
THIS MONUMENT.

The Society has always looked upon Hamilton as its most distinguished member.—*Ency. Brit.; the Press; et al.*

During the war of the Revolution Lieut.-Col. Hay served with the Pennsylvania troops. He received the appointments of Asst.-Deputy Quarter-Master-General, July 30, 1776; Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Asst.-Deputy Quarter-Master-General, January 9, 1777, and was discharged May 29, 1778. He served subsequently in the same positions until the close of the war. He was wounded in the attack on Stony Point under Anthony Wayne. After the war he was located for a time in Poughkeepsie, occupying the Glebe house of Christ Church there from November 20, 1783, to April 20, 1784. He subscribed towards a salary for the incumbent of Christ Church with the proviso "until the Presbyterian Pulpit is *well* filled." He also subscribed for a pew in 1785. In 1801 Mrs. Sarah Hay and Maria Hay were adherents of this church, but whether related to Col. Hay is not known. He was appointed New York State Agent for the Canadian Refugees and in the *New York Packet* of July 8, 1786, he advertised his appointment and informed them that a ship would take those

who intended to settle on the lands around Lake Champlain provided by Congress, and that the ship would touch at West Point and Fishkill Landing, and on arrival at Albany transportation to their destination would be provided. In March, 1783, a fire, which consumed his dwelling house, destroyed his papers, and on November 21, 1788, Peter T. Curtenius, State Auditor, published the above fact and stated that he had "the utmost confidence in him." A committee of three, which had been appointed to investigate, also testified in his favour, praising his "candour and uprightness, integrity, activity and assiduity." In 1790 an Act was passed for his relief. He is next heard from in Burlington, Vermont, where on July 4, 1796, he delivered the Fourth of July oration. For a time he lived in Underhill, Vermont, acquired large tracts of land there and represented that town in the State legislature from 1798 to 1804. Col. Hay at the time of his death was a member of the Council of Censors. He died at Burlington, Vermont, on September 6th, 1806. He left no estate.—*So. Cinn.; N. Y. Press and Burlington Sentinel.*

[Name appears on Records as Sidney Hay.]

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HUGH HENDERSON.

In 1783 Hugh Henderson was a dry goods merchant at 24 Queen Street and in 1785 contributed £10 towards Saint Andrew's Hall. In 1788 he was compelled to make an assignment. In 1790 he was located at 7 William Street. From that date he has not been traced. In the Scotch Church Records it is stated that he had married Hannah Sheaff, and that in 1784 and again in 1787 a daughter had been born to them. His name did not appear in the list of members of the Society published in 1796. It is significant that in 1794, when all subscriptions to the Hall were returned, Henderson's was not, showing that even at that date all trace of him had been lost, and the money was never claimed.

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ROBERT HODGE.

Robert Hodge was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1746, and learned his trade there. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he went to London, and after working there two years as a journeyman printer, came in 1770 to Philadelphia, where he found employment in the printing office of John Dunlap. Two years later he formed a partnership with Frederick Shober. They established themselves in Baltimore "where they intended to have published a newspaper," but not meeting with sufficient encouragement they removed to New York toward the close of the same year. The partnership was dissolved early in 1775, Hodge selling his interest in the business to Shober, and engaging in bookselling. On the approach of the British Hodge fled to the country, abandoning a large part of his stock which was subsequently destroyed by the British. After residing

in New York State for a year or two he went to Boston, "and there, in connection with others, opened a printing house." After the war he returned to New York and resumed business as a bookseller. About 1788, he, with Samuel Campbell and Thomas Allen, added a printing office to the bookstore. Each of the members of the firm maintained a separate place of business in his individual name, their publications being advertised for "sale at their several bookstores." Among the books issued by them was *The New York Directory for 1789*, the third attempt at such a publication. Allen withdrew from the firm before 1792 when Hodge and Campbell issued an edition of the Bible. About this time the building used by the firm, which was also Hodge's dwelling, was destroyed by fire entailing heavy loss. Soon afterward Hodge and Campbell separated. The former continued the business of a bookseller for several years but about 1800 disposed of his stock and purchased an estate in Brooklyn, where he resided until about 1810. In an advertisement in the *Gazette* of June 22nd, 1810, he describes this property as his "handsome and commodious Country Seat, situated on the high ground of Brooklyn, on Sand Street which leads to the new Bridge, Newtown, Flushing, &c., only a short distance East of the Episcopal Church." He then returned to New York and lived at No. 3 Beaver Street until his death. He died on the 23rd of August, 1813, leaving considerable property to charity, to a sister and to numerous nephews and nieces.—*Hildeburn's Printers and Printing in New York; the Press.*

## NEIL JAMIESON.

Neil Jamieson was a native of Scotland and was probably born in Glasgow or its neighbourhood. He came to America in 1760 as factor and agent of the house of Glassford, Gordon, Monteith & Co., of Glasgow, of which he was a partner. He located in Norfolk, Va., and remained there until the Revolution broke out. When Lord Dunmore took refuge on a ship in the James river Jamieson remained on shore, and his house was one of the first searched by the American forces when they took possession of Norfolk. By that time he had fled to a small ship of his own and remained many months under the protection of the fleet. Owing to his great influence he was enabled to be the principal means of providing for the fleet and the distressed Loyalists, sending to Antigua for provisions. Through his credit Lord Dunmore was able to draw upon the Government for £30,000 for which Jamieson received one half of one per cent on the transaction. He was frequently approached by the Americans and tempted with flattering offers in order to draw him away from the British side, but his loyalty was not for sale. His valuable property was all seized, burnt and destroyed, or confiscated and sold. A distillery, worth £9,000, was burnt and destroyed on his refusal to join the Americans. He came north with Lord Dunmore in 1776 and went to England. In 1777 the Lords of the Treasury ordered payment of £200 to be made him, describing him as a zealous friend and

supporter of the government, and recommended that employment or assistance be given him by way of temporary relief until his affairs could be adjusted. He returned to New York and remained there until April, 1786. While there he engaged in business on his own account and entered largely into privateering. After the evacuation in 1783 he endeavoured to get leave from Virginia, where he was proscribed, to return there to collect debts. He joined the New York Chamber of Commerce, July 6, 1779. In 1777 he was located at 933 Water Street and in 1786 at 5 Hanover Square. He again returned to London and made an appeal for compensation for his losses and was allowed £3,905. Mr. Jamieson married Pembroke, daughter of Colonel and Sheriff John Thoroughgood and Margaret Lawson his wife, by whom he had a son, Neil, who studied at Glasgow University and, it is presumed, a daughter, Margaret. One Margaret Jamieson (b. Virginia, May 16, 1764) married James Macdowall of Glasgow, a cadet of the family of Garthland, on August 29, 1782, and became the mother of three daughters, all of whom married Scottish law lords. The third daughter, Isabella Graham, married in 1818 Thomas Maitland, Lord Dundrennan. If this Margaret Jamieson were Neil Jamieson's daughter, of which there is little doubt, then Jamieson was a progenitor of the Maitlands who claim descent from Lord Dundrennan, a number of whom were members of this Society. Mr. Jamieson died in London, June 30, 1798, in his 70th year.—*Loyalist Papers; Hist. MSS. Com.; Va. Hist. Mag.; et al.*

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## SAMUEL KERR.

Little has been gathered concerning Kerr other than that he was a Loyalist refugee from Virginia who came to New York, probably with Dunmore in 1776. In 1781 he was located at 216 Queen Street and in the first City directory of 1786 his name appeared as "Carre & ——" (should be Blackburn), merchants, 215 Queen Street. In 1784-5 he was Deputy Grand Master, F. & A. M. He had married Ann Corbett and on June 24th, 1786, their daughter, Agnes Ann, married William Wilson, a merchant of New York and a fellow member of the Society. The firm remained as Kerr and Blackburn, in the wine business and Jamaica trade, until March 30, 1798, when it was dissolved. He made an appeal for compensation for his losses in the Revolution but it has not been ascertained that the British Government granted him any redress. He returned to Norfolk and became a director of the Norfolk Bank. He had a son, George Brown Kerr, born September 28th, 1787, who may have survived him. He died in Norfolk, Va., October 26th, 1801, "an old and respectable merchant."

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## THOMAS LAWRANCE.

In 1783 Thomas Lawrance was associated with one Alexander Morison of New Jersey, the firm being Morison & Lawrance, and this connection was dis-

solved June 4th of that year. He then did business on his own account at 61 Cherry Street, but seems to have been unsuccessful, for in 1788, as an "insolvent debtor," he applied to the court for discharge. He died in New York, June 12, 1804, in his 52nd year, and was buried in St. Paul's Chapel yard.

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## ROBERT LENOX.

Secretary 1785-91; 2nd Vice-Pres. 1792-94; 1st Vice-Pres. 1796-97;  
President 1798-1814.

Robert Lenox was the son of James Lenox, of the Parish of Kirkcudbright, and grandson of William Lenox, of Milnhouse in the same parish. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of David Sproat, all of the Parish of Kirkcudbright. He was born in the town of Kirkcudbright, December 31, 1759, and died in New York City, December 13, 1839. His parents were in somewhat straitened circumstances and unable to support their large family and consequently Robert Lenox, with his brothers, David and William, came to America just prior to the Revolution, being sent out to join their uncle, David Sproat, a merchant in Philadelphia, who had come to this country in 1760. After his arrival Robert was sent to school for a short time at Burlington, New Jersey, and then joined his uncle who had moved to New York. He appears to have remained with his uncle, who was then acting as Commissary-General of Naval prisoners in North America, and was employed as clerk, acting at times as "director of Flags of Truce." During the war he made various trips between New York, the West Indies, Charleston and elsewhere to conserve his uncle's business interests, and was at one time taken prisoner by a French man-of-war but soon released at the request of his brother, Major David Lenox, who had taken up arms on the American side. Upon the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783 he went to Scotland with his uncle, Mr. Sproat, to assist him in settling his accounts with the British Government. He returned to this country in the following September and then took up his permanent residence in New York City. Previous to his departure he had married a daughter of Nicholas Carner, a merchant of this City, who was later a vestryman of Trinity Church and one of the Commissioners for rebuilding that church in 1788. Robert was subsequently joined by his youngest brother, James, who came out from Scotland, and they established the great commercial house of Jas. Lenox & Wm. Maitland in 1796. James Lenox retired from the firm in 1818 and returned to Scotland, where he died in 1839; the firm becoming successively Kennedy & Maitland; Maitland, Phelps & Co., and later Maitland, Coppel & Co. Robert Lenox soon became one of the greatest merchants of the day, trading extensively abroad, in the West Indies and throughout this country. His business transactions for many years surpassed in importance and extent those of any other merchant in this City at that period and he rapidly amassed a large fortune. He was a man of great strength of character and unswerving integrity. Through a fortunate invest-

ment in land, bounded by Fourth and Fifth Avenues and Sixty-eighth and Seventy-fourth Streets, which became known as the "Lenox Farm," and which he held tenaciously and impressed upon his son, James Lenox, the wisdom of holding, the family became very wealthy. The *History of the Chamber of Commerce* states of Robert Lenox: "He was one of the most extensive as well as successful merchants in the United States," and at his death, "an eminent merchant who for a period beyond the ordinary course of human life had been distinguished for great prudence, a clear and sound judgment and unblemished reputation." Mr. Lenox held numerous positions of trust and importance during his lifetime. He was Alderman of this City, 1795-97, and 1800-02; one of the founders of the Lying-in Hospital, incorporated in 1799, and its President, 1829-35; a member of the Chamber of Commerce; Vice-President, 1819-26; and President from 1826 until his death in 1839; a Trustee and Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Sailors' Snug Harbor; a Trustee of Princeton College; an elder of the First Presbyterian Church for over thirty years, and director in many other institutions and corporations. In politics he was a Federalist, a strong believer in free trade and one of the delegates to the celebrated free-trade convention held at Philadelphia in the autumn of 1820. In January, 1824, he was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence organized to oppose the threatened increase of the tariff.—*Morrison's Hist.; et al.*

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## HENRY BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON

Manager 1788-89.

Brockholst Livingston, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, was born in New York City, November 26, 1757. He was the son of William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey. After due preparation he entered Princeton College whence he graduated in 1774, and two years later was appointed Captain in the American Army, and soon after was promoted to be Major and attached to the staff of General Philip Schuyler. He was present at the siege of Ticonderoga, and in October, 1777, took part in the attack by Benedict Arnold on Burgoyne's army at Saratoga. He was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel. When John Jay, his brother-in-law, was sent as Minister to Spain in 1779 Livingston went with him as his private secretary. He returned in 1782 and on his way was captured by a British man-of-war, taken to New York and imprisoned, but was soon after set free. Livingston then went to Albany and became a student in the law office of Peter Yates, where he remained about a year, when he was admitted to practice at the bar. In 1802 Livingston married at West-Chester, N. Y., on September 6, Ann N., daughter of Gabriel H. Ludlow. That same year he was appointed Judge of the State Supreme Court, in which position he remained until 1807, when he was appointed an Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, to succeed William Paterson. He continued to

retain this position till his death. He was a trustee of the New York Society Library, and a Vice-President of the New York Historical Society. He received from Harvard in 1818 the degree of LL.D. Mr. Frederick R. Coudert in the preface to Volume II of *The Bench and Bar of New York*, tells the following story: "It seems that Mr. Livingston was a bit of a wag—this was of course before he was placed on the bench—and amused himself on a certain occasion in writing an account of a political meeting, which had been attended by some of his political adversaries. These he sought in turn to ridicule. His raillery seems to us at this day quite harmless. He spoke of a Mr. Fish as a stripling about forty-eight years old, and of Mr. Jones as 'Master Jimmy Jones, another stripling about sixty.' Why Messrs. Jones and Fish should have resented so mild a form of pleasantry does not appear, but they did feel deeply whatever sting there may have been in these mysterious imputations. They demanded an explanation of Mr. Livingston while he was walking on the Battery with his wife and children. The explanation does not appear to have suited Mr. Jones who proceeded to chastise Mr. Livingston with a cane, whereupon Mr. Livingston became, in his turn, dissatisfied and gave evidence thereof by challenging and killing Mr. Jones, after which performance he felt at liberty to resume his promenade, *en famille*, on the Battery, which he did without further molestation. Mr. Jones having been removed in this summary and orthodox fashion there was nothing to prevent Mr. Livingston from reaching high political preference. He accordingly became shortly after a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States." He died in Washington, March 19, 1823.—*Nat. Cyclo. of Am. Biog., Vol. II; Mr. Frederick R. Coudert.*

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## TRISTRAM LOWTHER.

Tristram Lowther was the son of William Lowther (member 1771) and Barbara Gregory and was probably born in Edenton, North Carolina. He entered King's College, New York, in 1774, but owing to the Revolution did not complete his course. In 1784, when he joined the Society, his father was engaged in business in New York, and Tristram may have assisted him or may have been prosecuting his study of the law. In 1788 Mr. Lowther was engaged in the practice of law in Edenton where his father had business interests. He has not been traced further.

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## PETER McDUGALL.

Peter McDougall was probably a native of Inverary, Scotland, or of that vicinity. In 1795 he advertised the loss of his watch, and stated that the maker was John Ross of Inverary. In 1782 he was located at Water Street where he dealt in dry goods, shoes, &c. In 1784 he was doing business at 12 Queen Street. In 1785 the partnership of Peter McDougall & Co. was dissolved and he continued the business on his own account. On April 7th, 1791, he married Helen,

daughter of Alexander Robertson, our Treasurer, and in 1794 he entered into partnership with his father-in-law, the firm name becoming Alexander Robertson and Peter McDougall, and their place of business 191 Pearl Street. He took an interest in Masonry and was elected, June 5, 1793, a Deputy Grand Master in New York City. He was an enthusiastic fireman, and in 1798 was Vice-President of the Hand in Hand Fire Company. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and served on its monthly Committee to hear and adjust grievances. He always wrote his name V'Dougall (contraction of MhicDougall) and was probably a Gaelic speaking Highlander. He died of yellow fever, September 19th, 1798, and the newspaper comment was "Thus String after String is severed from the Heart."

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## CAPTAIN JAMES McINTOSH.

Captain McIntosh was the son of William Roy McIntosh of Dell of Moril in Strathdearn, and Marjory, sister of John McIntosh of Aberarder, Provost of Inverness. According to his own statement, made in 1810, McIntosh came to New York in 1776. That Captain McIntosh ever went to sea is not known but that he owned ships in the coasting trade is assured. The editor of the *New York Journal*, commenting on a fiery letter which McIntosh had written relative to the "piratical plunder committed (by the French) on our commerce in the West Indies," styled him Captain McIntosh. In 1783 he was of the firm of James McIntosh & Co., which on August 31st of that year dissolved partnership. In 1786 he was a grocer and ship chandler at the corner of Jacob and Ferry Streets. In 1794 he had located at 14 Beekman Slip and had become a man of substance. His cousin, James McIntosh, son of Provost John, writing from Savannah in 1792 says, "I got the length of New York. My cousin James behaved like a brother. He sent me to this place, gave me the management of ten thousand pounds sterling in liquors and groceries and allows me half the profits for managing the business." Fraser-Mackintosh states that Capt. McIntosh returned to Scotland and made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a family in Stratherrick. However that may be, he returned to New York, became a bankrupt in 1801, a produce and commission broker in 1802 and an inspector of cotton in 1806, and no better judge of cotton in the country, "for he himself hath said it." He died there November 4th, 1811, in his fifty-seventh year. His widow, Margaret, died July 17, 1815, in her 44th year.—*A. M. Mackintosh, Historian of Clan Chattan; Letters of Two Centuries; The Press.*

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## JAMES HOMER MAXWELL.

Manager 1793-94; 2nd Vice-President 1794-97.

James H. Maxwell, son of William Maxwell (member 1770), was born in the year 1756, probably in Bristol, England. From 1784 to 1794 he was located at 21

Beaver Street and at the latter date was of the firm of Coulthard, Brooks & Maxwell, which dissolved on June 5th, of that year. From 1795 to 1803 we find him at No. 1 John Street. From 1805 to 1815 he resided in Greenwich Street at Numbers 56, 78, and 302 respectively, and from 1817 to 1828 at 325 Washington Street. In 1786 he was a trustee of the Newark Academy. He married May 22nd, 1787, Kitty Van Zandt, daughter of Jacobus Van Zandt, and at the date of his marriage was designated as of "Mill Hall in the Jersies." His marriage seems to have been the most notable event of his career as such references as have been found invariably descant upon the fact that his wife had been Librarian for the officers at Valley Forge, that she had danced the minuet with Washington at his inauguration Ball and that both she and her husband had been friends of Washington. Their daughter Maria married, May 24, 1810, in St. John's Church, Richard M. Woodhull. Mr. Maxwell died August 11th, 1827, in his 71st year and his widow, Catharine, then residing at 271 Washington Street, died September 24, 1830, in her 71st year.

1787

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 WILLIAM MAXWELL, JUNIOR.

Mr. Maxwell was the son of William Maxwell (member 1770). Little or nothing is known of this member of the family except that he was in the grocery business at 15 Water Street and also a distiller at 225 Greenwich Street. He was one of the executors of his father's estate and died of yellow fever August 31, 1799, and intestate, his widow Esther being granted Letters of Administration on November 7, 1799.

1788

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 ANDREW MITCHELL.

Manager 1789-91; 1802-03.

In 1777 Andrew Mitchell was located at 228 Queen Street, corner of King Street, opposite the Fly Market, and engaged in the wine trade and fine groceries. In July, 1781, he married Margaret Stites, daughter of John Stites, a merchant of New York, and probably of the Long Island family of that name. So far as known, two sons were born to them, Andrew, May 16th, 1785, and John, January 12th, 1787, who in later life added the initial "S" to his name, probably his mother's name. The lady's sister had married David Galbreath. In Loudon's *Packet* of November 24, 1783, there appeared an announcement of Mitchell's intention to depart for Britain "in a few days" and offering to rent his house and shop at 224 Queen Street "until the following May." On September 1, 1799, a tract of land in Harpersfield, Otsego County, which they had mortgaged to Hay Stevenson (member 1784) was advertised for sale but the transaction had somewhat the look of a friendly action and may have been done to clear the title. On October 15, 1800, there appeared notice of the dissolution of

the firm of Mitchell & Pierson, and the continuance of the business by Mitchell. In 1804 Mitchell was located at 177 Pearl Street, which may be the same premises, the name of Queen Street having been changed to Pearl Street, where he remained until 1812, when he seems to have retired from business. In 1805 he was associated with Walter Mitchell (member 1799), and they were designated "shippers." In 1807 he became a member of the Dumfries and Galloway Society. Mr. Mitchell died May 28, 1836, aged eighty-four years.

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## DAVID MITCHELSON.

David Mitchelson was probably the son or brother of Lieut. Walter Mitchelson who joined the Society in 1762. He may also have been the one of that name, located in Boston, who in 1774 was an Addressor of Governor Hutchinson, and a Protestor against the Whigs the same year and in 1776 accompanied the British army to Halifax. In that case he came to New York on its occupation by the British and in 1777 was located at 9 Fly Market where he dealt in a general assortment of crockery, wine glasses, tumblers, shoes, knives and forks, tea, coffee, raisins and garden seeds. In the following year he is designated as a grocer and seems to have been in good circumstances. In 1783 one of his customers was Sir Guy Carleton. In 1787 he became Agent in New York for John Baine & Grandson, type founders of Glasgow, who eventually came to America and founded in Philadelphia the first type foundry in this country. In 1790 his place of business at 39 Water Street, corner of the Fly Market was "To Let," showing that he had given up business and in 1799 he was living in retirement at 93 Bowery Lane. Mitchelson returned to his native country and died at Fife Place, somewhere in Scotland, on the 27th of October, 1802.

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## JACOB MORRIS.

Jacob Morris, son of Lewis Morris, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Morrisania, December 28, 1755. He was educated for a mercantile career but on the outbreak of the war offered his services to Congress and was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Charles Lee. He fought in the battle of Long Island, at Fort Moultrie, the second battle of Trenton, at Princeton and at Monmouth. He was also attached to the staff of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. On the declaration of peace he returned to New York and subsequently was elected to both the Assembly and the Senate of the State. In 1787 he removed to Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y., where he died January 10, 1844. One of his sons Mr. W. A. P. Morris, a lawyer of Madison, Wis., was still living on December 13, 1913, according to a letter which recently appeared in the *New York Evening Post*.

Dr. Moyes, the blind lecturer on Experimental Chemistry, was born in the "lang toon o' Kirkcaldy," in 1750. He lost his sight, by the smallpox, before he was three years old. The only thing which he remembered seeing was a water mill in motion, and it was a puzzle to him, in his childhood, how the water flowed in one direction, while the wheel turned round in the opposite. His talent for mechanics was early chosen. Though blind he was very fond of using edged tools, and he amused himself by making little wind-mills and even constructed a loom with his own hands. He enjoyed the advantage of a good education, and commenced his public career by lecturing on music at Edinburgh, but, not succeeding as he expected, he gave his whole attention to Natural and Experimental Philosophy. For many years he supported himself by lecturing on Chemistry, Astronomy, Optics and other branches of the Newtonian Philosophy. He was peculiarly happy in his lectures on Chemistry and astonished his hearers by performing all his experiments himself. He left Scotland in 1779, and traveled through the principal towns of England where he was well received as a lecturer; he then visited America, landing in Boston from the ship *United States*, Captain James Scott, on May 25th, 1784. The following paragraph respecting him appeared in one of the American newspapers of the day: "The celebrated Dr. Moyes, though blind, delivered a lecture on Optics, delineated the properties of light and shade, and gave an astonishing illustration of the power of touch. A highly polished plate of steel was presented to him, with the stroke of an etching tool so minutely engraved on it that it was invisible to the naked eye, and only discoverable with a powerful magnifying glass. With his fingers he discovered the extent, and measured the length of the line." While in America he went from city to city lecturing, and Columbia, Harvard and other colleges gave him degrees and professorships, while the ladies everywhere made much of him, one New York lady writing the following sonnet which appeared in the *New York Packet* of December 9th, 1784.

## DOCTOR MOYES.

What tho' for thee no splendid sun appear,  
 And varying seasons deck in vain the year;  
 Nor *human form* e'er caught *thy* wond'ring gaze  
 Which speaks in accents loud, its Maker's praise?  
 Depriv'd of Light's all animating ray!  
 You still enjoy *unclouded mental day*:  
 For thy "mind's eyes" extensive view  
 Surveys all nature's System thro';  
 And the Great source of all her laws,  
 The sole, divine, creative cause.

(Signed) A Female attendant at the Lectures.

He sailed from Charleston, South Carolina, on the ship *Amelia* for London in June, 1786. On his return from America he took a house in Edinburgh, where he resided for some time, beloved and admired by all who knew him. In 1790 he gave lectures in the principal towns of Ireland, and finally settled in Manchester. Dr. Bew, the friend of Moyes, says, "that when he was introduced into company he was sometimes silent. The sound directed him to judge of the dimensions of the room, and the different voices of the number of persons who were present. His distinctions in these respects were very accurate, and his memory so retentive that he was seldom mistaken. I have known him instantly to recognize a person on hearing him speak though more than two years had elapsed since the time of their last meeting. He determined very nearly the stature of those with whom he was speaking by the direction of their voices." He contrived for himself a system of palpable arithmetic which possessed the advantage of neatness and simplicity. He was entirely unacquainted with the use of ardent spirits, or fermented liquors. He had a natural dislike to animal food of every description; his meals were plain and simple. He was very partial to a seaweed known by the name of dulse; this he would boil, and dress up with a little butter, which with a crust of bread, and a draught of spring water, was the only *luxury* in which he indulged. He was remarkable for cheerfulness of temper, for brilliancy of conversation, and for the power with which he infused his own enthusiasm into his students. He taught in an academy in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and many men, who afterwards attained eminence, enjoyed the instructions of Dr. Moyes, who was altogether a most remarkable man. He visited Pittenweem in 1805-6 and walked about there leaning on the arm of his young reader. Dr. Moyes was proprietor of the estate of Lumbanny, near Falkland, and died at Manchester in 1807. He never married and his estate went to a collateral heir.—*Fifiana and the Press*.

Captain Niven was born in Islay, Argyleshire, in the year 1742, and was the son of Duncan Niven. He came to New York about 1765. On the death of his first wife in 1784 he took as his second wife Jane Wallace, and had a numerous family of children. During the war he removed his family to a farm near New Windsor, New York, on which there was a flour mill. Early in the war of the Revolution he volunteered his services and was actively engaged in various duties in and about the City of New York and in New Jersey. Becoming acquainted with Washington he received a commission as Lieutenant of Engineers in the Continental army and was much employed at West Point and other places along the river. He was instrumental with others in drawing the plan of Fort Putnam; he superintended the laying of the great chain across the Hudson River and was at West Point at the time of Arnold's treason. After the war he became an architect and builder in New York, and later, on his retreat to Newburgh, the Governor

appointed him a magistrate or Justice of the Peace, and he became also a Judge of the Common Pleas. He was a devout Christian, calm, thoughtful and determined, a sturdy Presbyterian, and in his office a terror to evil doers. Strong sense, unaided by cultivation, but united with tried integrity, recommended him to respect and confidence. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He died at Newburgh, New York, November 20th, 1809, aged 67 years, and was buried in the Old Town burying ground at Newburgh. His widow, Jane, died at Newburgh, April 9th, 1828. From the fact that a grandson was named Thornton M. Niven it may be fairly assumed that the family had some connection with the Nivens of Thornton in the parish of Bourtie, Aberdeenshire. His great, great, grand-nephew, James Malcolm Motley, a descendant of his brother, Duncan, joined the Society in 1893.—*History of Orange County; the Press.*

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## JAMES RENWICK.

Manager 1789-1791; 1st Vice-President 1792-1793.

James Renwick was born at Lochmaben in the year 1744. He came to New York from Liverpool or Manchester in 1783 with his wife, Catharine Mee, whom he married in 1768. In 1784 he had established himself at 7 Great Dock Street, his business being hardware, hosiery, dry goods, etc., and advertised "a few boxes of well assorted medicines." In 1789 he had removed to 92 William Street, and in 1794 he is found as senior member of the firm of Renwick, Son & Hudswell, at 82 William Street. He was an enterprising, shrewd merchant who was well known in the mercantile world of the eighteenth century and a public spirited and philanthropic citizen. He was one of the organizers in 1789 of "The Mercantile Society for Employing the Industrious Poor and Promoting Manufacturing," and was specially generous to church and charitable work. He died September 25, 1803.—*Famous Families of New York and the Press.*

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## ALEXANDER RIDDELL.

Alexander Riddell was senior member of the firm of Alexander Riddell & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, located in 1778 at 520 Hanover Square. In 1781 their address was 213 Queen Street, probably the same premises, and in the following year Riddell advertised that he was "going to Europe" and offered their stock low for cash. In 1783 the firm was reorganized and became Riddell, Colquhoun & Co., remaining so until February, 1785, when they advertised that they were "about to wind up the business and to leave the State this Spring." The following year their place of business was "To Let" and Riddell, on November 3rd, advertised that he, as attorney for the assignees of the firm, was about to leave the State. The firm of Robert & Alexander Riddell of Baltimore made an

assignment to Samuel Kerr and Peter McDougall in October, 1786. In 1787, however, he is still active in New York as a shipping agent at 32 Little Dock Street, and this is the last reference noted in the Press of the day. The firm seems to have been the New York representatives of James Mitchell & Co., of Glasgow. It is probable that our member went to Baltimore and continued in business there.

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## ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Treasurer 1787-91.

The first mention noted of Alexander Robertson is as a merchant in the year 1766, and in 1769 he was admitted Freeman of the City and styled "Gentleman." In Vol. II of the *Historical Register of the Saint Andrew's Society of Philadelphia* it is there stated that he was a native of Falkirk and that his wife was Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Corrin) Smith. William Smith was a native of Dumfriesshire. In 1770 Robertson's shop was in Maiden Lane near the Fly Market, and in 1772 he had removed to Queen Street. No mention of him has been found from 1774 until 1784 when an advertisement appeared in the newspapers on May 10th of that year notifying the public that he had returned to the city and was located at 12 Hanover Square, and in the dry goods business. This shows that while the city was in the hands of the British he was a refugee. The firm was then known as Alexander Robertson & Co. On April 20, 1786, he advertised that the co-partnership was dissolved and that the new firm would be Robertson, Smith & Co., and would remove to 52 Smith Street. His partner in this new firm was James Smith who, however, did not join the Society. He was probably his brother-in-law. The firm was again dissolved in 1788 and became Alexander Robertson & Co., as formerly. In 1789 he was Treasurer of the New York Manufacturing Society, and in 1791 was the largest subscriber to the stock of the Bank of New York, subscribing for 34 shares. He married, December 23, 1784, a widow, Mrs. Ann Sharwin, his first wife having died July 9th preceding. In 1794 he was associated with Peter McDougall, his son-in-law, and doing business at 191 Pearl Street. On his daughter's marriage to McDougall he sent to the sick in the alms-house and the debtors in jail 150 loaves of bread, 300 lbs. of beef, 130 pounds of cheese, 3 barrels of strong ale and 3 barrels of apples. The correspondent who sent the information to the press signed himself "Old Times," and winds up by quoting

"Blush grandeur, blush, ye proud withdraw your blaze  
Share, if ye dare, your wealth; if not, give praise."

In 1794 he retired from the directorate of the Mutual Assurance Company. In 1796 he was Treasurer of the Missionary Society. In 1799 he gave two lots in Pine Street to the Scotch Church, which were sold and the proceeds formed an endowment for the maintenance of the Robertson School, now located at 3 West

95th Street, New York City. In this connection the following rhapsody, addressed to the editor of the *New York Daily Gazette*, which appeared in the issue of February 26, 1791, seems worth rescuing from obscurity.

Blush grandeur, blush! proud courts withdraw your blaze  
Ye little stars! hide your diminish'd rays!

Pope.

Mr. McLean.

The astonishing instance of liberality, in the act of Mr. Robertson's donation to the Scotch Presbyterian Church in this City, claims the approbation, and merits the encomiums of every friend to humanity. Some denominations have established charitable institutions, but they have been result of an union of exertion. That proposed to be erected by Mr. Robertson is the act of an individual, and, standing alone, is the more conspicuous. This gentleman, having risen from very humble beginnings to his present elevated state of opulence, by the varied successes of honourable trade, is daily practising the divine precepts by dispensing relief to the really necessitous.

Thrice happy man! enabled to pursue  
What many wish, but want the pow'r to do!  
Oh say what sums, those generous hands supply  
What mines, to swell that boundless charity?

His agency and perseverance in forming the Manufacturing Society, and in collecting subscriptions for setting on foot that institution, by which means many of the industrious poor are comfortably subsisted, is another shining trait in his character and merits the plaudits of the humane.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy  
The soul's calm sunshine, and the heart felt joy,  
Is virtue's prize.

May his disinterested benefaction be imitated, and his ultimate reward be a reception into those glorious mansions, where hope is realized by fruition, and every benevolent virtue compensated by ineffable and interminable felicity.

Who taught that heav'n-directed spire to rise?  
'Tis R(robertson)! each lipping Babe replies.

Benevolus.

On December 6th of that year his daughter, Mary, married Albert Wyckoff; another daughter, Elizabeth, married, November 18th, 1806, James Walsh; his daughter, Helen, became the wife of Dr. John B. Rodgers. So far as known he had only one son, Robert Smith Robertson, who survived him. Mr. Robertson died in 1816 and a tablet was erected to his memory in the Scotch Presbyterian Church.

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## CHARLES ROBERTSON.

No mention of Charles Robertson prior to his subscription towards Saint Andrew's Hall has been noted. In the directory of 1786 he appeared as "Storekeeper" at 83 William Street, and in the directories of 1787 and 1789 he appeared as "Dry Goods" and "Storekeeper," respectively, and at the same address. In 1793 he removed to 17 Queen Street, corner of the Fly Market. In 1794, while at 82 Maiden Lane, he gave up business and his store was occupied on May 1st, by William & John Hervey. In 1797 and 1798 his address was 136 Pearl Street, where he carried on a wholesale and retail business in hardware, guns, saddlery, cutlery, jewelry, shoes and dry goods. No further reliable trace of him has been found.

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## JOHN RUTHERFURD.

John Rutherford was born in New York City September 20, 1760. His father, Walter Rutherford, son of Sir John Rutherford of Edgerston, was 7th President of the Society (q. v.). John studied at Princeton under Dr. Witherspoon and graduated from that college in 1776. He was admitted to the bar and attained distinction in his profession, for many years having charge of much of the property of Trinity Church. In 1781 he removed to New Jersey, and became one of the foremost promoters of the best public measures of that State, which he also represented in the Legislature. In 1788, though only 28 years of age, he was chosen a presidential elector, and from 1791 to 1798 served in the United States Senate, resigning at the close of his second term, being the last survivor of the Senators of Washington's administration. Mr. Rutherford then gave his attention to his landed estates in New Jersey, devoting himself specially to scientific agriculture, by which the value of his property was measurably enhanced. In the important territorial controversy between New York and New Jersey in 1825 he was one of the Commissioners appointed to adjust the boundary line; also in 1829 and 1833 he served with the appointed Commissioners in settling the line between those States and Pennsylvania. He married Helen, daughter of Lewis Morris, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. His city home was at 219 Broadway where the Astor House once stood, where he remained from 1807 to 1812. In 1807 he was appointed Street Commissioner in New York City and laid out Tompkins Square. He died at "Tranquility," New Jersey, February 23, 1840.—*Nat. Cy. Am. Biog., Vol. II; et al.*

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## JAMES SAIDLER.

Manager 1784-1786.

Like many early merchants of New York James Saidler may have begun business as a sailor and merchant trader for in 1774 one Captain James Saidler was master of the brig, *York* packet, for Liverpool, the agents in New York

being Walter and Thomas Buchanan. Be this as it may he is definitely located in New York in 1784 as junior member of the firm of Wilsons & Saidler in the dry goods business at 12 Queen Street, and in August of the following year this firm was dissolved, the business being carried on by William Wilson & Co., at the same address. In January, 1785, Saidler advertised that he had opened a dry goods and hardware store at 34 Queen Street, and in April following he advertised from the same address that he had commenced the business of insurance broker, and also offered his services in buying all kinds of goods on commission. He followed this up in October by advertising that he had added wines to his business and offered to take in payment, in lieu of cash, lumber or pot and pearl ash. In 1798 he was of the firm of Saidler & Waterbury in the auction business at 131 Water Street, which firm was dissolved January 1, 1801, and a new firm, composed of himself, Henry Saidler and John Graham, Jr., was started September 15th, 1801, at the same address, under the firm name of Saidler & Graham. He seems to have kept his insurance business to himself and separate entirely from his auction business. He was also a member of the firm of Saidler & McGregor in the dry goods business. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, being the first Master of Union Lodge No. 8, instituted November 29th, 1783, and from 1783 to 1785 was Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of the State. He married, first, Margaret Dallas, daughter of William and Isabella Dallas of New York, (b. Sep. 18, 1760; d. there Jan. 28, 1788), who left three children, and on August 7, 1788, he married Jean or Janet, daughter of James Graham. She was born in Scotland, February 3rd, 1771, and came to New York with her parents in 1773. In 1794 he subscribed for two shares in the Tontine Coffee House. He died suddenly July 31st, 1803, and was buried in Trinity Church yard. His wife carried on the business, in partnership with Donald McGregor, as Saidler & McGregor until October 31st, 1804. She died January 12, 1850. One daughter married Gideon Pott, member, 1807. Another, Mary C., married Benjamin Lincoln Swan, and their grandson, Benjamin Lincoln Swan, Junior, became a member of the Society in 1870.—*St. Nicholas Society Book and the Press.*

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 JAMES SCOTT.

Manager 1784-85; 1786-87; Secretary 1791-93;  
 First Vice-President 1798-1809.

James Scott was a son of the Rev. Richard Scott of Ewes, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and was probably born there in the year 1762. According to Seville in *The Old Merchants of New York*, James Scott was the son of Walter Scott, who had been "out in the 45," father and son subsequently emigrating to New York. He also states that both father and son distinguished themselves as "brave and zealous patriots" in the war of the Revolution. The statement may be correct so far as it refers to Walter and his son, James, but it is altogether wrong so far as it refers to the parentage and career of James Scott, the New York merchant

of that day. Prior to 1782 John Calderwood & Co., of London, had a branch in New York of their dry goods business and James Scott was a partner in that firm. The firm in New York in 1780 is believed to have been Scott & Allingham, at 179 Queen Street. In 1784 James Scott & Co. were doing business at 44 Queen Street, and the firm retained this name and the connection with Calderwood until 1792, when on September 1st of that year they advertised the dissolution of both the New York and London houses and the continuation of the business in New York, by James Scott, and on his own account. In 1794 his address was 274 Pearl Street where he remained until 1803 when the building was offered for sale and the firm of Scott & Co., consisting of Scott, Israel Seaman and Joseph Tremain was dissolved and a new firm, Scott & Tremain, succeeded. The Scott of this firm was George Scott and probably the brother of James. On February 5th, 1793, Scott married Elizabeth Crommelin Sowers, grand-daughter of John R. Myer. James Scott was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He was a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 169, and was appointed Grand Secretary to the Grand Lodge, July 27, 1786, retaining that office till March 5th, 1788, when he resigned on the grounds that he was about to leave the State. Confirmation of this statement appeared in an advertisement which stated "that he was about to go to Great Britain." In 1792 he was elected Junior Grand Warden and re-elected in 1793 and 1794. He became Senior Grand Warden in 1795 and re-elected to the same office in 1796 and 1797. In 1797 he became a Director of the New York Insurance Co., and on March 1st of the same year Governor De Witt Clinton appointed him one of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution. In 1807 he became a member of the Dumfries and Galloway Society. For many years he carried on alone a large business in Washington Street and had his home in Greenwich Street. He dealt in cotton, logwood, mahogany, sugar, and other merchandise, but his principal business was in cotton, receiving consignments from every part of the South. In 1815 he had branch establishments in Richmond and Manchester in Virginia. Robert Lenox and he were warm friends. His country residence was at Jamaica, Long Island, where he had a mansion, carriage-house, smoke-house, ice-house, etc., covering 50 building lots and land surrounding covering 650 lots, all of which were offered for sale in 1835. In noting his death it is stated that he was "late of this town and a native of Scotland." He died December 24th, 1826, aged sixty-four years, and was buried in Prospect Cemetery, Jamaica, Long Island. One of his executors was his nephew, Richard Irvin, 24th President of the Society. His widow (born June 16th, 1774) died in Brooklyn, New York, January 8th, 1860. There seems to have been no children.

Lewis Allaire Scott was born February 11, 1759, and was the son of John Morin Scott, 3rd President of the Society (*q. v.*), and great, great grandson of Sir John Scott, Baronet, of Ancrum in Roxburgh. What part, if any, Scott

took in the war of the Revolution does not appear nor was he educated in his father's *Alma Mater*, Yale. He married, January 18, 1785, Juliana Sitgreaves, of Easton, Pa., and had an only son, John Morin Scott, born in New York City, October 25, 1789, who became Mayor of Philadelphia in 1841. During his brief career Scott became Secretary of State, succeeding his father in that office, receiving his commission from Governor Clinton, October 23, 1784, and retaining that position until his death. His home was at 2 George Street (now Broadway), where the Astor House long stood. Mr. Scott died March 17, 1798, and was buried in Trinity Church yard.

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## GEORGE SERVICE.

George Service and his brother, Robert, were engaged in business in 1777 as Robert & George Service, laces and edgings, at Eneas Graham's House. It is probable that they were sons of Capt. John Service, who in 1758 was master of the brig *Elizabeth*, hailing from Irvine, Ayrshire, and who in that year gave up the command to his son, Robert. It is also probable that Robert Service was the Loyalist refugee of that name who was a "Trader" in Boston and who went to Halifax in 1776 with his family of four and who was proscribed and banished in 1778. Were such the case, and it seems to be unquestionable, it would have been natural for him to come to New York as the city was then in possession of the British, while Boston was in the hands of the Americans. In 1778 the firm had removed to 526 Hanover Square, corner of Wall Street, and in 1780 to the head of the Coffee House Bridge. On July 17, 1783, when it became apparent that the Evacuation was near, the firm petitioned Sir Guy Carleton to be permitted to go to Nova Scotia to secure lands for themselves and their friends, evidently intending to leave New York, but they did not carry out their intention. In 1783 they were located at 234 Queen Street and in 1786 they removed to 27 Queen Street. Their business was a wholesale one and their line English, Indian, Russian and Scottish goods. In 1787 they had gone out of business and Robert had gone back to the sea. In 1791 the firm was again in business and subscribed for 7 shares of the stock of the Bank of New York. In 1793 Mr. Service became a Director in the New York Branch of the Bank of the United States. He probably returned to London or Glasgow. In 1805 Robert was declared insolvent and, as an absent debtor, his property was attached, a legal method then frequently invoked in his absence against the most solvent individual. He died in London, March 30, 1820, aged 85 years. The death of George has not been noted.

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## WILLIAM RALSTON SHEDDEN.

Manager 1785-86; 2nd Vice-President 1789-90.

William Shedden was the youngest son of Robert Shedden of Beith and Roughwood, Ayrshire. When a young man he and his cousin, Robert, son of

William of Auchingree and Kerse, Ayrshire, came to Norfolk, Va., in the year 1757. There they engaged in business and became prosperous. Robert married there intending to settle down with Norfolk as his permanent home. At the Revolution both William and Robert remained loyal and in consequence of their wealth and standing in the community were subjected to persecution. They were forced to take refuge on Lord Dunmore's fleet. Robert came on with Dunmore to New York and established himself in business, forming the firm of Shedden & Goodrich, which engaged extensively in privateering. William resided for a time in Bermuda but eventually came to New York, and no doubt was taken into his cousin's business. At the peace in 1783 Robert returned to Scotland but William remained and established the house of Shedden, Patrick & Co., practically successors to Shedden & Goodrich. A curious advertisement appeared in the newspapers in July, 1783. Shedden & Goodrich gave notice that "they are going to Europe but while the King's troops remain in garrison their books will remain here and every seaman to whom they owe money will be paid." William's partners in the new firm were his cousin, Robert, John Patrick, probably a nephew, and W. B. Todd. The firm conducted a large business importing goods from the West Indies, and acting as agents for West Indian planters, owned their own ships and traded in every sea, having a large trade with St. Petersburg. In 1788 they were regarded as the largest merchants in the city. William Shedden was one of the largest contributors in 1785 to the St. Andrew's Hall fund. In 1793 he was elected a director of the Bank of New York. He married Ann Wilson, and by her had one daughter, Jane Ralston, and a son, William Patrick Ralston. Mr. Shedden died of consumption November 16, 1798, and the *New York Spectator* has this to say of him: "It is but a small tribute due to the memory of this gentleman to say that in him society has sustained a loss almost irreparable. His philanthropy knew no bounds, his great and shining talents were uniformly exerted for the good of mankind. As a merchant his opinions were almost equal to a law, they being founded on the unerring principles, the immutable basis of justice and of truth. He was honest . . . he was honorable." In his will Mr. Shedden appointed his nephew, William Patrick, Writer to the Signet, guardian of his son, William. This boy returned to Scotland and was there educated for the law.—*Robertson's Ayrshire Families; Dict. Eminent Scotsmen; Old Merchants of New York.* (See *Addenda* page 399)

## COLONEL JOHN STEVENS

Col. Stevens was the son of John and Elizabeth (Alexander) Stevens and nephew of General William Alexander, "Lord Stirling." He was born in New York in 1749; graduated from King's (Columbia) College in 1768 and was admitted to the bar, practicing little, however. During the war he held several offices, one of which was Treasurer of New Jersey, 1776-9, and at its close he married Rachel, daughter of John Cox, of Bloomsbury, New Jersey, residing in winter on Broadway and in summer at Hoboken. He devoted himself to mechanical inven-

tions and did much to perfect and establish steam navigation. In 1787, while driving one day along the banks of the Delaware River, he came in sight of the boat which John Fitch, a Connecticut mechanic, had built. He examined it with great attention and thereafter began experimenting on his own account. In 1804, as a recent writer in the *Evening Post* has said, he had "developed a screw propellor in all its essential details as it is used to-day in driving the mammoth greyhounds through the oceans of the world." Col. Stevens and his sons worked industriously along the lines of steam propulsion of water craft, and for more than a quarter of a century they were the only builders and operators of steamboats on the Hudson and Delaware Rivers. In 1811 he established between Hoboken and New York the first steam ferryboat service in the world. In 1813 he designed an iron-clad ship which embodied the monitor type and was the first ironclad ever worked out for construction. In 1817 he obtained a charter, the first in America, for a railroad from the Delaware to the Raritan. Six years later he secured acts of Legislature for the incorporation of the Pennsylvania Railroad. From the base of Castle Point hill Col. Stevens constructed a steam locomotive and track in 1823 capable of carrying passengers at a speed of twelve miles an hour, which was the first engine and train that ever ran on a railroad in America. In 1790 he petitioned Congress for protection to American inventors, and in due time a bill was passed on April 10, 1790, which became the foundation of the American patent laws. He died at Hoboken, New Jersey, March 6, 1838.—*Appleton; N. Y. Evening Post; et al.*

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## HAY STEVENSON.

Hay Stevenson was one of four brothers, natives of the Borders, who settled in New York, Thomas, James and Alexander, however, being in a different line of business. In 1783 Hay Stevenson & Co. were in the general dry goods line at 7 Queen Street, in 1792 at 239 King Street, and subsequently at 135 Water Street and 167 Pearl Street, with James Dall as partner. He married, July 29, 1790, Jessie Graham, eldest daughter of Isabella Graham, widow of Dr. John Graham, surgeon of the 60th, Royal Americans. Her sister was the wife of Divie Bethune. Hay joined, by certificate from Scotland, the First Presbyterian Church under Dr. Rodgers. Mrs. Stevenson lived only until August 4, 1795, leaving an only son, John Graham Stevenson, and Mr. Stevenson fell a victim to yellow fever September 24, 1799.

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## JOHN TAYLOR

Manager 1791-93; 1799-1801.

John Taylor was born in Fintry, Stirlingshire, in 1752, and came to the Colony in 1773. In May, 1777, he was engaged in the auction business, his vendue store being near the Fly Market, and in 1779 at 15 Queen Street. In

that year he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1781 he was a member of the firm of Burnside, Taylor & Co. In 1783 the firm was dissolved, the business closed out and Taylor went back to Scotland and married Margaret Scott at Glasgow, October 27th, of that year. He returned to New York in 1784 and engaged in the importation of dry goods at 225 Queen Street, under the firm name of John Taylor & Co. At a later period he united with him his two sons James and Andrew, and continued the business, chiefly on commission, under the style of John Taylor & Sons, at 185 Pearl Street, the same premises, the street having been renamed and renumbered. He died in New York City June 30, 1833, and was buried in Murray Street Churchyard. He is said to have been a man of strong, vigorous and discriminating mind, of the strictest integrity, perfectly reliable, and most punctual in meeting his engagements. He was also a man of earnest religious convictions. Scoville says that in 1816 he subscribed \$150,000 towards a Government loan. Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, in her work, *John Johnston*, says that Taylor's city house was at 23 Cliff Street, and his country home was on a farm of about ten acres situated between 39th and 40th Streets and ran from Fifth Avenue to the Bloomingdale Road (Broadway), the house being a large one among beautiful trees, encircled by a piazza with large white columns. His daughter Margaret married September 2, 1817, John Johnston (20th President of the Society). Mrs. de Forest also says that two of Taylor's sons were Robert Lenox and Andrew and that they owned several vessels sailing for Liverpool, Savannah, Mobile and other Ports. A biography of John Taylor by Emily de Forest has recently been published.—*John Austin Stevens; Mrs. de Forest; The Press.*

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## JOHN THOMSON.

Manager 1790-91; 1796-97;

Treasurer 1799-1819.

John Thomson is believed to have been a native of Glasgow and related to the family of that name which was prominent in Glasgow mercantile circles at that period. His brother Robert "was one of the first, if not the first, who introduced cotton manufacture into this place (Glasgow)." Robert died in Glasgow December 15, 1820. In 1784 John Thomson was associated with Captain Walter Buchanan under the firm name of Buchanan & Thomson, conducting a business at 243 Queen Street, believed to be dry goods. In 1787 the firm dissolved, Buchanan remaining at 217 Water Street to which they had moved in the interim. John is later found at different numbers in Queen Street until 1794 when his address became 203 Pearl Street, probably the same premises, where he remained many years. In 1817 his son Alexander was taken into partnership under the firm name of John Thomson & Son at 2 Burling Slip, the residence still remaining 203 Pearl Street. John Thomson died at Glasgow December 3, 1821, aged 84. After 1820 the firm disappears and the firm of Alexander Thomson & Co., takes

its place. Mr. Thomson was a man who was much respected and trusted, as is evidenced by the number of wills which contained his name as one of the executors. He was for twenty years Treasurer of this Society showing that his countrymen had implicit confidence in him.

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307                   CAPTAIN GEORGE TURNBULL, R. N.  
 Manager 1791-92; 2nd Vice-Pres. 1797-98;  
 1st Vice-Pres. 1809-12.

Captain George Turnbull is believed to have been a native of Perthshire, and a relative of Col. George Turnbull, member 1757, probably a cousin. He joined the British Navy and rose in the service until on his retirement he had attained the rank of Post-Captain. No record of his services has been found. The Captain came to New York just after the close of the Revolution. Captain Turnbull took a very active interest in the affairs of the Society, and rose to the position of First Vice-President. He married first Marian (daughter of William Maxwell), who died at Second River, New Jersey, in May, 1785. On August 9th, 1787, he married Samarah Vanhorne who died December 14th, 1789. He married a third time and in London, on January 8, 1791, Margaret, daughter of Charles Maxwell of Bury Street, St. James's. This Charles Maxwell was a brother of William, Margaret therefore being a cousin of Captain Turnbull's first wife. There is no evidence that he ever engaged in business except as a director of the Bank of New York to which office he was elected in 1800. He had a country seat in Greenwich village, situated at the North side of 8th Street near 6th Avenue, where he spent part of the year. He had three daughters, Margaret Owen who married John Day, Rene Georgiana who married Henry Wilkes, and Ann who married David Robertson. He had also two sons William P. and George, Junior, the latter engaged in the wine business. These two young men were lost at sea in 1821 on their passage in the brig *Minerva* from Smyrna to New York, the vessel never having been heard of. Captain George died in New York, November 13, 1825, in his 81st year. He left his property in trust to his wife Margaret who died at Beceles, England, January, 1829, aged 72 years. In St. Marks Church, Stuyvesant Place, there is a tablet commemorating Capt. Turnbull, his wife and his two sons.

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308                   JOHN TURNER.

John Turner, known as John Turner, Junior, may have been a son of one John Turner who on December 31st, 1781, was spoken of in the newspapers of that date as "late of Virginia, merchant," but it is more probable that he was the son of John Turner, a merchant of Philadelphia, who was attainted, his property confiscated, who was in New York in 1782 and a Loyal Associator. This John

Turner went to Shelburne, Nova Scotia, with a family of eight persons. When the Americans entered Philadelphia those who were loyal to the government left hurriedly. Turner and Hugh Dean came over to New York and began business together as commission merchants and vendue masters. In 1781 Turner seems to have been in the dry goods business alone at 9 William Street. In 1783 the firm of John Turner, Jr. & Co., advertised European and Indian goods, wholesale and retail, "at the Sign of Commerce," 79 William Street, and by 1797 they had removed to 182 Pearl Street. He married Christiana Moncrieff, daughter of widow Jane Moncrieff, and niece of John Paterson, the New York printer, and had two sons, John Alexander and Archibald and a daughter Maria. John Alexander died at Charleston on April 29th, 1798, at the age of 18. In October, 1800, Mr. Turner took his son Archibald into partnership, and practically retired with a "genteel competency," acquired after a diligent prosecution of business for upwards of twenty years. He moved to his "country seat" on the Greenwich road, near Love Lane, and there he died May 10th, 1801, and his wife survived him only until June 21st, 1801, dying in her 41st year.

There is some doubt as to whether or not this individual ever was a member. His name appears in the Sketch Book published in 1823 but not in the pamphlets of 1785 or 1788 where it should have appeared if anywhere. It appears in the first City directory issued in 1786 and this no doubt was the authority for the inclusion of the name in the list of members published in the Sketch Book. His name does not appear in the MS List in possession of the Society. Be that as it may however we can only assume that the Secretary of 1823 had good grounds for inserting the name.

The Robert Wilson of 1784 was a merchant doing business at 224 Queen Street, and may also have been a partner in the firm of Wilsons & Saidler which dissolved in 1785, Wilson placing his affairs in that year in the hands of trustees, of whom one was William Shedden. Probably this action brought about his resignation from the Society, thereby accounting for the non-appearance of his name in the pamphlet of 1785. He may have been the Captain Robert Wilson in the West Indian trade who hailed from Paisley, whose name appeared in the newspapers as early as 1762, who became a non-resident member of the Philadelphia Saint Andrew's Society in 1791. In 1793 he was again in business at 15 Duke Street and in 1794 at 125 Front Street. He probably was a brother of William Wilson. He died October 23, 1797, after a tedious illness, leaving a widow and children. His widow Eliza died February 1, 1808. Their daughter Eliza married August 3, 1809, James Bowne of Newark, and another daughter Louisa married John Griswold, January 5, 1826.

## WILLIAM WILSON

Manager 1789-90; 1792-94; 1799-1801; 1813-15; 1817-19.

William Wilson was a native of Scotland and in 1784 senior member of the firm of Wilsons & Saidler engaged in the dry goods business at No. 12 Queen Street now Pearl Street. In 1785 the firm dissolved and became William Wilson & Co., removing in 1788 to 220 Queen Street and in 1789 to 215 Queen Street. They were very heavy importers of British dry goods and dealt largely in tobacco, Indian meal and Antigua rum. His correspondent in Manchester, England, was the firm of Peel, Yates & Co., the senior member being Sir Robert Peel, the father of the great Prime Minister. About 1799 a son of Yates came out to this country. He was fearfully dissipated, got into debt and was finally locked up in the debtors' prison, a square building that stood in the City Hall park where the Register's office now stands. According to Scoville it was a pleasant place to live in. In describing it he says the building had a tower with a bell in it and a railing round the cupola where the prisoners were wont to sun themselves. On June 19, 1786, Wilson married Agnes Ann, daughter of Samuel Kerr, member 1784, and by her had five daughters; Content, wife of Henry E. Ingraham; Janet, wife of Thomas Suffern, a very wealthy merchant whose uncle, George Suffern, was a close friend of Wilson; Ann Corbett who married Leonard W. Kip, a lawyer; Mary Eliza who married Richard H. Chamberlaine of Norfolk, Va., and Margaret Kerr who married, August 6th, 1829, William W. Lamb of Norfolk, Va. Among Wilson's intimate cronies were John I. Glover, William Renwick and Thomas Buchanan, the last two being members of the Society. Mr. Wilson was connected with the Scotch church in Cedar Street under Dr. Mason and followed him to the new church in Murray Street, for the building of which Mr. Wilson is said to have furnished the money. Mr. Wilson was treasurer of the church and took an active part in its affairs. He was one of those who met at the City Hall, November 29th, 1816, to promote a Savings Bank and when it commenced operations on the third of July, 1819, he became one of the trustees. Mr. Wilson was a Mason and a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 3. He was noted for his benevolence. Mr. Wilson died July 13, 1844, aged 83 years and his widow survived him until December 17, 1854, when she passed away in her 87th year.—*Old Merchants of New York; The Press.*

## JOHN YOUNG

John Young was a saddler to trade and is believed to be identical with the John Young, Junior, who opened a shop in September, 1762 "at the Sign of the English Hunting Saddle, on the North side of Market Street, and fourth door above the new Printing Office," in Philadelphia. When he settled in New York is unknown but in 1784, on his return to the City, and opening a shop at 18 Queen Street, he is styled "an exiled mechanic," showing that during the Revolution he had settled elsewhere. In October, 1786, he married Margaret Bassett. In 1788 he headed the contingent of saddlers, harness and whip makers in the parade in

celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He died of yellow fever at 14 Gold Street, September 16, 1798, aged fifty-six years, leaving his widow, his mother, Marian Young, and a brother James, a weaver in Glasgow. His widow died at Albany in September, 1800, aged sixty-five years.

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## 1785

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THOMAS ALLEN.

Manager 1792-1793.

In 1784 Thomas Allen advertised that he was "lately from Edinburgh" and engaged in business as a bookbinder and stationer at 32 Maiden Lane, which happened to be John McLean's printing office. In May, 1786, he removed to 16 Queen Street, corner of the Fly Market, and advertised that he made a specialty of making and binding merchants' account books and of selling Bibles, Prayer and Hymn books; later he notified the public that he had imported from Amsterdam "an elegant assortment of quills." In 1792 he was at 12 Queen Street, and designated himself "publisher and bookseller." He was the representative of a number of British publishers and the first agent in America for the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. He retired from business and, according to his successor, Thomas Arden, "in very easy circumstances." In 1800 he was in Scotland, returning to New York from Greenock in the *Fanny* on September 10, 1801. At his death in December, 1826, after providing for relatives, he left \$4,000 to the New York Orphan Asylum. In his will there is a note of sadness. He provided that Robert Campbell Allen, "who is now absent" should receive during his natural life the income from \$10,000 "if he return to New York." The inference is that Robert was a wayward son.

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CAPTAIN JAMES BLACK

Captain Black saw service in the Revolution having been appointed, January 5th, 1776, Ensign in the 2nd Pennsylvania Battalion; First Lieutenant of Malcom's New York regiment, serving from July 4th, to December, 1776; Captain of Malcom's Additional Continental regiment on the recommendation of Governor Clinton to Washington, March 11th, 1777; transferred to Spencer's regiment April 22, 1779. In November, 1777, he was appointed Sub-Commissary of Clothing for the State troops, an office more onerous than lucrative and one that subjected him to much criticism. His health having broken down he retired January 1st, 1781. After the war he settled in New York City. He became identified with the New York Militia and in 1791 was 2nd Major of the Third regiment. Captain Black entered into partnership with his comrade, General William Mal-

com, in the ship chandlery business, which arrangement continued up to the death of General Malcom in 1791. Thereafter a new firm, James Black & Co., continued at 49 Beekman Street until October 25th, 1793, when the firm became Black & Carsan, only to be dissolved in its turn six months later, and on May 1st, 1794, Black conducted business alone at 17 Ferry Street. In 1797 he had a "small wooden grocery store" at 52 Front Street, near Coenties Slip, and as a climax to his troubles this took fire. He died on June 26th as a result of injuries received thereat. His will, proved July 10th, 1797, makes no mention of wife or children and leaves all to his two brothers, William and Peter, and his three sisters, names not given.—*S. A. R. Book; Clinton Papers; The Press.*

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 JAMES BREBNER.

In 1784 Brebner and Brown, woolen and linen drapers, were located at 8 William Street. This was the first advertisement met with where the advertiser used this manner of designating that business. In 1786 they removed to 14 William Street and shortly after their warehouse was "To Let." While Brebner was a partner in the business in New York City he made his home in Kinderhook, N. Y., and there also carried on business. In September, 1787, the firms of Brebner & Brown of New York and James Brebner & Co. of Kinderhook, dissolved partnership. The next mention of Brebner occurs in 1789 when he was tried and found guilty, before the court of Oyer and Terminer of Columbia County, of outrageous assault and battery, but was granted a new trial at the next term of court. Curiously enough the *Packet* while chronicling the facts, styled him James Brebner, Esq. He had evidently retired from business and was living the life of a country gentleman. The title Esquire in those days was not usually given to active merchants unless they were merchant princes. A search of the wills of Columbia County might give further particulars. Brebner may have been a member of the Aberdeen family of that name, one of whom, Alexander Brebner of Learney, was twice Provost of that city, and was engaged in the manufacture of linen and woolen goods at Gordon's Mills.

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 DAVID CAMPBELL.

David Campbell, second son of John, Vth of Barcaldine, was educated for the legal profession. He entered Glasgow University in 1748 and was then styled "of Belmont." On December 1st, 1755, he was admitted a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh. He married March, 1756, Jean, daughter of Archibald Campbell of that city. About 1774 Campbell got into trouble in connection with some dealings at the Ayr Bank the nature of which has not been disclosed and his relatives became busy raising money to send him to New York. This was the bank conducted by Douglas, Heron & Co. which failed so disastrously in 1773.

This house had a branch dry goods business in Philadelphia, on Chestnut Street, between Front and Second Streets in 1772. The intention was that Campbell and his family should at once start for America as the case was urgent, but it seems Campbell came to New York alone. He qualified to practice in America as agent and surveyor by acquiring a knowledge of English forms of law and land measuring which differed materially from the Scottish practice. His wife, who remained in Scotland, applied for assistance to the Society of Writers to the Signet and in a minute of that Society, under date of March 11th, 1775, it is stated that Campbell "had been obliged from the distress of his affairs to go abroad and had left her with six children destitute of every comfort and necessary of life." It was agreed to pay Mrs. Campbell the sum of Twenty-five pounds Sterling on the understanding that nothing further would be done for her until her husband should give in to the Society a demission of his office as a Writer to the Signet. This Campbell did on June 26th, of that year. On the 24th of June, 1776, that Society again paid Mrs. Campbell £25 and ordered that she should be put upon their list of pensioners for a like sum yearly during the pleasure of the Society only. In 1777 Campbell advertised in New York as an "Attorney-at-Law and Public Notary" and that he had an office for Insurance, giving his address as "Box, Merchants Coffee House." In 1780 he was located at 2 Wall Street, next door to the Coffee House. He also had a farm at Greenwich village "near the road leading from the Bowery to the North River Road." On May 8th, 1786, Campbell was tried before the Supreme Court and convicted of delivering forged notes as securities for monies in which he was indebted, knowing the same to be forged, and was sentenced to pay a fine of £200 and be imprisoned six calendar months without bail or main prize. There must have been some mitigating circumstances as a petition in his favour was very largely signed, the result of which is not stated in the Press. The following week his household furniture and farming utensils in Greenwich were sold. A great many real estate transfers, in which Campbell's name figures, appear on the Records about the period in question. He continued to practice law up to 1804 but his name disappeared from the Directories thereafter. What became of him has not been ascertained. A list of members of this Society was published under date of 1785 and in the copy in the New York Historical Society David Campbell's name is stricken out by some former owner, the inference being that David's name was deleted from the Roll by action of the Society. The Minutes of the Society for that period are no longer in existence and this must remain an inference only.—*Bighouse Papers; Archives of Society of Writers to the Signet; N. Y. Journal; Daily Advertiser; et al.*

John Campbell was a potter or manufacturer of earthenware. On March 3rd, 1761, he became a Freeman of the City. In 1763 he advertised that he lived at the upper end of the Broadway, directly opposite the Old Spring-Garden House,

opening on the Commons, and that he "takes this Method to inform the Publick that he makes Earthen-ware of the Sort that is made in Philadelphia." In 1774 he was still at the upper end of Broadway and then "opposite the Negroes Burying Ground" and stated that "he had set up the business of making pantile, also Philadelphia earthenware." During the Revolution no advertisement of his appeared. Mather states in his *Refugees of Long Island* that on August 17, 1776, the New York Provincial Convention appointed him on a Committee to remove the women, children and infirm persons out of New York before the enemy, that is the British, attacked. He became Assistant Deputy Quarter-Master-General with rank of Major during the war, with headquarters at Continental Village in Dutchess County. His duties seem to have been connected with artificers and teamsters, and securing forage. He contributed liberally to the American cause and received in acknowledgment a large quantity of Continental money. In 1788 his "pot works were near the Hospital." On December 25 of that year he was Chairman of the General Committee of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. He was affiliated with Tammany Hall and Mather, quoting the *Old Merchants of New York*, states that he was a Sachem from 1779 to 1791. In 1790 he was elected "Father of the Council" and in 1792 was elected Alderman of the 6th Ward, serving until 1796. In 1795 he was a Governor of the New York Hospital. By 1798 he had a definite street number, that part of Broadway at the present Post Office being known as Great George St. In 1794 it became known as Broadway again. Mr. Campbell died May 26, 1798, in the 59th year of his age and his will was proved April 15, 1799. He left a widow, Sarah, three daughters and one son, Thomas, and a son-in-law, Thomas Kirk. One of his daughters married a Mr. Cooper and became the mother of the well known Peter Cooper.—*Appleton; Gen. & Biog. Rec.; the Press.*

## MALCOLM CAMPBELL

Malcolm Campbell with his wife, Lucy McClellan, and family landed in New York from the packet ship *New York* on October 3, 1785, and one of his first acts was to become a member of this Society at its preparatory meeting in November of that year. He was a son of Alexander Campbell who is said to have fought on the side of Prince Charlie at the Battle of Culloden in 1746, a statement almost unbelievable of a Campbell. Malcolm was a teacher of languages, having received his education and the degree of A.M. in St. Andrew's University. His first home in the new land was at the foot of Cortlandt Street and he opened a preparatory school at 32 Broad Street. In 1790 Mr. Campbell's academy was at 85 Broadway. By April, 1791, he had joined forces with Alexander McDonald, also a member of the Society, and Edward Shepherd, and they advertised their academy as at their new building at 32 Broad Street, corner of Beaver Street. In 1798 he was located at 66 Cortlandt Street and in 1799 at 148 Broadway, corner of Liberty Street. Mr. Campbell edited the first American edition of *Cicero's Orations* and of *Cæsar's Commentaries* and also revised, corrected and

published in 1808 L'Abbé Tardy's French dictionary. On November 9th, 1807, his eldest daughter, Ann, married Mr. O'Farrel, "late of the Island of Porto Rico." Mr. Campbell died October 11, 1821, aged 63 years, leaving in addition to Ann above mentioned, another daughter, Mary, who was appointed administratrix of his estate and a son, James, Surrogate of New York County. Malcolm and his wife were buried in the graveyard of the Wall Street Presbyterian Church.—*Mrs. Gouverneur's "As I Remember" and the Press.*

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## SAMUEL CAMPBELL

Manager 1801-1803, 1808-1816; Treasurer 1819-1829

Samuel Campbell was born in Edinburgh, July 18, 1765, and was the son of Samuel Campbell (1736-1813) born at St. Andrews, Fife, where his father, John, was Master of the Grammar School. Mr. Campbell's father was a bookseller and bookbinder in Edinburgh and had married Catherine Taylor. When the Campbells came to New York cannot be definitely stated but our member is found doing business in 1785 at 44 Hanover Square. In 1786 he issued a book catalogue which contained over 5,000 titles and his advertisement characterized them as "a choice collection of Books in every branch of science and literature, all new, the best editions, in good binding, etc." There are few book catalogues of that magnitude today. Song sheets seemed to be popular at that time and in an advertisement he gave a long list of such whose titles are not now familiar, viz., "Blow High, Blow Low; Water Parted from the Sea; The Returning Shepherdess; The Siege of Gibraltar; Through the Wood, Laddie; Jocky Ball; The Leaves So Green O; With Horns and with Hounds; Tell Me Cruel Cupid," and many others. In the same advertisement he added rather incongruously that he had for sale "a few copies of the Book of Common Prayer." Mr. Campbell was married, first to Eliza Duyckinck, on December 14, 1786, by the Rev. James Wilson. This lady died of yellow fever September 13, 1798, leaving four children. He married secondly Euphemia Duyckinck, sister of his first wife, July 26, 1799, and by Bishop Moore in New York. Mr. Campbell's business consisted not only in selling books but in publishing many standard Scottish and English works. Falconer's *Shipwreck* was one of the first undertaken. He purchased a home-stead of 200 acres beyond the Orange Mountains now called Millburn and the home that he erected there was only pulled down about ten years ago, to make way for the Essex County Park with its reservoir for the town of Orange. There he built a mill for the manufacture of paper and this industry became very profitable and was continued by his sons. His home in New York was for many years at 124 Pearl Street. He was an elder of the Presbyterian church on Wall Street for some years. He died in New York June 26, 1836. His sons, John and George Washington Campbell, his grandsons, Samuel and Moses Taylor Campbell, and his great-grandson, Schuyler Campbell, all became members of this Society.—*Miss Harriet Kip Campbell; et al.*

## DAVID CATION

David Cation was probably a son of David Cation who matriculated in Glasgow University in 1749 and who was the son of David Cation, a merchant of Glasgow. The grandfather, David, was one of the surveyors of Greenock appointed by Lord Cathcart in 1751; was also contractor for the building of the Harbour Breast west of the Mid Quay and afterwards removed to Glasgow, where he was known as "Merchant and Architect." In 1781 our member was Secretary of Lodge No. 169, Ancient York Masons. On July 22, 1784, his marriage to Susannah Lasher took place, followed on April 7th, 1785, by the birth of a son, Daniel McCormick, and on November 7th, 1786, by the birth of another son, James Archibald. In 1787 he was located at the corner of Golden Hill and William Streets, and was agent for the Virginia Line of packets, temporarily succeeding William Lowther. In 1789 he was a "Storekeeper" at 56 Broad Street and in 1791 a dry goods merchant at 24 Maiden Lane, removing in 1793 to 4 William Street. That same year he began the auction and commission business under the firm name of Cation & Deas at 33 Wall Street. In 1791 he was a Lieutenant in the New York Militia. In 1798 his wife and child died of yellow fever. Shortly thereafter he married a second time. In 1799 he had become a Custom House Inspector and an officer in the Public Stores at the "Quarantine Ground." His death is noted as follows: "Returning (Sunday, November 21, 1802) from Church at Richmond, Staten Island, to the ferry in a carriage the horse took fright and ran away and Cation was killed." His widow, Hannah, was appointed administratrix of his estate. She died December 11, 1840, at the age of 81 years.

## JOHN COCHRAN, M.D.

Dr. Cochran was born at Sudbury, Chester County, Pa., September 1, 1730, and was a son of James Cochran, a native of the North of Ireland, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in the early part of the 18th century. Dr. Cochran was educated at the grammar school of Dr. Francis Allison, studied medicine with Dr. Thompson of Lancaster, and served in the French and Indian war as surgeon's mate in the hospital department in Sir Peter Halkett's regiment. According to Washington, Cochran was a Surgeon-General in the British service. At the close of that war he settled in Albany, New York, where he married Gertrude Schuyler, sister of General Schuyler. He soon after removed to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he acquired a great reputation. He was one of the founders of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1766, and in 1769 was elected President. In 1771 he advertised that "he takes in patients who desire to have the smallpox by the new process of inoculation." During the Revolution he was driven from his home by the British and his house was burned. In 1776 he volunteered for hospital service in the American army and on Washington's recommendation to Congress he was commissioned, April 11, 1777, Physician and Surgeon-General

in the Middle Department, and in 1781 he was commissioned Director-General of Military Hospitals and attached to Washington's staff. When the war was over Washington gave him the Headquarters' furniture. He removed to New York with his family, living at 96 Broadway, and resumed the practice of his profession. Washington, "retaining a cheerful recollection of his past services," appointed him Commissioner of Loans for the State of New York, an office he held until disabled by a stroke of paralysis. He then resigned and removed to Schenectady, New York, where he died April 6, 1807. Washington and Lafayette addressed him familiarly as "Good Doctor Bones." Wilson says he was a genial, kindly man held in high esteem by all classes of the community.—*New Jersey Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. 1; Thacher's Am. Med. Biog.*

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## WILLIAM CRAMOND

William Cramond was one of four children of Jane Cramond of Tain, Ross-shire, all of whom were living in 1799, when James Cramond, brother of William, died leaving William a reversionary interest in half of his estate. When Cramond came to this country is not known but in 1779 he was in New York as a refugee from Manchester, Virginia, and General Pattison, writing to Col. Roger Morris under date of September 22nd, confirms an order issuing rations to Cramond and others. When Cramond received Honorary membership in the Society in 1785 he was a member of the firm of Philips, Cramond & Co., of Manchester, Va., and Philadelphia, Pa., his brother James representing the firm in the latter city and in New York. Shortly thereafter William settled in Philadelphia. In 1794 he was executor of the estate of another of our members, Andrew Clow. He became a resident member of the Saint Andrew's Society of Philadelphia and one of the incorporators named in the charter of that Society granted in 1809. In 1812 he was one of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Population Company. He died October 26th, 1843. His brother, James, of 5 State Street, New York, who died there September 29th, 1799, from an attack of yellow fever, was a merchant of strict integrity, eminently distinguished for the clearness of his head and the goodness of his heart.—*Carleton Papers; the Press.*

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## BENJAMIN CROOKSHANK.

Mr. Crookshank was a native of Aberdeen and was born in the year 1723. In 1758 he married Miss Beane who died in 1786 at the age of 107 years. He subscribed £5 to the Saint Andrew's Hall "to be paid either in work or furniture". He is described in the directory of 1787 as "Architect, joiner and cabinet maker". He kept a furniture store, first at 16 William Street and later in Fair, now Fulton, Street. He accumulated a considerable estate, his will disposing of stock in the Mutual Insurance Company, and in the Merchants Bank and Mech-

anics Bank, as well as real estate. One of his daughters, Mary, married first James Lee in 1749 and secondly in 1802 Peter Hattrick, a fellow member of the Society. A son by the first wife, James, who learned his father's trade, died in 1789. Mr. Crookshank died 14th August, 1819, aged 96 years, and was buried in St. Paul's Chapel yard.

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### JOHN CURRIE.

Manager 1789—1809

John Currie was born, it is believed, in Rothesay, Bute, in the year 1743. During the Revolution he kept a country store at New Windsor, New York, under the firm name of John Currie & Co., and on August 14, 1783, announced in Loudon's *Packet* that the partnership was about to be dissolved. This was preparatory to his removal to New York after the Evacuation. He engaged in the grocery business, locating at the Albany Pier. On April 1, 1790, the firm of Marselis & Currie, of which he was a member, was dissolved and Currie carried on the business on his own account, while later in the year the firm of Currie & Suydam was formed and engaged in business at the same place. This partnership continued until September 1793, when it was also dissolved and Currie again continued the business alone. In 1799 his store was at 15 Coenties Slip while his home was at 18 Broadway. In 1801 Currie & Whitney carried on the business while Currie's home was at 52 Greenwich Street. In 1803 they advertised, giving their address as 15 Albany Pier while the directory gives their address as 15 Coenties Slip, thereby identifying the location of the Albany Pier at that period. Mr. Currie was a member of the first session of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, and also a ruling elder. John Currie died in New York City, March 24, 1809. His obituary in the *Spectator* says "that few men lived a more blameless life" . . . and that he had a "conscience void of offence." His widow Catherine died February 4, 1827, in her 69th year.

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### CAPTAIN JOHN DARRAH.

Captain Darrah became a member of the Marine Society in 1784. He married Susannah Waterbury, and had a son Duncan born April 12, 1786. For many years he was master of "the remarkable and fast sailing" sloop *Ferret*, trading between St. John, New Brunswick, New York, Bermuda, Kingston, Montego Bay and Turks Island in the West Indies. In 1788 he kept a grocery store. In 1801 he was master of the schooner *Victory* trading to Jamaica. At the annual meeting of the Society in November, 1804, it was ordered that the expenses of Captain Darrah's funeral be paid by the Society, and in the accounts of the Managers, under date of December 14, it is so noted. On March 13, 1809, our Treasurer refunded to his widow, Susannah, his subscription to the Saint Andrew's Hall Fund, made in 1785.

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## CAPTAIN JAMES DEAS.

Captain Deas was a native of Scotland and was probably the son of James Deas, a native of Alloa, who for twenty years or over was a periwig maker and hair dresser in New York, who remained loyal to the Crown, lost his property and returned to his old home in Alloa. Capt. Deas was a seafaring man and became a member of the Marine Society in 1789. In 1783 he was engaged in the grocery business at 63 Broad Street; in 1789 he was a ship broker at 5 Front Street and in 1793 formed a copartnership with David Cation, a fellow member, and engaged in the auction business at 33 Wall St. His home was on Deas's Point, Weehawken, pleasantly situated on a knoll overlooking the river. He married Susan Ludlow of Rahway, N. J., was a member of the Wall Street Presbyterian Church and was ultimately buried in one of the vaults of the church. The famous duelling ground of Weehawken was on his property and being a man of peace whenever he scented a duel he would hurry to the place of meeting, rush in between the parties and by his *suaviter in modo* or *fortiter in re* heal their wounded honour and establish peace. He ceded the ground on which this Society erected the monument to Alexander Hamilton. Capt. Deas died April 22nd, 1812.

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## JOHN DONNAN.

In 1784, John Donnan was junior member of the firm of Burke & Donnan, doing business in groceries and wines at 4 Beekman Slip. On November 1, 1785, the firm was dissolved and Donnan continued the business, adding to the notice that he had "pickled herrings for sale". In March, 1786, he moved to 216 Queen Street, near the Fly Market, and advertised his business as a wholesale and retail grocery, adding that he would take in payment red and white oak hogshead and pipe staves. In July of the same year he removed from Queen Street to Cruger's Wharf, corner of Old Slip, and designated his business as "Cheap Grocery Store". On December 27, 1787, he married Betsy Dudley. In 1793 he advertised that he had commenced the business of bottling porter at 60 Broad Street, four doors from City Hall, and solicited patronage for his "porter cellar." In May, 1749, he removed from Broad Street to 54 King Street, a little above Queen Street. He then kept a tavern in Broad Street and in 1796 at 3 Lumber Street. His name does not appear in the directory thereafter. In 1796 Donnan was a recipient of the Society's bounty, one payment of £2 in June 1796 having the legend attached "no alteration having taken place in his circumstances." The following excerpt from the Minutes of the Society under date of November 30, 1796, probably the only one extant prior to 1835, was found among the Treasurer's vouchers. "On Motion Resolved that Ten pounds be given by the Society to John Donnan to assist him, being about to depart for the West Indies (*signed*) Geo. Johnston, Secy." Underneath appears John Donnan's signature acknowledging payment of the amount by George Douglas, Jun., Treasurer.

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## SAMUEL DOUGLAS.

Samuel Douglas, youngest of the four brothers who were at different times identified with New York, was a son of John Douglas of Newton-Douglas and Mary, daughter of James Heron of Penningham, Wigtownshire, and was born at Newton-Douglas, now Castle-Douglas. He was engaged in business in London and associated with his brothers James and William. In 1784 his brother George came to New York to establish himself and formed the firm of George and Samuel Douglas, locating at 233 Queen Street and engaging in the general dry goods business. Samuel came out in 1785 in the interests of the firm and while here was elected to honorary membership. The firm was dissolved January 1st, 1787, and thereafter his name disappeared from any record in New York. He returned to London and occupied a house in America Square, and in 1787 became a subscriber to the second or Edinburgh edition of Burns' Poems. He must have accumulated a fortune and retired from business some time before his death which occurred in Edinburgh April 12, 1824, and the *New York Evening Post* of May 31st, 1824, describes him as "Samuel Douglas, Esq., of Netherlaw, youngest and last brother of the late Geo. Douglas of this City."

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## WALTER FRAZER.

Walter Frazer was a tailor doing business at 13 Maiden Lane and probably came from Falshope, Selkirkshire, as in his will he mentions his sister-german of that place. He married, September 18, 1784, Jamina Carter, who survived him. He died in May, 1793.

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## JAMES GILCHRIST, M. D.

Dr. Gilchrist, son of Adam Gilchrist, Senior, member 1784, and Mary Butcher, his wife, was born in New York, February 4, 1762. When only seventeen years of age, fired with military ardour and a warm enthusiasm for the American cause, he obtained on June 23, 1779, a commission as Ensign in the 5th Pennsylvania regiment, the same regiment which his brother Adam joined. He was promoted to be Lieutenant May 23, 1781, and retired, January 1, 1783. It is said that he distinguished himself by a coolness and bravery beyond his years. On retiring from the army he entered with equal ardour on the study of medicine. His *Alma Mater* has not been ascertained. Education in medicine in those days usually meant an apprenticeship with a practicing physician. On obtaining proficiency he accepted the appointment as surgeon on board an East Indiaman the *Empress of China*, Captain Green, and on his return he opened an office in 1785 at 66 Cherry Street in this City. He was here only a short time and migrated to South Carolina with the intention of engaging there in the

practice of his profession. What war could not accomplish disease succeeded in doing, probably consumption, the frightful scourge of that time. He died at a place called Waccamaw in that State on the 14th of October, 1787, and in the twenty-sixth year of his age. He was a young man of pleasing appearance and fine accomplishments.—*Heitman's Hist. Register; N. Y. Independent Journal.*

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Robert Gourlay was probably a native of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. This is inferred from the will of his daughter, Isabella, who died at Newburgh in 1804. Therein it is stated that her mother was Margaret Burns of Alloa, Clackmannanshire, and that her uncle was John Gourlay, merchant in Falkirk. Mr. Gourlay probably came to New York in 1785. His wife opened a millinery shop at number 13 or 14 William Street, her name only appearing in the City Directory. In 1786 Robert's name appeared in the *New York Journal*. In 1789 he had removed to No. 93 William Street, corner of Maiden Lane, and his name appeared in the Directory for the first time as "Storekeeper." As a matter of fact he dealt in dry goods and carpets, wholesale and retail, as appeared later. It was a case of "Creep, afore ye gang." In 1791 and thereafter until 1796, he enjoyed the dignity of "merchant." On March 18, 1796, he advertised in the *Minerva* that he expected to leave town on May 1st, and that he would sell out his stock for cash. The family moved to the village of Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, Orange County, New York, where Gourlay invested in considerable landed property. In 1798 he was one of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Newburgh. When his first wife died has not been ascertained, but when his daughter Isabella made her will in 1804, she mentioned her own mother as noted above and also her "mother-in-law," meaning step-mother, whose name was also Margaret. Gourlay had three sons, Archibald, Robert and James, and three daughters, Isabella, who died in 1804, Elizabeth, who died in 1837, and Christiania. Mr. Gourlay died in 1818, his will being admitted to probate at Goshen, Orange County, on August 4th of that year and his executor was Andrew Gifford, a fellow member, the families being on close terms of intimacy. Young Robert went into partnership in 1820 with John Noble Gifford, another member, who was a son of Andrew. Robert Gourlay, Junior, was born in New York, May 1st, 1788. In the war of 1812 he became a captain in the 46th U. S. Infantry. He married in Newburgh in 1816, Maria de Witt Clinton, daughter of Charles Clinton, second son of General James Clinton. In the *Historical Papers* of the Newburgh Historical Society it is there stated that Capt. Robert Gourlay was a son of Dr. Robert Gourlay, who came from Ireland with the Clintons and settled in Little Britain. This statement is incorrect and is probably an inference drawn from his marriage with a member of the Clinton family. Captain Gourlay gave up business in New York and moved back to Newburgh. There he had a store on Water Street and died October 3d, 1858. His widow died at the home of her

daughter, the wife of the Rev. John Brash, at South Amboy, New Jersey, June 3rd, 1883. Mr. Brash was also a member of the Society. It is believed that Robert Gourlay, Junior, also became a member in 1825, at the time his partner died, but if so the evidence was destroyed in the fire of 1835.

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 ROBERT GRAHAM

Robert Graham was a schoolmaster who opened an evening school in November, 1784, in the "old City Hall" and styled himself "Writing Master and Accountant." In the first City directory of 1786 his name appeared as "Grimes, Schoolmaster, 7 King Street." In 1789 and 1790 Graham & Johnston had an academy on Little Queen Street and in 1790 Mr. Graham had his own academy at 20 Nassau Street, while he lived next door at No. 18. In 1785 he subscribed £10 towards the St. Andrew's Hall Fund, and when the money was returned to the subscribers in 1794 Mr. Graham was paid in person. He must have been located then at some place near New York, but his movements have not been traced beyond 1790.

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 PATRICK HART

Patrick Hart's name first appeared in the year 1777, when he imported a line of goods by the *Lilly*, Captain Cochrane, and offered them for sale at Robert Bogle's store in Hanover Square. In 1779 he was located at 73 Queen Street between Peck's Slip and Dover Street, where he sold tea, sugar, blankets, shoes, &c., while in 1781 Patrick Hart & Co. were located at 202 Queen Street, and in 1783 at 11 Queen Street, and had added wines and dry goods to their line. It is probable that Hart was a refugee from Virginia, who came North with Dunmore, but no reference of that character has been noted. Hart must have left New York in 1785 and returned to Virginia, as he became an honorary or non-resident member of the Society, giving that State as his domicile. From that date all trace of him has been lost.

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 ALEXANDER HOSACK

Manager 1787-1789

Alexander Hosack was born in Elgin, Morayshire, in 1736. He entered the army in the Artillery branch of the service and came out with General Amherst and distinguished himself at the capture of Louisburg in 1758. He probably settled in the country after the peace in 1763. In 1785 he was domiciled in New York. In 1786 his name appears in the first City directory as a woolen and linen draper at 78 William Street. In 1794 his address was 120 William Street

and in May of that year he "declined business," that is, he retired from business. In 1796 "wishing more retirement," he offered his house for sale. He had married Jane Arden, daughter of Francis Arden, a New York merchant, and by her had four sons, David, William, Alexander and James, and one daughter Jane. All are mentioned in his will except James, who had probably died. As one of his executors was Robert Campbell, a lawyer in Hackensack, it is likely that when he "declined business" that he retired to the neighbourhood of that place and lived there until his death on January 9th, 1826, in his 90th year. His will was proved January 16th, 1826. His widow died at Morristown, N. J., on September 30th, 1828, in her 87th year.

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## CAPTAIN ROBERT HUNTER

In 1785 there seem to have been two men named Captain Robert Hunter, one who had served with the American army in the Revolution, and the other who had served in the mercantile marine and as a British privateer. In the pamphlet of 1785 our member is designated "lumber merchant," in that of 1786 as "Captain Robert," and in that of 1788 as "of the New York Militia." Robert Hunter, the lumber merchant, began business in New York at 20 Wall Street in the year 1784, as a licensed vendue and commission merchant. This property, opposite the Coffee House Bridge, Hunter had purchased. At that time he was a Captain in Lieut. Col. Burr's regiment of militia. Hunter seems also to have been a member of the firm of Hunter, Oliver & Co., in the lumber business, which was dissolved May 26th, 1786, and which was carried on thereafter by Hunter. In 1790 he had removed his commission business from 20 Wall Street to 240 Queen Street. In 1793 he formed a co-partnership with George Hunter, the firm becoming George Hunter & Co., at the same address. Captain Hunter was an adherent of the Scotch Church. In 1793 Dr. Mason, then a very young man, decided to abolish the usual Fast Day prior to Sacrament Sunday and Hunter wrote a scathing letter to the *Advertiser* of December 16, 1793. George Lindsay, who was then Clerk of the Session, replied. Hunter was threatened with being "read out of the Church" and he was eventually "excommunicated." An anonymous writer in the *Advertiser* of the 18th December bitterly attacked Hunter and stated that he was "elated with the possession of wealth; desirous of distinction but without abilities to attain it; and very unfit for the exercise of any important function either in church or state from a natural and cultivated impatience of control." The able writer of this diatribe showed that he was just as hot headed as Hunter. In 1798 one of this name, an innkeeper, was a member of the Caledonian Society of that date, but so far as ascertained was not related to our member. On March 9th, 1799, the firm of George Hunter & Co., composed of Robert, George and John Hunter, was dissolved, George entering into partnership with Thomas Major in the vendue and commission business, while John, who was a son of Robert, carried on the original business under the firm name of John Hunter & Co. Captain Hunter, having retired from business to his seat

at Harlem, died there on Thursday, March 27th, 1800, in the 65th year of his age, and the funeral took place from the house of his son John, at 135 Greenwich Street. *Heitman's Historical Register of Officers in the Continental Army in the Revolution* states that Captain Robert Hunter who had served during the Revolution died May 7th, 1835. This officer served for many years in the Custom House at New York.

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 JOHN INGLIS

John Inglis was probably a partner in the dry goods house of Riddell, Colquhoun & Co., a branch of a Glasgow house. When that firm went out of business Inglis came here from Glasgow and was its attorney to settle up its affairs, and on completion of his task returned to his home, his name appearing on the Honorary List of 1788. He may have been a brother of David Inglis, of Glasgow, a well known calico printer of that period. In 1791 Inglis was at 5 Fly Market, his name appearing on the Assessment Roll of that year. In 1819 Mr. Inglis or one of the same name, was in New York, as he was then a witness to the will of James Thomson, member 1810, who was of the house of R. & J. Thomson & William Steele, in the dry goods business, the parent house being a Glasgow one and Inglis may have been connected with that firm.

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 BENJAMIN KISSAM, M.D.

Dr. Kissam, son of Benjamin Kissam an able lawyer of New York, was born in the year 1759. He entered Columbia College in 1775 and on graduating went to Edinburgh to study medicine. There he received his degree of M. D. and remained until 1784. He returned to America on the ship *Eagle* in August of that year, the voyage occupying six weeks, and the two hundred passengers aboard passed resolutions thanking him for his attention to them. In 1785 he became Professor in the Institute of Medicine, Columbia College, an office he held until 1792 when he resigned. He became a Trustee of the College in 1787. On January 10, 1786, he married Cornelia, daughter of Isaac Roosevelt, by whom he had two daughters, Emma C., who married Francis A. Livingston in 1817 and Helena who married John L. Lefferts of New Utrecht, Long Island, in 1821. Dr. Kissam died at his residence in Greenwich (village), July 14, 1803, and his widow died at Rhinebeck, July 1, 1818.

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 CAPTAIN JAMES LAMB.

Captain Lamb, a native of Scotland, was born in 1719. In 1760 he was located on "Rotten Row, next door but one to Samuel Loudon's" where he sold wines and liquors, tea and coffee; in 1767 he added "Scotch carpets and Carpeting" and from 1768 to 1770 his location was "Hunter's Quay," a more polite

designation but the same location. In 1770 he advertised from Rotten Row that he wanted no more than thirty scholars to whom he would impart reading, writing, merchants' accounts and navigation and stated that he had sixteen years' experience at sea as master and mate. From 1773 to 1777 he went to sea, probably owing to lack of business, and on the earlier date he became a member of the Marine Society. In his old age he probably had to eke out a precarious existence. The following advertisement lends colour to this surmise, 'Chocolate made and sold by James Lamb at No. 87 Fair (Fulton) Street, corner of Dutch Street, also a salve commonly known by the name of Mrs. Jandin's Salve, its usefulness has been known in this city near a century; it is made up in rolls, two shillings each.'" Perhaps some of our medical members can identify this salve. Mary Jandin was the name of his wife whom he married in 1766. He died in New York September 17th, 1787, and his obituary says that he "came to the country when young and lived in this city many years with reputation; he possessed many virtues and passed through life without noise and bustle; his piety and friendly disposition recommended him to the esteem of his friends." His widow lived for many years at 6 Mill Street.

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## PETER LAURIE.

Nothing has been discovered concerning this member other than that he was in New York in 1785, his signature appearing on the Saint Andrew's Hall Subscription list, but his contribution of £5 was returned in 1794 to Colin MacGregor. He may have been the "Peter Louri, Jeweller" who became a Freeman of the City on December 3rd, 1751, who, during the Revolution, may have returned to London. While here in 1785 he received Honorary membership in the Society.

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## PHILIP PHILIP LIVINGSTON.

Philip Philip Livingston was the oldest son of Philip "the Signer" and was born in Albany, May 28th, 1741, (O. S.) He went to the West Indies locating in Kingston, Surrey County, Jamaica. There he married Sarah Johnson of the Parish of St. Andrew on June 29, 1768. He became a member of the Assembly of the Island. In 1784 he was in New York at 185 Water Street settling up his father's estate. He died in New York November 2, 1787, "greatly respected and universally lamented" and his will, proved March 28, 1788, mentions his wife Sarah, his children Philip Henry, George, Catherine, Christina, Sarah, Edward and Jasper Hall. His widow died November 6, 1802.

*[The name of the above nowhere appears on our Records, but it does appear in the list of membership published in the first City directory of 1786, and is therefore included. Members of the same name and of a later date were supposed to be duplicates of the one preceding and were omitted. This has been established by the recently discovered pamphlets.]*

## ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON.

Robert G. Livingston, Jr., was the eldest son of Robert Gilbert and Catharine (McPheadres) Livingston and was baptized April 2, 1749. In 1771 he was engaged in the dry goods trade in Dock Street, "Next door to Messrs. Hugh & Alexander Wallace, near the Coffee House." In July, 1773, he announced that he had "declined trade and intended leaving the city." On August 23, 1775, he was Colonel and Deputy Adjutant-General in the Northern Army under General Schuyler and also Major of Minute men in Dutchess County. Whether or not he saw any service during the war is unknown. He was a member of the Provincial Congress 1775-76. He was apprehended by the Committee of Rhinebeck precinct and sent to Fishkill with proofs of disloyalty to the American cause. John Jay presided at the examination and Livingston was ordered to gaol at Kingston. He was subsequently granted a rehearing in January 1777 and the Committee concluded that he had failed to prove his innocence but, as he was willing to take the oath of allegiance to the State, it was ordered that he should be reprimanded and, on taking the oath, discharged. After the war he engaged in a general business under the firm name of Barnes & Livingston at No. 2 Cruger's Dock. The firm dissolved in January, 1786, and Livingston removed to No. 7 corner of King and Queen Streets. The business seems to have been principally ironmongery and kindred goods. On the death of his father in 1789 he offered for sale their beautiful country seat at Corlear's Hook and he removed to Mr. Minthorn's in the "Bouerie Lane, near the two mile stone." He subsequently resided at Red Hook on the Hudson. He died March 12, 1791.—*Stevens; The Press, etc.*

## SAMUEL LOUDON.

Samuel Loudon was born in Scotland in 1727. He established himself in New York as a ship-chandler about 1753, and in January, 1756, married Sarah Oakes. About 1772 he became a bookseller. In 1775 he bought the interest of the senior partner in the business of Hodge & Shober, which the latter had then just purchased from his partner, but the firm of Shober & Loudon had a brief existence. Before the end of the same year Loudon bought out Shober and became sole proprietor of the establishment. In January, 1776, he began *The New York Packet* which he conducted on Whig principles. Loudon, tho' a zealous Presbyterian and warm republican, undertook to print a pamphlet in answer to *Common Sense* and accordingly advertised in all the papers its speedy appearance. The Whigs became alarmed and a "meeting was summoned, the parties met, and after swallowing a sufficient quantity of Rumbo (at the house of Jasper Drake, a tavern-keeper upon the dock) about twelve at night they sallied forth, headed by Alexander McDougall, John Morin Scott, Isaac Sears, John Lamb, Peter R. Livingston, the brother-in-law and John Smith and Joshua Hett Smith, full brothers of William Smith, and a few other warm inveterate

republicans attacked the house of the printer, broke open the doors, pulled him out of his bed, and forcibly seized upon and destroyed the whole impression with the original manuscript." On the approach of the British in 1776 Loudon removed to Fishkill in a sloop and continued the publication of his newspaper there until the close of the war enabled him to return safely to New York City. His wife Sarah Oakes must have died in Fishkill and there he must have married his second wife, Lydia Griswold, sister of Governor Matthew Griswold of Connecticut. This second wife died in 1788. In February, 1792 he began *The Diary or Loudon's Register*, a daily paper which had not a very long existence. In 1776 Loudon printed in folio an edition of *The Charter of the City of New York*, and in the following year became for a short time State Printer, and during this period printed the first edition of *The Constitution of the State of New York, Fishkill, 1777*. In 1783 he printed the notorious Newburgh letters in a pamphlet called *A Collection of Papers relating to Half Pay to the Officers of the Army*, which were several times reprinted. In 1784 he published Alexander Hamilton's *Letters from Phocion* and a report of the famous case of *Rutgers vs Waddington*. Among his later publications were *The Laws of the City of New York*, and another edition of the *City Charter* granted by Governor Montgomerie, both of which appeared in 1786. In 1787 he took his son John into partnership, and about 1792 retired from business. During his career he was for long a storm centre and perforce had many friends and many enemies. *The New York Gazetteer* in one of its issues applied the following epigram to him:

"To good and evil equal bent  
He's both a devil and a saint."

He died at Middletown Point, N. J., February 24th, 1813.—*Hildeburn's Printers and Printing in New York; the Press.*

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#### MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER McDOUGALL.

Ronald McDougall, father of our member, came to New York with Capt. Lachlan Campbell about 1740 bringing his family with him, and in 1755 was engaged in business and also owned a farm in the upper part of Manhattan Island. His son Duncan attended to the farm. Alexander was born in the parish of Kildalton in the Island of Islay in 1731. The father, being a religious man, intended to give Alexander an education to fit him for the ministry but the son determined to become a sailor and at the age of fourteen went to sea. During the French war he commanded the privateers *Barrington* and *Tyger* and accumulated a moderate fortune. At the close of the war he went into trade and in 1763 advertised sugar and rum for sale at Samuel Loudon's on Hunter's Quay. At the same time he gave himself to study and made "very singular advancement in the cultivation of his mind." On September 26, 1767, he married Hannah, daughter of the Rev. David Bostwick, Minister of the First Presbyterian Church of New York. He early became an active member of the "Sons of Liberty"

and was arrested in February, 1770, on a charge of being the author of the *Address to the Betrayed Inhabitants of New York*, and on refusing to give bail was committed to prison. He was regarded by his friends as another Wilkes, and number 45, the number of the *North Briton*, for writing which Wilkes was prosecuted, became the watchword of McDougall's sympathizers. In December following he was again arraigned at the bar of the Assembly on the same charge and was defended by George Clinton. It was not until the Assembly was prorogued on March 4, 1771, that he was liberated. In March, 1775, he was a member of the Provincial Convention, and was renominated as one of the candidates for the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, but was not elected. In the same year he received a commission as Colonel of the 1st New York regiment and rose in 1776 to the rank of Brigadier-General, and in the following year was present at the battle of Germantown. In 1777 he was appointed Major-General, and in 1778 superseded Putnam in the Command of the Highlands. After the flight of Arnold he was put in charge of West Point, October 5, 1780. In 1783 he was elected to the New York Senate and continued a member of that body until his death. He became President of the Society of the Cincinnati, of the Marine Society and of the Bank of New York. He died June 8th, 1786, leaving a son and daughter. One who knew him stated that he "possessed great presence of mind, was methodical and connected in the arrangement of his ideas, wrote well, spoke, though with some impediment, yet with tolerable ease, and had great fire and vehemence without hurry or precipitation." In 1894 a tablet to his memory was placed in the First Presbyterian Church of New York and a duplicate in the parish church of Kildalton, Islay. His grandson John McDougall Laurance joined the Society in 1798.—*Colonial Documents; Appleton; etc., etc.*

Mr. MacGregor's usual signature was "Coll. MacGregor" and by this name was he known. Since his day, however, his signature has misled historians, some of whom take it that Coll meant Colonel. His name was plain Colin, as given above, and this is established by many business advertisements in the New York newspapers of his day. In 1785 he was a merchant at 31 Hanover Square, and must have been then a man of substance. In the *Minerva* of March 28, 1797, he furnished his confreres with a bit of autobiography worth quoting. "I came to this country 16 years ago (1781) respectably established myself in business; and I have the vanity to think that I have lived in it with a reputation unsullied ever since . . . . I have sprung from a family not given to lying, and from a country whose natives are not addicted to running or gasconading." Modest and perfervid Scot. He did not confine himself strictly to his own business, but occasionally speculated in lands, especially soldiers' land grants, one of his purchases in 1785 being ore lands in the Adirondacks for which he paid £500. At his death it was found that he had very large interests in lands. In 1791 he had

removed to 223 Queen Street, and in 1793 to 52 Wall Street, where he offered for sale Muscovado sugar from St. Lucia. In 1794 he offered for sale 6,000 acres of land in the "Katts Kill Patent" and at that time was located at 28 Wall Street. In 1795 he was a member of the Grand Jury and he signed as Secretary a presentment on the filthy condition of the streets. In 1797 he was located at 49 Vesey Street, and the following year at 108 Greenwich Street. This latter year he received Honorary membership in the Saint Andrew's Society of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and frequently served on the monthly Arbitration Committee of that body. In December, 1798, he advertised for sale property in Bowery Lane, in Greenwich Street, and farm lands throughout the State, "Intending for Europe." His intentions, however, were never carried out as he became bankrupt in 1799. He died February 24th, 1801, and was buried from Alexander MacGregor's house, 190 Pearl Street. His daughter, Ann, had married Duncan MacGregor, a native of Glasgow, who settled in Amsterdam, New York, and had a son named Alexander.

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## ARCHIBALD McLEAN.

Manager 1794-1795.

Archibald McLean was a native of Glasgow. In 1783 John and Archibald McLean, presumably brothers, issued from Hanover Square, *McLeans Independent Journal*. In it appeared the first numbers of *The Federalist* which has been said to be "the greatest treatise of government that has ever been written." In 1786 Archibald had a book store and printing establishment at 231 Queen Street. In 1789 John died and thereafter Archibald seems to have been alone. In 1793 his headquarters was at the "Franklin's Head" Hanover Square. In 1797 he became associated with John Lang at 116 Pearl Street as publishers of the *New York Gazette and General Advertiser*. He died of yellow fever September 22nd, 1798, and one of his contemporaries gives the following trite sample of the necrology of the period. On noting the death the newspaper added that "as an old and respectable character in a public line, nothing by way of encomium is necessary." No wonder so many early prominent New Yorkers sank into obscurity

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## JOHN McLEAN.

John McLean was probably also born in Glasgow. He was associated for a time with Archibald in publishing *McLeans Independent Journal*. He removed to Norfolk, Virginia, where he engaged in business as a Printer and Bookseller and may have gone into the newspaper business also but this has not been ascertained. He died there May 18, 1789, at the age of 32 years, and the notice of his death states that he was proprietor of the New York *Daily Gazette*.

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## JOHN MASON, D.D.

Chaplain 1786-1793.

Dr. Mason was born in Linlithgow in the year 1734. His early training was under the influence of the Associate or Secession Church of Scotland. When it became divided in 1746 he became identified with the Anti-Burgher party and pursued his studies at Abernethy. At the age of 20 he spoke Latin and at 24 he was Assistant-Professor in Logic and Moral Philosophy there. In 1761 he was ordained and sent to New York to take charge of the Cedar Street Church, afterwards known as the Scotch Church. Believing the causes which divided the Presbyterians in Scotland did not exist in this country, he laboured for their union into one denomination. Although suspended by the Scottish Synod he persevered and in June 1782 a general union of the Reformed Presbyterians was effected under the title of "The Associate Reformed Church," and of this body Dr. Mason was the first Moderator. He received the degree of D.D., from Princeton in 1786, of which college he was a Trustee. During the Revolution he was appointed from the State of New Jersey, Chaplain in the Continental army, subsequently Chaplain of the 3rd (Gansevoort's) New York Continentals on November 21st, 1776, and later was made Chaplain to the posts along the Hudson. West Point seems to have been his residence in 1780. His first wife Catherine died June 5th, 1784. He married secondly on December 12, 1786, Sally Van Alstyn. There is a mural tablet commemorating his ministry on the wall of the Scotch Church. He died in New York, April 19th, 1792.—*Appleton; the Crisis of the Revolution; et al.*

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## JAMES MILLIGAN.

Notwithstanding his prominence in the national government this member has not been definitely traced and identified. The following appointments have been ascertained from the Records of the Treasury at Washington: July 25, 1775, to March 9, 1776, to sign Continental money; July 26, 1776, Commissioner of Accounts; December, 1777, Commissioner for Auditing Claims; February 3, 1778, Commissioner of Claims; November 5, 1779, Member Chamber of Accounts; November 9, 1779, Auditor General; October 13, 1781, Comptroller; November 1, 1787, Office of Comptroller discontinued. In 1768 Milligan, then of Fort Pitt, became a non-resident member of the Philadelphia Saint Andrew's Society, a resident member thereof and its Secretary in 1772, resigning from that Society in 1801. In June 1772 Milligan was in London testifying before a committee of the Board of Trade, and on February of that year made a sworn statement before the Lord Mayor relative to the number of settlers on the other side of the Allegheny Mountains, evidently giving the result of his experience while at Fort Pitt. What position Milligan occupied there has not come to our knowledge. Joseph Nourse, writing to Major-General Gates in 1779 from Phila-

delphia, calls Milligan a "Scotchman Man" and assumed that Gates could not have had him in mind when directing Nourse not to use any Scotchman in transmitting his correspondence, thereby showing that Gates looked upon them all as likely to be Loyalists while Nourse knew Milligan could be depended upon. While Congress sat in New York Milligan became a member of this Society. In January, 1801, Milligan was elected a director of the Insurance Company of North America. One of this name was a member of the Cincinnati of South Carolina through his services from 1777 to 1783 as Lieutenant in Pennsylvania regiments in the Revolution. He may have been a son of Dr. George Milligan of Ayrshire, Surgeon of the Three Independent Companies of Foot located at South Carolina in the year 1756, and Surgeon of the Royal Garrison at the Revolution.

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 JAMES MITCHELL.

James Mitchell, of the firm of James Mitchell & Co., of Glasgow, came to New York to open a branch business. He established the firm of Riddell, Colquhoun & Co., but this firm had but a brief existence being wound up November 3, 1786. Whatever interests James Mitchell & Co., of Glasgow had in New York were assigned to Samuel Kerr and Peter McDougall, Alexander Riddell signing for the company. Mitchell's name did not appear in the published list of 1788, showing that he must have been a transient. The Mitchells of Glasgow were prominent merchants there.

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 JOHN MUNRO.

John Munro was a merchant in Jamaica, West Indies, and while in New York received Honorary membership. Mackenzie's *History of the Munros* makes no mention of this individual.

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 JOHN MURRAY.

Manager 1798-1788.

John Murray was the son of John Murray, termed "the Good", a native of Perthshire, and was born in the town of Swataca, Pa., in 1738. Early in life he came to New York and entered the counting house or store of an elder brother, Robert, with whom he was at a later period associated in partnership under the name of Robert & John Murray. The firm was later continued under the styles Murray & Sansom, John Murray, John Murray & Son, and John Murray & Sons. He was a man of quiet and unobtrusive manners, and plain and simple habits, particularly averse to display of any kind; as a citizen among the foremost

in the support of all the religious and philanthropic institutions of the day, in his religious belief a Presbyterian and for many years an elder in Dr. Rodgers' church. As a business man he was comprehensive in his view, of strict integrity and successful. He took no prominent part in public affairs and is not known ever to have held an office. In his political opinions he was a Federalist and among his intimate friends were Rufus King and Alexander Hamilton. He became a member of the Chamber of Commerce in 1779, its Vice-President in 1788 and President from 1798 to 1806. He and his brother remained neutral during the war and were distinguished for their kindness and hospitality to the prisoners of war. John was a director of the Missionary Society, treasurer of the Charity Society, trustee of the City Dispensary, director of the United States Bank in 1804, treasurer of the New York Hospital in 1792 and director of the Bank of New York in 1792. Scoville says that at one period of his life he was on the verge of bankruptcy but was saved by drawing the highest prize in a lottery. Scoville also says that Murray owned all Murray Hill and that it was named after him. His brother Robert, however, owned "Inclenberg" or "Inclimbarrack" in 1770, a farm three and a half miles from the city where Mrs. Robert Murray entertained Lord Howe after the Battle of Long Island. John Murray died from typhus fever at his house in Pearl Street on October 11, 1808, aged 70 years.—*Portrait Gallery Chamber of Commerce; Old Merchants of New York; Commercial Advertiser; etc.*

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## PETER OGILVIE.

Peter Ogilvie was a son of William Ogilvie, a cordwainer or manufacturer and dealer in leather, who had removed from New York to Haverstraw and died there in 1785. Ogilvie studied law and on October 22, 1774, was admitted to the bar. In 1787 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate. He married Ann de Witt and by her had six children, William, Ann (who married Dr. Daniel Proudfit), Catharine, Peter (b. Nov. 21, 1786), Maria (who married William Halsey) and James. Judge Ogilvie died at Hanover, N. J., July 11, 1831, aged 82 and his wife died November 27, 1848, aged 90.

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## FRANCIS PANTON.

Francis Panton was born in Aberdeen in the year 1742, and probably belonged to the family of Panton of Pitmedden. In July 1761 he married Mary Campbell and in September 1763 he took as his second wife Jane Helme. He served as a storekeeper with the army in New York prior to the Revolution, General Robertson certifying to this fact, and in a petition to the government in 1775 for a grant of 2,000 acres of land in Charlotte County he is there styled "late Staff Officer." He received 2,000 acres in Chester, Warren County, N. Y.

He is next found as First Lieutenant in the New York Militia in 1776. He seems to have severed his connection with the army for in 1778 he was engaged in the haberdashery business at 35 Wall Street, second door from the Coffee House. He did not confine his trade to men's furnishings but also kept a line of goods attractive to the ladies. His contribution of £10 towards the Saint Andrew's Hall Fund shows that he was a man of substance. One reference in 1791 styled him "Wigmaker" which may very well be. One of this name, a "Peruke Maker," became a Freeman of New York, February 3, 1761, and were he our member he would have then been in his twentieth year. His last address was 59 Wall Street which he owned. He died of yellow fever September 23, 1798, aged 56 years, leaving his widow, Jane Helme, and, so far as known, two sons, Francis and Henry Helme Panton. His widow died December 27, 1816, in her 74th year. He was probably a brother or cousin of the Rev. George Panton, who took his M. A. in Aberdeen and was ordained in 1773 by some Scottish or English Bishop, returning to New Jersey and later to New York and after the Revolution, with other loyalists, departing to Nova Scotia in 1782, and to England in 1786, where he died. Francis, son of our member, died in New York City, May 7, 1841, aged 77 years.—*Albany Land Papers; Scott. N. & Q.; the Press.*

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## WILLIAM PATRICK.

William Patrick was the son of James of Shotts, Ayrshire, and Anne, daughter of William Shedden, of Auchingree and Kerse, Ayrshire. He became a resident of Virginia and was a partner in the firm of Shedden, Patrick & Co., of New York, probably only so far as the Southern business was concerned. John Patrick, his third cousin, was the New York partner and both were related to William and Robert Shedden. His death took place at his residence, Smithfields, Va., January 13, 1806.

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## ANDREW PICKEN.

On October 3, 1785, Andrew Picken, a native of Stewarton, in Ayrshire, with his wife and two children, landed from the packet ship *New York* and immediately advertised himself as "lately from Britain" and informed the public that he had opened a dancing school at No. 1 Smith Street. On joining the Society he subscribed £10 towards Saint Andrew's Hall, probably by way of getting favour among his Scottish compatriots, but he was sufficiently thoughtful of the Treasurer in that he saved him the trouble of returning the money by never making good his subscription. In January, 1786, Picken held a public dance at Cape's which seemed to have been well patronized. His wife is said by a descendant to have been a daughter of Sir Charles Burdett and her mother a daughter of the Earl of Wyndham. *Burke* does not confirm these statements.

It is further said that the marriage was a clandestine one and that Mrs. Picken vainly attempted a reconciliation with her father and in consequence concluded to come to America. In April, Picken's domestic troubles appeared on the surface for he warned the public to "credit no one on his account." In June, affairs reached a climax as the following statement to the public shows, and as it is curious now-a-days, altho' far from uncommon then, it is given in full.

"June 26, 1786, the Character of the Subscriber having been publicly defamed, on Thursday and Saty last, in Child's newspaper; in order to vindicate himself, he is under the disagreeable necessity of submitting the outlines of his case to public consideration. He declares that on the first day of Feby, 1782, he was lawfully married in Inverary, in Great Britain to Mary Wyndham Burdett; that they have lived happily together until the month of April last, and that he had had two children, a boy and a girl, who reside with him—That Richard Quirick, who now stiles himself Richard Richards Cusiack, found means to seduce his said wife, and caused her to clope with him from her husband to Philadelphia in April last—That the subscriber being informed that he had ret'd to this city, caused him to be arrested for the lawless inroad he had made in the peace of his family—That although he has not, nor is it possible he should ever again receive this unfortunate woman; he conceives it a duty he owes to the community and himself, to punish Quirick, in order that happier families may, by this public example, be preserved from similar attempts of unprincipled men.  
(signed) Andrew Picken."

An earlier veiled notice in the newspapers described Picken as a "gentleman of good character" and his wife as "a remarkably little fair woman . . . of a genteel education and family, who went off with a low-bred clown, a hatter by trade, and a native of Ireland." What happened to Quirick or Cusiack has not been ascertained. On October 25th of the same year, another daughter, Janet, was born to this unhappy couple and this may have led to a reconciliation. Picken remained in New York teaching the young of both sexes, and his dancing school seems to have been quite fashionable. He died in 1796 and the wayward Mary was appointed administratrix of his estate, November 2nd, 1796. Their daughter, Sarah Jane married a Rabbi of Richmond, Virginia.

[*Appared in History as Andrew Perkins; subscription book, in possession of the Society, contains the signature of Andrew Picken.*]

George Reid, then of Charleston, South Carolina, on coming to New York to be married to a Miss Breck, received honorary membership in the Society. Scoville in his *Old Merchants of New York* states that sisters of Mrs. Reid married John Lloyd Aspinwall and W. H. Aspinwall. In 1792 Reid became a member of the Saint Andrew's Society of Charleston. In July, 1805, he was appointed by the Batavian Republic, Consul for the States of South Carolina and

Georgia. In the thirties of last century the firm of George Reid & Co., of Port of Spain, Trinidad, represented there the interests of the Dennistouns of Glasgow. Mr. William Wood, one of our Presidents, who was related to the Dennistouns, was a partner in this firm. Whether or not this George Reid was our member of 1785 or his son or in fact related, has not been determined.

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## ROBERT ROBERTSON.

Robert Robertson was a brother of Alexander Robertson, the Treasurer. He was born in Edinburgh, April 6th, 1740. In his younger days he probably went to sea. On February 7th, 1769, he was admitted a Freeman of the City and designated "Gentleman." His brother Alexander was admitted the same year. He was engaged in the dry goods and carpet business with his son of the same name, first at 73 William Street and later at 132 William Street. In 1789 the firm became insolvent but made a settlement. In December, 1795, they were burned out and this seemed to be the climax of their misfortunes. In 1798 his son Robert died of yellow fever. Robert Robertson died at 285 Greenwich Street, November 6, 1805, and was buried in Trinity Church yard.

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## WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

William Robertson was a son of Alexander, Treasurer of the Society. In September, 1788, it was reported from Philadelphia that he had died at sea on his passage from London to that port on board the packet ship *Harmony* and at the early age of 22 years.

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## JOSHUA SANDS.

Joshua Sands was the son of John and Elizabeth (Cornwall) Sands and was born at Sands Point, October 12, 1757. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in the city until 1776 when Colonel Trumbull persuaded him to accept a situation in the office of the Commissary-General of the American army. In June, 1780, he married Ann Ayscough, daughter of Dr. Richard Ayscough of the British army. In 1783 the firm of Comfort & Joshua Sands was formed and carried on business at 50 Queen Street, their line being European goods, ironmongery and cutlery. In 1784 they advertised their willingness to accept in payment "New York Depreciation Certificates, State Agents Certificates, New York State money, Morris & Hillegas's Notes and light gold." In 1784 Joshua joined the Chamber of Commerce. The firm remained in business until 1794 when it dissolved. In 1792 he was appointed Collector of the Port and was

removed by Jefferson in 1801. He was a vestryman of Trinity, 1784-92; Director and President of the Merchants Bank; State Senator, 1792-99; Congressman, 1803-5, 1825-7; and President of the Board of Trustees of Brooklyn. Sands Street in Brooklyn was called after him, for in 1801 he organized a great rope walk there, the first and most extensive cordage works, erected wharves and identified himself thereafter with that town. He died in Brooklyn, September 13, 1835.—*Thompson's Long Island; Scoville; etc., etc.*

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## DAVID SETH, M.D.

Dr. Seth arrived in New York in May, 1784, and located at 56 William Street, and in his advertisement described himself as "late from Edinburgh". In 1789, he located at 47 Nassau Street opposite the "Brick Meeting" and advertised as "Physician and man midwife." He seems to have had no head for business and had to make an assignment in 1792 to Robert Hyslop, who advertised for a missing Daily Charge Book covering a period of eighteen months. Dr. Seth disappeared from New York after that date and no further reference has been found.

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## CHARLES SMITH.

Charles Smith, when he joined the Society, was a member of the firm of James Buchanan & Co., doing business at the corner of Water and DePuyster Streets. Buchanan, who died in 1786, was a native of Montrose and unmarried. He made Smith his executor "confiding and relying upon his proved integrity and honour." In 1790, the firm became Charles Smith & Co., then at 2 Verletenbergh Street. In 1794 they located definitely at 130 Pearl Street where they remained until 1811 when they removed to No. 1 Beaver Street. Smith died March 22, 1813, in his 75th year. His will practically left all he possessed to Robert Adie of Dundee, and his family. This Robert Adie had married Charles Smith's niece, Margaret.

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## JAMES SMITH.

James Smith belonged to Kirkcudbright, and is believed to have been a ship master and probably the father of James R. Smith. As there were several of that name it is impossible now to differentiate between them. The inference to be drawn from the data collected is that Smith was not only a ship captain, but a ship chandler with a store at No. 41 Wall Street, that he gave up business, and being in good standing in the Society and intending to return to Kirkcudbright, claimed, and according to custom, received Honorary membership.

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## JAMES R. SMITH.

Manager 1795-96; 1804-11.

James Smith was born in Scotland in the year 1757. He probably came to New York about 1785, no reference of an earlier date having been found. In that year he subscribed towards the Saint Andrew's Hall Fund. He may have been the James Smith of the firm of Robertson, Smith & Co. which dissolved July 25, 1788. His name appears in the directory of 1789 for the first time and at 15 Queen Street, engaged in the dry goods business, where he remained until 1794, his address then becoming 211 Pearl Street, probably the same location. On October 6, 1790, he notified the public that he intended to assume "R" as a middle initial in order to distinguish him from others. If "R" meant anything it meant Robertson in compliment to Alexander Robertson who had given his son Robert the middle name of Smith, altho' in the *Old Merchants of New York* it is said that it meant red after his complexion. The Robertsons were known as Rua, Roy or Red. This addition to his name may have been taken in deference to the wishes of his bride, Hannah Caldwell, daughter of the Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabethtown, N. J., of Revolutionary fame, whom he married at Philadelphia, in October, 1790. In 1791 he was a Captain in the 4th Regiment of New York Militia. For many years he was located at 211 Pearl Street. In 1796 he took Albert Wyckoff into partnership, and this connection continued up to April 2, 1804, when it was dissolved, Wyckoff forming a new partnership with Robert Smith Robertson, our Treasurer's son. In 1811 Smith removed to 53 Broadway, but whether he occupied this for business purposes as well as residence has not been determined. He had a country seat, which he named "Walnut Hill," on the Orange Road near Newark, and which in his will he designates his homestead. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, owned two shares in the Tontine Coffee House, and subscribed for two shares of Bank of New York stock. In his will he left lands in Ulster County, New York, to the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Cedar Street, part of which was to establish a fund for the benefit of the poorer members of the church and to be known as the "Lord's Fund for His Poor People." The income of this fund was to be laid out in fuel and provisions for the poor. He also left a similar bequest to the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church for the education and maintenance of poor and pious youths. Mr. Smith died June 4th, 1817, in his 61st year. His widow married secondly the Rev. Dr. John R. B. Rodgers and died February 20th, 1825. Mr. Smith was survived by his son James, his daughters, Elizabeth, Janet and Hannah and a sister Margaret in Scotland, wife of James Dyson. His brother Dunbar Smith had predeceased him.

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## CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.

Captain Smith, a mariner hailing from Greenock, received Honorary membership in the Society. One of this name became a member of the Marine Society

on November 8th, 1784. One John Smith, a mariner, died intestate and Letters of Administration were granted to his father-in-law Walter Nichols on July 7, 1797. Could our member have been the Captain Smith of the *Nancy* with whom Burns expected to sail from Greenock in 1786 when intending to go to Jamaica?

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### JAMES ALEXANDER STEWART.

James Stewart was a son of Alexander Stewart, the wine merchant, member 1773. As the City grew and names were duplicated James Stewart, like many of his contemporaries, found it necessary to add a middle initial to his name and in 1790 he adopted the initial "A," indicating that he was the son of Alexander. This change of name has in many instances made it difficult to identify a member as one invariably started on the wrong track. In 1771 he was in partnership in the shipchandlery business with his brother Alexander. In 1778 a firm of the same name was engaged in business at Hacketts Town, Sussex County, New Jersey. James of this firm was accused by the Commissioners of having joined, aided or assisted the British Army while at Staten Island under Howe and was arrested and sent to Pennsylvania, confined in prison there and his estate in New Jersey confiscated. This individual was a native of New Jersey, but whether or not he was identical with our member has not been determined. From 1784 onward James was a member of several firms, Randall Son & Stewarts; Stewart & Jones; and on his own account. The first two firms were friendly competitors as shipchandlers, ironmongers, etc., but on opposite sides of the town as if to catch the trade of both rivers. From 1796 onward James seems not to have been active, living quietly in his home No. 16 Broad Street or on his estate at Bloomingdale. His store opposite the Coffee House he desired to be kept in the family and so directed in his will. On May 9th, 1771, he married Sarah, daughter of John Schermerhorn, by whom he had two sons, John James and William James, the only children mentioned in his will. Mr. Stewart died at his seat at Bloomingdale, February 11th, 1813, at the age of seventy years and his wife Sarah died in April of the following year.

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### JOHN THOMSON.

This member was of the firm of Thomson & Reid engaged in the dry goods and ship chandlery business. In March, 1783, they advertised that they intended positively to go to Britain that Spring and in July of the same year, while at 28 Little Dock Street, they advertised that they intended leaving the city. In June, 1784, they were still doing business and were then located at 20 Water Street. The published list of 1785 described him as "Merchant, Water Street," while the list of 1788 described him as "Junior" meaning the younger in membership

of the two men of that name. In 1785 he subscribed £3.4.0. sterling to the Saint Andrew's Hall Fund. No reference in the newspapers subsequent to June, 1784, has been found.

[*This appeared heretofore as "John Thomson, Honorary, West Indies," from the fact that in the MS List of Members the initial letters W. S., in pencil after the name, were deciphered W. I., and therefore supposed to mean West Indies, while the initials really meant Water Street, and this is confirmed by the printed list of 1785.*]

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JAMES TILLARY, M.D.

Sixteenth President, 1814-18

James Tillary was born in Scotland in 1756 and died in New York, May 25, 1818. Having received some preliminary medical knowledge in the North of Scotland, probably as apprentice with a country doctor, he went to Edinburgh to complete his studies at the medical school there, afterwards receiving an appointment as surgeon in the British army, coming to this country during the Revolution. Soon after his arrival in New York he resigned from the army and began the practice of his profession. In April, 1779, he married Brachey (?) Gleaves. During the epidemics of yellow fever in 1795 and 1798 he remained at his post. He was a Trustee of Columbia College from 1799 to 1818, and he was elected surgeon of the New York Hospital in 1792 but resigned after one month's service. Later he became a member of the New York County Medical Society and in due course served as its President. He served as Physician of the Society from 1786 to 1809. The following advertisement appeared in the *Post Boy* March 2, 1786, "Doctor James Tillary, is appointed by the St. Andrew's Society, to attend poor persons, who will find him at his house No. 89 Broadway." The doctor was in great demand socially for his wit and humour and was a member in 1784 of the Black Friars Club. He became Second Vice-President of this Society in 1812; First Vice-President in 1813 and finally President from 1814 to 1818. Doctor Tillary was the only President of the Society who died during his incumbency of the office. On the announcement of his death the Society was hurriedly called and the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

The Society having received the afflicting intelligence of the decease on this day, of their worthy president, DR. JAMES TILLARY, and deeply deploring their loss, and being desirous of manifesting, by every mark of respect, for his memory, their sense of his eminent virtues and social and benevolent qualities—

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the Society will assemble at Washington Hall, at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon (May 30, 1818) each member

wearing the badge of the Society, and from thence accompany his remains to the place of interment, and further that the members will wear crape upon the left arm for one month.

The funeral address was delivered by his friend and fellow member Dr. David Hosack, who knew him well. At the Annual Banquet in 1823 Alexander Sutherland Glass gave the toast "The memory of our late worthy and lamented President Dr. Tillary," adding "Alas poor Yorick! Where are your gibes, your songs, your flashes of merriment that were wont to set the table in a roar."—*Morrison's History; Thacher's Am. Med. Biog.; the Press.*

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## HENRY TROUP.

Manager 1793-94

Henry Troup was born in Scotland in 1755. In 1789 he was a clerk with John Murray, and in 1793, having learned American business methods, became a merchant at 24 George Street. In 1796 he was associated with Albert Ryckman, at 89 Water Street, and engaged in the china, glass and earthenware business. Later he was located at 93 Front Street, where he died May 27th, 1801, and was buried in Trinity Churchyard. The *Daily Advertiser* of May 28, 1801, said of him that he had a "temper open, generous and warm" and that he "possessed a mildness which endeared him living and a faithfulness in friendship which will sanctify his memory." He could not have been very prosperous as in course of time his widow, Eliza, described in the Managers' books as "indigent and deserving," became a pensioner of the Society until her death July 4th, 1825, at the age of sixty-two. Whether or not Henry Troup was related to Colonel Robert Troup, who joined the Society at the same time, has not been discovered.

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## COLONEL ROBERT TROUP.

Manager 1786-87; 1st Vice-President 1794-96.  
2nd Vice-President 1813-14; 1st Vice-President 1814-15.

Colonel Troup was the son of Captain John Troup, R. N. (member 1756) and was born in New York City in 1756. In 1775 the Rev. Myles Cooper was President of King's College, and being an ardent Tory expressed his political opinions with the utmost freedom, the consequence of which was that one night a mob broke into the College grounds intent on doing him violence. Two of our members, students at the time, kept the mob at bay by haranguing it from the steps of the President's house until Dr. Cooper had time to escape over the back fence in the scantiest of apparel. These two young men were Alexander Hamilton and Robert Troup. After graduating from King's College in 1774 Troup studied law in the office of John Jay. He was a Lieutenant in the militia of New York City under Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Stockholm. In May, 1776,

he was appointed 1st Lieutenant of Lasher's regiment of New York Militia and was made aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Nathaniel Woodhull. On the morning of the Battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, he and three or four other officers who were on outpost duty at the intersection of Broadway and Jamaica turnpike, were captured by the British, and Troup was confined in the prison ship *Jersey* at Wallabout, and afterwards in the Provost prison in New York City, remaining a prisoner until exchanged December 9, 1776. In February, 1777, he became Major and Aide-de-camp to General Gates and October 14th of the same year Lieutenant-Colonel and as such served in the Battle of Saratoga and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. In February, 1778, he was appointed by Congress Secretary to the Board of War and on February 8, 1780, he resigned. He then read law under Judge William Paterson, afterwards Governor of New Jersey. In 1784 he lived at 35 Hanover Square and later at 32 Queen Street and in 1786 was practicing law at 67 Wall Street and in 1787 at 18 Smith Street. Some years after peace was declared he was appointed Judge of the District Court of the United States for New York and in 1786 he was elected a member of the State Legislature. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati and was a Trustee of Columbia College from 1811 to 1817. In 1822 he published several important papers on the policy of the State towards the canals and also in regard to the claims respecting Trinity Church. For many years he resided in Geneva, New York, where he acted as agent for Sir William Pulteney's estate in Western New York. He married February 18, 1787, Janet, daughter of Peter Goelet, leaving two sons who died unmarried. Col. Troup died at his home in Hudson Square, New York City, January 14, 1832.—*N. Y. Genealogical & Biographical Record*; *N. Y. Book of the Cincinnati*; *Bench and Bar of New York*.

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## REV. JAMES WILSON.

Chaplain 1786-88.

The Rev. James Wilson was associate pastor of the Scotch Church in New York and colleague of the Rev. Dr. Rodgers. He was received by the Presbytery of New York in 1785-6 as an ordained minister from Scotland. Yale and Princeton gave him the Honorary degree of M. A. in 1785. His health having broken down he resigned from his charge and preached his farewell sermon in New York on January 27, 1788, having won the sincere and high esteem of the church, and in the following month went to Charleston, South Carolina. He joined the Saint Andrew's Society of Charleston in 1788 or 1789. He was appointed to take charge of a small congregation at a settlement near Charleston, named Wilton, no longer in existence, and in 1789 he was released on account of the inability of the congregation to support him. According to the Yale catalogue he died in 1799.—*Howe's Hist. Presby. Ch., in South Carolina*.

[In the first printed sketch book of 1823 the name appeared as Rev. John Wilson.]

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## JOHN WILSON

Manager 1802-1804.

John Wilson was a native of Fifeshire, and a ship's bread baker to trade. According to Scoville in *The Old Merchants of New York* he carried on business on Fair Street, now Fulton Street, from 1795 to 1808, which statement is correct as far as it goes, but Wilson came to New York much earlier than 1795. In 1787, according to the City Directory, he was located at 37 Fair Street and in 1778, nine years earlier, one of this name was a caterer at the corner house near the Exchange. In November, 1790, he offered two lots for sale, Nos. 37 and 38 Fair Street, on which were a stable, a store and a three storied bakehouse, 32x18, containing two ovens. If not sold by December first following they were then to be offered at public sale. No reason was given for this. In 1806, having business to settle in the West Indies, he made an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, for the benefit of his creditors. In 1807 he owned a bake-house and stable in Brooklyn. He died August 19th, 1809, on board the brig *Peace* on her voyage from Jamaica. He left a widow, two sons and one daughter, so far as known. The sons carried on the business for many years, but the widow and daughter both became recipients of the Society's bounty.

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## GEORGE WRIGHT.

George Wright was a merchant of Virginia who received Honorary membership in the Society. On March 26, 1776, he was granted a permit by the Committee of Safety of Williamsburg, Va., to leave the Colony. He was evidently a Loyalist. He came North to New York and engaged in business with John Likly as ship chandlers and auctioneers at No. 9 Water Street, three doors west from the middle corner of the Fly Market. This connection continued until August, 1778, after which no reference has been noted until the notice of his death on August 7, 1787, at Nassau, New Providence, in the West Indies.—*Cal. Va. State Papers; the Press.*

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## PETER WALDRON YATES.

Mr. Yates was born in Albany, New York, August 23, 1747. In 1774 he attended an Indian Congress at Johnstown. He was a lawyer by profession and well known in the courts of Albany both before and after the Revolution. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence in 1775, but resigned, having angered his colleagues by a letter ridiculing a public reception that was given to General Philip Schuyler. His popularity was so great that he was re-elected but declined to serve. He was the bosom companion of Clinton and Chancellor Livingston and assisted them by his activity and influence, and they

gratefully remembered him until they died. Affable in his manners, sober and dignified in his deportment he enlightened every society in which he entered. He represented New York in the General Congress from 1785 to 1787. From 1765 to 1801, a period of 36 years, he was master of Union Lodge No. 3, of Albany, now Mount Vernon No. 3, and afterwards Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge F. & A. M., New York. He died at Caughnawaga, March 9th, 1826.—*Col. Doc. Vol. VIII.; Appleton; Peter Ross.*

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## 1786

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### WALTER ADAMS.

Walter Adams was a resident and merchant of Montego Bay, Island of Jamaica, and while on a visit to New York became a non-resident member of the Society. He seems to have stayed some time in New York, for in 1789 he was a witness to the will of James Johnson and therein he spelled his name Adams. [*This appears on our Roll as Adam.*]

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### ROBERT AFFLECK.

Manager 1794-1795.

Robert Affleck was a native of Scotland and was born in the year 1749. When he came to New York is unknown but it was probably after the Revolution, the earliest reference found being his subscription in 1785 to the Saint Andrew's Hall Fund. He was then located at 60 William Street where he carried on a dry goods business. In 1798 he was located at 108 William Street, where he died on Sunday, August 26th, 1798, in his 50th year, leaving his widow Ann and an only son John who died of consumption, December 5, 1812.

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### CAPTAIN WILLIAM BLACKBURN.

In 1775 Mr. Blackburn was one of a committee of London merchants who met there to discuss the American situation and he represented New York at the meeting. In 1784 he was in partnership with Samuel Kerr, a fellow member. On May 26, 1785, Blackburn returned from London in the *Edward*, Captain Henry Coupar (member 1773). The partnership with Kerr was dissolved November 30, 1789. Blackburn's name not once appeared in the City directories, and it is not likely that he remained here for any length of time, if at all. One of this name was a shipmaster who traded at that time between London, New

York and the West Indies, and it was he, no doubt, who was Kerr's partner. It was a common practice in those days for one of the partners in a firm to remain at sea not only bringing out the merchandise, but attending to the purchases abroad. About 1789 Blackburn settled in Philadelphia and engaged in business as a broker and in that year became a member of the Saint Andrew's Society there. In 1807 he was agent for a lottery in that city. He died at Philadelphia, November 19, 1808, in his 61st year. In his will he left all his estate to his wife Mary.

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## GEORGE BOND.

In November, 1778, George Bond was a clerk in the Office of the Secretary of the Continental Congress which then met in Philadelphia. On November 16, 1779, he was elected Deputy Secretary, and much of the Journals of Congress are in his handwriting. He retained this office as late as 1783. On February 24, 1785, George Bond advertised that he had opened a Notary Public and Conveyancing Office at his house, No. 5 William Street, this City. On March 10th, 1788, he was appointed Assistant Justice or Police Magistrate, and was then located at 58 William Street, and in 1791 at 33 Wall Street. He also advertised that he was an attorney and counsellor at law and that he had an office for the purchase and sale of lands, in other words he was a real estate agent. In 1791 he served as Captain of one of the Battalion Companies of the New York Militia. In 1792 he left New York and returned to Philadelphia after an absence of eight years. There he opened a law office in 1793, at 159 Vine Street, but does not appear to have met with success. He then became supercargo on vessels trading to the West Indies, and in 1806 died at Port-au-Prince. His wife returned to Philadelphia, and in 1807 made an appeal to this Society for assistance and the Managers' Book notes the fact that the payment made was "voted by the Society."

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## DANIEL BOWIE.

Daniel Bowie was a grocer at 38 Crown Street. In 1783 he was located at 36 Partition Street and in 1808 at 60 Partition Street. He married in October, 1782, Hannah, sister of John B. Dash, but had no children. His brother, Henry, sailing master of the U. S. frigate *Guerriere*, had a son Daniel named after our member. In 1799, Bowie was appointed on a committee to help distressed widows and orphans caused by the severe epidemic of yellow fever. He probably had accumulated a modest fortune as in 1815 and again in 1820 he was assessed for taxation on \$5,000. In 1815, he was connected with the New York Sugar Refinery Co., and acted as inspector at the election of the board of directors. Bowie died at Jamaica, Long Island, on July 22nd, 1822, in his 67th year.

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## JAMES BOYD.

Manager 1795-1796.

James Boyd was born in Scotland in the year 1749. When he came to New York has not been ascertained, but in 1786 he was established as a grocer at 2 Pearl Street. He gave up the grocery business, however, and in 1789 was a "writing clerk" or lawyer's clerk and witnessed the wills of several people. In 1791 he obtained the position of clerk in the New York branch of the United States Treasury, which he held for many years. In 1794, his home was at 22 Pearl Street where he remained till his death. On September 29, 1799, his wife, Elizabeth, died of yellow fever. From 1800 onward he is noted in the city directories as an accountant, and always at the same address. His son, John James, member 1816, retained this property and made it his residence until 1850. In his will made in 1803, Boyd mentions three children, James, John and Elizabeth. His son James predeceased him. Mr. Boyd died near Bloomingdale, October 21st, 1822, aged 73 years, "much respected by all who knew him." He was buried in the cemetery on Houston Street and his remains were removed therefrom to Greenwood in 1846.

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## PETER BRUCE.

Manager 1795-1797.

Peter Bruce was the son of Bailie William Bruce, of Inverurie, Aberdeenshire. He came to New York about 1770 on the solicitation of his brother, Robert, and went into business with him in the grocery line at 3 Front Street, below the Coffee House, removing in 1795 to 120 Front Street, Peter's home being above the store. Their business became large and eventually a wholesale one and later Stephen Wendover was taken as a partner. In 1796 they were burned out in one of the many disastrous fires which happened about that time. The business after 1796 was carried on by sons of Robert and Peter and after the dissolution of their firm in 1801, the business was continued by Wendover and Hopkins. Peter married July 6, 1786, Ann Langley of Virginia, member of an old Southern family, and by her had several children. Scoville says two sons and one daughter, Mary, but there was also a second daughter, Ann Langley, who married Gerardus A. Cooper, November 16th, 1813, according to the *Spectator*. Scoville also says that while Robert was a Tory, Peter was a Whig and hints that this was an arrangement dictated by policy. Peter Bruce died intestate December 21st, 1796, and his widow, Ann, was appointed Administratrix. She died December 24th, 1817, in her 57th year.—*Old Merchants of New York; the Press*.

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## WILLIAM COCK.

William Cock was the son of Abraham and Hildah (Minthorne) Cock. He graduated from Columbia College in 1775 and in 1790 received the degree of A. M. On March 27th, 1782, he and Dorothy Wallace were granted a marriage license. He was admitted to the bar in 1784 and in the following year became Deputy Register of the Court of Chancery, subsequently becoming Register, which office he held until his death. In 1781, he appears as a notary at Burling Slip and the following year he removed to 66 Wall Street, near the "Main Guard opposite the Old Presbyterian Meeting" and advertised as "Notary, Conveyancer, etc." This was where the Mortimer Building, No. 11 Wall Street, long stood, in which the writer was located for many years. Singularly enough an old deed of this property shows that in 1786 Cock and his wife Dorothy disposed of part of it. The seal attached to the document shows a cock perched on a tower. Mr. Cock was prominent in Masonry, serving as Master of Lodge No. 212; as Grand Secretary, to which office he was elected, December 5, 1782, at Assembly Hall, at Roubalitz, in the City of New York; as Junior Grand Warden, June 5, 1783, and Grand Master, September 19, 1783. He was also an honorary member of the Marine Society. He died July 7, 1793, about 38 years of age, and was buried with masonic honours in Trinity Churchyard. He left no will and "friends of the deceased," James Saidler and Dr. James Tillary (both members of the Society) were appointed administrators of his estate. He had a country place at Metinick, Oyster Bay, Long Island. Two sons survived him, Archibald Minthorne and William, the latter dying January 27, 1815.—*The Press; Col. Coll. Cat.; Col. E. M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary F. & A. M.*

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## JOHN CORBETT.

John Corbett or Corbitt was a merchant in Jamaica, West Indies, according to our Records, who received Honorary membership in the Society. Nothing has been found regarding him unless he be the person of that name referred to in the *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, who was wounded at the Battle of Monmouth and petitioned the Governor and Council of Virginia, October 4, 1788, for a continuance of his pension which had been withheld from 1786 on the ground that he had no certificate from Steuben.

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## JAMES CRAIG, SENIOR.

James Craig, Senior, was one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia, and an active member of the Saint Andrew's Society of that City, joining it in 1750 and holding the offices of Treasurer in 1765, Vice-President in 1775, and again in 1786-88. He was owner and part owner of a number of armed

privateers during the Revolution, engaged in harassing British trade. On January 9th, 1776, he (with Robert Morris and others) was appointed a Commissioner of Naval Stores. His election to Honorary Membership in this Society was probably brought about through the influence of Robert Lenox. During the early days of the Revolution, William Lenox, no doubt a relative of Robert, was arrested and confined in gaol in Philadelphia and released September 5, 1777, on James Craig giving his word of honour that Lenox would appear when wanted. Mr. Craig was a native of Scotland and died in Philadelphia, October 9th, 1793, in his 76th year. His wife, Janet, died September 5th, 1807, in her 85th year.—*Hist. Cat. St. Andrew's So. of Phila.*; *Kelby's Notes, N. Y. Hist. So.* [Appeared in *Morrison's History as John Craig*; as above in pamphlet of 1788.]

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## ANDREW CRAIGIE, M.D.

Andrew Craigie was born in Boston, June 7, 1743. During the war of the Revolution, he served as Apothecary General, being located most of the time in Philadelphia and on November 3, 1783, was discharged. He became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and an Honorary member of the Marine Society. In 1784, he formed the co-partnership, Craigie, Wainwright & Co., apothecaries, at 27 Wall Street, this city, and continued to May 1, 1788, when the partnership was dissolved and Wainwright carried on the business. Dr. Craigie removed to Cambridge, Mass., and his residence is well known as the former home of the poet Longfellow. He died at Cambridge, September 19th, 1819.

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## CAPTAIN PETER CUNNINGHAM.

In 1779, Cunningham and Wardrop were auctioneers and that year advertised that they were going to do business as insurance brokers also. Scoville, in his *Old Merchants of New York*, mentions this firm. Their names, however, do not appear in the directory of 1786 nor thereafter. As Wardrop went to Virginia in 1788 it is probable that the firm went out of existence and that Cunningham left the city or went to sea.

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## ROBERT DODS.

Robert Dods was a silk dyer and cleaner. In an advertisement in the *New York Packet*, January, 1785, he stated that he came from London. He was then on Broadway near St. Paul's Church. He and his wife seem to have been an industrious couple, for in the same "Ad" it is stated that she did "Mantua making in all its branches and newest taste." One of this name became a member of the Marine Society in 1780. On July 23, 1788, he and John Morrison headed

the dyers in the procession held in honour of the adoption of the Constitution. In 1793 he was located at 47 Broadway, and in 1798 at 178 Broadway. He died intestate in New York prior to October 8th, 1800, his widow, Elizabeth, being appointed his administratrix on that date. She died April 16th, 1806, in her 65th year.

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#### CAPTAIN GEORGE DOUGLAS.

George Douglas was probably the commander of the Letter of Marque *Hornet* of 6 guns in commission in 1779, who, on retiral from the sea, engaged in the provision and grocery business. Our member carried on this business from 1785 to 1789 at 14 Fly Market and then removed to 14 Little Water Street, below the Exchange. In August, 1790, he assigned all his property, real and personal, to James Saidler and John Taylor, for the benefit of his creditors. The following month he went to sea as master of the brig *Robert*, which cleared for Kingston, Jamaica. In September, 1791, he was still in the *Robert*, trading to the West Indies. In 1800, John Taylor notified the creditors of George Douglas, Senior, late merchant in New York, to send in their statements. Mr. Taylor gave no explanation of the ten years delay in settling claims. On January 16th, 1806, one Captain George Douglas of the brig *Luna* died at Montego Bay, Jamaica. On February 24th, 1808, Elizabeth, "daughter of the late George Douglass, formerly merchant of this city, died at the house of Abraham Varick, 56 Water Street."—*The Press*.

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#### CAPTAIN JAMES FARQUHAR.

Captain Farquhar, son of Dr. William Farquhar (member 1756) of the family of Gilmilnscroft, Ayrshire, was born in Scotland in the year 1742. In 1757, we find him at school in Hempstead, Long Island, under the tuition of the Rev. Samuel Seabury. At an early age he went to sea and when twenty-one "sailed the ocean blue" as master of the brig *Gambia* trading to Africa, probably for slaves. In 1765 he was in New York and was one of the witnesses to the receipt for the stamped paper which the Mayor gave when it was turned over to him for safe keeping. In 1766 he was master of the ship *Polly* for London, and William Seton & Co. were the agents in New York. In 1767 he had transferred to the *Bishop of Osnaburgh*, in 1768 to the ship *Jemima*, both for London with passengers and freight. On September 15, 1774, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Curson and sister-in-law of William Seton, and hereafter he "went no more aroving" but settled down in this city in the wine business. In 1784 he was located at 24 John Street. It was said that he was one of the seconds to a duel, which took place April 21, 1786, "behind the Hospital" between Samuel Curson, probably his brother-in-law, and Mr. Burling, a gentleman from Baltimore. Next day the newspaper said it was misin-

formed when it stated that there were seconds at the duel, but made no denial of the duel. In 1789 he had removed to 5 Hanover Square where he remained five years. That same year he became President of the Marine Society holding that office until 1824. In 1790 he was a member of the first United States Grand Jury held in New York State, and also became a vestryman of Trinity Church. In 1794 he removed to 73 Pearl Street, in 1798 to 150 Pearl Street and in 1803 to 32 William Street. In 1800 he was appointed Warden of the Port. On October 30, 1817, his daughter, Caroline Matilda, married John M. Barry, of the island of Teneriffe, who was probably in the wine trade. His son, William, died at Trinidad in the West Indies, of malignant fever, August 25, 1817, and another son, Charles Wilkes Farquhar, died at "Greenhill" in New York City, March 18, 1824. Captain Farquhar died in New York, October 21, 1831, aged 89 years, leaving his widow, the daughter above mentioned, a son, James, of Holland Patent, and several grandchildren. His widow, Elizabeth, died in the Island of Trinidad, on April 7, 1843, aged 87 years. Their daughter, Mary Augusta, died in Philadelphia, November 6, 1881, the last of the Farquhars of Gilmilnscroft and was buried in St. Mark's Churchyard in this city.—*The Press*.

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## DUNCAN FERGUSON.

Duncan Ferguson kept a "Slopshop" at 10 Fly Market, and graduated from that designation to "Shop Keeper" and latterly to "Clothier." His last location was 118 Front Street, where he died in 1805, his widow, Elizabeth, carrying on the business for some years at 125 Greenwich Street. In 1808 and 1809 she was granted by the Society the regular widow's pension and at that time lived with James Scott, which may indicate a relationship. She died in 1823 and letters of administration were granted to her brother, John Day.

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## CHARLES FYFFE, M.D.

Dr. Fyffe was a native of Scotland and of the family of Dron and was probably born in the year 1727, in the town of Leith, where others of the same name in Jamaica, in his time, were born. He came out to Virginia in 1744, living in Norfolk up to 1776. In 1757 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace and Naval Officer for Georgetown. For over twenty years he practiced his profession and subsequently engaged in trade also, building up materially both his business and his influence. When the Revolutionary troubles broke out he took the side of the Crown and gave all the assistance in his power to Lord Dunmore, the consequence being that he had to flee to Charleston, S. C. Lord Dunmore gave him a special commission of the peace to go to Georgetown and there take the submission of the inhabitants and administer the oath of allegiance.

When Green's army approached he again had to flee for his life to Charleston and departed so suddenly that he was unable to save anything. He was captured at the Battle of Great Bridge by Col. Woodford, of the Virginia troops, and in December sent prisoner to the Convention at Williamsburg as an enemy to the American cause, and was confined for four weeks and then released on parole. He had a wife and family, large property in lands, houses and slaves, as well as stock in trade and outstanding debts, and was thus a man of substance. On the first of January, 1776, his wharf and stores were set on fire by a party from Dunmore's fleet and the remainder of his property was destroyed by the American troops, thus apparently being between the devil and the deep sea. He remained until May looking after his affairs when Lord Dunmore procured him a passage to Bermuda on H. M. S. *Nautilus*, Captain Collins, where he endeavoured to support himself by the practice of his profession. After a time he proceeded to London to lay his case before the authorities, arriving there in January, 1783. He claimed his losses amounted to £12,000 and the government granted him an annuity of £100. In the meantime a process in the courts of Norfolk was begun to have his property sequestrated by the State, but a friend entered a caveat in favour of his son, Donald, who lived in Grenada. Owing to errors and irregularities, the process was quashed. In 1786 he made a statement that his rope-walk, tan works, as well as a distillery, had been confiscated and sold. In his Memorial, dated January 13, 1787, he enters somewhat into detail relative to what happened to him after peace had been declared. Therein he states that his allowance of £100 per annum had ceased December, 1784, as he had gone back to South Carolina, that he had accepted £50 in full in the hope that he might recover his property, but that as he had only succeeded in getting back a very small part of what he had lost, he petitioned for the restoration of his former allowance. The statement of his losses is interesting. He valued the emoluments of his office of Deputy Naval Officer at Georgetown as being worth about £40 or £50 a year, that he practiced his profession for 36 years and had earned £150 to £200 per annum, that his landed property was worth £5,000, that he had owned 50 or 60 negroes worth £3,000 and that his other losses were above £10,000. A sympathetic government rewarded his loyalty by restoring to him his pension of £100. While in London he put up at the Carolina Coffee House and here he subscribed to the second or Edinburgh edition of Burns' Poems. On November 30, 1781, he became a member of the Saint Andrew's Society of Charleston and while in New York, in 1786, on his way to London, he received Honorary membership in this Society. Nothing of his after life has come within our ken.—*Loyalist Papers in New York Public Library; Scot. Notes & Queries.*

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### JAMES GALLOWAY.

James Galloway was the proprietor of the estate of Unity Hall in the parish of Saint James in the Island of Jamaica. He was a Justice of the Peace in that parish and assistant judge in the adjoining parish of Trelawny from 1797 to

1802. From the latter year to 1817 he appeared on the list of assistant judges but was not a resident of the parish. Galloway was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Trelawny regiment from 1794 and Colonel from 1796 to 1806. In 1802 he and his wife waited on General Nugent and his wife and they are referred to in "Lady Nugent's Journal." In 1808 he was magistrate for St. James. In 1810 he was elected a Member of the Assembly for St. James, but in 1814 his seat was vacated at his own request. He was one of the directors of the Falmouth Water Company from 1801 to 1816. By his will we find that on his plantation he had 268 slaves and 194 head of stock. He also mentioned his son, the Rev. James Galloway, of the county of Hertford, Great Britain, Clerk in Holy Orders, whom he made residuary legatee. The following inscription on the tablet erected to his memory in Falmouth Church reads:

Sacred to the memory of  
 JAMES GALLOWAY, ESQ.  
 Late of this Parish,  
 And of Unity Hall Estate, St. James  
 who died on the XXVIII. day  
 of August MDCCCXXXIII.  
 Aged LXXV. years.  
 Resident fifty-six years in Jamaica  
 He secured the esteem of society  
 By the kindness and integrity of  
 His private character while during  
 The Maroon war and as a Magistrate  
 And member of the Assembly he faithfully discharged his public duties."

The coat of arms on the tablet is as follows: "a lion rampant, ducally crowned, impaling, quarterly first and fourth, a cross cross-let; second and third, three battle axes in pale. Crest, a grenade. Motto "ALTIOR."—*Monumental Inscriptions of the British West Indies; Rev. C. G. McGregor, Falmouth; Geo. F. Judah, Saint Jago de la Vega; "J" in the Kingston, Jamaica, "Gleaner" of May, 1912; Frank Cundall, of the Institute of Jamaica.*

Robert Gilchrist, son of Adam Gilchrist, member 1784 (*q. v.*) was born in New York City, August 10th, 1763. In March, 1787, he was engaged in the grocery and ship chandlery business at 32 John Street. On July 14th, 1787, he married Betsy or Elizabeth Roosevelt, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Thurman) Roosevelt. He seems not to have confined himself to the above business, as in 1789 he purchased and sold securities, while in 1790 he was agent in New York for the sale of John Duncan's lands. He was located successively at 20 South Street, 18 Princess Street, 3 Beaver Street and 105 Pearl Street. In

1791 he subscribed for three shares in the Bank of New York. He owned also one share in the Tontine Coffee House and was an honorary member of the Marine Society. In 1797 he was appointed administrator of his father's estate. In 1808 he was in Westchester, probably at his father's former home. In 1810 he offered his three storied brick store, 105 Pearl Street, for sale or rent. In 1812 he offered for sale his farm and country seat at Castle Hill Neck, Westchester, New York, and about this period removed to Johnsburgh, Warren County, New York, where he died October 10th, 1817, aged 55 years. His widow, Elizabeth, died at Albany, New York, September 11th 1819, in her 56th year. His oldest son, Robert (b. April 28th, 1795), lived at "The Glen," Warren County, probably the family homestead, and died at Fernandina, Florida, April 30th, 1869. His other sons were John Thurman (b. Sept. 10, 1801; d. May 25, 1871) and Edward Russell (b. Aug. 14, 1803; d. May 15, 1879; member of Saint Andrew's Society of Albany, New York). His daughters were Elizabeth (b. Dec. 10, 1792; d. Sept. 16, 1832); Mary (b. Apl. 3, 1797; d. Aug. 19, 1867) and Hester Ann (b. Sept. 28, 1799; d. Oct. 27, 1808).

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## JOHN GROZART.

John Grozart was a native of Scotland. In 1776 he engaged in the dry goods business in Hanover Square and in 1780 at 228 Queen Street. From 1790 to 1795 he changed his location each year, remaining, however, from 1795 to 1800 at 51 Beekman Street. From 1802 to 1809 he was located at 8 Cortlandt Street, where he sold stout, porter, cheese, linens, Britannia and glassware, which would indicate a grocery business. His residence was at Rivington Street, corner of Essex Street, on Delancy's ground near the ropewalk. In 1810 he seems to have failed in business or retired through sickness as his only address was his Rivington Street home, where he remained until 1823, when he removed to 163 Delancey Street, near Arundel Street. In 1825 he became a pensioner of the Society and the Manager of that year stated that he was "80 years of age and very lame." He died January 8th, 1826, in his 79th year, his widow, Margaret, surviving him until July 20, 1829, when she died in her 76th year. The widow continued to receive the Society's bounty until her death. So far as known they had one son, John, who predeceased them, another named Andrew and one daughter, Margaret, who married, May 10th, 1810, Burnell Brown.

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## LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER JAMES HAMILTON.

Manager 1787-90; 1793-94; 1799-1800.

2nd Vice-President, 1801-1809.

Alexander James Hamilton was born in Scotland in the year 1748 and was the only son of James Hamilton "Keeper of His Majesty's Stores, appointed as of Chatham, now at Woolwich" and Miss Daes or Deas, probably the latter

as it is Scottish while the former is not. His father was the eldest son of Alexander of Ballincrieff ("undoubted male representative of the ancient family of Innerwick"), who married Lady Mary Kerr, daughter of William, Marquis of Lothian. Alexander James Hamilton was commissioned Lieutenant in the 45th Regiment, May, 1775. The regiment was stationed in Ireland that year and came to America the following year, serving here until 1778. He did not return with his regiment as his marriage in New York on February 11th, 1778, to Mary, daughter of Richard and Mary (Odlum) Deane, and the records of the births of their children prove. In 1780 we find him referred to in the press as "late Lieutenant in the 45th Regiment." From 1786 to 1793 he conducted business at 101 Water Street, principally as a distiller, and carried at the same time a line of general groceries. In 1793 he dissolved partnership with James Arden, who, at that time, returned to England. He then removed to 286 Water Street, or this may have been the same location with a different number, and remained there until 1819. In an advertisement in the City Directory of 1809, he defined his business in the following terms "a complete assortment of groceries, wines, liquors, and cordials of all kinds, white wine and cyder, vinegar, colouring for spirits, iron liquor for leather dressers use, with a large assortment of teas, sugars, spices, etc., etc." From 1817 to 1823 his home was at 11 Cherry Street, but in the latter year, he removed to No. 6 Barclay Street, which, according to the directory, was a boarding house. Scoville states that Mr. Hamilton met with reverses and that his sister, Lady Cox, allowed him an annuity until his death, sufficient to sustain his position as a gentleman. He continued to reside at No. 6 Barclay Street until he died, May 15th, 1827, aged 79 years. His widow and several sons and daughters survived him.—*N. Y. Gene. & Biog. Rec. Vol. 46, p. 160; Old Merchants of New York; Contemporary Press.*

James Hardie was born in Aberdeen in the year 1750 and died in New York in 1832. He received his education in Marischal College, Aberdeen, and graduated therefrom. For a time he taught navigation on a British man-of-war. He became an inmate of the family of Professor James Beattie, as secretary or tutor or both, and after a time Dr. Beattie suggested to Hardie that he emigrate to New York and gave him letters of introduction to his friends. He took his A. B. at Columbia in 1787 and in 1790 the degree of A. M. In 1787 he and John Campbell opened an evening Academy at 3 Little Queen Street, but a month later Hardie gave this up and opened a public school at 3 Broad Street. He soon formed dissipated habits and, after drifting aimlessly along in the current of life for several years, picking up a precarious livelihood, he finally obtained a minor position in the Board of Health. His salary was small, barely enough to keep body and soul together, and he eked it out by doing hack work for the publishers, when he got the opportunity. In this way he became author of quite

a number of books, the most curious of which is *An account of the Yellow Fever in New York* (1822). He encountered the yellow fever in its most malignant form with consummate bravery during its several visitations after 1795. He also published a descriptive account of New York, issued in 1822, and completed a *Biographical Dictionary* in 1830, and proved that he could be industrious and painstaking when he liked. He lived through many vicissitudes, assisted by the Society for many years, and died in great indigence, of cholera, in 1832. In 1828, Mrs. Hardie received money from the Society to enable her to return to Scotland and as there are no payments to her thereafter, it is probable that she departed, leaving her husband behind.—*Dr. Peter Ross; Dr. J. W. Francis; Appleton; Archives of the Society.*

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## CAPTAIN WILLIAM HUNTER, JUNIOR

The first mention of Captain Hunter is his joining the Marine Society in 1770. His home was in Alexandria, Virginia. As the sailing lists at that time do not give Christian names it is not now possible to say what ships he sailed nor in what seas he traded. On his tombstone in Alexandria appears the following:—

**“Relieve the Distressed”**

Scottish Arms and Motto.

Sacred to the memory of William Hunter, Jr., born in Galston (Ayr), Scotland, 20 January, 1751. The Characteristics of his life were unbounded benevolence and friendship. He died in Alexandria, 19 November, 1792, beloved, esteemed and lamented. The St. Andrew's Society of Alexandria, whose founder he was, and among whom he resided until removed by death, erect this monument as a tribute of gratitude and respect.

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## JAMES INGLIS.

When the British left Philadelphia in 1778 and the City was occupied by American troops, the Loyalists took refuge in New York and James Inglis was of the number. He located at 915 Water Street, where he had a “Licensed Auction Room.” That is the first time this description was noted, for prior to that date, auctioneers in New York termed themselves “Vendue Masters.” In December, 1781, he was located at 33 Water Street. In November of 1783 he advertised that he was about to remove to Port Roseway (Shelburne, Nova Scotia). He returned, however, and in 1787 was a licensed auctioneer and commission merchant at 21 Wall Street, opposite the Coffee House Bridge, which he opened on May 4th. In 1789 he engaged in the china, crockery and glassware business

in the Fly Market. In 1799 he became insolvent. In 1803 he kept a boarding house at 25 Liberty Street. Thereafter his name disappeared from the directories. He had a son of the same name who was an attorney but his name also disappeared at the same time.

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## JOHN JOHNSTON.

Manager 1792-1793.

Honorary 1792.

John Johnston, son of David Johnston, 13th President of the Society, was born at his father's country place "Annandale", Lithgow, New York, June 13th, 1762. His mother was Magdalen Walton, daughter of Jacob Walton and Mary Beekman and grand-daughter of Admiral Walton of the British Navy. Mr. Johnston entered the legal profession and practiced law in New York City. In 1791 he was a Captain in Company 3 of the 2nd Regiment, New York Militia. On May, 23, 1792, he married Susannah, daughter of Dr. Samuel Bard, who had a country place at Hyde Park. Thereafter he seems to have settled in Dutchess County and became first presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas of that County. He died at Hyde Park, New York, August 29th, 1850, and was buried in St. James' Church cemetery there.

*[In 1792, on leaving the city, Mr. Johnston's name was placed on the Honorary list and in the published list of 1796, his name appeared as ——— Johnston of "Annar Bank," no doubt intended for "Annandale," his father's country place. In the same publication, however, his name is also entered correctly and the Secretary of the day, knowing that there was an Annandale in Dumfriesshire, gave him the latter domicile. In consequence we have had two members on our Roll under dates of 1786 and 1792 when in fact there should be one only.]*

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## JOHN KEMP, LL. D.; F. R. S. E.

Manager 1788-89.

The following obituary appeared in the *New York Spectator*: "Died on Sunday morning, November 15, 1812, in the 50th year of his age, John Kemp, LL.D.; F. R. S. E., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Columbia College. In the death of this gentleman the literary world and especially Columbia College has sustained a loss of no ordinary magnitude. He was born at Achlossan, in Aberdeenshire, N. B., April 10, 1763. His early studies were prosecuted with so much ardour and success that he received in the Spring of 1781, at the age of 18, the degree of M. A. in Marischal College, Aberdeen, and, after a contest which lasted two days with unprecedented severity, bore away from

competitors of high attainment, the prize of the Mathematical Bursary founded by Dr. Lindell. Before he had reached his 21st year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Thus enriched with the treasures and laden with the honours of science at a period of life when others, for the most part have acquired only the elements, and wearing the wreaths of victory over antagonists by whom defeat would have been no disgrace, he came to the United States about the termination of the War for Independence. His first settlement was at Dumfries, in Virginia. After a short residence in that place, where he had charge of the Academy, he came to New York and was immediately employed in Columbia College. His first appointment on the 4th of April, 1785, was to teach mathematics for one year. At the expiration of the year he was chosen professor of that branch of study and engaged, *pro tempore*, to instruct the youth in Natural Philosophy. His perfect and undisputed acquaintance with these departments of science soon led to their combination in him altho' originally designed for two professorships. As soon as the news of his appointment arrived in Britain the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him unsolicited by King's College, Aberdeen. He was also chosen a member of the Agricultural Society in the State of New York at the constitution of that body. His occupations were now sufficiently extensive and laborious but notwithstanding he accepted, on the 8th of May, 1795, the additional charge of Professor of Geography, History and Chronology, the functions of which new trust he continued to exercise, without relaxing his other Academical labours, until he found his strength unequal to efforts from which his inclination never shrunk . . . His place cannot easily be supplied. Good Mathematicians are few, experimental Philosophers are fewer; but the union of both in the same individual is rare and unrequent . . . His remains were deposited in the family vault in Wall Street Church."

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 JOHN KEVAN.

John Kevan was in the grocery business and of the firm of Macwilliam & Kevan, which was dissolved, May 1st, 1785. He then became a partner in the firm of Kevan & Larson or Carson (each name appearing in directories of 1789 and 1790) and was located on Front Street. In 1795 the firm is styled Carson & Caven and their address is given as Lombard Street, corner of Rutgers Street near the shipyards. Kevan died of yellow fever in November, 1798, and his brother, Douglas Caven, was appointed administrator of his estate. In the printed list of 1788 the name appeared as Gavin, but the spelling is taken from his signature when subscribing toward the proposed Saint Andrew's Hall in 1785. The spelling in the directories is undoubtedly phonetic. The name is now pronounced by descendants with the accent on the second syllable whereas in those days in New York and in Scotland still it is pronounced with the first syllable accentuated.

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## WILLIAM KING.

William King, according to the 1788 printed list of members, was a merchant of Jamaica. In 1786 he was of the firm of William King & Co., and opened a store at 65 William Street, New York, selling dry goods, boots and shoes. The name appeared in the Directories for 1786 and 1787 only and it is probable that King came to New York for the sole purpose of disposing of a surplus stock and then returned to Jamaica. He may, however, have been the William King who was a merchant in Philadelphia, who died prior to 1836, and who may have had connections in Jamaica.

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## ALEXANDER LECKIE.

Leckie was a large dry goods importer chiefly of English and Scottish goods. In 1778 he did business at 213 Queen Street, removing in September of that year to 320 Dock Street while in November he took a partner, the firm becoming Leckie & Forsyth. The following year they removed to 525 Hanover Square where they remained to the close of the war. He joined the Chamber of Commerce February 4, 1783. Being a Loyalist, he retired from New York and went to Shelburne, Nova Scotia. His subsequent career has not been traced.

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## EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

Edward Livingston was born in the year 1764, at Clermont, Livingston Manor, in Columbia County, New York. He went to school at Albany, and then at Kingston, Ulster County. In 1779 he entered an advanced class at Princeton College, where he took his degree of A. B. two years afterwards. Having selected the law for a profession, he pursued the study of it at Albany; and upon being admitted to the bar in 1785, established himself in the City of New York. There, before he had attained the age of thirty, he had acquired a high reputation for his attainments as a jurist and ability as an advocate. In 1794 Mr. Livingston was elected a member of Congress from the district of New York and remained a member of that body for six years, being then in opposition to the government of Mr. Adams. Shortly after retiring from Congress he was appointed by Mr. Jefferson to the office of U. S. Attorney for the District of New York; and in the year 1801-2 held the office of Mayor of the City of New York. Having become involved through the misconduct of persons intrusted with collections of debts for the United States, Mr. Livingston thought proper to resign his office, and removed to Louisiana, with the design of availing himself of the rising fortunes of that newly acquired territory to retrieve his pecuniary condition, a design in which he was successful. He ultimately paid the obligations which he had incurred, both principal and interest. He was appointed by the Legislature of Louisiana one of the Commissioners to prepare

a system of Judiciary for that State. This gave rise to the civil code of Louisiana, justly considered as a work of great merit, and reflecting the highest credit upon the framers. In 1821 he was appointed sole Commissioner to prepare a system of criminal law, which still further extended his reputation as a man of profound mind and great learning. It attracted the public in Great Britain and France; and, as a work deserving the consideration of the world at large, it was reprinted in London, and translated into the French language at Paris. A biographer of Mr. Livingston remarks: "The beauty of its arrangement, the wisdom of its provisions, and the simplicity of its forms, have never been surpassed, probably never equaled, in any similar work; and it is not without entire justice that this admirable production has contributed, perhaps more than any other of his labours, to secure Mr. Livingston that eminent place which he holds among those who are regarded not merely as distinguished jurists, but as eminent philanthropists." In 1853 Mr. Livingston was elected a member of Congress from the State of Louisiana; and in 1829 was appointed by the Legislature to a seat in the Senate. In 1831 he was appointed by President Jackson (whose aide he had been at the battle of New Orleans) to the office of Secretary of State. In the year 1833 he was appointed Minister to France in a time of peculiar importance, and conducted his mission in the most satisfactory manner. On his return to America, in the spring of 1835, he retired to his seat at Rhinebeck, on the Hudson River, where he died on the 23rd day of May, 1836.—*Valentine's Manual* 1853.

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### JOHN ROBERT LIVINGSTON.

John R. Livingston was a brother of the Chancellor, and third son of Judge Robert R. Livingston, of Clermont. He was born at Clermont, February 13th, 1755, and died at Red Hook on the Hudson, September 26th, 1851. He does not seem to have seen any war service although tendered a commission in 1775 as Captain in the 4th (Dutchess) regiment, which he did not accept. Just before the war he had powder mills on the Saw Kill near Red Hook. He was appointed October 3rd, 1776, by the New York Convention, Army Agent for the purchase of clothing for the New York troops. He and Abraham Lott were allowed two and one-half per cent. commission on their purchases. Judge Jones in his History relates an episode at Trenton, N. J., in which Livingston figured, which, if true, would stamp him as a man more ferocious than brave. On December 11, 1784, his wife, Margaret, died at Boston, where they had been for some time. On June 21, 1786, appeared the following notice in the press: "We hear that John R. Livingston, Esq., of this City, is appointed Secretary to his excellency, the President of Congress." On May 30, 1789, he married secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles McEvers and in 1793 he was located at 24 Broadway. He was not successful as a merchant and eventually removed to Red Hook on the Hudson, dying at the great age of ninety-six years.

[*Re-elected in 1813 and appears on Roll under name of John F. Livingston.*]

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## WILLIAM SMITH LIVINGSTON.

William S. Livingston, great-grandson of Robert Livingston "The Nephew", and nephew and godson of Chief Justice William Smith, the Historian, was born August 27, 1755. During the war he was stationed on the Hudson River under General Putnam in 1777. Just before the British attack on Fort Montgomery, October 6, 1777, he had occasion to visit Governor Clinton, who detained him there, and employed him to meet the British flag, and on the storming of the Fort he was taken prisoner. He escaped from the prison-ship *Martel* in December, 1777. At the battle of Quaker Hill, Rhode Island, he was in command of Col. Webb's Connecticut regiment, and was slightly wounded, receiving praise from General Greene for his gallantry, August 29, 1778. He resigned his commission October 10, 1778. The Sons of the Revolution book states that he was Brigade Major of Stirling's Brigade at the Battle of Long Island, but the Livingston Book says that his being at the Battle is "doubtful." The latter work, however, states that he was "said to be at the Battles of Trenton and Princeton and wounded at the latter engagement." In 1779 he was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law in all courts of record in the State of New Jersey. In 1786 he removed from 52 Wall Street to No. 50 Smith Street, "fronting Garden Street, commonly called the Old Dutch Church Street." He died June 25, 1794, and was interred in the New Dutch Churchyard of this city.—*Gen. and Biog. Rec. Vol 41, p. 199.*

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## CAPTAIN JAMES McARTHUR.

Captain McArthur was a non-resident member of the Society and London is given as his home. In 1778 he was master of the brig *Betsy* trading to and from Glasgow with freight and passengers. In 1780 he was master of the ship *Hercules*, also of Glasgow, and in May of that year while on his voyage to New York, he was fired on, by mistake, by a British privateer. In 1786 he was master of the ship *Sophia Bayley* trading between London, New York and Jamaica. At this time his agents in New York were Kerr and Blackburn, both members of this firm being members of the Society.

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## CAPTAIN ALEXANDER McCALL.

Captain McCall was a mariner hailing from Antigua and received Honorary membership. He may have been one of the Philadelphia family of that name and in that case, son of George and grandson of Samuel, merchant in Glasgow.

## NEAL McINTIRE.

Neal or Neil McIntire was engaged in the wine and grocery business at 19 Peck Slip and was located in that neighbourhood until 1797 while his residence was at 32 Beekman Street. In 1798 he removed to 43 Ferry Street and in 1799 to the Bowery Lane. In June, 1800, he became insolvent and nothing is heard of him thereafter.

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## MICHAEL McLACHLAN.

At the time McLachlan became connected with the Society he was a visitor from Jamaica in the West Indies. In 1765 he was located either at Passage Port or St. Jago de la Vega in Jamaica. The *Post Boy* of May, 1765, relates a story of an attack on him by three negroes while on his way to the latter place. They stabbed him, pulled him off his horse, robbed him of upwards of £186, a silver snuff box and some wearing apparel. It may not be far fetched to imagine that he was on his way to New York. On December 30, of the same year, Lieut. Michael McLaughlin joined with others in a petition for lands and described themselves as "late belonging to the troops raised in the province of New York." This indicates that he served with the Provincial troops in the French and Indian war. On June 19th, 1786, he received a certificate of location of 4,980 acres of land, part of Township One, in Jessup's Purchase, Wells, Hamilton County. This may indicate that he took the American side during the Revolution, and got title to the lands previously allotted him. In 1789 he became a resident of New York, and established a brewery at New Slip, which, in 1790, was named New Market. In 1793 he was a merchant at the Catherine Docks while his brewery was located at 36 Chatham Street. In 1797 his general business was located at 4 Catherine Slip, and his brewery at 139 Chatham Street. For a time Thomas Robertson was in partnership with him in carrying on the brewery. He died, January 23, 1802, and was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, and on his tombstone it stated that he was a native of Scotland, "Who in infancy was left an orphan by the Rebellion of 1745." This stone, a flat slab embedded in the grass in the northwest corner of the yard, has at the top the crest of the Maclachlans and the present Chief, Maclachlan of Maclachlan, of Castle Lachlan, on being appealed to states that Michael was not a son of Lachlan of the '45, but that he probably belonged to a cadet branch of the family. On August 27th, 1802, Jane, the widow, married her late husband's brewer, Philip Garniss, a marriage which turned out unhappily. In December, 1804, they attacked each other in the newspapers, Garniss' notice being particularly brutal. The outcome of the controversy does not appear, but it is probable that Garniss was bought off. The only son of McLachlan, Alexander, died January 15th, 1819, aged 22 years, and is buried beside his father. His daughter, Julianna, married, September 18, 1814, David Gardiner, of the Gardiner's Island family. This Gardiner was a lawyer, and lived for many years

in Lafayette Place, opposite the old Astor Library, in a house in Colonnade Row. He was a close friend of President Tyler. He and his daughters visited the President at Washington in 1844. On the trial trip on the Potomac of the steam frigate *Princeton*, February 28th, 1844, Gardiner and his two daughters were guests of the President. An explosion of one of the great guns took place and Gardiner was one of those killed. On June 26th, following, President John Tyler, married as his second wife, Julianna, daughter of David Gardiner. The wedding breakfast was partaken of in the old house in Colonnade Row. After the death, in 1864, of Mrs. Gardiner, the daughter of Michael McLachlan, her will was contested and the case became quite a celebrated one. An account of it appears in New York Reports, 35, Tyler v. Gardiner.—*Albany Land Grants; Wingate's St. Paul's Chapel; The Press; et al.*

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## CAPTAIN DANIEL McPHERSON.

Captain McPherson was a resident of Alexandria, Va., whose Christian name was probably Donald, the change from Donald to Daniel being frequent in America. He seems to have been master of vessels belonging to Philadelphia. One of this name, and probably our member, as sailors proverbially go far afield for their wives, married in September, 1774, Ann Knight, of Antigua, according to the Parish Registers of St. Peter's in that Island. Captain McPherson died master of the *Voltaire* of Philadelphia, while on a voyage from Batavia to Amsterdam on February 8, 1822.

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## REV. WALTER MONTEITH.

Chaplain 1789-90; 1791-93.

Mr. Monteith was a native of Scotland and was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, N. J., December 6th, 1786, at a salary of £200. He was of middle stature, dignified in mien and formal and precise in his manners, and dressed after the old fashion, wearing a wig well curled and powdered. He was a systematic and doctrinal preacher and was much respected by his people. He held this charge for eight years till April 22, 1794, when the connection was dissolved, and no reason therefor appears on the books of the Session or Presbytery. Dr. Robert Davidson, a subsequent pastor, who delivered a historical address on the church, hints that it was possible that his salary was not paid as promptly as desirable. In August, 1792, he married Eleanor or Nelly Noel. In the *New York Gazette* of October 19, 1799, appears a notice of his death at Albany, N. Y., on the 9th inst. and a long panegyric by a friend. His widow died January 3rd, 1831, in her 73rd year.—*Hist. Union and Middlesex Cos., N. J.*

## MAJOR ANDREW MOODIE.

Prior to the Revolution and as late as 1774, Andrew Moodie was a gunner in the Royal Artillery. In 1775 he enlisted in the American army at Poughkeepsie, New York, and was appointed, December 6, 1775, Lieutenant in Captain John Lamb's Company of New York Artillery, and later Captain in the 2nd regiment Continental Corps of Artillery. The offer of this appointment may have been too much for his loyalty. In the assault on Quebec, December 31, 1775, while serving as Adjutant, he was taken prisoner, kept in confinement until paroled August 3, 1776, and then sent in a cartel to Elizabethtown, N. J. and exchanged April 18, 1777. In 1783 he was promoted Major by brevet and continued in the service until honourably discharged, January 1st, 1784. On April 17th, following, he was appointed Commissary-General of New York. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He married Margaret Galloway, and the following children were born to them, William, Ann, Margaret, Helen and Jean. In 1787 we find him as Weigh Master in New York. He died November 17th, 1787, and the obituary notice in the press says "he was a brave and accomplished military officer." He was buried with military honours. In 1797 his children were reported to the Managers as "in great distress" and a sum of money was given them.—*Pres. Ch. Rec.; the Press.*

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## GENERAL STAATS LONG MORRIS, M. P.

General Morris was a son of the Hon. Lewis and Catherine (Staats) Morris, grandson of the Hon. Lewis and Isabella (Graham) Morris and great grandson of James Graham, Attorney General of the Province of New York, from whom the Morris family claimed its Scottish descent. General Morris was born in Morrisania, New York, August 27th, 1728. He was educated at Yale and entered the British army early in life, becoming Captain of the 36th Foot, May 31st, 1756. That same year he married Lady Catherine Gordon, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Aberdeen, and widow of Cosmo, 3rd Duke of Gordon, and mother of the notorious Lord George and Lord William Gordon. Through the influence of his wife, Morris raised the 89th Highlanders and became its Lieutenant-Colonel, serving at the siege of the French Colony of Pondicherry in India, in 1761. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in 1763, Major General in 1777 and General in 1796. On September 14, 1768, he brought his wife, the Duchess of Gordon, to New York, coming out in the ship *Beulah*, Captain John Henderson. From 1774 to 1780 and again from 1780 to 1784, he served as M. P., for the Elgin Burghs. On September 17, 1786, he again landed in New York, having taken passage in the British packet *Speedy* and this time was promptly made a member of the Society. He was again a visitor to this country in 1791, when he landed in Philadelphia. Without doubt, his visits were for the purpose of looking after his property here, which he ultimately deeded to his relatives in this country, having no issue. His wife,

the Duchess, died in 1779, and was buried in Elgin Cathedral and towards the end of the following year, he married Miss or Mrs. Jane Urquhart. In 1797, Morris was appointed Governor of Quebec, holding that office when he died, April 2nd, 1800. His remains were interred in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey on 7th April following. The lettering on the stone is now obliterated by the wear of countless feet. Through the courtesy of the late Whitelaw Reid, United States Ambassador to Great Britain and member of the Society, who, on our solicitation, appealed to the Abbey authorities, we are enabled to say that the stone bore only the simple inscription "Gen. Morris 1800."—*Appleton; Brown; Bolton; Valentine's Manual; the Press.*

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## JAMES DE LANCEY MUIRSON, M. D.

Dr. Muirson was a son of Dr. George Muirson, Sheriff of Suffolk County in 1764, a prominent citizen of Brookhaven, L. I., a Loyalist, whose property was confiscated, and Mary, widow of Daniel Smith and daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Taylor. His grandfather, the Rev. George Muirson, who died in 1708, was minister of the Episcopal Church in Rye, N. Y., and had married Gloriana, daughter of Col. William Smith, Proprietor of the Manor of St. George on Long Island. His father, Dr. George, died in New Haven, February 20, 1786. James graduated from King's College, now Columbia, in 1772, and in 1778 was a partner in the firm of De Normandie & Muirson, druggists and chemists at 214 Queen Street. He probably was of sporting proclivities and took part in the many races on Long Island inaugurated by the British officers, for there appeared in the press a notice that he was the owner of "a full blooded Barbary stallion." In 1782 he removed to 223 Queen Street, "head of the Fly Market" and in 1784 was located "near the Fly Market." In February, 1786, we find him at 150 Water Street, and a notice in the press states that "a house in Water Street, near the Crane, occupied by Dr. James Muirson, to be let." He disappeared thereafter from New York and is next heard of in London, where he made a claim before the Commissioners for compensation for the loss of his estate, consisting of 160 acres in Suffolk County, Long Island, and was awarded £660. He had two brothers, Heathcote, who fought on the American side and was killed, and Sylvester, who fought with the British and later became a Captain in that service. Dr. Muirson died in London, September 12, 1791.—*F. G. Mather; Westchester Wills; the Press.*

[*This member appeared twice in Morrison's History as Morison and also as Morrison and without the middle name.*]

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## ROBERT MUTER.

Robert Muter was probably the Loyalist, evidently of Norfolk, whom General Charles Lee in 1776 ordered Col. Muhlenberg to arrest and secure his

effects. Muter was a resident of Virginia when he became an honorary member of the Society. He married at Norfolk, February 9th, 1771, Margaret, daughter of John Bell. Only one reference to any one of this name in Virginia, other than the above, has been found and this was a notice of a legacy to Robert Muter by Thomas Perkins, Esq., of Yorktown, Virginia. On appealing to the Muter family in Scotland we were informed that about 1786 there was one Robert Muter who had been at St. Vincent, who had stayed some time in America and had returned prior to 1790 to Stonehouse in Lanarkshire, the ancestral home of the family, and settled on the farm of Sidehead and died about 1799. Another Robert died at Wilmington, N. C., in July, 1806, aged 59 years.—*Lee Papers; the Press.*

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## LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES PATON

James Paton came from Stirling in 1774 and settled in Woodbridge, N. J. When the war broke out he joined the Light Dragoons (2nd regiment, Continental Army) commanded by Col. Elisha Sheldon of Connecticut, when they were first organized in 1776, and continued his connection with them until 1779. In January, 1778, he was commissioned as a Cornet. In the skirmish of the 7th and 8th of June, 1780, near Connecticut Farms, N. J., Paton was wounded by a ball entering below his left temple and coming out nearly opposite. He managed to reach the home of his uncle John Adams where he was concealed until the 19th when he was made prisoner and placed on parole. In the skirmish he had been acting under the command of Capt. Obadiah Meeker of the Essex Horse which was in the force commanded by General William Alexander "Lord Stirling." In 1788 he was commissioned by Governor Livingston Captain of the First Battalion of Middlesex (New Jersey) Militia. In 1792 Captain Paton was assigned by Gov. Paterson to the command of a company of light infantry organized in that county. He was placed on Gov. Bloomfield's staff in 1811 with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, having seven years previously held a Major's commission in the First regiment, Middlesex Militia. He was twice commended for his bravery and spirit by his commanding officers. He died November 6, 1816, in his 58th year. He had married twice—to Hannah Edgar, daughter of David Edgar, who died in 1801, and to Ann Bloomfield, sister of Governor Joseph Bloomfield of New Jersey, who survived him 34 years. He left one child, David Edgar Paton, who became a member of the Society and died without issue.—*William Edgar in Perth Amboy Evening News, August 30, 1911; Dally's Woodbridge and Vicinity.*

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## ALEXANDER PEACOCK.

On July 10, 1784, McDonald & Peacock, merchants in the Fly Market, dissolved partnership. In November, 1784, all the stock of Alexander Peacock, No.

32 opposite the Fly Market, consisting of rum, sugar, china, delft and glass-ware, was sold by auction for the benefit of his creditors. One of his assignees was John Taylor a fellow member. For a time no mention of him appeared but about 1790 he seems to have become a butcher and occupied stall No. 45 for many years in the Fly Market and had as well a place in the Bowery Lane. He also had a farm on Long Island probably at Peacock's Point, near Glen Cove. He died December 21, 1821, aged 77 years, and his wife Ruth died in Brooklyn September 10, 1836, aged 57 years. This may have been a second wife judging by the difference in ages. Eliza Ann Peacock, of Peacock's Point, Long Island, married Edward Vail, of Vail, Kensett & Co., on November 7, 1844.

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## JOHN ROBERTSON.

John Robertson was a merchant tailor doing business at 8 Water Street and later at 25 Water Street. He was probably the brother of Alexander Robertson, member 1784, as it is known that the latter had a brother John. He died of yellow fever October 15, 1795, leaving his wife Maria and seven young children. The *Diary* styles him "an honest, industrious, peaceable citizen." The widow endeavoured to carry on the business.

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## JAMES RONALDS.

Manager 1803-1812.

James Ronalds was born in Paisley in 1752 and came to this country about 1776. During the Revolution he removed to Bedford, Westchester County, and in 1783 he was located in New Rochelle where he conducted a public tavern. He returned to New York after the Evacuation and wrought as a joiner and carpenter, living at 107 Queen Street, and carrying on business at 89 Fair (Fulton) Street. He had the contract with Samuel Thomson to build the Presbyterian church in Murray Street, removed many years ago to 8th Street. Scoville adds "The original name of Ronalds was Ronald, he adding an 's' after he came to this country." In the first city directory his name appeared as "Ron-nells, Carpenter;" in 1789 as "Ronalds, Cabinet-maker;" and in 1803 as "Ronalds, Carpenter and Builder." In 1809 he was director in the Washington Mutual Insurance Company. He married Margaret Ritchie, a sister of Captain William Ritchie, member 1774. Ronalds died Sunday, May 17th, 1812, and his widow Margaret died on the Friday following.

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## ALEXANDER ROSS.

Alexander Ross was a baker at the corner of Gold and Goldenhill streets which later became known as 65 John Street. On November 26, 1797, he

married Barbara, daughter of Casper Salmer. At his death on July 12, 1805, he left valuable property in the city and his fellow members, Thomas Stevenson and George Gosman were his executors. His will mentions no children.

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## ROBERT ROSS.

Robert Ross seems to have been a Deputy Commissary-General during the French and Indian war, his superior being Robert Leake. Leake, Ross and Frederick William Hecht, another deputy, joined in several petitions to the government for grants of large tracts of land throughout the Province and appear to have been very successful. In 1773 Ross became Executor of Robert Leake and in 1774 his address in an advertisement, is given as "at the North River." In October, 1782, in a letter from John Graham of St. Augustine, Florida, to Sir Guy Carleton in New York, it is stated that Ross resided for many years as a merchant and planter in the Cherokee Indian country, probably subsequent to 1763, the closing year of the French and Indian War, and in a Memorial by Ross himself to Carleton it is stated that he served in the Commissary-General's Department as Comptroller of Transports Accounts during the Revolution. General Leslie writes Carleton in 1782 that he had appointed Ross temporarily as Commissary of prisoners and had sent him to Havana with the Spanish prisoners under a flag of truce. In the pamphlet published in 1788 he is there styled "Joiner," the old Scottish term for carpenter which probably meant that he was a builder. He died August 16th, 1790, leaving no will and was then styled of "New York City, Gentleman," thus testifying to the fact that he had retired from business. His widow, Deborah White, was appointed Administratrix. She died in 1812. They left a daughter Margaret who died at Eastchester, October 17, 1812, another daughter Ann and a son Robert. This Robert located in New Rochelle and married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary (Scott) Litchfield, and granddaughter of John Morin Scott. This lady died February 15, 1799. Ross married secondly his wife's half sister Ann Scott, daughter of Dr. Charles McKnight and Mary (Scott) Litchfield. Robert Ross died at his seat in East Chester, July 11, 1818, and his widow died December 7, 1838. They left a daughter Mary Adelaide who became the wife of Thomas Ellison and died at New Windsor, New York, September 30, 1845.

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## CAPTAIN HUGH RUSSELL

Captain Russell was for nearly thirty years master of the ship *Hercules* trading between London, New York, Savannah and Antigua. He received Honorary membership in the Society and in 1788 is designated "of Antigua." He died, after a lingering illness, at Savannah, Ga., July 22nd, 1797, in his sixty-third year.

422

## WILLIAM SEMPLE.

William Semple was a merchant of Philadelphia and a member also of the Saint Andrew's Society of that city of which he became Secretary in 1771 and Treasurer in 1772. In 1766 he occupied a store in Front Street near Walnut Street where he dealt in a general assortment of dry goods and in 1769 and 1770 was associated with one Buchanan as Semple & Buchanan at the same stand. In 1771 he appears as doing business under his sole name down to 1775. During the Revolution he has not been traced and may have been a Loyalist. After that period Robert Semple, probably a son, did business in New York and Philadelphia. William who was an honorary member of this Society no doubt came here on a visit to Robert. One William Semple died at Bath, England, March 17, 1789. No sketch of William Semple has appeared in either of the volumes published by the Philadelphia Society.

[*Appeared in History as William Sample.*]

423

## CAPTAIN ALEXANDER STEWART.

Captain Stewart was the son of Alexander Stewart, cooper and wine merchant in Bayard Street, member 1773. In early life Stewart went to sea and as early as 1768, when only twenty-two years of age, was master of the sloop *Peggy* trading to Bermuda and Antigua while at the same time he was engaged in the ship chandlery business in Rotten Row, removing in 1769 to Cruger's Wharf, probably the same location. In 1770 he became a member of the Marine Society, and a Freeman of the City, and was master of the sloop *George*. In 1771 he was in partnership with James, his brother, and the firm was James and Alexander Stewart, doing business at the same address. In 1772 he was master of the ship *Hope* trading to Liverpool and in 1775 of the *Henrietta* from St. Thomas and Liverpool. In 1778 a firm of the same name was engaged in business at Hacketts Town, Sussex County, New Jersey. From 1784 to 1812 Capt. Stewart was in several partnerships, Stewart & Jones, Randall Son & Stewarts and A. Stewart & Co., in business as ship chandlers. He married about 1785, Elizabeth McCurdy, and had several children: Alexander John, Robert James a member of the firm when he died of consumption in his twenty-third year at his father's seat at Bloomingdale, Ann Susan who married Edward L. Schieffelin the son of Jacob the druggist, Elizabeth who married James K. Hamilton, Susan B., Sarah M. and Janet. Mr. Stewart died January 20th, 1808, and was buried from his house in Garden Street.—*Scoville; Contemporary Press.*

424

## CAPTAIN FRANCIS TELFORD.

Captain Telford was probably a native of Dumbarton for in his will he leaves \$500 to the Parish Church of that town, although this bequest was

cancelled by a subsequent codicil. When he became a non-resident member of the Society in 1786 he gave his home as Greenock, Scotland. He subsequently located in New York, and then became a resident member. He sailed to many ports and some of the vessels he commanded belonged to Robert Lenox. In 1793, while going from Barbadoes to Dominica in the schooner *Adonis*, he was captured by the French privateer *Petit Triomphe*, of 6 carriage guns and 6 swivels, and according to his own story was plundered of everything "except an old check shirt, leaving him nearly in a state of nature." He writes bitterly against the French from on board the prison ship in Port Royal, Martinique. He became a member of the Marine Society in 1790. In 1808 Capt. Telford was master of the ship *Phoenix*, and while on a voyage from New York to Lisbon was again captured by the French on November 23rd of that year. Two large 44 gun frigates and two flutes of 20 guns each, pierced for 48 guns, on their way with stores to the Island of Guadeloupe, overhauled him and took the *Phoenix* in tow, transferring to the French ships all the crew except a boy. Next day boat crews came aboard and plundered the *Phoenix* of everything that suited them and then scuttled her. Telford and the boy were taken aboard the *Clorinda* frigate where he remained a prisoner until December 7th, when he was sent on board the *Loire* frigate. On the 13th both frigates *struck* on the west coast of Antigua, and Telford adds "where we touched also, and shortly lost sight of the frigates and never saw them more." On the morning of the 18th they passed St. Johns Harbour and in the evening were close in with the North end of Basseterre, Guadeloupe. The following morning they were chased by a number of British cruisers into a small port called Lanslybam, where all the prisoners were landed. They were forced to march by land to Basseterre and there Telford was detained in prison seven weeks until the Island was captured by the British. The flag under which he had so long sailed and which had protected him in his younger days came to his rescue in his later years but Telford had no words of gratitude to waste in the story given to the press on April 25th, 1810, in the form of an affidavit. His wife Rebecca died in August, 1817, aged 61 years, and he survived her until 1836, dying on August 22nd, at the patriarchal age of 96. He had a daughter Rebecca who became the wife of William Scott of New Rochelle, New York, a lumber merchant in New York City, and a member of the Society.

425

## CAPTAIN JAMES TYRIE.

Manager 1801-1803.

Captain Tyrie became an honorary member while a resident of Greenock and may have been a native of that place. He became a resident member in 1801. He has been traced as master of many vessels trading to London, St. Petersburg, Liverpool, Barcelona, Gibraltar, etc. Before the Revolution he was in the employment of Shedden and Goodrich and may have engaged in priva-

teering, that firm having many ships engaged in that work. In 1785, while in the brig *Apollo*, on his return from the bay of Honduras, he was cast away on Glover's Reef. In 1794 he was captured by the French frigate *Galatca* and carried into Brest. He became a member of the Marine Society in 1788. In 1801 he left the sea and opened a grocery and ship chandlery store at 74 Water Street and later removed to 123 Front Street. He died December 16th, 1806, in his 48th year. This Society, the Marine Society, the several Masonic Lodges of the city and the pilots of the port, together with his friends and acquaintances attended his funeral. His wife, Phoebe, survived him until November 6th, 1834, dying at the age of 66 years.

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426 MAJOR-GENERAL PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, LL.D.

Pierre Van Cortlandt, second son of Lieut.-Governor Pierre Van Cortlandt and Johanna Livingston, was born at the Cortlandt Manor House, Croton-on-Hudson, August 29, 1762, and died there June 13, 1848. After receiving a common school education he entered Rutgers College from which he graduated in 1783 and in 1843 his *Alma Mater* conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. After leaving college he studied law under Alexander Hamilton and after a time began to practice and soon entered politics. In 1792-4 and 5 he was a member of the State Assembly. He was a presidential elector for Jefferson in 1800 and for General William Harrison in 1840. In 1811-12 he represented his district in Congress. On the death of his brother, General Philip, in 1831 he succeeded to the estate and thereafter became active in Westchester County affairs. In 1833 he was elected President of the Westchester County Bank and continued so till his death. He was also active in State military matters and attained the rank of Major-General. On June 4, 1801, he married first Catharine Taylor, widow of Capt. John Taylor, of the British army, and daughter of Governor George Clinton. This lady died at Peekskill, N. Y., January 10, 1811, and on May 10, 1813, he married, secondly, Ann, daughter of John Stevenson of Albany, by whom he had a son Pierre who eventually succeeded to the estate. This second wife died at Albany, February 20, 1821. In religious matters General Van Cortlandt was affiliated with the Episcopal Church and for many years acted as one of the Wardens of the church in Peekskill, New York.—*Appleton; Strykers Am. Reg.; Hough's Am. Biog. Notes.*

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427

JOHN WATTS.

Manager 1790-91; Second Vice-President 1791-92.

John Watts was born in New York City, August 27, 1749, and died there September 3, 1836. He was a son of the Hon. John Watts (member of the Kings' Council) and Ann de Lancey. He graduated from King's (Columbia)

College in 1766 with the degree of A. M. and delivered the Latin Salutatory. Thereafter he studied law and in 1774, when 25 years of age, was appointed Recorder of the City of New York, and was the last to hold that office under the Crown. From 1791 to 1794 he was Speaker of the Assembly of New York, from 1793 to 1796 a member of Congress and from 1802 to 1808 was a Judge of Westchester County. His home was at No. 3 Broadway and his summer residence was near New Rochelle on a slope overlooking Hunter's Island. He was one of the wealthiest men of New York and owned much property, not only there but throughout the State. He was very fine looking. As a writer and speaker he possessed much conciseness of expression, and Samuel R. Ruggles once said of him that "John Watts could express more on a page of notepaper than most men could on a sheet of foolscap." John G. Leake, a wealthy resident of New York City, dying childless, left his extensive properties to his relative Robert J. Watts on condition that Mr. Watts should assume the name of Leake. That gentleman, the only living son of John, accepted the property on the terms mentioned, but very soon died. Mr. Leake's will being defective as to the real estate owned by him it escheated to the State of New York, but the personal property went to Robert, and from him to his father, who being grieved that his only male representative should have consented to change his name, and deeply afflicted by the loss of his son, determined that he would not benefit personally by the money thus acquired but apply it to the purpose designed by Mr. Leake in case Robert J. Watts had not assumed the name. He then founded and endowed the charity entitled The Leake and Watts Orphan House. Mr. Watts married his cousin Jane de Lancey in October, 1775, and they were considered the handsomest couple of their day. His statue is now in Trinity Churchyard robed as Recorder.—*Appleton; Scharf; N. Y. Biog. Mag.*

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## 1787

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### ANDREW AITKEN.

Andrew Aitken, according to a certain *Genealogy*, was the son of Thomas Aitken, and a native of Ayrshire, who came to the Province of New York in 1775. Only one reference to this member has been found in the newspapers of his day. The imaginative author of the above work, forgetting the old proverb that "A' Stewarts are nae sib to the King," suggests the family's connection with certain Aitkens in Fifeshire entitled to bear arms and describes the particular coat minutely, and appropriates it without any scintilla of proof. Andrew married Ann Lemon, probably in 1784, and the genealogist is equally generous and indefinite in providing her with possible distinguished ancestry. He was probably unaware that in 1825 George Robertson published an exhaustive work on the *Families of Ayrshire* entitled to bear arms and failed to mention any family of

Aitken in that County. Andrew Aitken, according to the City directories was a shoemaker engaged in his trade at 40 Broadway in 1786, in 1789 at 23 Water Street, and in 1790 and 1791 at 60 Water Street, and these are the only references in that mine of information. In those days shoemakers were often cordwainers, that is, dealers in and sometimes manufacturers of leather, but no evidence has as yet been found that Aitken was other than a maker and seller of shoes. In the pamphlet published by this Society in 1788 Aitken is there designated "shoemaker", thereby confirming the directories. The Presbyterian Church Records give the birth of a daughter Mary, July 5, 1787, and the *Genealogy* gives a son John born in New York Saint Andrew's Day, 1785, who was sent to Edinburgh to be educated, and who is the first of the name in the *Genealogy*, to be accorded any extended notice. Aitken died in July, 1793. No will appears in the office of the Surrogate of New York nor were Letters of Administration granted. His widow Ann advertised asking that debtors pay up.

429

## JOHN AULDJO.

John Auldjo was a non-resident member whose domicile was in London, according to our meagre Records. One Thomas Auldjo from 1791, or earlier, was American Vice-Consul at Poole, England, and had his residence in Cowes. One John Auldjo was here in 1796 as a letter addressed to him lay in the New York post office, and was advertised. One Mr. Auldjo and family came here in the ship *Amity* from Liverpool on May 13, 1818. One Alexander Auldjo for thirty-five years a resident of Montreal died in London in 1821 at the age of 63. It is more than probable that John Auldjo came here in 1787 on his way to Montreal having business relations with Alexander. Our member may have been a son of John Auldjo of Portlethen, Aberdeenshire, who died at his house of Claypools on the 16th August, 1786, in his 76th year. George Auldjo, who succeeded John of Portlethen, became Provost of Aberdeen.

430

## ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Robert Campbell, youngest son of Samuel Campbell, bookseller and book-binder in Edinburgh, was born there April 28, 1767. He was a brother of Samuel, member 1785, and probably came out to America at his solicitation. In December, 1782, he or one of the same name, taught surveying, drawing, etc., at 18 Duke Street. If the date of birth be correct he was not then sixteen years of age. In the pamphlet of 1788 his vocation is given as bookseller, but the name does not appear in the City directory. He was probably employed by his brother Samuel. After a time Mr. Campbell removed to Philadelphia and engaged in business there as a printer, publisher, bookseller and stationer. In 1790 he advertised from "his new Book and Stationery Store, on the West side of Second

Street, below the market and five doors above Chestnut Street." He was very successful and in 1800, while in the prime of life, he had acquired a competence and intended to retire to enjoy it. Returning by water from Baltimore by way of Newcastle, where he had gone to close out his interests there, he was caught in a rainstorm and thoroughly drenched. Apparently pneumonia set in and after five days he died on August 14, 1800, at his country residence at Frankford, now within the city limits of Philadelphia. He left a widow and at least two sons, Robert and Samuel. The New York branch of the family has lost all trace of the Philadelphia branch. A portrait of Robert Campbell is in the possession of the New York family now at Morristown, New Jersey.—*Miss H. K. Campbell; N. Y.; Philadelphia Press.*

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431

## JAMES FERGUSON.

James Ferguson was a grocer "near the Teawater pump," who was in partnership with John Rankin during 1789 and 1790. In 1791 the partnership was dissolved and Ferguson seems to have been alone at 98 Water Street, corner of Dover Street. In 1795 the numbering was changed to 278 Water Street. In 1797 Ferguson & Sloley had porter vaults at the same address. This Ferguson was named John, however, and may have been a son. In 1798 James removed to 2 Bowery Lane. In 1803 he became insolvent and in 1805 petitioned for discharge from bankruptcy. He was then located on Greenwich Street near the State prison. From that date it is difficult to trace him, there appearing to be another of the same name in the grocery business. In 1818 one of this name was at 440 Greenwich Street, after which the name no longer appeared in the directories.

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432

## GEORGE GOSMAN.

Manager 1792-93; 1799-1800.

George Gosman, son of James Gosman of Edinburgh and Margaret Wright his wife, was born in Scotland, probably in Edinburgh, in the year 1754. He no doubt came to New York with his brother Robert, who arrived in September, 1774. During the Revolutionary War he served with the New Jersey troops, according to a tradition in the family, but the name does not appear in Stryker's list of New Jersey soldiers of the Revolution. Gosman was a master mason and builder and was located at 2 Cortlandt Street. As early as 1779 he was connected with the First Associate Reformed Church. In 1788 he was ordered by the City to remove Pitt's mutilated statue, which had become an eyesore and objectionable to the people. Gosman was a man of considerable means and charitable withal. In 1789 he donated 90 fowls, 11 ducks, 20 pounds of butter and \$30 in money to the poor who were suffering from yellow fever. In 1789 he acted as Inspector of Elections and in 1797 his name appears in the list of volunteer firemen. He

was one of those who subscribed in 1791 for two shares of stock of the Bank of New York. He married Janet Duncan and raised a family of nine children, five being daughters: Elizabeth; Janet who married Peter DeWitt, June 15, 1807; Margaret who married Rev. Robert Bruce, May 24, 1810; Ann Wright who married Abraham Halsey, July 26, 1816, and Joanna Mary who married William E. Wilmerding, May 14, 1821. The sons were George Wright who became a member of the Society in 1807; Robert who died October 15, 1815, at the early age of 24 years; William who married a Miss Brokaw, and Thomas Beveridge who married Margaret Rankin. George Gosman died May 26, 1820, aged 66 years and his widow Janet died April 22, 1823.—*The Press; Miss I. H. Gosman.*

433

## ROBERT GOSMAN.

Robert Gosman was also the son of James Gosman of Edinburgh and Margaret Wright and was born in Scotland, probably in Edinburgh, January 14, 1756. He left his native land and arrived in New York in September, 1774, and engaged in the business of a master carpenter and builder, locating in 1789 at 60 Crown Street and ten years later at 108 Liberty Street. During the Revolutionary War he served with the New Jersey troops, according to the tradition in the family, but the name does not appear in Stryker's list. In 1812, on account of the ill health of his son Jonathan B., he removed to Kingston, Ulster County, where his son John was minister of the Reformed Dutch Church in that village. In 1818 he removed to Red Hook, Dutchess County, to the home of his daughter Eliza, wife of the Rev. Andrew N. Kittle, where he remained until 1835, removing with his daughter and son-in-law to Stuyvesant, Columbia County. Mr. Gosman was twice married; first to Elizabeth Steinhour by whom he had two sons, James and John; second to Joanna Blake by whom he had three children, Jonathan B. (b. N. Y. Sept. 1, 1787), Eliza and Margaret. He was connected with the First Associate Reformed Church in 1779 and like his brother was a volunteer fireman. He also subscribed for two shares of the stock of the Bank of New York. He was a man of considerable means and sent his sons to Columbia College. Jonathan B., writing of his father, said "he was an excellent, exemplary and very useful man." His wife Joanna died at Stuyvesant, February 26, 1838, at the age of 80 and he followed her January 10, 1841, aged 85.—*The Press; Miss Gosman, great-granddaughter.*

434

## CAPTAIN CHARLES GRANT.

In 1782 Captain Grant was master of the ship *New York* in the London trade and later was master of the ship *Mercury* from Teneriffe. He was elected to Honorary membership in the Society.

435

## ANDREW GRAY.

Andrew Gray kept a slopshop or ready made clothing store on Front Street near the Fly Market. He died prior to September, 1793, his will being proved on September 24th of that year, and his executors were three members of the Society. He left a son John and a daughter Jane.

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436

## JAMES JOHNSTON.

James Johnston was first in the grocery and provision business at 188 Water Street and later engaged in the purchase and sale of Bankers' certificates, which probably meant that he dealt in exchange. In 1791 he appears on the Assessment Roll for £600 personal property. In 1793 he assigned to Robert Lenox and others, and was styled in the newspapers "Absconding and fraudulent debtor" to which libel he objected in a letter dated "Philadelphia, April 28, 1794," saying that he had submitted to the laws of Pennsylvania and had been discharged as an insolvent debtor. He died prior to 1808 for his *widow* was then being assisted by the Managers.

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437

## GEORGE LINDSAY.

Manager 1791-92.

George Lindsay was a native of Scotland. As early as 1766 the firm of Lindsay & Sharp, stonecutters, was located at the foot of Ellis Slip, and on January 31, 1769, Lindsay became a Freeman of the City. Whether or not this was our member we are not prepared to say, but it is a fair inference that he was. In 1784 Brown & Lindsay, stone and marble cutters, advertised that they had *returned* to the City in July, showing that during the British occupation they had become refugees. They located at the foot of Crown Street, North River. In 1796 the firm became Lindsay & Knox and their location was Washington Street near Greenwich Street. On the death in 1804 of George Knox, his partner, Lindsay became associated with Alexander Campbell and the firm became Lindsay & Campbell. In 1798 Lindsay was Assistant Alderman in the Fourth Ward. Grant Thorburn refers to Lindsay and states that Lindsay was at his marriage. In 1796 his name appeared as one of the Directors of the Missionary Society and in 1804 as a subscriber to the Free School building. He accumulated considerable property and in his will devised \$1,000 to the Trustees of the Scotch Church, \$250 to the United Foreign Society and \$250 to the New York Orphan Asylum. In the Scotch Church at 96th Street and Central Park West, over which congregation Lindsay had been a ruling elder for nearly half a century, there is a tablet to his memory. He left a widow, Elizabeth, but evidently no children. His name son George Lindsay, son of his partner Campbell, was left \$3,000 in trust. Lindsay died January 26, 1826, in his 84th year. His obituary

in the *Commercial Advertiser* states that "Seldom, indeed, has the benign influence of the truths of Christianity been more strikingly illustrated than in the life and death of George Lindsay." His widow Elizabeth lived to the age of 98 years and died May 25, 1847.

438

## JOHN McCLELLAN.

This member was of the firm of McClellan & Tabele, located at 68 William Street and designated in the directory as Storekeepers, while one of their advertisements shows that carpets were their specialty. In 1793 the firm was dissolved, McClellan continuing to carry on the business. His name appeared in the directory of 1794 for the last time. His name was dropped from the membership list published in 1796.

439

## AENEAS MCKAY.

In 1783 McKay was in London, living at No. 5 Crown Court, Westminster, and under date of July 1 sent a "Memorial" to Sir Guy Carleton in which he outlined his prior activities. He stated that he had been ensign and adjutant in the 52nd Regiment and in 1777 quitted the army; that he had been active in the discipline of the Loyalists in New York under General Robertson; that he believed his situation would have been dangerous had he remained (in New York), and that he was then in London without money or friends. He appealed for a commission as lieutenant, quartermaster or adjutant either in the regular army or in one of the provincial regiments so as to entitle him to be placed on half-pay. McKay seems to have got no encouragement and therefore braved the danger of returning to New York. In November, 1779, he was appointed Assistant Barrack Master at New York. It is probable that McKay exaggerated his services in "disciplining" or drilling the Loyalists. He was actually engaged, for a time at least, as a deputy agent of the contractors for victualling the troops in North America, and this work probably influenced his choice of a business when, in 1787, he opened a grocer's shop at 38 Cherry Street. His venture was not a successful one and in 1798 he became insolvent and unable to make a settlement. When over sixty years of age he began teaching school in order to eke out a living and continued to do so until his death, March 27, 1812, at the age of 74 years.—*Carleton Papers; Hist. MSS. Com.; the Press.*

440

## JOHN McQUEEN.

John McQueen was a native of Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, and probably the son of John, member 1756. If so he was "beyond the seas" when his father died in 1784. McQueen was a tailor and habit maker and for many years was located

at 12 Ferry Street. In 1791 he subscribed to three shares of the stock of the Bank of New York. In 1812 he was connected with the Brick Church. His daughter Ann married John Graham, 19th President of the Society. He died in his 61st year on May 18, 1818, and his widow Elizabeth survived him until May 13, 1840, when she died at 117 Chambers Street, the home of her son-in-law, at the age of 85 years.

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441

## CAPTAIN DANIEL MARTIN.

Captain Martin was master of the brig *Favourite Lass* engaged in the West Indian trade. In 1789 he was master of the brigantine *Jeanie* for Glasgow and in 1792 had command of the ship *Britannia* for Glasgow with passengers and freight. In 1795 he had command of the packet ship *Amsterdam* for Greenock. No later reference has been found. His name was omitted from the published list of 1796. He may have been the Daniel Martin of Red Lion Street, Wapping, who died April 3, 1795.

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442

## WALTER MINTO, LL.D.

Dr. Minto was born at Coldingham, in the Merse, Berwickshire, December 6, 1753, and died at Princeton, N. J., October 28, 1796. He graduated from Edinburgh University and became tutor in the family of George Johnstone, once Governor of West Florida, and traveled with his charges over the continent of Europe. He came to this country in 1786 and became principal of an academy at Flushing, Long Island, but resigned a year later on being appointed to the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Princeton, which position he filled till his death. He married at Pleasant Hill near Princeton on October 5, 1789, Maria, daughter of Joseph Skelton. He received the degree of LL.D. from Aberdeen in 1787 and was the author of several interesting works, the best remembered of which is *An Account of the Life and Writings of John Napier of Merchiston* published in 1787.—*Peter Ross; The Press.*

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443

## JOHN PATERSON.

On December 14, 1786, the firm of Kollock, Carroll & Paterson of *The Evening Post* announced its dissolution, the buying out of Kollock and the continuance of the paper by Carroll & Paterson at 32 Maiden Lane. In 1789 Paterson was located as a printer at 34 Fair Street, now Fulton, and from 1795 to 1797 as a printer and bookseller at 54 Partition Street. His name does not appear in the directories after 1797. His *widow* Elizabeth died at 62 Oliver Street, the home of her son Alexander, a gilder, on November 30, 1831, aged about 85 years.

444

## DUNBAR SLOAN.

No reference to Dunbar Sloan prior to the Revolution has been found. He was a Loyalist who went to the Barbadoes, but not liking the climate went thence to Halifax, and for several years carried on the iron business in Lower Water Street in that city. He became a member of the North British Society of Halifax. Later he came to New York and re-established himself in business. In 1793 he was a member of the firm of William Buchanan & Co., in the dry goods business, which was dissolved that year. In 1822 he had a farm of 230 acres on the East bank of the Passaic about two miles above Newark bridge, New Jersey. He died in New York, November 13, 1836, after a lingering illness, aged 82 years. So far as known he left two sons, James S. Sloan in the grocery business and William Dunbar Sloan a wood inspector and grocer also. The latter's eldest daughter, Ann Eleanor, married Nathaniel Thorn on January 1st, 1837.—*Sketch Book, North British Society of Halifax; The Press.*

445

## JAMES STUART.

Manager 1795-96; 1797-98; 1800-02; 1807-16.

James Stuart dealt in fine groceries and wines as well as ships' stores, and was located at 10 Smith Street. On March 12, 1792, he became a Freeman of the City. In 1794 he removed to 17 William Street and in 1800 to No. 10 in the same street, where he remained until his death. He died May 26, 1822, aged 63 years, and the Society issued a call to his funeral in which it stated that James Stuart was "one of its oldest and most useful members, and many years a manager of the Society." So far as known this was the first time the Society made a call of this kind for any member other than an active officer. In after years his widow became a pensioner of the Society, continuing such until her death about 1850.

446

## GEORGE WALKER.

George Walker was a native of Clackmannan, a surveyor in Virginia and a merchant of Philadelphia who was a resident in 1787 of Georgetown, Maryland, now Washington, D. C. When that city was being laid out by the Commissioners in 1796 Walker, who was an owner of considerable property there, objected to some of the acts of the commission which affected his property and in the columns of the *Washington Gazette* he attacked them with boldness in a general arraignment of the management of the city's affairs, eliciting spirited replies. One of this name, of Elizabeth City, Va., married Anne, daughter of George Keith, the controversialist. Another, or the same, was sworn in as Justice of the Peace for Prince Edward County in January, 1754.—*Hist. of Natl. Capital; Va. Hist. Mag.; George F. Black.*

## 1788

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447

HUGH AITKEN.

This gentleman became an Honorary member while a resident of Virginia. The name is spelled as above in published list of 1796, while in the History it is spelled Aiken. No reference to him has been found.

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448

JAMES BARRON.

Manager 1791-92.

James Barron joined the Society as a non-resident member while he was engaged in business in the Island of Jamaica. While in New York he formed the acquaintance of General William Malcom's daughter and on July 4, 1789, married her. In December of that year he took up his residence in New York and engaged in business at 22 King street, where he sold among other things Jamaica spirits. In 1790 he is designated as merchant and located at 52 Wall Street, where he remained until 1792 when he removed to the corner of Beekman Slip and Water Street, known as Malcom's Wharf. Here he sold rum, saltpetre, sugars, Eastern boards, etc., the plain inference being that he was in the ship chandlery business. In that year he became a resident member of the Society. He was also interested with Alexander Robertson, our Treasurer, in a brewery at the North River, probably 22 King Street. The firm name was Robertson, Barron & Co. This arrangement does not seem to have lasted very long as Robertson withdrew. In 1795 Barron removed to the shipyards at Cherry Street but whether or not he engaged in ship building is not known. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was treasurer of St. Andrew's Lodge No. 3. He died in the year 1803, but where has not been determined. One of this name died at Trinidad, April 14, 1803, and another at Charleston, S. C., in October of the same year. In 1804 the city directory gives his widow at 97 Cherry Street. She died suddenly April 3, 1813. They left a son William Malcom Barron, of the United States Navy, who married February 11, 1813, Eliza, daughter of William Willecocks of New York.

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449

SIMON ALEXANDER BAYLEY.

Mr. Bayley was a gold and silversmith and in 1784 of the firm of Van Voorhis, Bayley & Coley, located at 27 Hanover Square. In the will of Prentice Bowen he is styled "Buckle maker." In 1785 Bayley seems to have been on his own account at 240 Queen Street, opposite the Post Office, where he remained until 1793 when he removed to 44 Maiden Lane. His wife Ann died in August,

1790, in her 30th year, and was buried in Trinity Church yard. He married again August 11, 1792, Catharine Bicker, daughter of Victor Bicker, a hatter of New York. In 1797 he took his son-in-law James Douglas into partnership, the firm becoming Bayley & Douglas, and they are designated as manufacturers in gold, silver and jewelry as well as coach trimmings, saddlery and harness furnishings. In that year they were located at 102 Pearl Street. He was very lusty and stout, according to his own account in an advertisement notifying the public that his wearing apparel had been stolen. The description of his dress is interesting. He wore a broadcloth coat, light drab in colour with covered buttons of the same, a dark claret watch coat, clouded velveret waistcoat with plain gilt buttons, boots with black tops and red edges. The thief evidently ignored the breeches, as they are not mentioned. Bayley died intestate in 1799, probably a victim of yellow fever, and his son-in-law Douglas was appointed administrator September 7, 1799. He was probably a native of Dumbarton as the New York papers announced the death of one of the same name in that town on October 28, 1818, and the wife of this man three days thereafter. These were probably the parents of our member, hence the notice in the New York press.

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## WILLIAM BELL.

Scoville in his *Old Merchants of New York* says "the first ship ever sent to Canton from New York was sent by the old firm of Franklin, Robinson & Co., of 279 Pearl Street, and was one of the largest that had then been built. The supercargo was William Bell . . . a tall, fine looking man. During the later years of his life any one passing down Wall Street would see him in the middle of the day, sitting on the stoop of Mr. McCormick's house, No. 57 Wall Street." Bell was a native of Perthshire. For many years he was a merchant in Philadelphia as well as New York. One of his ships the *Minerva* was captured by the Algerine corsairs in 1793. In 1794 Mr. Bell was a member of and one of the proprietors of the Belvedere Club. His daughter Hester married in Philadelphia, November 7, 1810, Alexander John Stewart, son of Alexander Stewart, our member of 1784. In the course of years Mr. Bell accumulated a fortune which he left to numerous nephews and nieces. He died May 29, 1843, aged 83 years. Mr. Bell's portrait appears in the water colour drawing of the Park Theatre in 1822.

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451

## ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Robert Buchanan was a native of Scotland, probably of Glasgow, who came out to America in 1760 to serve an apprenticeship in a store in Annapolis, Maryland. About 1764 he went into business in partnership with his brother James and one Briscoe. According to his own testimony in 1785 before the Commissioners of Claims in London, he took an active part in opposing the Revolution. He never joined with the Americans in any of the measures taken by them nor did

he take the oath or sign any Association. In consequence he was frequently insulted and in 1776 was forced to sign a parole that he would not give any intelligence of what was going on, etc., in which he reserved the right to go to England or the West Indies. About March, 1776, he sailed from Philadelphia for Lisbon, and thence to England. The property he left behind consisted of a few goods and uncollected debts. His brother James resided in England or Scotland during the entire war, while Briscoe, who had preceded Robert to England, returned to Annapolis and took the oath of allegiance, thereby presumably grabbing the business to himself. He estimated the losses of the firm at £7,000 and claimed his loss to have been one-third. He testified also that from 1780 he had been in business in Glasgow as an underwriter and that he was about to go to Nova Scotia and probably would go to Maryland. He may have been on his way to Maryland or returning therefrom when in 1788 he became a Contributing Member of this Society. The Board of Claims, after admitting that he was a Loyalist, decided against his claim for compensation because in the opinion of the members Buchanan had sustained no loss as a Loyalist. Presumably Buchanan returned to Glasgow and resumed the business of underwriting.—*Coke's Notes on Loyalist's Claims.*

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## CAPTAIN JOHN D. CAMPBELL.

John Campbell was a sea captain and trader whose home was in Campbelltown, Argyleshire, his status in the Society being Honorary, or non-resident. From 1765 on there were several masters of vessels of this name, and it is now impossible to give the names of the several ships on which he sailed. He made his home in New York in 1798 and for many years lived at 69 Mott Street. In 1808 he sailed the *Linnet* described as a British schooner consigned to, or belonging to, W. & R. Bruce. He became a member of the Marine Society, March 14th, 1796. He seems to have assumed the middle initial "D" in 1802. Some time after 1796 he became a resident member of the Society. He died June 6th, 1820, aged 62 years, and this Society and the Marine Society were invited to attend his funeral.

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453

## CAPTAIN GEORGE CHISHOLM.

Captain Chisholm was a mariner and probably master of the brig *Jamaica* from Montego Bay. His home port has not been ascertained. In 1796 he located in New York where he remained several years but later seems to have located elsewhere as no reference to his death in New York has been found. He may have been the George Chisholm, mariner, a native of Aberdeen, who died at Buenos Ayres in 1830. This individual had a brother, an architect, who had been in the navy and fought at Camperdown.

454

## DONALD FRASER.

Donald Fraser was probably the Deputy Barrack Master and Billet Officer in New York who presented a Memorial to Sir Guy Carleton on April 21, 1783, praying that in view of the approaching Evacuation his pay as a staff officer be continued or that he be given a commission in the Royal Garrison Battalion. Fraser became a schoolmaster in New York and in his day seems to have been a man of note. On June 13th, 1786, he was married, by the Rev. James Wilson, to Janet, daughter of John Grant, and the newspaper item, in the quaint language of that day, stated that "the lady is possessed of many accomplishments to render the marriage state happy." In 1789 his school was located at 51 William Street. In 1791 he published a work on Arithmetic called *The Young Gentleman and Lady's Assistant*. In 1793 he was president of the Provident Society. In 1795 he published *The Columbian Monitor; Being Pleasant and Easy Guide to Useful Knowledge*. In 1798 his "Academy" was located at 178 William Street and in an advertisement of that year his name was given as Daniel, the two names, as already explained, being synonymous. He published that year *A Collection of Select Biography or the Bulwark of Truth*. In 1795 he was President of the Caledonian Society. On October 7th, 1800, his wife died. In 1801 he opened an evening class for young women and established a circulating library and bookseller's shop at the same address. In 1803 he published *The Wonderful Collection or Entertaining Miscellany*. In 1807 he published *A History of All Nations*, and at different times *An Essay on the Origin and Antiquity of the Scotch and Irish Nations, etc.*, and *The Mental Flower Garden for the Fair Sex*. In 1811 he was appointed a city weigher, and in that year published *The American Magazine of Wonders and Marvellous Chronicle*, and a *Geographical, Historical and Chronological Compendium, etc.* All of the above works are today known only to the bibliographer. Mr. Fraser died December 18th, 1820, in his sixty-fifth year.

455

## THOMAS HAY.

Thomas Hay was a member of the grocery firm of Stewart & Hay, located on the Albany Pier. The following notice in *The Diary or Loudon's Register* may explain why little is known of Hay. "This day (Oct. 18, 1792) the partnership of Stewart & Hay is dissolved; and those who are indebted to the said firm are requested immediately to settle their accounts, as one of the partners is going on a foreign voyage." Signed, James Stewart, Thomas Hay. The traveler was Hay; where he went or whether he returned, is unknown. His name, however, did not appear in the active list of members published in 1796.

456

## ANDREW INDERWICK.

In 1783 Andrew Inderwick, baker, advertised that he was "intending shortly for Europe" and offered for sale his house and bake house on Great Dock Street

describing them as the "best stand in the City." He was evidently a Loyalist. Whether or not he went to Europe is not known but in 1789 his name appeared in the City directory as doing business at the old stand. For five years thereafter he remained there and in 1794 removed to 50 Pearl Street where he remained until 1802. Then he removed to No. 2 Bowery and added groceries to his bakery business. In 1793 he was Master of Hiram Lodge No. 7, F. & A. M., all of whose officers at that time were Scotsmen. In 1817 he seems to have retired from business and removed to 2 Doyer Street. In 1819 his name disappeared from the City directory. He seems to have had a son James who graduated from Columbia College in 1808 with the degree of A. M. and thereafter entered the United States Navy, as a Surgeon, and died in 1816. No further trace of Inderwick has been found.

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 JOHN JAMIESON.

Nothing is known of this member other than that he was a native of Scotland and that he died July 20, 1803, after a lingering illness. His name did not appear in the directory and he may therefore have been an employee of some one of our members.

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 CAPTAIN GEORGE LINDSAY.

Captain Lindsay was a mariner whose home port was Greenock, and his ship, the *Margaret*, trading from the Clyde to Virginia.

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 JOHN MOWATT.

Manager 1794-1795.

John Mowatt was born in Montrose, August 11th, 1740. He must have come to this country at an early age. In July 1765 he married Jane or Jean Quereau and in 1766 they had twin children, Alexander and Joshua, born to them on May 23rd, and on November 24th, 1767, another son, John. In 1777 he advertised in the *Mercury* as a Cabinet and Chair Maker, in William Street, near Maiden Lane, "at the Sign of the Chair," and announced that he carried on business, *as usual*, making mahogany household furniture. In the first directory of 1786 his name appeared as an ironmonger at 87 William Street where he remained until 1793. It is probable that he added ironmongery and hardware to his furniture business. His name did not appear in the directory again until 1799 when he was located at 94 William Street where he remained until 1803. From 1807 to 1829 he carried on business at 225 William Street. Then he removed to No. 1 Franklin Street where he died March 15th of that year, aged 89 years. John's sons, Alexander and John, Jr., became members of the Society at a later date, and his great grandson, Charles Grayson Mowatt, joined the Society in 1901.

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## THOMAS STEVENSON.

Manager 1802-1805.

Thomas Stevenson was one of four brothers, the others being Hay, James and Alexander. Thomas and James were in partnership and engaged in the iron business. Although designated as blacksmiths they seem to have been foundry men as they dealt in stoves, grates, iron chests, gun carriages, shot, etc. He was also known as a white smith. Their place of business was at 32 Maiden Lane, but for many years Thomas lived at 17 Gold Street. In 1807 he was Treasurer of the Dumfries and Galloway Society, thereby indicating the "airt" whence he came. On January 17th, 1788, he married Ann McDonald and by her had three sons, Thomas, Jr., John B., and Hay, and two daughters, Agnes, who became the wife of Hugh Maxwell and Maria. In 1818 he was associated in business with one Dennis Lonin and on May 20th of that year the firm announced its dissolution and the retirement of Stevenson. While winding up his business affairs he offered to lease a stone quarry located within 50 yards of the North River and not more than 9 miles from the city. Mr. Stevenson died September 8th, 1824, aged 67 years.

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## JAMES TOD.

Dr. John Witherspoon of Princeton, desiring to start a press there, induced James Tod to come out from Scotland for that purpose. Tod issued, in May or June, 1786, the first number of the *Princeton Packet and General Advertiser*, Princeton's first newspaper. That summer or autumn he published for the College a catalogue of its graduates and officers, the first to be issued in octavo form; late in 1787 he printed President Witherspoon's famous baccalaureate sermon of 1775 on *Christian Magnanimity* with the *Address to the Senior Class* which the Doctor repeated each commencement after he first delivered it; and later still in the same year, 1787, he issued a volume of *Sermons* by the president's friend the Rev. John Muir of Bermuda. After eighteen months Tod gave up the task and took to teaching. In 1788 he became attached to Erasmus Hall Academy in Brooklyn as a teacher in the classical department. He was also Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the school and in 1791 was appointed custodian of the apparatus and books. He was distinguished as a teacher of Latin and Greek. In 1792 he had to relinquish his appointment on account of sickness. He is next heard of as conducting a private academy at New Utrecht, Long Island. He married and had a family of seven children. His career came to a close November 3rd, 1802, in his 50th year, and the *New York Weekly Museum* says of him that he was "a gentleman of the first education and highly eminent for his abilities as a teacher." Some friends, in the interest of Mrs. Tod and her family, engaged a teacher and endeavoured to carry on the school but how long this arrangement lasted is unknown. Mrs. Tod eventually returned to Scotland and died at Glasgow July 16, 1840, aged 78 years.—*N. Y. Evg. Post; Wills Boughton, Ph.D. of Erasmus High School; the Press.*

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## JOHN WARDROP.

John Wardrop was a non-resident member of the Society and at the time was located in Virginia. The following reference in the Matriculation Albums of the University of Glasgow no doubt refers to our member. "Johannes Wardrop filius natu Secundus Jacobi Mercatoris Glasguensis, A. D. 1762. (John Wardrop, second son born to James a merchant of Glasgow). Born at Glasgow, August 29th, 1752, American Merchant and Importer there. Ruined through the American War. Died at Glasgow, 11th November, 1833." It is also probable that he was the John Woddrop (*sic*) who wrote to Lord Dartmouth in 1773, dating his complaint from the Tolbooth of Glasgow where he was imprisoned for a small debt and as he alleged because he would not renounce his right and title to lands in Virginia. On February 12th, 1802, James Stuart, the Manager of that date, assisted Mr. Wardrop to return home to Glasgow.

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## CAPTAIN DONALD WHEELER.

"Fighting Don Wheeler," to coin an appropriate if posthumous soubriquet, hailed from New Providence in the Bahamas. When that Island capitulated to the Spaniards in 1782 Wheeler was master of the brig *Ranger* belonging to Tortola and was actively engaged in harassing the Spaniards. After the conclusion of peace between Spain and Great Britain, but before the fact was known, a private expedition organized by Loyalists in the Carolinas and Florida and headed by Major Andrew Devaux and Captain Wheeler, recaptured Nassau, the principal town of New Providence. The small party of not more than 225 men surprised the Spanish governor and he, with his garrison of about 700 men, was induced to surrender. In 1783 Wheeler with two others attacked and captured three galleys belonging to the Spaniards. On November 4, 1788, he was master of the brig *Providence* and when twenty-five days out from New Providence bound for North Carolina he put in to New York "in distress." He was just in time to take part in the celebration of St. Andrew's Day. No doubt his "brither Scots," assisted by John Barleycorn, gave him a warm reception and on that particular day Wheeler no doubt forgot his previous troubles. In 1793, when Great Britain and France were at war, Captain Wheeler, then master of the privateer schooner *Mayflower*, engaged in privateering. The American newspapers bitterly assailed Lord Dunmore and his "graceless crew" for their "enormities" in preventing American trade with the French possessions in the West Indies. The cry of "Freedom of the Sea" was then exploited and perhaps for the first time. Captain Wheeler was one of the most active in capturing and searching American blockade runners and had he ventured to New York at that time his reception would probably have been warmer than it was five years before. His widow, "formerly of Glasgow," died in 1833.

[Appears in *History as of Providence, R. I.*]

## 1789

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### WILLIAM HENDERSON.

Manager 1793-1794.

In 1789 William Henderson advertised that he bought and sold Soldiers' Land Rights, Militia Class Rights and Warrants, and in the month of May notified the public that he had opened an insurance office for shipping, at 186 Water Street. His name appeared for the first time in the City directory of 1789. In 1790 he advertised his removal to 34 Hanover Square opposite the Bank. He was one of the committee of the Tontine Coffee House and had one share on his own life giving the year of his birth as 1767. In 1791 he was one of the largest contributors to the Saint Andrew's Hall fund. In 1794 he was a director in the Northern and Western Inland Lock Navigation Company and that same year bought township No. 5 in the Adirondacks, selling it again in 1795. At that time also he was Master of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. & A. M. and one of three Commissioners at the laying of the corner stone of the Park Theatre in 1795. On the fourth day of June, 1798, he married Sarah, daughter of William Denning, and had by her a son William Denning Henderson who eventually became an attorney in New York. In 1809 he was a director in the United Insurance Company and in 1814 became president of the Globe Insurance Company at 55 Wall Street, while his residence was at No. 5 Pearl Street. About 1802 his home was at 25 Wall Street, but this he sold to the Merchants National Bank. He died presumably in 1827 as in the following year the name of his widow, Sarah, appeared in the directory. His widow died at Boston, May 14, 1835, and his son died February 12th, 1852.

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### JOHN HUDSWELL.

In 1785 Hudswell's name appeared in the newspapers as a merchant at 7 King Street. In 1793, however, he became definitely identified as a partner in the firm of Renwick, Son & Hudswell, dry goods merchants, at 92 William Street. His name did not appear in the directory of 1796 nor thereafter nor has any reference to him from any source come under our notice. He probably returned to Liverpool or Manchester where the firm seems to have had a parent house.

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### ROBERT MACGREGOR.

Robert MacGregor was the only brother of Colin MacGregor, member 1785, and was also related to John and Alexander McGregor, also members, but the degree of relationship has not been ascertained. He was a member of the firm of McClallen, MacGregor & Co., glass manufacturers, Albany, New York. This

firm owned the Albany Glass Company, and received from the State a loan of £3,000 to run for eight years, three years without interest and five years at the rate of five per centum per annum, one instance of the State assisting an infant industry. In 1795 MacGregor retired from the firm. He died in New York, November 1st, 1797, aged 44 years, and was buried in Trinity Churchyard.

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REV. JAMES MUIR, D.D.

Dr. Muir, second son of the Rev. George Muir of Paisley, was born in the manse of Cumnock, Ayrshire, April 12th, 1757, and died at Alexandria, Virginia, August 8th, 1820. Dr. Muir graduated from Glasgow University in 1776, studied theology at Edinburgh and was licensed in London in 1779 to preach as a dissenting minister, after which he taught school. In 1781 he was ordained an evangelist at the Scots Church in London and accepted a call from a company of Scots Presbyterians in Bermuda, where he remained for eight years, acting also as principal of the Academy there. In 1788 he came to New York and was invited to preach in the Brick Presbyterian Church in Beekman Street as a candidate for the office of associate minister with the Rev. Dr. Rodgers of the Wall Street Church. The new church had not then severed its connection with the old one, the associate minister of the Wall Street Church taking charge of the pulpit of the Brick Church. There were two parties in the church, the one in favour of Mr. Muir, and the other desiring the appointment of a Mr. Morse. These gentlemen preached on probation for several months, and in the meantime the contest ran high and threatened very serious consequences, as Dr. Miller says in his life of Dr. Rodgers. It lasted a year when Mr. Morse withdrew. Mr. Muir accepted a call to Alexandria, Virginia, and the church in New York was left in peace. On leaving New York he received Honorary membership in the Society. In 1791 Yale conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He published in 1810 several volumes of sermons. Dr. Muir was a man of wide views, tolerant of all opinions which he believed to be honestly held or uttered, and thoroughly orthodox.—*Glas. Univ. Albums; N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec., Vol. xv; Appleton.*

[*Appeared heretofore under date of 1819.*]

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PETER JAY MUNRO.

Secretary 1793-1796.

Peter Jay Munro was born in Rye, N. Y., January 10, 1767, and died in Mamaroneck, N. Y., September 22, 1833. He was a son of the Rev. Harry Munro (b. Inverness, 1730; d. Edinburgh, 1801), who came out as Chaplain of the 77th, Montgomery's Highlanders, took part in the French and Indian war and afterwards became Rector of St. Johns Church in Yonkers, N. Y. Peter was

fifth in descent from Sir Robert Munro, xxivth of Foulis. His mother was Eve, daughter of Peter Jay. At the age of thirteen Peter accompanied his distinguished uncle, John Jay, to Madrid, upon the appointment of the latter as United States Minister to Spain in 1779. His previous education had also been under the direction of John Jay. During a residence of three years in Madrid and two years in Paris he became proficient in the Spanish and French languages. Returning to New York City in 1784 he studied law with Aaron Burr, and after his admission to the bar he soon acquired a large practice, and with comparative rapidity won recognition as one of the leaders of the New York bar. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821, and by appointment of Governor Tompkins was chairman of its judiciary committee. He married Margaret, daughter of Henry White, of the Governor's Council, a Commissary in the British service and a prominent merchant in New York, who returned to England in 1783 and whose estate was confiscated. Receiving a severe stroke of paralysis in 1826 while in the discharge of professional duties, Mr. Munro retired to his estate on Munro's Neck, now Larchmont, which was so called by Edward K. Collins who purchased the property from Munro, on account of a fine plantation of Scottish larches planted to conceal the view from the road. Here he lived until his death.—*Bench and Bar of New York; Bolton; Appleton; Genral. Mag.*

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## ANDREW PATTISON.

No reference of any kind relative to this honorary member has been found. His domicile is given as Paisley. Could he have been "the kindly Alexander Pattison of Paisley who subscribed for 12 copies of the Edinburgh edition of Burns' Poems, and afterwards won Burns' gratitude by doing much to promote the sale of the work?"

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## JOHN RANKIN.

John Rankin was a native of Scotland and for many years a resident of New York. He was in the grocery business, and a member of the firm of Ferguson & Rankin, 98 Water Street. His partner was James Ferguson, member 1787. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Adamson, and had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Isaac Sebring, June 28, 1800. In 1791 Rankin went into business for himself and located at the corner of Chatham and Mulberry Streets, ultimately forming a new copartnership with his brother Henry, and there he remained until his death on March 15, 1800, "uniformly maintaining the character of an honest and industrious man." His widow Elizabeth survived him until 1803. When he made his will in 1800 he had a sister, Margaret Graham, a widow, living in or near Glasgow. Henry, his brother, became prominent in insurance circles and had a grandson Henry Rankin Freeland, who became a member of the Society in 1872.

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## CAPTAIN SOLOMON SALTUS.

Captain Saltus was a mariner and seems to have come from Bermuda where his father resided. He was engaged in the West Indian trade until he gave up the sea and engaged in the ship chandlery business. On April 21, 1772, he married Sonchey Van Dyck. The name Sonchey seems to have been anglicized into Cynthia. In 1775 he became a member of the Marine Society. In 1779 while master of the sloop *Industry* he sailed from the Island of St. Kitts on September 3rd, and on the 24th was captured by the *Rattlesnake*, Letter of Marque, from Virginia, his sloop was plundered and he was left with the mate and one sailor. In 1785 he became master of the sloop *Union* and in 1787 of the new brig *Betsy*, a New York and Charleston Packet, which belonged to George Douglas, Jr. In 1789 he was located at 26 Beekman Street and engaged in the ship chandlery business where he remained until 1795 when he located at 65 Front Street, between Coenties and Old Slips. In 1800, the firm of Saltus, Son & Co., was dissolved, Edmund Seaman retiring and Nicholas Saltus, a son, taking his place. They removed later to 32 South Street and still later to 43 Beaver Street. The business of the firm in course of time had changed to that of iron merchants. Mr. Saltus died March 3, 1834, aged 89 years. The *Gazette* said of him that he was "a good if not a great man," and that "calmness and Christian serenity marked his exit." His widow Cynthia survived him until July 3, 1837, when she died at the age of 87 years. They left two sons, Francis and Nicholas, both of whom became members of the Society.

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## JOHN SWANSTON.

This member's name appeared in the directory of the year 1792 only, as John & James Swanston, merchants, 22 Maiden Lane. In 1793 and 1794 the name of James only appeared. After the latter year the name did not appear until 1799 when widow Swanston's name was recorded, but whether she was the widow of John or James cannot now be determined.

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## JAMES SYMINGTON.

James Symington was a teller in the Bank of New York and lived at 167 Broadway. He married, October 9, 1794, Frances Payne, daughter of Agatha Evans, who left her a considerable estate. Symington died in 1796 and the widow married again on November 28, 1797, taking as her second husband Dr. Edmund Bainbridge.

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## WILLIAM TURNBULL.

Manager 1795-1796

William Turnbull was the son of Hector Turnbull of Perth, brother of Colonel George Turnbull, member 1757. When Turnbull joined the Society he was a storekeeper at 15 William Street, and this is the earliest mention found. In a letter to Frederic de Peyster, the executor of his uncle's estate, under date of Luncarty, near Perth, April 1, 1813, he states that he had begun his business career twenty-five years previously as member of the firm of Sandeman Turnbull & Co. of Glasgow in the wine trade and with a capital of £300 of his own and £500 belonging to his wife who was Mary Sandeman. This would mean that he began in 1788 and that the firm sent him to New York as their representative although the business here was carried on in his own name. He remained in New York up to 1797 when he returned to Perthshire. In the letter to de Peyster noted above he states that his firm had recently gone into bankruptcy and that his personal losses amounted to about £20,000 and that he was then employed on a salary in charge "of the works" at Luncarty. In 1814 he again went into business as a bleacher at the Bleach fields at Huntingtower near Perth. In 1824 he was in New York, probably looking after the interests of the several heirs of his uncle, as, judging by his correspondence with de Peyster, the burden of looking after their interests seems to have fallen on his shoulders. The last reference found shows that he was still in Huntingtower in 1827. There was another William Turnbull identified more particularly with Philadelphia, who was a member of the Society there in 1774, and probably a relative.—*De Peyster MSS., N. Y. Hist. So.; the Press.*

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## DAVID WILLIAMSON.

Williamson was a seedsman, florist and nursery man and was located at the Mile End on the Greenwich Road, opposite the State Prison. It is said that his nursery and orchard were the resorts of sportsmen who went there after "meadow larks." Williamson died August 4, 1807.

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## PETER WILSON, LL.D.

Dr. Wilson was born in Ordiquihill, Banffshire, November 23, 1746. His youth was spent with a cultivated clergyman, who imbued him with a love for the classics. He devoted himself specially to this department of literature during his course at Marischal College, Aberdeen, from which he graduated A.M. in 1765, and won a wide reputation for classical scholarship. He then emigrated to America. His after life can be told best in his own words as they appear in a letter to Dr. James Beattie, now preserved in the Aberdeen University Library.

"Soon after my arrival in this city (New York), I engaged as an assistant in a Grammar School (Rev. Thomas Jackson's), where I continued two years;

when I was called to take the charge of an academy newly instituted in Hackinsack, in the county of Bergen, in New Jersey. There I immediately met with opposition, violent and unexpected, which, by Perseverance and Diligence, I at length surmounted. My rivals were obliged to submit and quit the field. At Hackinsack I continued for 22 years, during which time the academy was raised to a considerable degree of Respectability. I became known, and was elected for 5 years successively into the Legislative Assembly of the State of New Jersey, compiled and published a body of laws by order, and under the authority of the Government, with notes and remarks, and filled some other public offices. Finding, however, my circumstances almost ruined by the Revolutionary War, I refused to suffer myself to be elected either to Congress or to the Legislature after that period, and to this resolution I have hitherto steadily adhered.

"From Hackinsack I was called, and accepted the Professorship of Languages and of Greek and Roman Antiquities in Columbia College, in New York, where I continued three years, with some degree of credit. The measures I proposed for the benefit of the college were thwarted by the president at the time, with a view to procure my resignation, and to substitute a relation of his own in my place. I was deceived, as were the trustees. My pride took fire; I left the college, and presided over an academy (Erasmus Hall) at Flatbush, on Long Island, for five years with some degree of reputation. The gentleman who succeeded me soon discovered his incapacity; the college lost some reputation, the number of students dwindled to one half; and he was at length compelled to resign. I was again invited to accept my former charge in this college with double my salary, and have been here now three years. About two years ago, (1798) and whilst a professor of this college, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on me, without solicitation, and without my knowledge, by Union College, in Schenectady, in this State, over which I was invited to preside about a year after; but which for various reasons I rejected. The degree I received as a testimony of public regard I have no reason to contemn, though the quarter from which it came is far from being so respectable as Marischal College."

Dr. Wilson married Catherine Duryee and had two sons and three daughters so far as known. He published several important text-books which have had a wide use in the educational institutions of the country, notably, *Rules of Latin Prosody*, *Introduction to Greek Prosody*, and *Compendium of Greek Prosody*, together with editions of the classics. Dr. Francis in his description of him as a teacher could not refrain from his usual caustic dissection but was compelled to add "few of our American Colleges have enjoyed the blessing of so earnest a teacher." His health failed and he died in Barbadoes, N. J., August 1, 1825. On his tombstone in Hackensack Church yard his career was summed up in the words "a zealous and successful patriot and Christian, and exemplary in all the public and social and domestic relations which he sustained."—*Nat. Cy. Am. Biog.; Dr. Francis; Appleton; Abdn. Jour. N. & Q.* 1913.

## 1790

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### ALEXANDER BROWN.

Alexander Brown was a cooper by trade, an important branch of industry in those days. His name first appeared in the directory of 1789 when his coop-  
erage was located between Burling Slip and Beekman Street near the river. He removed to 184 Front Street in 1794 and thereafter moved each year until 1800 at which date his coop-  
erage was located at 108 Front Street while his home was at 48 Beaver Street. Thereafter his name no longer appeared in the directory and further references regarding him have not been found.

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### WILLIAM BUCHANAN.

William Buchanan was senior member of the firm of William Buchanan & Co., dealers in dry goods and naval stores, whose place of business in 1790, the first time the name appeared in the directory, was at 14 Hanover Square. Next year they removed to 27 Queen Street. In 1791 his name appeared on the Assessment Roll for £300 personal property. In 1793 they removed to 81 Broad Street and Brooklyn Ferry Stairs, and the firm, of which Dunbar Sloan was a member, was dissolved. In 1796 they were burned out, and it almost naturally followed that insolvency was the next event, for insurance was not then as now so easily procured. On July 3, 1798, as an insolvent debtor, he petitioned for discharge, which he no doubt secured. He then formed the firm of Buchanan & Mabie which disappeared after 1799. In January of 1798 William Buchanan "a merchant of Glasgow" was a passenger on the *Jay* bound for Europe. His American venture was evidently not a success.

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### THOMAS CHRYSTIE, M. D.

Dr. Chrystie, second son of John and Janet (Clarkson) Chrystie of Haile's Quarry near Edinburgh, was born there April 12, 1752, and baptized at Pentland. During the years 1770 to 1772 he attended certain classes in Edinburgh University but did not graduate therefrom. He was licensed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and of Glasgow on May 21, 1774. With his brother James (also a member of this Society) he sailed for this country and landed in Philadelphia in the month of February, 1775. In the spring of 1776 he entered the navy as a surgeon on the brigantine *Liberty* and later entered the Revolutionary army as surgeon in the 4th Virginia Artillery under Colonel (afterwards General) Morgan, with whom he participated in the attack upon Quebec under Montgomery; was at Valley Forge in 1778 and went to the South with Gates. While in the service, and in the beginning of the year 1780,

he married Hannah McDonald, a widow, and daughter of the Rev. John Albert Weygand, who, however, died within a year after the marriage. He did not marry again but remained in the service till the end of the war, and being honourably discharged, retired to his estate on James River, near Hanover-town, Va., where he continued in the practice of his profession for many years, respected and beloved. His will shows him to have been a kindly man as is testified to by his thoughtful consideration for his slaves, whom, by the laws of Virginia, he could not free. His portrait, now in possession of one of the family, shows him as a rather stout man with dark hair and complexion. He died at Hanover-town, Va., February 22, 1812, aged 60 years.—*Contributed by the late Thomas Mackaness Ludlow Chrystie, great-grandnephew.*

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Hugh Dean was one of the many Loyalists who had to begin life anew after the Peace of 1783. Much of his story can be gathered from his own deposition made at Halifax on July 20, 1786, before the Commissioner of Claims for compensation for losses suffered during the Revolution. He testified that he was a native of Scotland and that he came to America in the year 1770, and in 1775 was settled on the Eastern shore of Maryland as a trader. In 1773 he had purchased 500 acres of land in Somerset County, Maryland, paying at the rate of 40 shillings per acre for the land and the buildings thereon. He had cleared fifty acres for corn and the rest was chiefly woodland, valuable for its lumber. From the beginning of the troubles he declared his attachment to Great Britain and was in consequence molested and prevented from carrying on his business. He engaged in the uprising of December, 1776, was wounded in the thigh and taken prisoner, and was kept in jail for eleven months. During that time he made three attempts to escape of which the last was successful, so that he got on board the *Richmond* frigate and went to New York. All his land was confiscated, together with the buildings and implements thereon, as well as three negro men and one negro woman each worth about £40 currency. He states further that he did not owe a shilling but left debts due him amounting to £2,500 currency. These figures are not impressive now but meant much in those early days. He seems to have been some time in Philadelphia and in association with one John Turner, both of them coming to New York in 1778 and becoming auctioneers here. In 1779 he was a member of the firm of Fegan & Dean, auctioneers, and in 1781 of the firm of Hugh and Alexander Dean. In 1783 he was a prize agent. At the evacuation he went to the Bahamas, residing in New Providence. In 1790 he returned to New York and opened a store at 38 Beekman Street, but his name appears in the Directory for that year only. The impression gained from his statement that he was a trader meant that he was a ship Captain and several references at that time to a Captain Dean have been found. His after career has not been ascertained.

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## JAMES GIBSON

James Gibson was the son of William Gibson a shoemaker who died in 1793. Both father and son were natives of Paisley, Scotland. From 1790 to 1793 James was manager of the New York Manufacturing Society at 40 Vesey Street. In 1794-95 he was an accountant living in Lombard Street. In 1796-98 he was a measurer and broker as well as accountant and during these years was located at 193 William Street. From 1799 to 1810 he is designated as broker only, removing at intervals to Coenties Slip, 29 Beekman Street, 31 John Street, 13 Cedar Street and 209 Pearl Street. In 1803 he advertised upland cotton, cotton bagging and pot ashes. In 1805 he advertised English coals for sale. His principal business, however, was in cotton which was landed at Staten Island and stored there until marketed. In 1811 he seems to have retired. He lectured in 1808 on "Impostors" at Sheppard's School room and one wonders what the circumstances were which led to the selection of that theme. He married Jean Morrison of Orange County, N. Y., who was connected with the Denniston family and through them related to Governor Clinton. For several years Mr. Gibson was an elder in Dr. Mason's Church. He was on terms of the closest intimacy with the Renwick family and took a leading part in the social life of the city. He died September 20th, 1816, aged sixty-three years and his widow Jane, or Jean, died in Elizabeth, N. J., on June 29, 1850, in her eighty-ninth year. They left a son James Renwick Gibson who had a son James Renwick, who in turn left a son Robert Renwick.

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## PETER HATTRICK.

Peter Hattrick was the son of Peter (1719-1800) and Mary Crawford (1730-1808) his wife, and was born in Greenock in the year 1755. When he came to New York is not known but it was probably about the time he joined the Society as an Honorary member in 1790. He must then have been a transient visitor as he did not become a resident member until 1798. Mr. Hattrick engaged in the dry goods business and was for many years at 310 Pearl Street and latterly at 131 William Street. His first wife, Elizabeth, a native of Scotland, died of consumption December 2, 1799. On April 28, 1803, he married Mary, widow of James Lee, and daughter of Benjamin Crookshank. Her son Col. James Lee, at a later date became a member of the Society. In one of the many fires, which periodically devastated parts of New York, Hattrick was burned out and lost everything owing to his insurance having lapsed. About this time he became a partner in and representative of the Glasgow house of John Fyfe & Co. The New York house was known as Peter Hattrick & Co., consisting of Hattrick, John Fyfe and James Lee, Hattrick's stepson, and carried on a general dry goods business. This arrangement terminated June 1, 1818, Fyfe retiring, the New York firm then becoming Hattrick, Lee & Co. His only child Mary Crawford Hattrick married (June 16, 1824) the Rev.

Joseph Hurlbut of Albany and one of her sons, William Wilberforce Hurlbut, became a member of the Society in 1888. Peter Hattrick died in New York City, June 11, 1832, and his widow Mary died December 18, 1849, in her 88th year.—*John E. Hurlbut of Wapping, Conn.; The Press.*

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## ROBERT JAMIESON.

For many years Robert Jamieson resided and did business in this country, but in what part thereof has not been ascertained. In one of his visits to New York he became a contributing member of the Society, that is he made a donation to the charitable funds of the Society, and appears on our Records as an Honorary member. In 1800 Jamieson was in New York and again in 1804 when merchandise on the brig *Brandywine* from Greenock was consigned to him. He made his home after leaving this country in the town of Lochwinnoch on the beautiful Calder water in Renfrewshire. There, in the early part of last century, were manufactured linen, thread, and leather, and it may be that Jamieson was engaged in one or another of these industries and came to New York periodically to market his product. The notice of his death, which took place at Lochwinnoch on April 29th, 1822, designates him as a merchant. In 1843 one Mrs. Robert Jamieson was the "gude wife" of Brodick Inn, Brodick, in the Island of Bute. They probably bore no relation to each other.

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## GOVERNOR SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

Governor Johnston was born in Dundee, December 15, 1733, and died at Skewarkey near Edenton, North Carolina, August 9, 1816. He came to this country with his father John who settled in North Carolina, became Surveyor-General and acquired large estates there in 1736. John was the son of John of Stapleton, Dumfriesshire, an officer in a Scottish regiment in the French service. Samuel was educated for the bar, and from 1767 was clerk of the Superior Court of Chowan County, North Carolina, and at the same time a naval officer under the Crown. He soon became known as a politician and lawyer, became an ardent patriot, a member of the Assembly in 1769, when he was placed on its Standing Committee of Enquiry and Correspondence, an active member of the first two Provincial Congresses, and presided over the third and fourth. Bancroft says the movement for freedom was assisted by "the calm wisdom of Samuel Johnston . . . . a man revered for his integrity, thoroughly opposed to disorder and revolution, if revolution could be avoided without yielding to oppression." In August, 1775, he was elected Chairman of the Provincial Council and virtually became Governor of the State. He was chosen Treasurer of the Northern District of North Carolina in that year, was a member of the Continental Congress of 1781-82 and in 1788 was elected

Governor of the State, presiding over the Convention that failed to ratify the Federal Constitution, which he supported with all his influence. In the following year he also presided over the Convention that adopted the Constitution. In 1789-93 he was a member of the United States Senate, as a Federalist, and in February, 1800, was appointed Judge of the Superior Court, resigning in 1803. His son James was the largest planter in the United States on his death in 1865.—*Appleton; Geo. F. Black; et al.*

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## JOHN McBEAN.

This member's name appeared in the City Directory of 1790 for the first time, and he then kept a store at No. 3 William Street. In 1791 he was entered on the Assessment Roll for £150 personal property. From 1791 to 1793 he was located at 83 William Street and in 1794 at 120 William Street. On the 19th of June of that year Mayor Varick issued a warrant for the attachment of all McBean's property as an "Absconding and concealed debtor." In the month of July the store 120 William Street was occupied by another and McBean disappeared from the scene. His name was dropped from the list of members published in 1796. In 1808 his assignees advertised a distribution of assets.

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## MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER MCGILLIVRAY.

Alexander McGillivray was an Indian Chief, born in the Creek Nation, Coosa County, Alabama, *circa* 1743, and died in Pensacola, Florida, February 17, 1793. His father was Lachlan McGillivray of the family of Dunmaglass; his mother was a half breed Creek Princess of the influential Wind family, whose father had been a French officer of Spanish descent. He had thus in his veins the blood of four nations, and in his character were some of the traits of them all. He possessed the polished urbanity of the Frenchman, the duplicity of the Spaniard, the cool sagacity of the Scotsman and the silent subtlety and inveterate hate of the North American Indian. He received a classical education from his father's brother, a Scottish Presbyterian clergyman of Charleston, (and a member of the Charleston Saint Andrew's Society) but on reaching manhood returned to his mother's people, among whom he was at once given the position to which he was entitled by his talents and the influence of his family. He assumed a kind of barbaric pomp, being constantly attended by a numerous retinue from whom he exacted all the deference due to royalty. He had several wives, whom he lodged in as many different "palaces," at which he entertained his guests in rude magnificence. His influence was always great among his nation and also with their allies the Seminoles, being able to bring into the field not less than ten thousand warriors. He sided with the British in the Revolutionary war, and in retaliation Georgia confiscated such of his

lands as lay within her limits. This excited his bitter enmity and led to a long war against the western settlers. The treaty of peace of 1783 was no sooner signed than he entered into an alliance with the Spaniards and made constant raids along the Cumberland River only to be beaten back. The United States Government made repeated overtures for peace, but he seriously listened to none till he was invited to New York in 1790, to hold a personal conference with Washington. Seeing in this an opportunity for personal display, he went, attended by twenty-eight of his principal chiefs and warriors. He was received with great ceremony by the United States officials, who concluded with him a treaty by which they restored to the Creeks a large territory, paid McGillivray \$100,000 for his confiscated property and gave him the commission of Major-General in the United States Army. He returned home and at once instigated a fresh raid. He pursued his treacherous policy till his death. He was a curious compound of the wild savage and the educated white man. He was a skilful speculator, a shrewd merchant, an astute politician, an able writer of state papers and a match in diplomacy for the ablest statesman. At the same time he was a British Colonel, and a Spanish and American General and he played these different nationalities so skilfully against each other as always to secure his own interest and that of his nation. The following quaint account of the meeting of the Society at which Colonel McGillivray was made an Honorary member is taken from the *New York Daily Advertiser* of Monday, August 16, 1790:—“Last Thursday evening, the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York, held their quarterly meeting at the City Tavern—The Society, anxious of shewing their respect to the character of Col. McGillivray, availed themselves of his presence in this city and unanimously elected him an honorary member of the Society; immediately after, a committee was appointed to conduct him to it. The Colonel was introduced to the presiding officers in their places, and received the compliments of the Society. When the business of the Society was finished, he partook of a collation provided for the occasion, and mingled with great affability in the festivity of the evening. An occasional song was prepared, and addressed to the chief, in terms so artless and yet so affecting, as touched the hearts of the members with sensations uncommonly pleasurable.” McGillivray left a son, who was sent home to Scotland, where his grandfather, Lachlan, is said to have been then alive in Invernessshire.—*Appleton's; The Press.*

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 ALEXANDER McKENZIE.

This member was a visitor from the Island of Jamaica and received Honorary membership in the Society. Alexander McKenzie was an attorney at law, in Jamaica, his name appearing on the list from 1793 to 1809. He was assistant Judge and of the Quorum for Clarendon from 1801 to 1803. He, or one of the same name, was Captain in the Clarendon Regiment of Foot Militia.—*Frank Cundall, sec'y. Inst. of Jamaica.*

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## PATRICK MURDOCH.

Patrick Murdoch was a schoolmaster in Greenwich Street, when he joined the Society in 1790. He was educated in Edinburgh University, and came out to America and taught school for a number of years in Wilmington, Delaware. In 1789 he received an appointment to a school in Hackensack, but went instead to an academy at Elizabethtown, N. J. He was known to Knox, Secretary of War, and other influential people, who gave him references. In an advertisement in the *Daily Advertiser*, May 16, 1789, he is thus described "A gentleman whose character as a man and abilities as a teacher were attested by very ample recommendations." What became of him afterwards has not been ascertained.

[Name appears in *History as Murdock.*]

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## COMMODORE JAMES NICHOLSON, U. S. N.

Commodore Nicholson was born at Chestertown, Maryland, in 1736, and died in New York City, September 2, 1804. His father came from Berwick-upon-Tweed and was given a grant of land known as Nicholson's Manor near the passage of the Blue Ridge, Virginia, that is still known as Nicholson's Gap. He held offices of trust under the government. The son was trained to the sea, was at the capture of Havana in 1762, and made New York his home from 1763 to 1771. On April 30, 1763, he and Frances Witter were granted a marriage license. In 1775 he entered the Revolutionary Navy as master of the *Defence* a Maryland vessel. In this ship, in 1776, he recaptured several vessels that had been taken by the British, and in June, 1776, he was appointed to the command of the *Virginia* of 28 guns. In January, 1777, he succeeded Commodore Esek Hopkins as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, and held that post till its dissolution. A strict blockade of the Chesapeake prevented the *Virginia* from leaving the bay, and Captain Nicholson and his crew joined the army and took part in the Battle of Trenton. In a subsequent attempt to get to sea the *Virginia* struck upon a bar, and was captured, but the captain and most of the crew escaped. Congress instituted an enquiry into the circumstances, which resulted in Captain Nicholson being acquitted of all blame. He afterwards commanded the frigate *Trumbull* of 38 guns and, on June 2, 1780, had a severe action of three hours duration with the *Wyatt*, losing thirty men before the ships parted. In August, 1781, he was captured and detained as a prisoner until near the close of the war and saw no more service. After the war he resided in New York, where, from 1801 to 1804, he was United States Commissioner of Loans. Governor Clinton, while writing of Washington's arrival in New York, for inauguration, says: "In 1789, a Commodore Nicholson steered the barge (built for the occasion) manned at the oars by thirteen shipmasters and pilots, dressed in white uniforms, which carried Washington from Elizabethtown to the foot of Wall Street to his inauguration." He says further: "There were dozens of boats gay with flags and streamers in its wake, bands

of music in some of them and all vessels dressed in holiday attire each saluted as Washington passed. As he landed at Murray's wharf, which was carpeted and the railings hung with crimson, he was met and welcomed by a deputation of citizens, of whom Chancellor Livingston was the leader." From the foregoing it will be seen that Saint Andrew's Society had some little part in that historic event.—*Appleton, et-al.*

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 JOHN REID.

John Reid appears on our records as of Virginia and no clue as to any one of that name in Virginia has come within our notice. It is believed, however, that the date of Reid's connection with the Society really began a few years earlier and that he was the one of that name who opened a bookseller's shop in 1787 at 17 Water Street, "nearly opposite the Coffee House," who had probably come from Virginia. This individual married, June 11, 1788, Barbara MacGregor, believed to be the sister of Colin, member 1785. This lady died, January 31, 1790, and six months after, to the day, Reid married Kitty McKinnon, daughter of Neil McKinnon, the old soldier of the French and Indian War. Kitty died August 31, 1811, aged 42 years. In 1790 Reid started a circulating library and on his shop had a prominent decoration, a sign with the head of Thomas Paine, "an index of the reigning spirit of the time," according to Dr. Francis. In 1794 Reid offered to publish *Democracy, an Epic Poem*. In 1802 he added to his business, at 106 Water Street, the sale of lottery tickets and was so engaged in 1808. No mention of Reid appears in the newspapers after the latter date, until the announcement of his death on September 18, 1828, in his 54th year. His will mentions his daughter, Isabella, and his son, Archibald, only, while the will of Neil McKinnon mentions three other sons, who probably predeceased their father.

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 THOMAS ROBERTSON.

Robertson was a brewer on the Greenwich Road, removing, in 1793, to 93 Bowery Lane and in 1794, to 137 Chatham Street, where he remained until 1802. For a time he was associated with Michael McLachlan, member 1786, who died in 1802. In 1803 Robertson removed to 43 Cheapside, remaining there until 1806. Thereafter his name did not appear in the City directories nor has any reference elsewhere been found.

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 CHARLES STEWART.

Charles Stewart, son of James Stewart and Tuntia (?) Burger, was born in New York, March 6, 1765. In 1790, the first year in which his name appeared in the city directory, he was a storekeeper at 72 William Street. The following

year, he is styled "Shopkeeper," still a modest appellation, testifying probably to the fact that his business was small. In 1794 he removed to 138 William Street where he remained until his death. This move, however, raised him to the dignity of a "Merchant," his business being that of wholesale dry goods. He must have been a very conservative, canny Scot, as he did not resort to advertising, probably resting content with the maxim that "mony a meikle maks a muckle." On April 13th or 18th, 1789, he married, as his second wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Davis, and by her had seven children, all of whom survived him. He died intestate in New York City, May 3, 1810, at the age of 45 years, and was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, and his widow, Mary, was appointed administratrix. She died, July 28, 1833, aged 61 years. One of their sons, Dr. James Stewart, was born in Beekman Street, April 7, 1799, and died in New York City, September 12, 1864. A daughter, Jane, married Henry Brevoort in 1838.—*Medical Register; the Press.*

Another of the same name, who became identified with New York in 1790, and who might have been our member, had been a ship captain and became a grocer that year at 26 Murray Street, corner of Church Street. He married Catharine Bagley in 1781, and so far as known had one son Charles. The father died of apoplexy, March 29, 1805, "an old and respectable citizen" and his widow, Catharine, died, January 31, 1812, aged 59. The son, Charles, who had succeeded his father in the grocery business, died May 9, 1819, in his 35th year, and was buried on the Northside of Trinity Church.—*The Press.*

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## JOHN WARRAND.

It is more than probable that John Warrand joined the Society prior to the year 1790, and that on his leaving New York that year, he claimed honorary or non-resident membership. In 1785 and 1786 he was doing business at 4 Great Dock Street, where he advertised for sale, rum, port wine and window glass, on board one vessel and another line of goods on another vessel. This looks as if he were in the auction or commission business. In 1785 he advertised for sale the British schooner *Rebecca*. His name appeared on the first City directory of 1786 for the first and last time. Where he was located afterwards, nowhere appears. From the fact that his name did not appear in the membership list published in 1796, he must have been no longer a resident of New York.

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## CAPTAIN JAMES WRIGHT.

Captain Wright served during the Revolution with the Virginia troops. His military record is as follows:—Appointed 2nd Lieutenant, 11th Virginia, July 31, 1776; 1st Lieutenant, March 25, 1777; Regiment designated 7th Virginia, Sept. 14, 1778; Captain, July 2, 1779; transferred to 3rd Virginia, Feb. 12, 1781; served to the close of the war. While on a visit to New York, in 1790, he received Honorary membership in the Society.

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## THOMAS WRIGHT.

Thomas Wright was a dry goods merchant at 21 Maiden Lane and in 1792, at 4 William Street. His name did not appear thereafter.

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1791

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## JAMES ANDERSON.

James Anderson came from Georgetown, S. C., on a visit to New York, became a non-resident member of the Society, and, on October 3rd, of that year, married a Miss Webb of this city. This latter fact may lead some genealogist to identify Mr. Anderson. One of this name subscribed for one share of the stock of the Bank of New York.

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## CAPTAIN WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Capt. Armstrong, son of David Armstrong, of Kirtleton, Sheriff of Dumfriesshire, was born at Kirtleton, near Gilnockie, in that shire. He was a great-grandson of William Armstrong, the moss-trooper, known as "Christie's Will", who kidnapped Lord Durie, one of the judges of the Court of Session, so that he might not give judgment against Will's friend, the Earl of Traquair. On being appealed to by Traquair and reminded by him, that on one occasion he had saved Will's life "At the Jeddart air, frae the justice tree", Will showed a grateful appreciation:—

"Gramercy, my Lord, for your grace to me!

"When I turn my cheek, and claw my neck.

"I think of Traquair, and the Jeddart Tree."

Traquair tells the story of his lands that were endangered and, seemingly in a contemplative mood, conveys a hint to Will:—

"But if auld Durie to heaven were flown,

"Or if auld Durie to hell were gane,

"Or—if he could be but ten days stown—

"My bonny braid lands would still be my ain."

Will at once rose to the occasion.

"O mony a time, My Lord," he said,

"I've stown the horse frae the sleeping loun;

"But for you I'll steal a beast as braid,

"For I'll steal Lord Durie frae Edinburgh toun."

"O mony a time, my Lord," he said,

"I've stown a kiss frae a sleeping wench;

"But for you I'll do as kittle a deed,

"For I'll steal an auld lurdane aff the bench."

This he promptly proceeded to do, kidnapping Durie on the links of Leith, at a place called the Frigate Whins, carrying him off to the Tower of Graham, keeping him confined in one of the dark dungeons in that peel until the case was decided in Traquair's favour, and bringing him back in the night to the Frigate Whins, where he had found him. Sir Walter Scott, in his introduction to the ballad, states "Wild and strange as this tradition may seem, there is little doubt of its foundation in fact." There is a doubt, however, as to the identity of the hero. Christie's Will was a grandson of Johnnie Armstrong, first of Gilnockie, a Border reiver, handed down to fame in another ballad, "Johnnie Armstrang" which describes the summary execution, by order of James V. of the reiver and about fifty of his followers, at Carlinrigg, near Langholm. In the words of the ballad—

John murdered was at Carlinrigg,  
 And all his gallant cumpanie;  
 But Scotland's heart was ne'er sae wae,  
 To see sae mony brave men die.—  
 Because they saved their countrey deir,  
 Frae Englishmen! Nane were sae bauld  
 While Johnnie lived on the border syde,  
 Nane of them durst cum neir his hauld."

With the blood of long generations of fighting men in his veins it was only natural that our member, Captain Armstrong, should enter the army. He was gazetted in 1774, Ensign in the 17th regiment of infantry, then in Ireland, and Lieutenant in 1775. The regiment came out to America in 1776 and took part in the War of the Revolution. Armstrong was in the engagement at Stony Point on the Hudson. In 1781 he was transferred to the 64th regiment with the rank of Captain-Lieutenant and Captain and served with that regiment until 1783. It was in garrison at New York that year and Armstrong acted as Deputy Quarter-Master-General. In January, 1782, Sir Henry Clinton sent Armstrong under a flag to Comte de Rochambeau with the money which Lord Cornwallis had borrowed from the Count. Armstrong must have sold out in 1783 as his name did not appear in the Army List of 1784, in the active or retired list. A Loyalist of this name settled in Digby, Nova Scotia, in 1784, receiving 135 acres of land there. When Armstrong returned to this country after the peace, is uncertain, but as he joined this Society in 1791, and the earliest reference noted in the newspapers was also in 1791, at the time he became a stock broker in partnership with Isaac Moses at 58 Broad Street, it is fair to assume that it was in that year. On October 5th, 1793, he married Margaret Marshall, daughter of the widow Marshall who married John Ramsey. In 1794 he subscribed for one share in the Tontine Coffee House. He seems also to have been in partnership from 1792 to 1798 with one Barnwell (Armstrong & Barnwell) in the ship-chandlery business. In the latter year that partnership expired by limitation. He then carried on alone an insurance and real estate business at 89 Liberty Street, and shortly after entered into partnership with one John

Smith in the ship-chandlery business. That latter venture proved a failure and in 1803 the firm was declared bankrupt. In 1797 he got into an altercation with one Dr. Romaine, whom he posted in the newspapers, accusing him of attempting to bite his nose, that Romaine, therefore, was a scoundrel and a rascal and, although no gentleman, he, Armstrong, insisted on getting satisfaction, which, on Romaine refusing, Armstrong lampooned him in the newspapers. In 1806 he became the principal agent of Samuel G. Ogden, a New York merchant, who got entangled with Miranda in his attempts to free Caracas in South America. The expedition appealed to Armstrong's love of adventure and, true to his moss-trooper ancestry, he eagerly joined the enterprise as a colonel of riflemen and quarter-master-general. As we have seen he was of a choleric nature and quickly got involved in quarrels with every one around him and finally quitted without leave and went to London. On June 22, 1810, Armstrong married secondly, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Christopher Roberts, of Elizabethtown, and he was then designated "of the city of London." When he died at his residence in Elizabethtown, N. J., on January 27, 1830, he was designated "Col. William Armstrong of the British Army." His membership in the Society was *resident* in 1791, and later was changed to *Honorary* and his domicile is given on our Records as Elizabethtown. His widow, Elizabeth, died August 7, 1833, aged 64 years. His grandson, David Maitland Armstrong, became a member of the Society in 1866.—*Old Merchants of New York; Hough's Am. Biog. Notes; Chronicles of the Armstrongs; Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border; the Press; Sabine; Carleton Papers.*

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Dr. Brown was born August 22, 1763, in the Parish of Biggar, Lanarkshire, and was the oldest son of Richard Brown, who at one time had been a weaver, and Tibbie Forrest, his wife. He matriculated in Glasgow University in 1776, when only 13 years of age. There he was educated for the ministry and was in due time licensed to preach by the presbytery of Biggar. He was then employed for a short time as a tutor in a family, one of whom became his first wife. In 1787 he was ordained to the pastoral charge of St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and continued there until 1795. He wrote a history of Nova Scotia, the manuscript of which is now in the British Museum, which remains unpublished through an accident. The vessel carrying the manuscript to Great Britain was wrecked, and, among other wreckage, it came ashore in an old trunk near Southampton and years afterward was discovered in a chandler's shop in London. Fortunately only a few leaves were missing. It was purchased by some one who knew its value and deposited in the Library of the Museum. A great deal of it has appeared since in publications, credited to other writers than Brown. While in Halifax he was a most popular member, a good speaker, and was long remembered for his keen satire and quaint humour,

and while in Nova Scotia outstripped all his contemporaries in genius and literary acquirements. In 1791 he was appointed by the Home Government Garrison Chaplain to the Scottish Presbyterian troops in Halifax, with a salary of seventy pounds sterling. This he received until his departure from Halifax in 1795. He was also the first Chaplain of the North British Society of Halifax. After his return to Scotland he became minister in Lochmaben from 1795 to 1799, in the New Greyfriars, Edinburgh, for one year and in St. Giles from 1800 to 1834. In 1799 he received the degree of D. D. from Edinburgh University. In 1801 he succeeded Dr. Blair in the University as Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres and in 1813 became Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Dr. Brown's style was elegant and ornate, though somewhat diffuse and his delivery insinuating rather than commanding; he excelled especially in prayer. He died at Primrose Bank, near Edinburgh, February 19, 1834, and was interred in Greyfriars Churchyard.—*Annals North British So. Halifax; Glas. Univ. Mat. Album; Biggar and the House of Fleming.*

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## ANDREW CLOW.

Andrew Clow was a business man of Philadelphia, and in partnership with David Gay, under the firm name of Andrew Clow & Co. He had relatives in Jamaica, Long Island, where his daughter died in 1790. She was buried in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church of New York. Mr. Clow died prior to February 24, 1794.

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## JAMES CUMMINGS.

James Cummings was a dry goods merchant. In 1786 he appears to have been a member of the firm of McVicar & Cummin, in William Street. In 1789, however, he was doing business on his own account at 1 William Street. His name appeared annually thereafter, sometimes spelled Cumming and again Cummings. In 1791, on subscribing towards Saint Andrew's Hall, he signed "Cummings." In 1794, when at 67 Maiden Lane, he "declined" the retail business and sold out to John Ogden. He started business again in October of that year, presumably as a wholesale merchant. At this time he was a member of the Masonic fraternity and affiliated with St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 3. In 1798, while at 160 Broadway, his home being at 77 Liberty Street, he advertised a line of drygoods that differed from anything heretofore observed, viz., "Baftas, Gossas, Guzenahs, Allibad, Sannahs and Humhums" which may interest some of our present day merchants. In 1804 he went through bankruptcy, and in 1805 formed a copartnership with Schuyler Livingston, who had also been forced through the bankruptcy court. They conducted a wholesale and retail dry goods business under the style of James Cummings & Co. On April 1st, 1808, the partnership was dissolved, Livingston becoming an auctioneer, and

Cummings gave up the retail business and continued the wholesale department on his own account. In October, 1808, he took Caleb J. Halsted into partnership, the firm becoming Cummings & Halsted. In April, 1809, he became associated with Naphthali Phillips in the auction and commission business. There after Cummings can be traced through the directories from one business address to another, never remaining more than five years at one place. The same may be said about his various homes, but they were invariably down town until 1832, when he removed to 532 Broadway. On January 29, 1802, he married Catharine, daughter of John Nugent, Esq., of the Island of Trinidad. Mr. Cummings died in New York City, July 16, 1832, aged seventy-one years.

## SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS, BARONET.

Sir William was the eldest son of John Douglas of Newton Douglas and Mary, daughter of James Heron of Penningham. In early life he went to London, and with his brother James established a business there. About 1770 the brothers became associated with James Heron under the firm name of Douglas, Heron & Co., and opened a branch in Philadelphia. Heron must have been either William's uncle or cousin, probably the latter. This partnership expired March 1, 1773, and in September William Douglas advertised the fact in such a way as to lead one to infer that Heron was forced out. This was the year in which that firm made its disastrous failure, involving the Bank of Ayr and creating a great sensation at the time. The following year the brothers established a branch of their London house in New York, taking the store "lately occupied by Mr. William Steuart, Druggist." Their advertisement stated that the dry goods on sale were chosen by James, and it is apparent that James was the active partner in New York, while William remained in London. In the month of April, 1782, James, probably foreseeing an end to British rule and being without doubt a Loyalist, turned his business over to his younger brothers, George and Samuel Douglas, and left for London. It is likely that the two elder brothers retained an interest in the New York house and we may account in this way for William's visit here in 1791, when he received Honorary membership in the Society. Sir William received a baronetcy, July 17, 1801.

Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbright, was called originally Causewayend and afterwards Carlinwark, and did not get its present name till 1792. This name alludes to the Castle of Thrieve, the old feudal stronghold of the Douglasses. The following is taken from the *Gazetteer*: "Mr. William Douglas (Sir William) the respectable and enterprising merchant, who became the proprietor of Carlinwark, now purchased the estate of Castle Stewart, in Wigtownshire, altered the name of the village, Newton Stewart to Newton Douglas, obtained for the place under this name a charter, erecting it into a burgh-of-barony and commenced vigorous efforts to make it a seat of important manufacture. A company, with Mr. Douglas at its head, erected, at an expense of upwards of £20,000, a large

factory for spinning cotton, and connected it with the introduction and support of cotton weaving. Mr. Tannahill, under the patronage of Mr. Douglas, commenced a small manufacture of coarse carpets. The village promised under all this stimulus to be a place of some importance, but it did not, however, materialize. The new name of Newton Douglas soon fell into disuse and gave place to the original name of Newton Stewart. The carpet factory proved an utter failure. The cotton factory worked well for a few years, declined, was abandoned and was ultimately converted into a quarry for the building of cottages and farm houses." The master mind had been taken away. Sir William built and occupied Gelston Castle a few miles from Castle-Douglas. He died, September 20th, 1809, at the home of his brother, Samuel Douglas of America Square, London, and, leaving no issue, the baronetcy became extinct.—*Gazetteer; Burke; McKerlie's Galloway; the Press.*

502

## JAMES DUNCAN.

James Duncan was a brother-in-law of Peter Fenton, whose sister he married. He seems to have been in the ship chandlery business in 1789, as Duncan & Panton, which firm dissolved September 18, 1794. In 1796 he was a member of the firm of J. & Alex. Duncan, designated as merchants, at 115 William Street. Thereafter no mention of anyone of this name appeared in the newspapers until 1811, when James Duncan, a member of the firm of James Cummings & Co., signed the announcement of that firm's dissolution. That individual went into the auction business at 153 Pearl Street, and is believed to be the person, a native of Scotland, who died, November 8, 1812, at the age of 35 years, and consequently not our member, although he may have been a son. Peter Fenton's will establishes the fact that Duncan had three sons, James, Lawrence and Peter. No further facts have come under our notice.

503

## JOHN GRAHAM.

John Graham was either a brother or a son of Robert Graham, member 1785. In 1791, when John Graham joined the Society, he lived at the same house as Robert, 20 Little Queen Street. In the City Directory John is designated as a merchant. In 1794 he removed to 13 Cedar Street, and the following year to 272 Water Street. After 1797 no trace of this member has been found. He may have been the blind Scottish poet, who, in the twenties and thirties, contributed so many songs to our Annual Festivals. The poet has been traced to the year 1842.

504

## HENRY JOHNSTON.

Henry Johnston was a schoolmaster, who was associated with Robert Graham in conducting an "Academy" in Little Queen Street, now Cedar Street, while his home was at 50 Fair Street, now Fulton Street. In March, 1792, he dissolved partnership with Graham and advertised that he intended opening a school for young children at 55 King Street. Johnston received his education in a grammar school in the North of England, under an eminent master there. He came to this country and brought his parents with him and, being unmarried, lived with them. Although well trained in languages, he devoted himself entirely to instruction of children in reading, writing and speaking the English language with propriety and grammatical accuracy. In this branch of study he was indefatigable and carried it much farther than was usual in schools of that day. In consequence he had marked success as a teacher, but at the expense of his health. Probably his intense application had something to do with his premature death on April 19, 1792. He was a young man of irreproachable character, and his early demise was regarded as a public loss.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

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505

## CAPTAIN JOHN KENNEDY.

Captain Kennedy hailed from Kirkcudbright and while in New York with passengers and freight in the good ship *Active* of Liverpool, consigned to James Renwick, as agent, he received Honorary membership in the Society. This voyage was made shortly after his marriage in Kirkcudbright, on October 7, 1790, to Mary Lenox, sister of Robert Lenox. Their sons David Sproat and James Lenox Kennedy became members later.

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506

## ARCHIBALD LEITCH.

Leitch was a boot and shoe maker at 46 Little Dock Street and was uncle of Archibald Currie. He died intestate in April, 1794 and Currie was appointed administrator of his estate.

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507

## PHILIP LIVINGSTON.

1st Vice-President 1793-1794.

Philip Livingston, known as "Gentleman Phil", son of Peter Van Brugh Livingston, and nephew of Philip, the Signer, was born November, 3, 1740. He was a graduate from King's College in 1760 and got his degree of A. M. in 1763. Lord Adam Gordon, who met the family in 1765, calls young Philip a "buck." In 1773 he was located in Jamaica, West Indies, where he remained some time, owning property there. He was Secretary to Sir Henry Moore, Governor of

New York, and his sympathies were with the mother country. After the war he went to England, and remained there some years. After his return to New York he married, October 20, 1790, Cornelia, daughter of Daniel Van Horne. From 1797 to 1806, he was a Trustee of Columbia College. He died May, 1810.—*N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec.*

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508

## ALEXANDER McDONALD.

Alexander McDonald was a school teacher and is believed to have been a student at Kings College, Aberdeen, from about 1778 to 1783. That individual was a native of Invernesshire, who seems to have taken his course at College irregularly and did not graduate. In 1789 McDonald advertised in the New York newspapers that he had "lately quitted South Carolina and was connected with the academy of Graham & Johnston as French teacher." In 1792 he took a voyage for his health and on his return taught French in the evenings at 6 Beaver Street and during the day at Campbell & Shepherd's Academy. In 1793 he again went away for his health, and on his return resumed his duties as "French and English teacher" at the same Academy. In 1785 one of his name published at Norwich, Conn., *The Youth's Assistant*, a practical arithmetic, a duodecimo volume of 102 pages, of which several later editions were published. In reply to a query in the *New York Sun*, it was stated that close upon half a century ago, this McDonald had become a tradition among the earlier New York merchants, his practical skill with figures being accounted genius. We are unable to say definitely that the arithmetician and the French teacher are one and the same. The latter died of consumption at Albany, September 24, 1793, and was buried in the yard of the Presbyterian Church where the Washington Park now is.—*P. J. Anderson of Aberdeen University; Charles Evans of Chicago (American Bibliography); The Press.*

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509

## JOHN MACGREGOR.

Manager 1796-1798.

John MacGregor was one of four brothers who came from Thornhill, Perthshire, two of whom, John and Alexander, became dry goods merchants in New York, while William and James, who were tanners, carriers and shoemakers, eventually moved to Saratoga County and became farmers. In 1791 John established the house of John MacGregor & Co., at 31 Maiden Lane, engaging in the dry good business. In 1793 he was the junior partner in the house of Rhodes & MacGregor at 234 Queen Street and later at 179 and 187 Pearl Street. On March 1st, 1798, this firm dissolved and John, with his brother Alexander, who was already located at 190 Pearl Street, established the firm of John & Alexander MacGregor. In September of this year John married, at Kingston, Ulster Co.,

Ann, daughter of Jacob Tremper. The partnership of the brothers was short-lived, for in 1800 John is again doing business on his own account, his house and office being at 84 Broadway and his store at 7 Fletcher Street. John MacGregor died at Glasgow on the 19th of August, 1802, and one of his friends published in the New York *Evening Post* of October 2, 1802, what was no doubt a well deserved panegyric.—*Hist. of Washington County; The Press.*

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510

## IVIE McILWRAITH.

Ivie McIlwraith was a carman of the 12th class and lived at 12 Dutch Street. He was probably a master teamster. His name appears in the directories from 1789 to 1796 as "Muckleworth." On October 14, 1786, he married Mary Smith, and in the marriage notice the name is spelled "Muckleworth." In 1797 Mary's name only appears in the directory, showing that Ivie must have died, and in corroboration we find that she married, January 20, 1798, Thomas Sprowl, and again the name is spelled phonetically. Ivie was related in some way to John Currie, who, in his will, made in 1806, left property to the children of "Ivie Meckleworth deceased." I have retained the spelling of our Records because I have found in the Glasgow University Matriculation Albums, that one "Ivie McIlwraith, oldest son of John, farmer in the county of Ayr" matriculated in 1847. The Christian name being so unusual the fact that two men with the same surname have borne it is significant and justifies the belief that it was a family name. In the Kilmarnock *Standard* of October 17, 1914, "Carrick" states that in 1772, one Hugh Meiklewrath is mentioned in the first page of the minute book of the Secession congregation of Ayr and that at a later period this name was transmogrified into McIlwrath or McIlwraith. "Carrick" also states that the name "Ivie" still runs in families in Ayrshire.

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511

## CAPTAIN WILLIAM McIVER.

Captain McIver was master of the brig *Mary* of Kingston, Jamaica, and held a Letter of Marque against the French. In 1793 Capt. McIver seized an American vessel, but on investigation his owners gave up the ship. In 1794 he was master of the ship *Nercus* on a voyage from Jamaica to London, and in 1795 of the ship *James* from Savannah to St. Johns, which was captured by a French privateer, plundered and abused, and in November he entered a protest against the seizure. In 1798 he was master of the *Neptune* of 12 guns, engaged in privateering. No further references have been found.

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512

## CAPTAIN JOHN McKENZIE.

Captain McKenzie was probably identical with one of that name who, in 1776, was master of the ship *Inverness*, which, on March 3d of that year, was

seized and burnt in the river Savannah and in which our member, David Milligan, was interested. Capt. McKenzie joined the Chamber of Commerce on January 7, 1783. Sabine, in his work on the Loyalists, states that McKenzie commanded a vessel engaged in transportation of supplies for the British troops and, on the Evacuation, removed to Shelbourne, Nova Scotia, and died in Liverpool in that Province in 1825.

513

## ALEXANDER MASTERTON.

Alexander Masterton was the son of David Masterton and Margaret, daughter of Peter Bogert and Maria Roome, his wife, and must have been born prior to 1764, and elsewhere than in New York, as the baptisms from 1764 to 1773 and from 1783 to 1798 of the very numerous family born to that worthy couple were recorded in the Dutch Reformed Church, and Alexander's name is not among the number. In 1773 David, the father, was master of the brig *William*, engaged in the Irish trade, sailing between New York and Newry and had a shop in 1773, between Burling's Slip and the Fly Market, where he sold Jamaica spirits, rum, wines, etc. From 1789 to 1793 Alexander Masterton was junior partner of the firm of McLeod & Masterton, engaged in business at 86 William Street. His partner, Donald McLeod, married Masterton's sister, Ann, or Tanake, as the name appeared in the Records of the Dutch Church. In 1794 Masterton was in business for himself as a licensed auctioneer at 89 Maiden Lane. Thereafter his name did not appear in the city directories, and his name was omitted from the published list of members of 1796.

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## PETER MASTERTON.

Peter Masterton was a son of David and Margareta (Bogert) Masterton, and was baptized, December 2, 1746, his grand-parents, Petrus Bogert and Maria Roome, being the witnesses. Peter studied law, and on February 10, 1790, was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. In 1791 he was a Lieutenant in the Light Infantry. From 1789 his name appeared in the directories, first at 52 Water Street and in 1795 at 131 Fly Market. Like his brother, Alexander, nothing has been found concerning him thereafter, and it must be because both of them left the city. His name also was omitted from the published list of 1796. His father, in his will, left in trust for him, £2,000 New York Currency, and states that he "was not satisfied with the conduct of his son, Peter."

515

## QUENTIN MILLEN.

Quentin Millen was probably a native of Glasgow, judging by his will, which refers to his daughter, her children and grandchildren there, and to his

friend, Captain Hugh Morris "at the Greenhead" of Glasgow. During the Revolution Millen was engaged in business in Edenton, North Carolina. He was one of those Loyalists who were persecuted and driven out and who took refuge in New York. At the close of the Revolution he went for a short time to Nova Scotia, but not long after returned to New York. Here he engaged in the grocery business and, like many others, migrated from place to place throughout the city. In 1809 he retired from business and took up his residence at 49 Rose Street, where he remained until he died, August 30, 1817, aged eighty-two years. His sons, John and Alexander, predeceased him, the latter dying in Edenton, where Quentin probably had interests. Millen left considerable property and money in the Glasgow branch of the Royal Bank of Scotland. His widow, Emma, died in New York, September 3, 1818, aged eighty-one years and six months.—*Loyalist MSS.; the Press.*

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 GEORGE MILLER.

George Miller was a native of Scotland and an eminent merchant of Dobbs County, North Carolina. For a time, during the Revolution, he seems to have acted heartily with the Whigs. He was a member of the Conventions, in 1774 and 1775, which Governor Martin denounced and which sustained the proceedings of the Continental Congress. In 1776 he fell off, declaring he was by no means ripe for so strong and questionable a measure as that of entire separation from the mother country. His defection was much regretted as he was a gentleman of consideration and of noble traits of character and did what he could to allay the bitterness of faction. In 1779 his property was confiscated and he returned to London and was one of the Loyalist Addressors to the King. In 1787 he was appointed Consul and Deputy Commissary for the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. It was said, in 1790, by a distinguished whig that he lived in high style and kept a chariot. He died at Hans Place, Knightsbridge, England, in 1798. While on a visit to New York he was made an Honorary member of the Society.—*Sabine.*

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 CAPTAIN JAMES MILLER.

Captain Miller received Honorary membership in the Society and at the time was domiciled in London. It is believed that his usual port of call, on his voyages to and from America, was Philadelphia, and he may have ultimately located there, but no definite reference to Captain Miller, subsequent to his visit to New York, has been found.

518

## ALEXANDER MOWATT.

Alexander Mowatt was the son of John Mowatt, a native of Montrose and Jean Quereau, his wife. The father was engaged for many years as ironmonger at 87 William Street. Alexander was born May 23, 1766, probably in New York. In 1791 he served in the New York Militia as Ensign in the first Company of the 2nd Regiment, and in 1798 had attained the rank of Captain in the same Regiment. In 1793 he and John, either his father or his brother, engaged in business at Queen Street, later 230 Pearl Street, but in 1797 Alexander appeared to be alone and engaged in the lumber business. In November, 1795, he married at Flushing, Long Island, Elizabeth Post, daughter of Jotham Post. In 1798 his name did not appear in the directory while the following year he was with his father at 94 William Street. In 1800 he removed to 23 Cherry Street and was styled merchant, but in 1802, while at the same address, he was designated "Weigher". That year he offered for sale a mulatto woman and child, the domestic servants of the day being, for the most part, chattels. In 1803 his business address was 200 Water Street, where he remained until his death, which took place January 12, 1812. His widow, Elizabeth, died November 21, 1865, in her ninetieth year, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Berrian.

519

## ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON.

Archibald Robertson was born at Monymusk, Aberdeenshire, May 8, 1765, and died in New York, December 6, 1835. He was the eldest son of William Robertson of Aberdeen, son of James of Drumnahoy, parish of Cluny, Aberdeenshire, and Jane Ross, daughter of Alexander Ross, of Balnagown, Rossshire. In early youth Archibald manifested a great love for the fine arts, and when his education was completed at Aberdeen University studied and practiced from 1782 to 1791 in Edinburgh, Aberdeen and London. In 1791 he came to New York at the solicitation of Dr. Kemp of Columbia College, Chancellor Livingston and others, and advertised that he was a "Limner from the Royal Academy, London." and that he had opened an Academy where he purposed to teach drawing and painting. He came under favourable circumstances, bringing letters from his friend and patron, The Earl of Buchan. One of these was addressed to Washington and was accompanied by a snuff box made from the wood of the "Wallace" tree. Robertson delivered the letter and the snuff box and stayed six weeks with Washington, and while there painted a miniature portrait on ivory of Washington and a miniature of Mrs. Washington. He also painted a large portrait of Washington in oil for Lord Buchan which was sent to him in April of 1792. On his return to New York he followed his profession as a painter and instructor working mostly in water colours and crayons. He and his brother established the "Columbian Academy of Painting" at 89 William Street and for thirty years he was busy as painter and teacher. He was distinguished as a great linguist and spoke with fluency English, French, German and Spanish and was familiar with

Hebrew, Greek and Latin. In 1802 he assisted in the project of forming an Art Academy and in 1816, on the founding of the American Academy, he was elected a director. In November 1794 he married Eliza Abramse. He wrote a Treatise on Drawing published in New York about 1796 and a Treatise on Art (in Letters and Papers of Andrew Robertson) published in London 1895. One of the most cherished of his *Lares* and *Penates* was a violin which belonged to his father and which he bequeathed to his son William. His widow Eliza died April 5, 1865, in her eighty-ninth year.

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520

## MATTHEW WATSON.

Matthew Watson was a merchant tailor in Albany as early as 1765, and in an advertisement of May 13, 1791, stated that he came to New York "on the advice of many of his friends" and was ready for business at No. 3 Queen Street. He died April 16, 1797, and the *New York Journal* stated that "He united the character of a quiet and industrious citizen with that of an upright honest man; as such he was respected by society and lamented by his friends." He died intestate and his son William was appointed one of his administrators.

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1792

521

## JOHN BENNIE.

John Bennie was a native of Scotland who opened a school on September 26, 1785, at No. 6 Cliff Street "near the bottom of Fair Street," where he taught English and the higher mathematics as well as navigation. In his advertisement he stated that he had taught for several years in Britain and for some time in America. In May following he removed to 39 Golden Hill. He seems to have removed from New York for a time but in 1793 he again became a resident and was located at 39 Nassau Street and the directory styled him accountant. In 1802 he was secretary of St. Stephen's Society, and in 1805 Secretary of the Provident Society and of the Mutual Benefit Society. For many years he was in the employment of Thomas Buchanan, remaining with the firm until his death at Bellevue June 29, 1817, aged 66 years. He seems to have left a son John, a printer, who died September 26, 1824, at the early age of 26 years.

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522

## REV. JOHN BISSET.

Chaplain 1793-1800.

This gentleman was born in Scotland about 1762, and was probably a native of Culsalmond, Aberdeenshire. He was the son of the Rev. John Bisset (1723-

1797) minister of Culsalmond, 1751, and of Brechin, 1769, and Elizabeth, daughter of John Angus, minister of Culsalmond. His grandfather was the Rev. John Bisset (1691-1756) minister of New Machar 1717, and of East Church, Aberdeen, 1728, whose Diary was published in Vol. I of the Spalding Club Miscellany, and his grandmother's name was Agnes Pirie. His great grandfather was Patrick Bisset of New Deer *circa* 1690. Like his father and grandfather our member entered Marischal College, Aberdeen, and graduated therefrom in 1779. He studied for the ministry and was ordained in this country by Bishop Seabury. In 1789 he was rector of Shrewsbury Parish, Maryland. In 1792 he was called to Trinity Parish, New York, and performed the duties of Assistant Rector. Mr. Bisset served as deputy from New York to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church and acted as Secretary of that body. In 1794 he was Secretary of the New York Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and Piety. In 1785 he was elected Assistant Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of this State. That same year he received the appointment in Columbia College of Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, retiring from that position in 1799. Dr. Berrian, in his *Historical Sketch*, acknowledges that he had often heard of Mr. Bisset's eloquence and popularity, and William A. Duer in his *Reminiscences of an Old Yorker* says that he was "a more eloquent and powerful preacher, if not a more popular one, than any preceding or succeeding him in the office. . . . Besides being an excellent preacher he was . . . a sound divine and a ripe and good scholar." Mr. Bisset resigned his position in Trinity Church, March 10, 1800, and in the same year went to London where he died about the year 1810.—*Hist. of Trinity Church; Gen. & Biog. Rec. Vol. 35; P. J. Anderson, Aber. Univ.*

523

## CAPTAIN JOHN BUCHANAN.

John Buchanan was a native of Scotland, who came to New York about 1791. In the Directory of 1793 John Buchanan's location is given as 91 Broadway. In 1794 he was of the firm of Buchanan & Mabie, doing business, first at 50 Broad Street, and later at 206 Pearl Street. This partnership was dissolved November 26, 1798, and thereafter Buchanan continued at the same stand until 1803. In 1799 his business was probably that of dry goods commission merchant and shipping agent, judging by his advertisements. He married Ann, only daughter of William Luce, and had a son George who died of malignant fever in Jamaica, West Indies, in January, 1806. They had a daughter Ann who married April 28, 1793, one Robert Johnston. Buchanan's name did not appear again in the city directories nor in the newspapers so far as is known. He died at 177 William Street on March 8, 1812, and the Society was invited to attend his funeral, thereby showing that he had kept up his connection with the Society. He died intestate and his widow became administratrix of his estate.

(See *Addenda page 399*)

524

## GEORGE CLELAND.

Cleland was a blacksmith and farrier and is first noted as such in 1787, although he may have been here earlier. In 1789 he resided at the corner of Nassau Street and Maiden Lane and the following year at 15 Maiden Lane, no doubt the same spot. The directory of 1792 states that his house and store were at 15 Maiden Lane, while his workshop was at 52 Crown Street. For many years his name appeared as Cliland but latterly it was always spelled Cleland. In 1795 he removed to 53 Maiden Lane and in 1796 was designated ironmonger and continued to be so called until he removed in 1802 to Broadway "above the Union Furnace." Here he remained only one year and in 1803 removed to 118 Harman Street, moving again to 27 Elizabeth Street, and later, in 1810, on retreat from business, to the "upper end of Broadway." He was a member of the Washington Benevolent Society and in 1803 a Trustee of the First Associate Reformed Church. His wife died April 4, 1811, and he soon followed her, dying July 6, 1811. In 1815 his heirs were said all to be abroad.

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525

## CADWALLADER COLDEN.

Cadwallader Colden was the son of Cadwallader Colden of Coldenham and Elizabeth Ellison of New Windsor. The father of our member was the third son of Lieut.-Gov. Cadwallader Colden and Alice Christy of Kelso, his wife. Nothing has been learned regarding this member of the Colden family other than that he married Elizabeth Fell and Christina Griffin. He seems to have been the eldest son and probably succeeded to the estate of Coldenham. It is also probable that it was he who was of the firm of Kissam & Colden, public notaries in 1792, located at 202 Water Street. He died at Coldenham, Ulster County, New York, about February 9th, 1797.

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526

## ARCHIBALD DRUMMOND.

Archibald Drummond was a bookseller and stationer on Greenwich Street, near the Battery and is first noted in the directory of 1792. Here he remained two years, removing in 1794 to 59 Fair Street, and in 1796 to 132 Water Street, where he remained until 1798. His home in the latter year was at 53 Pine Street. In December, 1795, when Francis Child & Co., proprietors of the *Daily Advertiser*, sold out to John Morton, it developed that Drummond was a member of the firm and on its dissolution Drummond entered into partnership with Henry Waddel, the firm to be A. Drummond & Co. Waddel, however, "declined" after two days and Drummond carried on business alone. In April of 1799 he advertised his household furniture for sale, and removed from New York. He made Philadelphia his home and became a member of the Saint Andrew's Society of that City. No doubt in due time the Historian of that Society will tell the story of Archibald Drummond.

527

## JOHN DUFFIE.

John Duffie, son of Duncan Duffie, a native of Edinburgh, and Mary Thomson, his wife, was born in New York City December 14, 1763. He began his business career as a clerk with Isaac Clason and later went into the grocery business with his brother-in-law Cornelius C. Roosevelt. He married Maria, daughter of Cornelius and Margaret (Herring) Roosevelt. In 1790 they were located at 6 and 8 Old Slip and in 1798 both at Old Slip and 75 Front Street. In 1799, during the prevalence of yellow fever, they removed to 50 Vesey Street, but returned in the autumn to their old place of business in Front Street. The business by this time was entirely confined to dealing in salt. In June, 1798, Mr. Duffie engaged a young salesman, William Whetten Todd, nephew of John Jacob Astor, who had been in his employment. In 1805, on the retirement of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Todd became a partner and in 1807 became Mr. Duffie's son-in-law by marrying his eldest daughter Maria Caroline. Mr. Duffie was for many years Trustee of the Gold Street Baptist Church and Secretary of the Board. He owned a large parcel of land at Kip's Bay on the east side of Murray Hill. The Episcopal Church of St. John the Baptist, on the corner of Lexington Avenue and 35th Street, stood on a portion of the Kip's Bay parcel granted by the family for the purpose. The story or joke in that vicinity at the time, according to Scoville, was that the church received its name from family affection and veneration for John Duffie who was a steady pillar and deacon of the First Baptist Church on Golden Hill. He was honorary member of the Marine Society. Among the men of his own day John Duffie was regarded as one who had achieved his share of wealth and independence. He died at his seat at Greenwich (village) July 9, 1808, lamented by a large circle of friends and generally esteemed. He was survived by his widow, one son, the Rev. Cornelius Duffie, Rector of St. Thomas Church, and several daughters. The business was carried on by his son-in-law and in a later generation by grandsons.—*Old Merchants of New York; Todd Genealogy; Contemporary Press.*

528

## JAMES GALBREATH.

James Galbreath was no doubt a relative of David Galbreath (member 1784) who left for Europe in July, 1791. In 1792 a partnership was formed between James Galbreath and Thomas Elmes under the firm name of Galbreath & Elmes. Their first place of business was at 30 Queen Street. In 1794 they removed to 234 Pearl Street and in 1799 to Slocum Lane. In 1801 and 1802 they were located at 133 Pearl Street. After that time neither the firm's name nor that of Galbreath appears in the City directory and it is surmised that in the eleven years in which he was engaged in business in New York he realized sufficient to enable him to return to Scotland with a competence.

## JOHN GARDINER, M.D.

In 1777 Dr. Gardiner lived in Pearl Street, New York. During the Revolution Dr. Gardiner was Surgeon's Mate on board the Continental frigate *Concederacy*, Capt. Seth Harding, in 1777; he was taken prisoner July 22, 1781, and confined in the prison ship *Jersey*. He settled in Southold, Long Island, in 1781, and practiced medicine there until his death in October, 1823, at the age of 72 years. He had a large field to cover from Mattituck to Plumb Island, more than thirty miles, and gained the respect and esteem of the country side. Dr. Gardiner was twice married, first to Abigail Worth and second to Peggy, eldest daughter of Major Calvin Moore. He was buried in Southold Cemetery where a large stone marks his grave and records his virtues.—*Griffin's Journal*; *S. A. R. Book*; *the Press*.

[*Appears in History as Gardner.*]

## ANDREW GIFFORD.

Andrew Gifford was born at Loanhead near Edinburgh in the year 1761. He learned his trade of cabinet maker and came to New York some time after the Revolution. He married Margaret Noble, a native of Edinburgh. On April 21, 1786, he entered into partnership with George Olive in the business of manufacturing furniture at 14 Fletcher Street, near the Fly Market. In 1789 he entered into a new partnership with John Scotland, also a member of the Society, under the firm name of Gifford & Scotland. They not only manufactured and sold furniture but they dealt in mahogany, both wholesale and retail. In March, 1798, they advertised that "they were determined to relinquish their business and would sell their stock, property, etc.," and in 1799 the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, Scotland to carry on the business thereafter. For the years 1799 and 1800 Gifford's name does not appear in the City Directory but in 1801 he is again engaged in business conducting a lumber yard in Greenwich Street and dealing in fine woods and all kinds of timber and lumber. In 1804 he advertised building lots "near the Banks at Greenwich." This refers to the fact that at every recurring epidemic of yellow fever, to which the city was then subject, the banks of the city moved up to Greenwich village to be out of the danger zone. In 1812 he moved his "mahogany yard" to White Street, near the Arsenal, and in April following announced his intention to retire from business and offered his stock for sale. In 1818 he was one of the managers of the American Bible Society. He lived on 11th Street in "the village" for many years. He was the first session clerk of the Reformed Presbyterian Church under Dr. McLeod and for a time was a ruling elder. He died November 28, 1846, aged 86 years, leaving a son, James Noble Gifford (who became a member of the Society in 1825), and a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of David Wylie. He left considerable property situated on both sides of 11th Street between 5th and 6th Avenues. His will distinctly provided that no part of his estate should go towards the payment of his son's debts.

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## JAMES LENOX.

Manager 1798-1799.

James Lenox, son of James and Elizabeth (Sproat) Lenox of Kirkcudbright, was born in the year 1772, and baptized April 6, of that year. His father was a shoemaker in Kirkcudbright and married Elizabeth Sproat on November 29, 1750. James Lenox, the son, came to this country in 1789. In 1793 he was a partner in the firm of Nicholas G. Carmer & Co., dealers in iron and iron products, at 230 Queen Street, and on the dissolution of that firm on November 1st, of that year, he took a trip to Scotland. His stay in New York being short his name appeared in 1792 on the Honorary list of the Society and he did not become a resident member until 1798. In 1794 he became associated with William Hill, a merchant at 137 Water Street, as Hill & Lenox, and this connection being dissolved in 1796 he, with his brother Robert and with William Maitland, formed the co-partnership of James Lenox & William Maitland, at 4 William Street. They removed in 1799 to 48 Broad Street and in 1804 to 29 Greenwich Street near the Battery. In 1815 Maitland retired from the firm to attend to the business in Liverpool, transferring his interests in New York to Mr. Lenox. The firm was succeeded by Lenox, Maitland & Co., composed of James Lenox, Robert Maitland and David Sproat Kennedy. Mr. Lenox resided for many years at 14 Greenwich Street. In 1813 he was a director of the Bank of New York. Not meeting with the success in business that he wished Mr. Lenox returned to Scotland in 1817 and purchased the estate of Dalskairth, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, where he died, a bachelor, on May 10, 1839. His brother Robert inherited one-third of his estate.—*N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record; Kelby's Notes, N. Y. Hist. So.*

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## HUGH McDOUGALL.

Hugh McDougall was a painter, gilder and glazier, and was a member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, acting in 1795 as one of the Stewards at the annual festival held by that Society. He was a man of considerable activity, dealing in all kinds of paints, oils and white lead, and did not confine himself to articles of his own trade but dealt also in cotton, logwood, deerskins, and even offered in 1799 a brig for sale. In 1802 he got into a controversy with Cheetham, a newspaper man, showing he had at least courage, if not discretion, and at another time, while a trustee of a bankrupt, he quarreled with his co-trustees, thereby displaying another phase of his character. While at 92 Broadway that year he was ousted from the property and according to him by "an unprincipled creditor, an unjust lawyer and a sheriff culpably negligent," a combination very difficult to overcome. In 1803 he advertised that he kept the Shakespeare Inn, five miles from town, and offered "Genteel Board and Lodging for Gentlemen." From 1808 his *widow* made regular calls upon the Managers and was characterized as "importunate." Their peace of mind was not disturbed on Sarah's account after November 22, 1811, as she died on that date in her 45th year.

## JOHN MITCHELL MASON, D.D.

Chaplain 1793-1822.

Dr. John Mitchell Mason was born in New York City, March 19, 1770. His father, the Rev. Dr. John Mason, minister of the Scotch church, personally instructed the son and prepared him for college. He graduated from Columbia in 1789, and continued his theological studies at the University of Edinburgh. He was recalled the following year by his father's death, and was chosen to succeed his father as pastor in his church in New York, and soon became the recognized leader of the American Reformed denomination. He went to Scotland in 1801, by order of the Synod, to induce other clergymen of his faith to come to the United States. During his ministerial career he was associated from 1811 to 1816 with the government of Columbia College as provost. His high qualifications for the administration of the college are shown in the college statutes, adopted under his sway, and in the report upon the state of the college attributed to his pen, which was a vigorous presentment of his ideas of college duties and discipline. He had pronounced views and believing that the ministers of his denomination should be educated at home, he inaugurated a movement which resulted in the establishment of the Union Theological Seminary, and was appointed the first professor when it was opened in 1804. He established the *Christian Magazine* in 1806, in the pages of which he conducted the celebrated controversy with Bishop Hobart upon the claims of the Episcopacy. He resigned his pastorate in 1810, and formed a new congregation, as his affiliation with the Presbyterians had given offense to some of his denomination. Charges were preferred against him in 1811, but the synod refused to condemn him. Failing health obliged him to sever his connection with Columbia in 1816, and seek a change of air in a visit to Europe, where he spent a year, and upon his return resumed his ministerial duties until 1821 when he was elected president of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. Here he remained for three years, when his health again became impaired and he was compelled to resign. When Dr. Atwater resigned the presidency in 1815, various efforts and expedients in management were resorted to, to repair the exhausted finances of the college, but none succeeded, and the college was closed for six years. It was thought that the great reputation of Dr. Mason would revive an interest in its affairs and the college was reopened. Dr. Mason was unremitting in his efforts to increase the financial strength of the institution but the state of his health was such that he was compelled to relax his labours. He had a great reputation for robust eloquence, and was a powerful preacher and controversialist. Dr. Robert Hall of England on hearing him preach was so impressed by the flow of eloquence that he remarked, "I can never preach again." He was called the prince of pulpit orators. His advocacy of open communion gained for him great distinction in the religious world. His writings, consisting mostly of sermons, were published in four volumes by his son. He was a great admirer of Hamilton, and contemplated writing a life of him. He delivered an oration on the occasion of Hamilton's death which commanded wide attention. The University of Penn-

sylvania conferred upon him the degree of D.D. Dr. Mason was one of the founders of the American Bible Society and for several years held the office of its foreign secretary. He died in New York City December 29, 1829.—*Nat'l Cy. Am. Biog. Vol. 6, p. 438; et al.*

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## JOHN SCOTLAND.

In the year 1789 John Scotland entered into partnership with Andrew Gifford for the manufacture and sale of furniture and as dealers in fine woods, mahogany principally. This partnership continued until March of 1798 when something happened to disturb the relations between the partners and they then inserted an advertisement in the press that they were "determined to relinquish their business" and that their property and stock were for sale. On May 1, 1799, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent and Scotland carried on the business. On September 9th, of that year, he fell a victim of yellow fever then ravaging the city, and his obituary notice said simply "a merchant justly respected." He took an interest in church matters, being for a time Treasurer of the Benevolent Society of the Presbyterian Church. His widow Isabella survived him until March 19, 1841, when she died aged 81 years, at the home of her daughter, the wife of Henry Camerden.

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## ALEXANDER THOMSON.

Manager 1797-1798.

When Alexander Thomson joined the Society in 1792 he was engaged in the dry goods business at 22 Nassau Street. On May 1, 1795, he entered into partnership with Thomas Delves under the firm name of Delves & Thomson, buying and selling home and foreign produce and British manufactures on commission, and acting also as ship and insurance brokers, at 85 Wall Street on Jones' Wharf. In 1797, when he became manager of the Society, succeeding his father, John Thomson, who had been elected Treasurer at that time, he was doing business at 56 Wall Street. In 1802 he formed the firm of Alexander Thomson & Co., John, Jr., his brother, being associated with him, at 22 Pine Street. From that date until 1810 they moved from place to place and then gave up business on account of the war of 1812. Alexander returned to New York in 1815, again joined the Society, and began business on his own account at 112 Pearl Street where he remained until 1827. On January 1, 1822, he formed a new partnership under the firm name of Alexander Thomson & Co., his nephew, James Lawson, who came out from Glasgow, becoming his partner. In 1823 he won a suit against J. & N. Haight for the repeal of a patent on the making of ingrain carpets. In 1824 his son, Alexander, Junior, was taken in as partner. In 1830 the firm of Thomsons & Macfarlane was formed consisting of the two Alexanders, father and

son, and Andrew Macfarlane and they carried on business at 87 Pearl Street. At the same time the house in Glasgow was known as A. & A. Thomson & Co. In October, 1831, he was appointed United States Consul at Glasgow and served in that capacity until December, 1843. Mr. Thomson died at his home in Pennsylvania in 1848.

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## 1793

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### ANDREW DREYER BARCLAY.

Manager 1797-1799.

Andrew D. Barclay, eldest son of James and Maria (Van Beverhout) Barclay and grandson of Andrew Barclay, fourth President of the Society, was born probably in New York, on August 30, 1773. The initial "D" of his second name probably stood for Dreyer or Drauyer that of his great-grandmother, a similar initial being assumed by his uncle, the member of 1773. In 1791 he took over his father's business at 22 Hanover Square and entered into partnership with James McEvers, the firm being McEvers & Barclay, who were auctioneers and commission merchants. In 1793 they removed to 194 Water Street and in 1795 to 127 Water Street. Mr. Barclay was one of those who signed the brokers' agreement to trade with each other at  $\frac{1}{4}\%$  commission. Scoville states that he owned one share in the Tontine Coffee House. In 1797 Barclay was in business alone, McEvers having died in the meantime. Mr. Barclay died at New Providence, March 3, 1801, where he had gone in search of health, and the *Commercial Advertiser* stated that "the death of this valuable and singularly virtuous young gentleman is truly regretted."

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### CAPTAIN ALEXANDER COLDEN.

Captain Colden was master of the ship *Active* trading between Liverpool and the West Indies, New York and Philadelphia as ports of call. He died at sea July 25, 1796, on his voyage from Jamaica to New York, and his remains were landed and interred by the crew on Cape Corientes in the Island of Cuba. He became a member of the Marine Society in 1794.

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### CAPTAIN DAVID DEAS.

Captain Deas was a sea faring man engaged principally in the West Indian trade. In January, 1787, while on his voyage from Curacoa to New York in the sloop *Sally* he was forced after forty-one days to put into Newport in distress. Water and provisions had run short and while in this condition he encountered the

sloop *Polly*, Capt. Gardner, in a wrecked condition. He stood by her and rescued those of the crew that remained aboard. This, however, added to their miseries as it shortened their rations of food and water. The newspapers of the day paid their tribute of praise to the humane conduct of Capt. Deas. In May he was master of the brig *Mary* bound for Kingston, Jamaica. At the same time he was engaged in the grocery and wine trade at 216 Queen Street. In 1803 we find him at 113 Water Street. The date of his death has not been ascertained but his *widow* Elena died April 6, 1825. No will of Deas is recorded in New York nor were letters of administration granted on his estate.

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## ALEXANDER EWEN.

This name appears in the MS Record but is not in the published list of 1796. Neither is it in the City directories of that time nor has it been noted in the newspapers of the period. Had it been the name of a transient visitor to the city it would have appeared in the Honorary list. The view taken after due consideration is that the Secretary who compiled the MS list, copying from the Constitution Book in which all signatures appeared, deciphered the name wrongly. The question therefore is who was the member? As this would be purely speculative no attempt to determine it is made at this time.

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## ANDREW GARR.

Andrew Garr or Girr was born in the year 1745 near the village of Auchencairn, in the Parish of Kerrick, Kirkeudbrightshire. He was the eldest of four children the others being John, Grizel and Ann Girr. Captain John's house, styled "Bunker Hill House" near Auchencairn was standing in 1899 and it was said to have been partly paid for by money sent him by his brother Andrew from America. Andrew Garr learned the trade of ship building and went to London where he married. His wife's name is not known but it is surmised that it was Sheffield. In 1783 or 1784 he came to New York bringing with him his son Andrew Sheffield Garr. In 1790 he was engaged in business at No. 43, in 1794 at No. 118 and in 1809 at No. 66 Cherry Street. In 1810 he removed to 66 Rutgers Street. He had ship yards on the East River at the foot of Rutgers Street and on Water Street and also owned a lumber yard near Catharine Slip. In 1800 he married secondly Mary Ogden, probably of New York, by whom he had one child Janet (b. Dec. 11, 1800). He married a third time Margaret Garr of New Haven. In 1802 he advertised that he was about to quit business and offered for sale his stock of spars, masts, etc. He died at his home, 66 Rutgers Street, on Sunday, April 12, 1812, and was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery. In 1866 the body and headstone were removed to Woodlawn.—*Mrs. Helen Garr Henry of Morris-town, N. J.; The Press.*

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## MATTHEW JERVIS.

Matthew Jervis was a tavern-keeper, being so designated in his will. He kept a "Porter House" on Garden Street. In the Presbyterian Church Records appeared his marriage to Patience Cox, a widow, on May 23, 1791, and her death took place September 24, 1802, at "The Bowery, a little above Bayard's Lane." From the fact that he had a brother, Walter Jervis, of the Bridge of Johnson near Paisley, we infer that our member also came from there. He adopted the spelling "Jarvis" and was so known, probably because he desired the accustomed pronunciation. He died at 76 Wall Street of yellow fever August 16, 1803.

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## JOHN KNOX.

Manager 1797-1799.

John Knox was a native of Edinburgh. When he came to New York is not known and he has not been identified with the life of the city earlier than the year that he joined the Society. He may have been the senior partner of the firm of Knox & Cowan who, in 1780, dealt in European and Indian goods at 31 Wall Street, and in 1781 at 235 Queen Street. In 1793 our member is definitely located at 184 Queen Street. In 1795 and 1796 he was senior member of the firm of Knox & Briggs, merchants at 187 Front Street, while in the latter year he also did business alone at 304 Pearl Street. In 1797 Divie Bethune was taken into partnership, the firm becoming Knox & Bethune, at 11 Liberty Street, while Knox, always with an anchor to windward, conducted a commission and insurance business at 97 Water Street. His partnership with Bethune was dissolved August 1, 1798, and thereafter for many years he had no partner. The business seems to have been of a varied character embracing such articles as rum, sugar, cut glass, earthenware, tobacco, flour, mahogany, Swedes iron, logs, cordage, cotton, magnesia, Bills of Exchange, white lead, paint, porter, muslins and ale. During the epidemics of yellow fever in 1798 and 1803 he joined the colony at Greenwich village which, though not distant from the business life of the city, was yet in the country and comparatively safe. In 1804 he took as a partner George Laurie, the firm becoming Knox & Laurie, and in their advertisement they described themselves as "Insurance Brokers and Commission Merchants." On the first page of the first number of the New York *Evening Post*, Monday, November 16, 1801, John Knox advertised the sailing of the British brig *Minerva*, whether as agent or owner is not stated. Mr. Knox died July 18, 1810, and seems never to have married.

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## JOHN McCARR.

John McCarr was a native of Newton-Stewart, Wigtownshire, and born about 1757. When he came to this country is unknown, but it was prior to the Revolu-

tion, as it is an established fact that he fought with the Americans in that long struggle. To which regiment he was attached has not been ascertained. His name first appeared in the City directory of 1793, the year he joined the Society. The only outstanding fact noted, other than that he was a soldier, was the loss of his pocket book in 1794, which contained \$855.00, and while he may have been a "canny Scot" in gathering the "gear" yet the loss of it shows that his claim to rank as such is somewhat doubtful. His business was that of a merchant tailor. In 1796 he advertised for sale 29,000 acres of land in the district of Georgetown, South Carolina. From 1797 to 1811 his name disappeared from the directories, and reappeared in the latter year with a new address almost every year thereafter until 1832. About that time he appealed to Congress for relief but it is not known that his appeal availed him anything. He was then very old and infirm and became a pensioner of the Society in 1834 remaining such until his death which took place between October 10, 1842, and May 9, 1843. On the latter date his *widow* first received assistance.—*The Press; City Directories; Managers' Books.*

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## ARCHIBALD McDUGALL.

Archibald McDougall was probably the son of Alexander and Margaret (Shaw) McDougall and was born January 20, 1767. In 1793 his name appears in the directory as a merchant at 3 Great Dock Street. Later he is described as grocer and later still as ironmonger. In 1799 his name appears for the last time and he was then at 6 Coenties Slip. No will is recorded in New York nor were any letters of administration on his estate granted by the court.

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## SAMUEL MILLER, D.D.

Chaplain 1800-1813.

Dr. Miller, son of the Rev. John Miller, was born at Dover, Delaware, October 21, 1769, and died at Princeton, New Jersey, January 7, 1850. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1789, studied theology and was licensed to preach in 1791, and the same year was installed as assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New York, remaining with it until 1813. He received in that year the appointment of Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government in Princeton Theological Seminary and held this office until 1849. He was for a time corresponding Secretary of the New York Historical Society. The University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of D.D. in 1804. He published many works and it has been said that his *Brief Retrospect of the 18th Century*, published in 1803, "marks an era in our literature." In Vol. 24 of the *Genealogical Record* appears a letter which refers to Dr. Miller and Princeton and for its naiveté is worth quoting. "Such a sacrifice, a man of his talents, to bury himself in a red-mud New Jersey village on such a wild goose scheme, as a theo-

logical school to train young men for the Ministry. Why can they not study with well-known clergyman, as in times past? It will never succeed, die for want of breath." His personal appearance when first called to the ministry is spoken of in *Sprague's Annals* in the following terms: "He had much more than common advantages in respect to personal appearance. Of about the middle size, he was perfectly well proportioned, with a fine intelligent and benignant countenance which would not be likely to pass unnoticed in a crowd. His manners were cultivated and graceful in a high degree, uniting the polish of Chesterfield with the dignity and sincerity of a Christian minister."

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## ROBERT MUNRO.

Robert Munro was probably the conveyancer and broker who in the years 1796 and 1797 was located at 4 Beekman Slip and 212 Water Street. His name did not appear in the directories thereafter. In the pamphlet of 1796 his name is given as Robert G. Munro.

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## ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Alexander Robertson, brother of Archibald, member 1791, was born in Aberdeen May 13, 1772, and died in New York, May 27, 1841. He received his education in Marischal College, Aberdeen. He followed his brother Archibald to New York in 1792, after receiving some instruction in miniature painting from Shelly in London. He painted landscapes in water colour, and, like his brother, was well known as a teacher. He was Secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts. On August 6, 1806, he was married by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton to Janet McLaren, a native of Scotland and by her had several children.

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## JOHN STARK ROBERTSON, M.D.

John Stark was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Stark, minister of Balmerino, and laird of Ballindean and Newbigging in Fife. The Starks are by tradition descended from one Paul Robertson, of the Struan family, who, having committed man-slaughter early in the sixteenth century took refuge in Balmerino, became a tenant of the Abbey and assumed the name of Stirk or Stark. John Stark was born in 1747 (his mother being a Bruce of Kinloch) and succeeded his father as minister and laird in 1772. He proved anything but an exemplary country minister, and, after trouble with his Presbytery, resigned his charge in 1781. After qualifying in medicine he settled in Bath, England, as a physician and assumed the name of Robertson, but whether he did so as simply carrying out the family tradition of descent or because of his marriage, in 1790, to Susanna, daughter of General

Reid (member 1762, q. v.) is unknown. General Reid strenuously opposed the marriage and became completely estranged from his daughter, refusing even to see her. In 1792, however, the General offered his daughter her mother's property in America if she would go to New York and live there, an offer she gladly accepted. (Her mother was Susanna Alexander, sister of William Alexander, the self-styled Lord Stirling). They sailed for New York in the Spring of 1793 and remained until 1800. They took a house in Cortlandt Street and met and entertained all the people of consequence in the city and the vicinity as well as visitors of prominence. Walter Rutherford, in one of his letters, states "we see the Robertsons often . . . her taste in dress is elegant and much followed . . . he falls in strong with the Democrats." Late in 1799 Mrs. Robertson determined to return in the hope of making peace with her father. They went to Canada, *via* Boston, and sailed from Halifax, landing in London July following. On the way home the ship was chased by a French privateer and with great difficulty escaped, but not without the sacrifice of guns and everything heavy on deck. Her father relented somewhat, sending her presents, but still refused to see her on account of a vow he had taken, and friendly relations had not been resumed when he died in 1807. Dr. Robertson was in Paris in 1803 and became a prisoner of war, and in one of his letters quotes Sterne's poor starling "I can't get out, I can't get out." He died in Paris August 8, 1809, of consumption, leaving no children. His widow succeeded to Ballinmean, but she made Paris her home, where she died May 31, 1838. The estate of Ballinmean passed to her husband's nieces, the Misses Stark of Kingsale, one of whom married a Christie of Durie.—"*Ubique*" and *A. E. Hamlet in Weekly Scotsman, Dec., 1913, and "Rutherfurds of that ilk."*

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## JOHN SCOTT.

Asst.-Secy. 1794-1796.

John Scott was junior member of the firm of Hector & John Scott, of London and New York. On April 16, 1793, John came over in the Ship *Ellice* from London and advertised his *return* with an assortment of dry goods and that he would open a store at 17 Queen Street, corner of the Fly Market. The firm continued in business until January 1, 1798, when the partnership expired by limitation and John's name is not thereafter mentioned. The business was carried on by Hector alone, and it is probable that John returned to London, although he may have retired to lead a country life in this country as so many of the New York merchants of that day did. On March 15, 1803, there appeared in the *Daily Advertiser* a notice of the firm's dissolution in 1798 which was signed by Hector for himself and for John, showing that John was not then in New York. One of this name married in New York, Mary Thorp, on June 5, 1792. One John Scott, of Montgomery, Orange County, died in New York July 21, 1840, and was buried in Montgomery. This person was born in 1762.

## LIEUTENANT JAMES SETON.

James Seton, son of William Seton, member 1765, was born in New York, August 28, 1770. He obtained a commission as Ensign in the British army in 1782, and was then sent to school at Richmond, England. He was appointed to the 74th Regiment, then at Halifax in command of Col. John Campbell. After a few years he returned to New York and enjoyed himself in society where he was very much liked, being remarkably handsome and intelligent. He became Lieutenant in 1794. For many years he was a half-pay officer but finally resigned from the service, renounced his allegiance and became a citizen of the United States. Archbishop Robert Seton (member 1895) in his work *An Old Family, or The Setons of Scotland and America*, from which the above is taken, is not very clear in his dates. In 1791 James was with his brother at 12 Hanover Square. In 1792 he became a partner in the firm of Hoffman & Seton, vendue and commission merchants, at 67 Wall Street. The senior member of the firm was Martin Hoffman whose sister, Mary Gillou, James Seton married. Mr. Seton was a member of the Belvidere Club which came into existence about 1798 and which was termed a "hilarious association." It was strong on the promulgation of popular rights and in vindication of Democratic principles. In 1806, while the firm still carried on their own particular business, James Seton & Co., a separate firm, acted as insurance brokers. Each firm was partner in the other firm's business, an arrangement which terminated in January, 1806, and each thereafter carried on independently. On May 20, 1807, his wife died leaving him with one son and three daughters. In 1818 the firm of Hoffman & Seton no longer appeared in the directory but James Seton & Co., at the same address, 65 Wall Street, continued in business. He was then styled wine merchant and auctioneer and continued in those lines at various addresses until 1830 when he seems to have retired. The Archbishop states that at the beginning of the war of 1812 Seton was offered the rank of Major and a position on the staff of Gen. Van Rensselaer who commanded the New York Militia. His portrait appears in the water colour painting of "The Interior of the Park Theatre, Nov. 7, 1822." Mr. Seton died July 17, 1832.—*Dr. J. W. Francis: An Old Family.*

[*Re-elected in 1806*]

## WILLIAM STEWART.

William Stewart manufactured and sold all kinds of willow goods but principally baskets of every description, so that he was described as a "Basket Maker." He began business in 1792 at 20 Murray Street, from there removing in 1797 to 44 Warren Street, where he remained until 1804. His next stand was 22 Barclay Street, removing in 1810 to No. 28 in the same street. At this latter address he remained until 1819, when he seems to have retired from business to live quietly at 86 Mott Street, where he died some time between October 29th and December

16th, of the year 1828. On February 13, 1809, he married Mrs. Catharine Hopkins and she survived him, together with two sons, William and John, and three married daughters, Catharine Debevoise, Hannah McKane and Mary Hoghland.

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## CAMPBELL WILSON.

Campbell Wilson was junior member of the dry goods firm of Bruce and Campbell Wilson of 43 Queen Street, corner of Beekman Street. On November 16, 1793, Campbell notified the public that he had arrived from London in the brig *Mary*, Captain Hailey, with an elegant assortment of dry goods and would immediately open for business. As a speedy means of getting acquainted he joined the Society on Saint Andrew's day of that year. During 1795 and 1796 their place of business was 89 Wall Street. Their line of trade was not confined to dry goods for they advertised corn for sale in lots of 5,000 bushels and flour by the hundred barrels. On October 6, 1796, Campbell notified the public that he was about to embark for Europe and offered for sale the remainder of the lease of his store on Jones' Wharf, and empowered Augustus C. Van Horne to wind up affairs. In March of the following year, however, he became senior member of the firm of Campbell & John Wilson & Co., in Water Street, and advertised wines and London porter for sale.

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 1794
 

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## WILLIAM BRODIE.

William Brodie was a notary public and conveyancer at 157 Pearl Street "opposite Mr. Rivington's." He came apparently from Philadelphia as in his notice to the public, through the newspapers, he refers to his many friends there. He died October 6, 1795, "an esteemed, useful and respectable member of society."—*The Press*.

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## GEORGE CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell began the dry goods business at 120 William Street in June of 1794 in the store formerly occupied by Alexander Hosack. The firm name was George Campbell & Co. In 1796 the firm had changed to Campbell & Stoutenburgh and this firm was in turn dissolved on May 1st of 1798. One of this name married on August 20, 1794, Janet Hay of Haverstraw. After 1798 no further reference to Campbell has been found and his name no longer appeared in the city directories.

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## JOHN CAMPBELL.

John Campbell was born in Scotland in the year 1770. He came to New York in 1786 and although only in his seventeenth year was in charge of a grammar school at 12 Golden Hill Street. In 1788 he removed to 35 Broadway "nearly opposite the Burnt Church" (Trinity) and in 1790 to 7 Little Queen Street, "opposite the Scotch Presbyterian Church" where, with other studies, he taught Latin and Greek. On January 5, 1793, he married Sarah Guest. In that year he removed to 1 King Street, and in 1794, while associated with Edward Shepherd, removed to 32 Broad Street. From 1794 to 1798 his school and residence seem to have been at 4 Pine Street, but in the latter year the school was at 9 Beekman Street. In 1795 he was granted by Columbia the honorary degree of A.M. He died October 6, 1801, leaving a widow and three small children. In August, 1802, the widow offered for lease the school and its furniture. The *Daily Advertiser* of October 9, 1801, gave a very flattering obituary in which it stated that the "unwearied zeal and assiduity which he uniformly displayed . . . procured him a liberal and extensive share of public patronage; his philanthropic disposition induced him to study the interest and happiness of his fellow citizens."

556

## WILLIAM DICKSON.

William Dickson, of London and Calcutta, came from Ostend in January, 1794, apparently for the sole purpose of carrying out the last wishes of a departed American friend. Mr. Dickson was a merchant in Calcutta and one Jacob Sarly, of New York, being sick was cared for by Mr. Dickson in his own home until his death. Mr. Dickson then administered the affairs of Sarly in Calcutta and brought with him to New York all accounts, papers, vouchers, etc., no mention being made of other valuables. He advertised in the newspapers the above state of facts and intimated his willingness to give up everything to any person entitled to receive them. He attended the meeting of the Society in February and was elected to Honorary membership. In the same year he resided at 199 Greenwich Street, corner of Vesey Street, and became a member of the Marine Society. In 1797 he owned the ship *Astres* and was engaged in the cotton business. On May 13, 1798, he married Jennet Maria Helen Compadra "of the East Indies, late from England." Notwithstanding the Spanish name the Scottish blood is indicated in the Christian name of the lady. In 1799 he was in the dry goods business at 13 Chatham Row, and advertised for sale property on the highest ground in the City, near the New Theatre in Chatham Row, "untouched by the yellow fever of the year before." In 1800 he was at 15 Park Place. It must have been about this time that his connection with this country ceased. No record of his death has been found.

[*Appeared heretofore under date of 1819, but found in the recently discovered pamphlet of 1796.*]

557

DAVID HOSACK, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Second Vice-President 1814-1815.

Dr. Hosack was born in New York City August 31, 1769, and died there December 21, 1835. He was the son of Alexander and Jane (Arden) Hosack, his father being a native of Elgin and an artillery officer, who served at the capture of Louisburg in 1758, settled in this country after the peace in 1763, engaged in business, and became a member of the Society 1785. David received his earlier education at the grammar school of Dr. McWhorter in Newark, New Jersey, and completed his preparatory education under Dr. Peter Wilson at his school in Hackensack. He spent two years in Columbia College and while there he also took up the study of medicine under such eminent men as Bayley, Bard, Post, Moore, Kissam and Romayne. It is worthy of remark that a majority of these men had been educated in Edinburgh. He then entered Princeton from which he graduated in 1789. He received his degree of M.D. from the College of Philadelphia in 1791. He began the practice of medicine in Alexandria, Va., but in 1792 went to Edinburgh, where he remained two years. He was ever wont to look upon his sojourn in Edinburgh as the most advantageous of his career, for there he enjoyed the instruction and society of Professors Gregory, Duncan, Beattie, and other professional and literary men of that seat of learning. He then went to London and continued his studies under such men as Marshall, Pearson of St. George's, Earle and Abernethy of St. Bartholomew's, Curtis of Brompton Garden and Smith, President of the Linnæan Society. Returning to New York in 1794 he brought with him a collection of minerals and plants. Soon after he was appointed professor of Botany in Columbia, and while thus engaged he founded the Elgin Botanical Garden in 1801, using it for the instruction of his pupils. The selection of the name indicated a love for and a pride in the home of his ancestors, that beautiful old town in the "Laigh o' Moray" with its "Lanthorn of the North" quietly nestling in the haugh by the bonnie banks of the Lossie, now a stately ruin still showing evidence of its former grandeur. This Botanical garden was the first of its kind in the new world and was the pride of the New Yorker of that day. In the winter of 1795-96, Dr. Hosack formed a connection with Dr. Bard, who on retiring left to his care an extensive practice. During the prevalence of the yellow fever in New York, 1795-98, Dr. Hosack won the highest praise from the most eminent among the profession. He became professor of Materia Medica and in 1807, when the College of Physicians and Surgeons was established, was called upon to preside over the departments of Materia Medica and Midwifery. From 1820 to 1828 he was President of the New York Historical Society. In 1828 he became connected with Rutgers Medical College which had but a short existence, and then he retired to his splendid estate at Hyde Park, New York. Dr. Hosack was honoured at home and abroad. He was made a Fellow of the Linnæan Society of London. His *Alma Mater*, Princeton, gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1816 and in the following year the Royal Society of Edinburgh conferred on him a like distinction. He

was early made a member of the American Philosophical Society. Philip Hone in his diary writes very kindly of him and Dr. Francis says "his life was a triumph in services rendered and in honours received," while Dr. Mott described him as having "a tall, bulky form, piercing black eyes, and a sonorous voice. No one better maintained the dignity of his calling." The Botanical Gardens comprising nearly twenty acres, and extending from what is now Forty-seventh Street to Fifty-first Street, and from Fifth Avenue almost to Sixth Avenue, were purchased from Dr. Hosack by the State of New York and in 1814 the State granted the entire property to Columbia College.—*Appleton; Francis; Hone; Jones' Am. Portrait Gallery; Thacher's Am. Med. Biog.; et al.*

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 GEORGE JOHNSTON.

George Johnston was a brother of William Johnston of Kirkcudbright, the friend of John Johnston, the 20th President of the Society. In 1794 Mr. Johnston was engaged in business in New Orleans and while visiting New York received Honorary membership in the Society. In 1796 he settled for a time in New York as he then is classed as a Resident member. He formed the firm of George Johnston & Co., doing business at that time at 112 Front Street. In 1819 he formed a copartnership with Robert Boorman, a son or brother of James Boorman who was the head of the firm of Boorman & Johnston. They carried on the business of commission merchants. When he left New Orleans is not known. In the course of time he was elected President of the Guardian Insurance Company. When he became an old man he had "a caustic temper" and was lame in one leg. He had the misfortune to fall when getting out of an omnibus and a wheel passed over his good leg, breaking it in several places. He was in consequence confined to his house and became very irascible. "The Old Gentleman is as crusty as ever," his friend John wrote of him. He died, unmarried, at his home 35 Dominick Street, on August 14, 1847, aged 80 years, leaving everything he possessed to his friend and kinsman John Johnston.—*Mrs. Emily de Forest; The Press.*

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 WILLIAM MAXWELL.

Manager 1803-1804; 1805-1807.

William Maxwell was a native of Paisley and there is a tradition in the family that he owned a brewery or distillery there, presumably the latter, as he went into that business when he came to this country about 1790. In 1794 he had a distillery at the Cross Street, at the Fresh Water Pond between Magazine and Mulberry Streets. The firm of William Maxwell & Co., at 219 and 221 Greenwich Street, of which he was senior member, dissolved and formed a new firm, Maxwell & David, the partner being one Thomas David. Here they manu-

factured and sold "York Rum, American Geneva and Cordials." In 1798 he was still at 221 Greenwich, but in April of that year he offered for sale at the Tontine Coffee House a lease for 99 years of two lots on that street. In 1802 he was engaged in the manufacture of soap, candles, etc., and had moved his distillery to 29 Ferry Street. In 1803 he became a member of the Dumfries and Galloway Society. In 1804 he gave up his distillery in Ferry Street and offered the premises for rent. In 1806 his distilling business and tallow chandlery seem to have been all together in Robinson Street and on February 17 of that year his soap factory, distillery and four other buildings were destroyed by fire. In 1809 he went to Baltimore, and in that year his membership in the Dumfries and Galloway Society became honorary or non-resident. From that time until his death nothing has been learned concerning him. Mr. Maxwell died of apoplexy December 13, 1837, aged 78 years. Mr. Maxwell's son, Hugh Maxwell, became 22nd President of the Society. Mr. Morrison in his biography of Hugh Maxwell states that "The Maxwells formed a powerful border family . . . and at one time claimed to be the Earls of Nithsdale, having obtained the title for adherence to the cause of the Stuarts in 1716." This is not history. William Maxwell, Vth Earl of Nithsdale, who was "out in the Fifteen," was condemned to death in 1716 along with Derwentwater and Kenmure, and his romantic escape from the Tower is well known to every Scotsman. His title was forfeited and he died in Rome in exile. No evidence that this family of Maxwell was in any way connected with the Earls of Nithsdale has as yet been produced.

560

## WILLIAM RENWICK.

William Renwick was the son of James Renwick (1744-1803) member 1784, a native of Lochmaben, and his wife Catharine Mee. William was probably born in Liverpool or Manchester in the year 1769 and no doubt came out to this country with his parents in 1783. It is said that in 1791 he was a merchant in Liverpool, and was probably there representing his father's New York firm. In 1794 he took the most important step of his life, one which gave him surety from posterity's forgetfulness. He married Jean Jeffrey, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Jeffrey of Lochmaben, the "Blue Eyed Lassie" of Burns, and commemorated by him in the song "I gaed a waefu gate yestreen," and in yet another, not so well known, but on which Mrs. Renwick set greater store, beginning "When first I saw my Jeanie's face" and concluding with the following lines:

"But gang she East or gang she West  
 'Twixt Forth and Tweed all over,  
 While men have eyes, or ears, or taste  
 She'll always find a lover."

After marriage they came out to New York and William became a partner in his father's firm under the name of Renwick, Son & Hudswell. In 1796 he

formed a copartnership with Benjamin Gray of Liverpool under the firm name of Renwick & Gray at 67 Maiden Lane and later at 127 Pearl Street. In 1801 this partnership was dissolved. Mr. Renwick and his wife entered into the social life of the city and while the husband became prominent as a merchant their social standing was much indebted to the charming personality of the wife he had chosen. Mr. Renwick died at their home, No. 18 Cortlandt Street, November 8, 1808, in his 40th year. Mrs. Renwick spent nearly three score years in this city and her home in Barclay Street was a cherished resort of Washington Irving, James K. Paulding and Henry Brevoort, Irving humourously calling it his "Ark." Mrs. Renwick was to the last a great admirer of her early friend, and her recollection of Burns is well worth quoting,—“Poor, poor Burns, how often have I seen him in the cold winter's night, when he had been riding for hours over the moors and mosses after smugglers, open our little parlour door and walk in, with his great lionskin coat and fur cap covered with snow and his fine Newfoundland dog, Thurton, at his side, looking stern and dour as if at war with all the world; with what kindness he was welcomed by my dear parents, while my sister and self seated him in my mother's easy chair, brought dry slippers, and prepared for him a warm, comfortable cup of tea; then seating ourselves on our low creepies at his feet watch his countenance brighten up into almost more than mortal beauty and intelligence, and listen to his inspired words, every one of which was absolute poetry. There is no event of my happy early days that I look back upon with such pride as having sat at the feet of such a man.”

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561

## JOHN SMITH.

John Smith was a native of Forres. In 1791 he began business as a dry goods merchant at 140 William Street where he remained many years. His name appeared in the directory of 1818 for the last time. There is no will on record in the Surrogate's office, and the date of his death has not been ascertained. He married General William Malcom's eldest daughter, Mrs. Agnes Wetzell, on December 28, 1793, she being then a widow. This was coincident with the date of Smith's membership. In later years Mrs. Smith became a recipient of the Society's bounty.

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## PETER STEVENSON.

It is difficult at this late day to determine who or what this man was. In 1793 he was located "opposite Bayards Lane" and 1797 in the Bowery Lane. At a later date one of this name was a tavern keeper who may probably be the same individual. He left no will on record in New York nor did he leave any estate on which letters of administration would be granted had he died intestate in New York.

563

## REV. JOHN URQUHART.

John Urquhart was head master of the Newark Academy in 1793. He entered Kings College, Aberdeen, in 1777, being then designated "Rossiensis" (native of Rosshire). He graduated M. A., at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1782. The trustees of Newark Academy in their advertisement described him as "a gentleman of character and abilities." On May 22, 1797, in St. Paul's Church, in New York, Holy Orders were conferred upon him by the Right Reverend Bishop Provoost. In 1809 he entered upon his duties as minister of the joint churches of Peekskill and Philipston in the parish of Cortlandt, New York, and remained there until 1814. His career has not been traced further. In the year 1814 the Society assisted the wife of one John Urquhart to go to her husband in Virginia with her six children. In 1817 she was back in New York, and in the year following received the full annual widow's portion, although it is not stated that she was a widow. Whether or not this was the widow or wife of our member cannot now be determined.—*P. J. Anderson of Aberdeen University; The Press; Managers' Accounts.*

564

## CHARLES WHITLAW.

Charles Whitlaw came to New York in 1794 and, as he himself has stated in a pamphlet published in 1839, joined this Society and the Caledonian Society at that time. His name appears on our Records under the year 1812, and as Honorary, of London, indicating that he had at that date left New York and severed his connection with the Society. I find by the newspapers, however, that he was a member of the Standing Committee in 1813, and again in 1816, so that he was a resident member up to the latter year at least. In the pamphlet he pays the Society the following tribute: "I found that the great bulk of both societies had raised themselves by their own industry to the high rank they then and now (1839) hold. I found them of the highest moral integrity; they then thought honesty the best policy, and most rigidly adhered to her dictates," and, on the authority of Governor Clinton, he stated "that the State of New York was more indebted to Scotsmen for her greatness than to all other nations put together." The earliest reference to Charles Whitlaw was his marriage on December 28, 1801, to Elizabeth Adger or Edgar, and the newspapers, evidently copying from a badly written notice, call him "Whittow," and "Whillow." In the pamphlet noticed above he styles himself as "of the working class." In 1807 appeared in the newspapers for the first time the notice that he carried on a Nursery "at Kip's Bay beyond the 3 milestone on the middle road," where he raised for sale, seeds, flowers, shrubs and trees of all kinds. In 1809 he began a series of experiments to determine the best method of preserving vegetables. He also discovered a method of packing beef in tins and prepared soup in the same way. On the solicitation of President Madison and Governor DeWitt Clinton he traveled the country from 1815 to 1819 giving lectures to the farmers' sons and daughters on botany,

horticulture and agriculture. In 1816 he gave a lecture to the ladies of New York on the Temple of Flora and the Physiology of Botany, which he illustrated by transparencies 120 yards long and 4 feet high. In the same year he became a member of the Philadelphia Saint Andrew's Society. About 1820 he went to London and there he established what he called a Medical and Botanical Institution. One of its appurtenances was a Patent Medicated Vapour Bath for the cure of scrofula and kindred diseases. In 1834 he established similar baths in New York, one at 280 Broadway and another at 305 East Broadway, and announced that he would attend each daily until he embarked for England. He also offered the patent rights for sale. He traveled over England a good deal, lecturing principally on agriculture and the proper treatment of land. He enlisted many prominent people in his work, and had the patronage of the Duke of York. He corresponded with such men as Sir John Sinclair, the noted agriculturist. He wrote several pamphlets on medical and botanical subjects. So far as has been ascertained no sketch of the career of this versatile Scot has been written, and the date of his death has not been ascertained.

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## BRUCE WILSON.

Bruce Wilson was senior member of the firm of Bruce & Campbell Wilson which began business here in 1793 and continued until 1796. After that date both the firm and the individual members thereof disappeared, no subsequent traces of either having been found.

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1795

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566

## ADAM ANDERSON, M. D.

Dr. Adam Anderson was surgeon to the St. Ann's Regiment of Foot Militia of Jamaica from 1786 to 1796. He was Assistant Judge of St. Ann from 1794 to 1813. In 1807 his son Samuel came to New York to get a business education and died here of typhus fever December 27, 1809, at the age of 21 years. In 1815 Adam and John Anderson owned Huntly in St. Ann with 92 slaves and 195 head of stock. The name of their plantation may possibly indicate the "airt" whence Dr. Anderson came.—*Frank Cundall, sec'y. of the Institute of Jamaica, and the Press.*

[*Appeared heretofore under date of 1800.*]

567

## DIVIE BETHUNE.

Manager 1796-1797.

Divie Bethune is said to have been born in Dingwall in 1771, and all accounts agree in that he was born in Rossshire. In early life he resided in Tobago where his only brother was a physician. Bethune settled in New York in 1792 and in 1795 was of the firm of Vanden Eden & Bethune, wholesale grocers, at 90 Murray's Wharf. He was next associated with John Knox, as Knox & Bethune, at 11 Liberty Street, but his partnership expired August 1, 1798. He then formed a copartnership with Andrew Smith, under the firm name of Bethune & Smith, which continued until August 1, 1803, when Smith left this part of the country. The firm also acted as insurance brokers, while the regular business became a miscellaneous one, not being confined to groceries alone but embracing dry goods, hardware and even sailcloth. In 1798 Bethune became Treasurer of the New York Missionary Society. In 1804 he removed to 92 Wall Street where he seems to have carried on business on his own account. On July 1, 1795, he married Joanna, daughter of Isabella Graham (1742-1814) a native of Lanarkshire and widow of Dr. John Graham, surgeon of the 60th, Royal American, regiment, who died in Antigua in 1774. After Dr. Graham's death Mrs. Graham engaged in philanthropic work, and was the originator of the Penny Bank in Edinburgh started for the benefit of the poor, out of which grew the Society for the relief of the Destitute Sick. Mrs. Graham in 1789, at the solicitation of Dr. John Wither- spoon and others, came out to America, and engaged in philanthropic work in which her daughter bore a share. Mrs. Graham had a great influence on Mr. Bethune and he, having become a prosperous merchant and probably having a consequent leisure, entered whole-heartedly into the spirit of the work in which his wife and mother-in-law were engaged. With them he helped to organize the New York Orphan Asylum, the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows and Small Children and engaged in other beneficent and charitable work. Mrs. Graham was known as the Mother of Sabbath Schools in America. Before a Tract Society was formed in this country Mr. Bethune printed ten thousand tracts at his own expense and himself distributed them. He also imported Bibles for distribution. From 1803 to 1816 he was at the sole expense of one or more Sunday Schools. He was quite active in Scottish matters and there can be no doubt that the fire-side of Divie Bethune was reminiscent of Scotland, and that he and his wife were deeply imbued with Scottish song and sentiment. In witness of this one needs only refer to the tribute paid by their son, the Rev. Dr. George Washington Bethune, Presbyterian Minister in Brooklyn, in that beautiful song, "The Auld Scotch Sangs," so dear to many Scottish hearts.

Oh! sing to me the auld Scotch sangs  
 In the braid auld Scottish tongue;  
 The sangs my father liked to hear,  
 The sangs my mither sang

When she sat beside my cradle,  
 Or crooned me on her knee,  
 An' I wadna sleep, she sang sae sweet  
 The auld Scotch sangs to me.

Divie Bethune passed away, at his home 77 Murray Street, on September 18, 1824. Besides his son George he left two daughters, Isabella Graham, who married the Rev. George Duffield of Carlisle, Pa., and Jessie Graham, who married the Rev. Robert McCartee of Philadelphia, both in the year 1817.—*Am. Biog. Dict.*; *N. Y. Observer*; *Boston Recorder*; *the Press*.

568

## DAVID BRIGGS.

On November 1, 1794, David Briggs entered into partnership with John Knox under the firm name of Knox & Briggs, and engaged in the hardware and grocery business. In 1797 Briggs formed the copartnership of Briggs & Hunt, grocers, at 143 Fly Market. From and after 1799 the name disappeared from the City directories, until 1816, when one of this name was a merchant at 161 Pearl Street. On June 17, 1817, this latter married Mrs. Targee, widow of John Targee. This David Briggs became a member of the Brick Church in June, 1816, but remained only a short time.

569

## CAPTAIN JAMES DRUMMOND.

In 1794 Captain Drummond and his crew of the ship *Lydia* from Liverpool, Nova Scotia, were rescued and carried into New York. In 1796 he became a member of the Marine Society. On August 1, 1797, he was master of the ship *Favourite*, carrying passengers and freight, and on that voyage brought out a complete set of bells and an elegant clock for Trinity Church. He married and became domiciled in New York. He died suddenly in April, 1801, at Nassau, New Providence, on board the brig *Georgia Packet*, leaving a young widow. The *New York Gazette* states that he was an "honest and highly respected young man." David Auchinvole, a fellow member, was his executor.

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## JOHN HERVEY.

John Hervey was the son of Capt. William Hervey (pronounced Harvey) and was associated in 1793 with his father in business under the firm name of William & John Hervey at No. 4 William Street. They dealt in dry goods, sheepskins, parchment, paper hangings, playing cards, etc. The father William went to sea while John attended to the business in New York. Capt. William of

the ship *Ellice*, with passengers and freight for London, was boarded in October, 1793, while at anchor off Sandy Hook Lighthouse, by the French Admiral and the Captain was taken on board the Admiral's ship and subjected to harsh treatment on the ground that he had Frenchmen aboard his ship. When released Capt. Hervey made a vigorous protest in a letter to the *Daily Advertiser*. In the autumn of 1796 John died and the business was carried on under the same name until 1801 when the firm became insolvent. Captain Hervey had another son, William, Jun., who married Catharine Clopper. In 1812 and 1813 the Captain was living in, or kept a boarding house, while from that date his name disappeared from the directory. From 1813 to 1818 the name of Widow Catharine appeared, showing that young William had died prior to 1813.

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JOHN MUNRO.

Assistant-Secretary 1796-1799.

John Munro carried on a commission business on Jones' Wharf while he also conducted an insurance office at 97 Greenwich Street, where he resided. Each business was kept separate and distinct. On October 17, 1796, he married Olivia, daughter of Rev. Azel Roe of Woodbridge, New Jersey, and in the same year he took his brother-in-law, Isaac F. Roe, as a partner in the commission business, the firm becoming Munro & Roe. On March 1, 1798, this partnership was dissolved, John continuing the business alone on Jones' Wharf while taking another partner, David Gordon, into his insurance business, this firm becoming Munro & Gordon. In 1802 the firm removed to 187 Pearl Street. Mr. Munro died October 6, 1802, at his home in the country, "at the Bowery Common," from an attack of "bilious cholera" and after twenty-four hours' illness. The *Evening Post*, in its obituary, eulogizes him as follows, "as a merchant, respectable for his integrity and knowledge of business; and as a private citizen highly valued for the eminent degree in which he possessed and received the social virtues." He left a widow, Olivia, and several small children.

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 1796
 

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JAMES BISSET.

James Bisset was a merchant tailor who did business at 160 Pearl Street until 1801, when he became a bankrupt. His widow applied for and received assistance from the Managers in 1803.

## LEWIS FARQUHARSON.

Lewis Farquharson was in the grocery business for a few years in Cortlandt Street. In 1797 he occupied a house near Greenwich (village) not two miles from New York commanding a beautiful prospect of the North River. This property formerly belonged to Captain Robert Elder, our member. About the year 1800 Farquharson went to Schenectady, New York, and there successfully carried on the manufacture of tobacco. His property consisted of two lots on one of which was his dwelling and on the other his factory. He employed 20 presses at work and his patent snuff mill was run by the power of two horses. In the *New York Gazette* of April 12, 1813, appeared the notice that as he intended to remove to Europe his property on Main Street, Schenectady, and his business were for sale at a bargain. He was evidently in a hurry to get back to his native country, on account of the war then going on. The property was transferred to Richard Cooke and on March 1, 1815, was by him offered for sale. As this was on the declaration of peace it looks somewhat as if the transfer to Cooke was made in a friendly way in order to avoid possible confiscation. Whether or not Farquharson returned to this country is not known.

## ARCHIBALD GRACIE.

2nd Vice-Pres. 1799-1801; 17th President 1818-1823.

This distinguished merchant was born at Dumfries on the 25th of June, 1755. He received his mercantile education in a counting house in Liverpool. Mr. Gracie sailed for New York on the 27th of April, 1784, and soon after his arrival married Miss Esther Rogers, daughter of Samuel Rogers of Norwalk, Conn., and a sister of Moses Rogers of New York. He established himself first in Petersburg, Virginia, where in the year 1796 he was ranked among our first merchants. The geographical position of New York did not escape his foresight, for he early pronounced its destiny to be the commercial emporium of the Western World, and selected that port for the home of his mercantile operations, as well as permanently made it his residence. Here riches flowed in, and honour and usefulness were his reward for a long term of years. Endowed with rare sagacity and sound sense, to which he added great experience, his commercial enterprises were laid with judgment and executed with zeal. His house flag was known in most of the ports of the Mediterranean and the Baltic seas, of the Peninsula, of Great Britain and China and his name was synonymous with credit, probity and honour. The Spanish government entrusted to him at one time their bills of exchange, drawn on Vera Cruz, to the extent of ten millions of dollars. These bills were brought in a French frigate to New York in 1806, and Mr. Isaac Bell, who had charge of them, was upset in a boat, and a reward of two hundred dollars was offered to the finder of the trunk which contained them. It was picked up a fortnight later at Deal Beach near Long Branch, New Jersey.

The bills were dried and collected in specie by Mr. Gracie and two other distinguished merchants—Mr. Oliver of Baltimore, and Mr. Craig of Philadelphia. But a season of reverses came. Embarrassed by the capture of ships and cargoes by France, under the Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon, and by the failure of foreign correspondents and domestic debtors—disaster upon disaster befalling the commercial community—his mass of wealth, accumulated by a long life of enterprise and industry, was entirely swept away in the common ruin—a sad verification of the proverb “Riches take to themselves wings and fly away.” But he never boasted of them, nor trusted in their continuance. Public confidence had often been manifested toward him by appointments to places of trust; and now his friends, whose esteem he never lost nor forfeited, sought to secure a continuance of his usefulness, and an asylum for his declining years, in the presidency of an insurance company, created for these purposes. But the effect of the blast which had prostrated him was not yet over for here again adversity crossed his path, and the hazards of the ocean proved ruinous to the affairs of the company. Benevolence and beneficence were the shining characteristics of Mr. Gracie. His dwelling was long the mansion of elegant, unostentatious hospitality, and his door never closed against the poor. Washington Irving, in writing of the family, says “it is a charming warm hearted family, and the old gentleman has the soul of a prince.” Oliver Wolcott said of him, “he was one of the excellent of the earth, actively liberal, intelligent, seeking and rejoicing in occasions to do good.” It is no slight testimonial to his standing and worth, that he reciprocated honour in a long and confidential intimacy with Alexander Hamilton and Gouverneur Morris. Mr. Gracie died on the 12th of April, 1829, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.—*Appleton's Cyclopaedia of Commercial and Business Anecdotes; Morrison's Hist.; Irving; Wolcott.*

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## BENJAMIN GRAY.

Benjamin Gray was the tenth son of James Gray, farmer in the Parish of Calder, Lanarkshire, and was born there in 1762. He entered Glasgow University in 1775 and after leaving there became a merchant in Manchester and in 1796 a partner in the firm of Renwick & Gray of New York. In 1798 he was resident in New York but it is believed only temporarily. On March 30, 1801, the partnership was dissolved and the published notice stated that “Mr. Gray was then in Europe.” He carried on his business in Manchester and died at Seedley, near that city, November 14, 1846, aged 84 years.—*Glasgow Univ. Mat. Alb.: The Press.*

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## ROBERT LINDSAY.

Robert Lindsay was at one time a resident of Charleston, South Carolina, and engaged in business there. In January, 1774, the *South Carolina Gazette*

notes the fact that he had returned from London, where he probably had gone to purchase goods. When the troubles began Lindsay supported the Government and became a marked man. He fled to New York about 1780 and was one of those who signed the address to Sir Henry Clinton that year and also signed a petition praying to be armed in defence of the Crown. In 1782 he was outlawed by South Carolina and his property confiscated. At the peace he went to England and later returned to New York and thence to Charleston, probably with a view to recover some of his property. He died in England in 1803. His eldest daughter, Jane Diana Sarsfield, married James Rose, a planter of Kingston, Jamaica, July 7, 1825.—*Sabine; the Press.*

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577

## SIR ROBERT LISTON, LL.D.

Sir Robert was the second son of Patrick Liston of Torbanehill, West Lothian, and was born at Overtoun, Parish of Kirkliston, October 8, 1742. He studied at Edinburgh University, and later became private tutor to the two sons of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobo. When Hugh Elliot, one of the pupils, adopted the diplomatic career he became his private secretary and accompanied him on his mission to Munich, Ratisbon and Berlin. In 1783 he was appointed secretary to Lord Mountstuart, afterwards the Marquis of Bute, at Madrid. He succeeded Mountstuart as Minister Plenipotentiary May 4, 1783. In 1785 he was given the degree of LL.D. by Edinburgh University. He filled the following posts: Envoy-Extraordinary at Stockholm, 1788-1793; Ambassador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople, 1793-1796. On February 17, 1796, he was appointed Ambassador-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary at Washington, where he remained till the Peace of Amiens. He was then appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Batavian Republic at the Hague till 1804 and for seven years thereafter he went into retirement on a pension. In 1811, on resumption of relations with Turkey, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople and remained there till 1821. He died at Millburn Tower, near Edinburgh, July 15, 1836. He was an accomplished linguist in ten languages. At his death he was "the father of the diplomatic body throughout Europe."—*Dict. Nat. Biog.* Sullivan in his letters thus describes him "a Scotsman of common size, dark complexion and not distinguished for courtly manners. He wore a wig with curls at the sides and had an amiable knowing face."

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578

## JOHN MOWATT, JUNIOR.

John Mowatt, son of John Mowatt and Jean Quereau, was born in New York City, November 24, 1767. His father, also a member of the Society, was a native of Montrose. He married March 14, 1792, Charlotte Rodman. From 1792 to 1797 Alexander and John, brothers, were in business, first at 28 Queen

Street and subsequently at 228-230 Pearl Street, probably the same location, the name of the street having changed. From 1798 onward John was in the hardware business alone at 230 Pearl Street; in 1807 at 228 Pearl Street and in 1811 at 217 Pearl Street. He died May 18, 1821, aged 54 years. His sons, the Mowatt Brothers, were the first to tow barges to Albany in 1825. His eldest son, John Edgar, married February 21, 1824, Martha Grayson and on January 4, 1829, passed away at the early age of 33 years.

579

HECTOR SCOTT.

Manager 1798-1799.

Hector Scott was a native of Scotland who came to New York about 1793 and started a branch of the dry goods house of Hector & John Scott of London, under the same firm name, first at 17 Queen Street and in the following year at 204 Pearl Street. On January 1, 1798, the partnership expired by limitation, and Hector continued the business alone at 125 Pearl Street. On May 10, 1799, he married Juliet, daughter of Luther Martin, Esq., of Baltimore, Attorney General of Maryland. In 1800 the ship *Apollo*, Captain Lee, the cargo of which belonged to Scott, was seized by the British and taken to Halifax. In the prize court the Attorney General argued that Scott was a British subject who could not throw off his allegiance, that he was trading with the enemies of his country (the French) and therefore was a traitor and his property ought to be confiscated. The defence claimed Scott was American. As the vessel was undoubtedly American it was released but the cargo was retained. What became of it ultimately does not appear, but it probably was confiscated as Scott's business seems to have declined about this time. His name does not appear in the directory of 1803. In 1804 he opened a "Land Office" at 56 Wall Street while his home was in Greenwich village. In 1806 he had a land and stock office and the following year had become an auctioneer. He formed a copartnership with one McCarty under the firm name of Scott & McCarty which continued until 1811. From 1817 onward his name no longer appeared in the directories, and as there is no will on record in New York he probably left the country on account of the war.

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 1797
 

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580

REV. WILLIAM BEST.

William Best was a Professor of Languages, an A. B. of Trinity College, Dublin, and according to the Columbia Catalogue was entitled to the prefix "Reverend." Before coming to America Mr. Best taught school in Dublin for sixteen years. His last employment there was as principal of an Academy in Bolton Street. On leaving for America the Senior and Junior Fellows of Trinity gave

him "the most flattering and respectable testimonials of moral and literary character." In 1794 he opened a Preparatory School, or Greek and Latin Academy, at 17 Beaver Street "nigh the Battery." He was the author of an educational work, now very rare, entitled *A Concise System of Logics, In Question and Answer*, which was published in 1796 in New York by our member Samuel Campbell. In 1797 the Misses Best, presumably daughters of our member, kept a separate school for young ladies in which they taught English and French. In 1798 he received from Columbia College the honorary degree of A. M. In that year his eldest daughter Ann, married July 4, Stephen Dixon, Esq., of Petersfield, on the East River. At that time his academy was at 97 Greenwich Street "near the Circus." His name does not again appear in the New York directories. He was last heard of in October, 1804, in Savannah, Ga., where he officiated at a marriage ceremony, thus showing that he was then a minister in that city.

581

## ROBERT HALLIDAY.

Manager 1814-1815; Second Vice-President 1815-1816;

First Vice-President 1816-1821; President 1823-1828.

Robert Halliday, son of Robert Halliday, was born about 1770 in Ayrshire. He died April 18, 1840, at his residence in New York City in the 71st year of his age. In 1790 Mr. Halliday went to live in Birmingham, England, where he remained six years. Here he laid the foundation of his business training and career, and after securing a contract to represent two important Birmingham steel manufacturing firms in the United States he sailed for this country in 1796. His success was marked from the start and his services proved of such value that William Cairns, of Torr and Shirland near Castle Douglas, the senior partner of one of the firms, gave him his sister Mary in marriage and later took him into the firm as a partner, the firm becoming Cairns, Frears, Halliday & Carnichael. Joseph Frears, one of the partners, had married Mary Cairns, the aunt of William Cairns, so that the firm was somewhat of a family affair. Mr. Halliday soon acquired a considerable fortune in business and built himself a fine residence bounded by Greenwich, Washington, Banks and Bethune Streets, which, before the river front was filled in, had a clear view of the North River and had a private bulkhead, bathhouse, lawns and shrubbery and an office on the premises where his accounts were kept. In 1807 he became a member of the Dumfries and Galloway Society and an Honorary member of the Baltimore Saint Andrew's Society. Mr. Halliday took an active part in charitable and social affairs and was identified with many of the earlier institutions and societies of this city. He is said to have been six feet three inches in height, weighing two hundred and forty pounds and to have possessed unusual strength. He took great delight in curling and was wont to travel to Montreal to visit his daughter, Mrs. Breckanridge, and incidentally play his favourite game on the ice of the St.

Lawrence. He appears to have been a man of many accomplishments, playing on the violin, well versed in polite literature, and with a wonderful memory for Scottish verse which he was wont to quote by the page. He possessed a choice library of books. At his death he was a director of the Greenwich Insurance Company; President of the Northern Dispensary; Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Greenwich Village and a member of the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews.—*Morrison's History; Family of Cairnes or Cairns.*

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582

## JOHN HYSLOP.

Manager 1803-1818.

John Hyslop was born in Scotland in the year 1762 and learned there the trade of a baker. On coming to New York he established himself at 26 John Street, where he conducted the business of a baker for many years. In 1807 he became a member of the Dumfries and Galloway Society, thereby establishing the fact that he came from the Borders. That year he became a director of the Washington Mutual Assurance Company. For fifteen years he was a Manager of the Society and active in its charitable work. He was no doubt related to the first Robert Hyslop, who died in 1798, as that gentleman made him one of his executors. In 1820 misfortune overtook him and he became insolvent and an inmate of the debtors' prison, and his bakehouse, a three-storied fireproof building in the rear of 27 John Street, was offered for lease. His wife Jane McNeil died April 15, 1824, and he followed her on November 12 of the same year.

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583

## JOHN MILLEN.

John Millen was the son of Quentin Millen, member 1791, and may have been born in Glasgow or in Edenton, North Carolina. In 1783 he settled in Granville, Nova Scotia, where he had gone as a Loyalist refugee. He no doubt returned to New York at the same time his father did. He received the appointment of Teller in the Branch Bank of the United States and lived in 1797 at 179 William Street, and in 1804 at 46 Vesey Street. In 1798 he was an Ensign in the 5th Regiment of New York Militia. He married one Jane Hosack and they had a daughter, Jane Hosack, born February 26, 1804. This daughter married November 3, 1824, at New Brunswick, N. J., Henry Augustus Ford of Morristown, N. J. Mr. Millen died intestate prior to August 27, 1807, when his widow Jane was appointed Administratrix.

[Appears on Roll as Miller.]

584

## RICHARD HUGH MORRIS.

Mr. Morris was a son of Captain Hugh Morris at the Greenhead of Glasgow. In 1796 he began business in New York, principally as a shipping agent and commission merchant. On June 16, 1797, a marriage license was issued to him and Miss Mary Ford. From 1799 to 1805 his place of business was at 10 Liberty Street. He was owner, or part owner, of the brig *Moses Gill*, which traded between New York and Greenock. In 1804 his brother, Captain John Morris, came to New York and took over the business at 10 Liberty Street, and died in 1807 leaving an only son. Richard again came out from Glasgow to settle up his brother's affairs and on December 15, 1808, with his nephew, sailed for Falmouth on the British packet *Chesterfield*. His after career can probably be traced in Glasgow. He had a son Hugh who entered Glasgow University in 1818.

585

## ANDREW SMITH.

Sometime in the year 1793 Andrew Smith came out from Scotland and opened a school at 60 Maiden Lane and advertised that he would teach Latin, Greek, English and French, and stated that he had for several years taught in a parochial school in Scotland. He seems to have had an acquaintance with Dr. Kemp, or brought letters of introduction to him, as he gives the Doctor as reference. In 1794 he removed to No. 5 Cedar Street, where he remained until 1806. Columbia gave him the Honorary Degree of A. M. in 1798. He took an active interest in education and in 1799 was Secretary of the Associated Teachers. In 1811 he resided in Greenwich Village. On leaving New York he taught school somewhere in New Jersey. Associated with him was his nephew James, who had married his daughter Isabella. In the Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society for the year 1884 Andrew Smith and his nephew are mentioned and it is there stated that Andrew was a good scholar and a successful teacher. Eventually Andrew located in East Newark, Harrison Township, where he died in 1852, leaving everything to his daughter Isabella, and she died in December of the same year. This is the lady to whom William Dove, member 1802, left twenty thousand dollars.

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 1798
 

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586

## ALEXANDER ADAMSON.

Mr. Adamson arrived in New York in the ship *Fanny*, Capt. Braine, from Greenock in October, 1795. He engaged in the dry goods business at 197 Pearl Street. In 1801 he had departed from the City, and on May 13 appeared an advertisement that John MacGregor and James Thomson were Attorneys for Alexander Adamson "late of the City of New York." What became of him does not appear, but it is fair to assume that he returned to Scotland.

587

## DAVID AUCHINVOLE.

Manager 1799-1801.

David Auchinvole was in the dry goods business in Hanover Square in 1798. The following year he purchased the stock of Hay Stevenson, of 141 Pearl Street, and married his sister Anna, daughter of Thomas Stevenson, on February 14. In 1801 his brother-in-law, Hay, died and he became his administrator. In 1803, while at 30 Broad Street, he became bankrupt and his goods, consisting of earthenware, carpets, muslins, shawls, handkerchiefs, etc., were disposed of. He probably made a compromise as he continued in business until 1811 when he again became insolvent. When his wife Anna Stevenson died has not been noted, but he married secondly Margaret McDonald, a native of Perthshire and sister to the Hon. John McDonald of Gananoque, Canada, the first of this family to be connected with this Society although indirectly. In later times several members of the Gananoque MacDonalds have become useful and respected members of the Society. Mrs. Auchinvole died at Gananoque April 6, 1842, in her 61st year. To return to the husband David. In 1813 he established the Shuttle Hill Bleachery at Paterson, New Jersey, a tract of seven acres, probably the first of its kind in the country. The war had necessitated the establishment of new industries, especially those in which they had theretofore been dependent upon Great Britain. At the beginning of the following year he offered the property for sale stating that he had made engagements which obliged him to wind up this business, but without being specific. He showed considerable prescience when he stated in his advertisement that "Paterson bids fair to become the most extensive manufacturing place in the State if not in the United States." It is probable that about this time he removed permanently to Hudson, New York, where he engaged in the manufacture of woollens and linens. In 1822 he came to New York to attend the Cattle Show and Fair and received a prize for an exhibit of flannels of a superior quality and diaper linens "quite good enough for freemen." The next item is the notice of his death, which took place at Hudson, New York, March 4, 1830, when he was supposed to be about 66 years of age. His death was caused by apoplexy. He seems to have left besides a widow, a son Alexander, and two daughters, Janet and Mary (all mentioned in James Stevenson's will), one of whom married John S. McDonald of Gananoque. It is probable that Auchinvole came from the town of Dumbarton, with which place a family of this name was long identified, one David Auchenvole being a town councillor there in 1850.

588

## CADWALLADER DAVID COLDEN.

Cadwallader David Colden, son of David Colden, was born at Springhill, L. I., April 4, 1769. He received his early education partly at home from a private tutor, and at a school in Jamaica, not many miles distant from Springhill. In the spring of 1784 he accompanied his father to England, where he

attended a classical school near London, until the autumn of 1785, when he returned to New York. He then commenced the study of law in the office of Richard Harrison, but family affairs compelling him to visit the Province of New Brunswick, he pursued his legal studies there for some time and completed them on his return to New York with Peter Van Schaick at Kinderhook. He was admitted an Attorney in January, 1791; commenced practice in the City of New York for a short period, and then removed to Poughkeepsie where his success was so decided as to encourage him to resume his station at the New York City bar in 1796. In January, 1798, he was appointed Assistant Attorney General for the Southern District, and by his zeal, industry and talent, laid the foundation of his subsequent eminence as a lawyer. In a few years his intense application to business impaired his health and seriously alarmed his friends, who induced him in the spring of 1803 to visit France, where (and in other parts of the Continent) he spent eighteen months. Returning with restored health and constitution invigorated, he found no difficulty in recovering and rapidly extending his business, and in a few years he stood, as a commercial lawyer, at the head of the profession, while in every other respect he was ranked among the first. He was appointed District Attorney in February, 1810, and served one year. In the war of 1812, having been commissioned Colonel of a Regiment of Volunteers by Governor Tompkins, he left his large and lucrative practice to attend to military duties, contributing his aid efficiently in the erection of the fortifications, which were then deemed necessary for the defence of the City of New York. He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1818 and in the same year succeeded Jacob Radcliff as Mayor of the city, presiding in the Municipal Court with marked ability, dignity and impartiality, and fully sustaining the high reputation which that Court had obtained. In 1822 he was elected to Congress, and in 1824 to the Senate of his own State, which he served during the sessions of 1825-26 and 1827. The education of youth was with him a favourite object, and the public schools of New York ranked him among the most active and efficient of their founders and patrons. He was Governor of New York Hospital from 1812 to 1827, and one of the earliest and most zealous promoters of the system of internal improvement in this State. In 1827 he devoted much time to superintending the construction of the Morris Canal, connecting the waters of the Delaware River with the bay of New York. He prepared an elaborate memoir on the completion of the Erie Canal, published by the Common Council of New York, and wrote the life of his friend, Robert Fulton, which was his chief literary production. In the latter years of his life he contemplated the publication of the writings of his grandfather, Lieut.-Governor Colden, with a memoir of his life, from original papers in his possession, but he made only partial advances in this undertaking. He was ever solicitous to afford encouragement to the younger members of his profession, and to genius in the Arts and Sciences; to such, he liberally imparted his counsels and his hospitalities, and even when requisite, pecuniary aid, while no advocate at the bar was more prompt to lend his professional services, without reward, in defence of the poor and unfortunate. A mural tablet in Grace Church, New York City,

bears testimony to his honourable and useful career. He married April 8, 1793, Maria, daughter of Rev. Samuel Provoost, D. D., and Maria, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Bousfield, Esq., of Lake Lands, near Cork, Ireland. He died in Jersey City, N. J., February 7, 1834; his wife died May 10, 1837.—*N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec.*, Vol. iv., p. 179; *et al.*

589

## ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND GLASS

Assistant Secretary 1799-1803; Secretary 1803--1816.

Manager 1816-1821; Second Vice-Pres. 1821-1823.

Alexander Sutherland Glass was a son of John and Ann (McKay) Glass of Tain, and was probably born in Scotland. His father must have died prior to 1774, and his mother, acting under a diploma from the College of Physicians in Edinburgh, practiced the profession of midwifery. In 1775 she married secondly Alexander McLean, surgeon in the British Army, who died at Fredericksburg, N. Y., in 1780. In 1793 Mr. Glass was located at Nassau Street, corner of Beekman Street. In 1800 he was of the firm of Griffen & Glass, auctioneers, and in 1808 of the firm of Hoffman & Glass. This was Martin Hoffman, former partner of James Seton. In 1819 the firm took in as partners Lindley M. Hoffman, William and Robert J. Gerard, and became Hoffman, Glass & Co. In 1823 that firm dissolved, the Hoffmans retiring and the remaining partners became known as A. S. Glass & Gerards. Mr. Glass was a man of some standing in the city, became an honorary member of the Marine Society and was Master of Holland Lodge, F. & A. M., on two occasions, and in 1824 was a director of the Globe Insurance Company. He had a sister, Christina, who married William Gerard (member 1810) but he himself never married. He was a very active member of the Society, filling the offices from Assistant Secretary up to Second Vice-President. In 1827, his health becoming impaired, he went to the West Indies in the hope of restoring it. At the banquet on Saint Andrew's Day that year, Mr. Lang proposed the toast "Our Absent Friend, Alexander S. Glass, Esq. May a winter's residence in a genial climate restore his health, and favouring breezes waft him in safety to the bosom of his family and to us." This kindly wish was of no avail. Mr. Glass died at St. Croix, February 13, 1828. He was buried in the family vault in the First Presbyterian Church of Wall Street. The *Evening Post* states that he was highly respected for his mild and courteous demeanour, great benevolence and steadfast integrity. His half brother, Dr. Hugh McLean, also a member of the Society, was a well known figure in New York in his day. On Saint Andrew's Day, 1829, Mr. Lang again proposed a toast to his memory.

590

## JOHN McDOUGALL LAURANCE.

Mr. Laurance was a son of Judge Advocate General John Laurance and only grandson of General Alexander McDougall. He was born December 13,

1775. On February 8, 1790, he was entered as Counsellor before the United States Supreme Court and had an office at 53 Wall Street. He was the first hereditary member admitted by the New York State Society of the Cincinnati. In 1794 he was Judge of the New York District Court. In 1800 he was associated with Abraham M. Walton in the law business at 50 Wall Street. He owned a tract of land in the neighbourhood of Clayton at French Creek, Jefferson County, N. Y., where he had gone a day or two previous to his death for the purpose of transacting some business with his agent. He was found in his room, sitting at the table with his pen in his hand, where he had been engaged in writing, and apparently had expired without a struggle May 22, 1835.

91

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 WILLIAM MAITLAND.

William Maitland, eighth son of David Maitland of Barcaple, and Mary Currie his wife, was born October 31, 1770. He came to New York and became a member of the firm of James Lenox & William Maitland, large importers and exporters in their day. Scoville says he was of the firm of Seton, Maitland & Co., which may be true, although that firm was of an earlier date. His name does not appear in the New York directories prior to 1798. While in New York he made his home for many years at 29 Greenwich Street. In 1815 the firm was dissolved and succeeded by Lenox, Maitland & Co., the new members being Robert Maitland and David Sproat Kennedy. William Maitland returned to Liverpool, and on his own account carried on the business of the former firm. He married in 1813 Sarah Matilda, youngest daughter of James Douglas of Orchardton, brother of Sir William Douglas of Castle Douglas and Gelston Castle a member of the society. This lady fell heiress to Gelston Castle and here Mr. Maitland died August 5th, 1842. In the notice of his death he was styled "of Auchlane." His widow Sarah died October 15, 1852, aged fifty-two years. The only issue of the union was a daughter, Matilda Elizabeth.

92

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 SAMUEL BAYARD MALCOM.

Secretary 1799-1803.

Mr. Malcom was the son of General William Malcom and Sarah Ayscough his wife. He was born in New York City in the year 1776, graduated from Columbia in 1794, and thereafter studied law. For a time he practiced his profession and later became private Secretary to President John Adams. He was of a literary turn of mind and wrote several books. He married in 1802 Catharine Van Rensselaer, daughter of General Philip Schuyler of Albany. From Samuel Bayard of New York, an uncle on his mother's side, after whom he was named, he inherited a handsome fortune. His principal occupation was the looking after his wife's property in Cosby's Manor, and other sections of the

State. His residence was on Genesee Street, Utica, New York. He became a member of the Saint Andrew's Society of Albany, N. Y., at its organization in 1803 and withdrew therefrom in 1808. He died at Stillwater, New York, November 29, 1815. His widow took as her second husband Major James Cochran, son of Dr. John Cochran, Surgeon-General of the Revolutionary army, and moved to Oswego in the year 1825, clearing the forest for the home which she occupied for thirty-three years, honoured, beloved and respected. She died at Oswego, August 26, 1857, in the 77th year of her age. At the time of her death she was post-mistress of Oswego.—*A God-child of Washington; Commercial Advertiser; Hist. of Utica.*

593

## JOHN TURNBULL.

William Turnbull, in his advertisement in the *Minerva* of August 7, 1797, notified the public that he was "declining" business and that his brothers John and Richard would succeed him at 90 William Street. John was the eldest son of Hector of Perthshire and nephew of Col. George Turnbull, member 1757. Before coming to America he married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Sandeman of Luncarty by his wife Ann, daughter of the Rev. John Glas, founder of the Glasites. From 1799 to 1804 Turnbull carried on the business alone at the same address. Thereafter his name disappears from the directories and on September 1, 1806, Letters of Administration on his estate were granted to his fellow member, James Scott, showing that he must have died very shortly prior to that date. In Valentine's Manual for 1864 appears a facsimile of Turnbull's signature dated 1791.—*Burke's Family Records; de Peyster MSS.; the Press.*

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 1799
 

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594

## WILLIAM BLACKSTOCK.

Mr. Blackstock was a dry goods merchant in New York and later in Boston. On August 18, 1801, he married in Boston, Eliza Maxwell, daughter of James Maxwell of that City. At that time he was a member of the firm of James Blackstock & Co., of Manchester, England, and of William Blackstock & Co., of 188 Pearl Street, New York. They dealt in laces, edgings, upholstery, etc. This partnership was dissolved April 20, 1803. He was in New York in 1806, as his daughter, Jane Sisson, was baptized by Dr. Miller of the Collegiate Presbyterian Church. In February of that year he offered to let 79 Maiden Lane, where he was then located, as suitable for a retail business. It is probable he was about to move to Boston. On October 10, 1827, his eldest daughter, Mary, was married in Boston to Thomas Dike Shumway, merchant tailor, Brooklyn, one of the Boston Shumways. Mr. Blackstock then went to Providence, Rhode Island,

and while there another daughter, Jane Sisson, married Samuel Topliff, Proprietor of the Merchants Hall News Room, Boston. Mr. Blackstock soon returned to that city and his residence there in 1834, 1835 and 1836 is given respectively as 2 Newton Place, 47 High Street and 62 High Street. He died in Boston December 4, 1836, aged 61 years, leaving his widow, Elizabeth, four sons, George W., James Maxwell, Francis G. and William, and so far as known two daughters whose marriages are noted above.

995

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 ROBERT BUCHAN.

Robert Buchan was a sawyer and lumber merchant at the "Air Furnace" on Greenwich Road from 1793 to 1809. He then removed to 24 North Moore Street and in 1823 to Number 80 in the same street. In 1810 the lumber yard was described as "by the new Fort opposite St. John's Church." In 1808 he took his son-in-law, David Clark, into partnership as Buchan & Clark, which arrangement remained in force up to 1814. In 1815 Buchan took Alexander Nicoll into partnership in the sawing business, their sawyard being situated "opposite J. Barker's Furnace, on the North River," while his lumber business at 351 Greenwich Street was carried on in his own name. He married Ann Amos and by her had three sons, Robert, who became a druggist, and in 1833 a director in the North River Insurance Co.; George, who in his father's will is declared to be "absent," and who died at New Orleans January 6, 1835, and David Clark (1804-1852). There were also four daughters, Mary, who married (Feb. 2 or 9, 1803) David Clark, member 1802; Ann, who married Henry Robinson; Eliza, who married William Hill, Jan. 2, 1826; Margaretta, who married May 20, 1829, William H. Mott. Mr. Buchan died May 9, 1827, in his 99th year and his widow Ann survived him, dying Sept. 2, 1835, aged 72 years.

996

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 KENNETH CLARK.

Nothing is known concerning this member other than that he hailed from North Carolina and, while on a visit to New York, received Honorary membership in the Society.

997

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 GOVERNOR JAMES CRAUFURD.

Governor Craufurd was the second son of Patrick, VIIIth of Drumsoy and Auchnemes, and Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of George Middleton, banker in London. In October, 1760, he was appointed Governor of Guadaloupe, and in 1794 was Colonel in the Guards, Equerry to the Queen and Governor of Bermuda. Walter Rutherford states in one of his letters that Craufurd, while Gov-

ernor of Bermuda, got the name of Jacobin "from the great civility and protection he gave to our vessels carried there" and that "the clamour lost him the place and has made him an idol here." The Governor arrived in New York, November 26, 1796, and on July 4, 1797, he was toasted at a dinner of the Chamber of Commerce in New York. Washington gave him a warm invitation to Mount Vernon. He married September 27, 1797, Alice Swift Livingston, daughter of John Swift of Philadelphia, and widow of Robert Cambridge Livingston. The newspaper notice states that they were married by the Bishop of New York and left next day for their seat at the Manor. On their return from their honeymoon they hired 168 Greenwich Street, described as an elegant three storied house which in April of 1799 took fire, and the circumstance is notable from the fact that for the first time water was played upon the upper floors of the house by means of a "leathern engine pipe" in the hands of several "active and spirited young gentlemen, from the roof of an adjoining building." Notwithstanding their efforts the house was "burned out." They then removed to 28 Cortlandt Street, which they hired from Alexander Ross, the baker, at a rental of \$1,000 per annum. What the rent of that property is now one can imagine. In 1801 they removed to 76 Broad Street and later to 351 Broadway where the Governor died March 22, 1811. His widow died February 4, 1816, aged 64 years.—*Robertson's Ayrshire Families; Contemporary Press.*

598

## JOHN FORSYTH.

John Forsyth was a merchant tailor and is first noted in 1792 as doing business in Little Queen Street. The following year he removed to 108 Water Street; in 1799 to 116 and in 1810 to 105 Water Street. He remained at the latter address until his death. In 1821 he took as a partner Thomas Rich, Jun., and in the following year, on August 21, died intestate in his 59th year. He had married, date not known, Elizabeth Wendover, who was born in New York City, January 28, 1764, and died there October 8, 1834. Their son William died in New York, December 26, 1822, in his 20th year.

599

## ANDREW FOSTER.

Manager 1821-1823.

Andrew Foster, son of John Foster and Barbara Fairnie, his wife, was born at Kinghorn, in the "Kingdom of Fife," June 25, 1772, and died at his home, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York City, December 25, 1849. The exact year of Mr. Foster's appearance in New York has not been ascertained but an advertisement under date of April 30, 1798, stated that Foster & Giraud "commenced the grocery business at the corner of Taylor's Wharf and Front Street." His partner Giraud was Jacob Post Giraud and his sister, Ann Giraud, became the

first wife of Mr. Foster. She was born July 19, 1776, and died on the 10th September, 1816. Mr. Foster married secondly Ann, daughter of Hermance Ten Eyck of Albany, on March 1, 1819, at Albany, and by the Rev. Dr. Bradford. This lady was born March 26, 1788, and died July 13, 1851. In 1800 Mr. Foster was carrying on business at Greenwich Street and later at 65 South Street. In course of time the firm became shipping merchants and owned many ships. After Mr. Giraud retired Mr. Foster's sons were admitted to partnership, the firm becoming Andrew Foster & Sons. One of his descendants states "I have always heard that he was a man of force, of high character and of a good heart. It is believed he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church." Mr. Foster's standing in the community is well attested to by the many estates administered by him as executor or trustee. In 1808 he became a director in the Jersey Bank, in 1809 a director of the New York State Bank, also of the Commercial Insurance Co., and the Washington Mutual Assurance Company. His portrait is in possession of the family. His son, Jacob Post Giraud Foster, joined the Society in 1850, and his grandson, Frederic de Peyster Foster, to whom we are indebted for much of the above information, joined the Society in 1913.

600

## DAVID GORDON.

David Gordon came to New York in 1799 and promptly joined the Society. He was taken into partnership by John Munro under the firm name of Munro & Gordon and they carried on the ship chandlery business on Jones' Wharf and opened an insurance brokerage office the same year at 66 Pine Street. In 1802 they removed from Pine Street to 167 Pearl Street. On October 6, of that year, Munro died, and in 1803 Gordon became insolvent. The business carried on at Jones' Wharf, groceries, wines, etc., seems to have been removed to 18 Broadway and later to 52 South Street. In January, 1808, Gordon joined the Dumfries and Galloway Society. In 1807 he represented, in New York, Maxwell & Wellwood Hyslop of Jamaica. At that time he was attacked in the newspapers as "a violent stickler for the American ticket" and as "a federal merchant," heinous charges no doubt. He made an emphatic denial and stated that he was not a citizen and took no part or interest in politics. In 1809 his name disappeared from the directories and it is probable that it was in this year that he became an Honorary or Non-resident member, giving his future address as Edinburgh. In October, 1811, in a Court of Chancery suit, his name appeared as one of the defendants and in the citation he was "said to be in Great Britain."

601

## CAPTAIN HENRY HASTIE.

Captain Hastie was probably a native of Glasgow and may have been of the family of that name whose members were prominent Glasgow merchants in the early years of last century. In 1800 and 1801 the firm of Henry Hastie & Co.

did business at 106 Liberty Street, removing almost immediately to 103 Water Street. In 1801 he advertised for sale a small country seat on Staten Island, and thereafter his name is not connected with New York life. On January 13, 1820, one Henry Hastie, Agent of the Underwriters at Lloyds, died in Norfolk, Va., and this was probably our member.

602

## ANDREW HOSIE.

Andrew Hosie was a native of Glasgow, and son of Andrew who died at Glasgow in November, 1825. In 1801 he began business in New York at 139 Water Street, carrying a line of hosiery, shawls, muslin, calicos, cambrics, carpets, etc. Prior to this date he was probably acting as salesman with some house in order to learn American business methods. In 1802 he removed to 4 Fletcher Street, in 1804 to 25 Liberty Street, and in 1807 to 103 Maiden Lane. In the directory he was designated "Hosier," probably meaning men's furnishings. He married Ann, daughter of William and Christina (Glass) Gerard on May 12, 1804. On May 23, 1826, his daughter Ann Eliza married Schuyler Livingston. It is stated in the *Genealogical Record* of July, 1874, that he died at St. Croix, where he had gone for his health, but the date is not given. This is an error, as Mr. Hosie died at 42 White Street, New York, on January 10, 1818, at the age of thirty-eight years. His name appeared in the directory of 1812 for the last time. It is therefore probable that having gone to St. Croix for his health he came home to die. His widow died August 23, 1877, in her 96th year.

603

## DAVID KING.

David King was a well known tavern keeper who for many years ministered to the wants of his neighbours in a little frame house at No. 9 Wall Street, removing in 1815 to No. 6 Slocum Lane. His daughter married William Niblo who, in 1814, opened the Bank Coffee House on the corner of Pine and William Streets, in rear of the Bank of New York, a very popular resort of the merchants in its day. In 1821 King gave up his tavern in Slocum Lane and removed to 48 Pine Street; in 1822 to 23 Liberty Street, and in 1824 to 139 Chambers Street, where he died June 8 of that year, in the 65th year of his age.—*Old Taverns of New York; the Press.*

604

## JOHN LANG.

Manager 1804-1805; 1824-1827; 1st Vice-Pres. 1835-1836.

The following obituary appeared in the New York *Spectator* of March 19, 1836, and is given as a specimen of necrological writing of that period.

"It is with unaffected sorrow that we record the death of our highly esteemed fellow citizen, John Lang, Esq., Editor of the N. Y. *Gazette*, in the 68th year of

his age, an event that took place early in the afternoon of yesterday. Mr. Lang was the father of the profession in this City and State and has left behind him but four others, we believe, in the United States, connected with the press, or who have been connected with it, who were his seniors either in age or in the profession. Mr. Lang was born in the town of Peekskill, of Scottish parents, we believe, or at least of Scottish descent. His early life was spent amid the bustling scenes of the American revolution. He was employed in the Commissary department and was sent to Virginia with supplies while Cornwallis was at Yorktown, and about the time of the surrender. At the close of the war he was apprenticed to Samuel Loudoun, then the printer of the *New York Packet*. In 1797 he became associated with Archibald McLean in the publication of the *New York Gazette*, on whose decease, in 1800, he assumed the entire ownership and editorship of that journal. Very soon afterwards he received John Turner into partnership, which connection was continued upward of thirty years, until Mr. Turner withdrew from the concern, to enjoy in private life that competency of this world's goods which had been secured by his industry. Mr. Lang remained; and death alone has dissolved his connection with an establishment with which all his pride was associated, and which amid all the turmoils, changes and storms of party he has conducted with singular prudence, industry and consistency.

"Commencing life as it were with the establishment of those great principles of civil personal liberty upon which our beautiful form of government was constructed and upon which it was the desire and the expectation of its framers it should be administered, he early imbibed those wholesome principles, and maintained them to the last 'without variation or shadow of turning.' In his paper, however, he was never a bitter partisan. He did not aspire to the higher walks of political discussion, and seldom mingled in controversy, his ambition being to conduct a sound and useful commercial and business newspaper. In this he succeeded with singular address; and such have been the blamelessness of his course, the kindness and urbanity of his manners, and his consistency of life and conduct in all the private and social relations of society, that he has not left an enemy behind.

"The illness of which he died was induced by the great conflagration in December (1835). The destruction of his office and building and the difficulties encountered in immediately resuming business, depressed his spirits, and brought upon him a nervous disease which resulted in his death. Although his means were not ample, but abundant, the idea became fastened upon his mind that he had been reduced to poverty, and he sank under it. He has left to his family, however, an unblemished name."

Nothing is known of this member other than that he was a resident of Jamaica, in the West Indies, and received Honorary membership in the Society. He may have been one of the McAdams of Liverpool and New York, who were extensively engaged in the American and West Indian trade at that period.

606

## CAPTAIN ANDREW McCREDIE.

Captain McCredie was the son of William McCredie, third laird of Peirceton, near Irvine, Ayrshire, and Barbara, his wife, daughter of Robert Wilson, merchant of Glasgow. He was bred to the sea and at an early age was in command of an East Indiaman. He located at Savannah, Ga., and for many years was a "respectable" merchant there. While in New York he received Honorary membership in the Society. He was lost in the China seas in 1805. This latter statement is open to question, as the *Evening Post* of July 11, 1807, gives notice of McCredie's death at Savannah.—*Robertson's Ayrshire Families*.

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607

## ALEXANDER MACGREGOR.

Alexander MacGregor was one of four brothers who came to this country from Thornhill, Perthshire. Mr. William Wood, however, in his *Autobiography*, states that he believed that MacGregor was a native of Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire. Mr. MacGregor engaged in the dry goods business in New York as junior partner in the firm of Thomson & MacGregor, and this firm dissolved September 1, 1797. In 1798, his brother John and he formed the firm of John & Alexander MacGregor, at 190 Pearl Street, carrying on there a large wholesale dry goods business. In December, 1802, he advertised that he was "intending for Europe" and offered for sale houses in Greenwich and Gold Streets and a country house within a mile and a half of the Coffee House. His store, then in Pine Street, was four stories in height and *fire-proof*. He left New York and went to Liverpool, where he became a great cotton merchant. He joined the house of J. & A. Dennistoun, the senior partner, James Dennistoun, of Golfhill, near Glasgow, being the grandfather of William Wood, our future president. In 1823 Mr. MacGregor lived in one of the pleasantest villas erected about 1801 on the hill south of St. George's Street, forming the tongue of land at the junction of St. George's Hill and Netherfield Road. MacGregor Street commemorates the name of the quondam proprietor. About 1826 Mr. MacGregor became manager of the branch of the Bank of England. Mr. Wood states that the word picture of Osbaldistone and Tresham in *Rob Roy* might have been drawn from Alexander MacGregor. He was an overbearing and disagreeable man but a clever merchant. He married Helen Finlay, widow of Major Finlay of the Engineers, military secretary to the Duke of Richmond. They lived in good style on their estate at Everton, near Liverpool. Mr. MacGregor died in Manchester, England, December 6, 1828. His will was probated in New York, December 18, 1828. Alexander MacGregor, Junior, his nephew, and Andrew Foster, were the New York executors.

608

## HUGH McLEAN

Hugh McLean conducted a dry goods business in New York from 1800 to 1806 at various locations. In 1804 his particular line was wholesale millinery. After 1806 his name does not appear so that he probably returned to Scotland. One of this name, said to be "for many years a merchant in New York," was the fifth son of John and grandson of Donald McLean of Kilmoluaig, in the Island of Tyrie, and died without issue.—*Hist. and Gen. Act. Clan MacLean; the Press.*

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609

## ROBERT McMILLAN

The following tribute to the memory of McMillan was inserted "by request" in the *New York Gazette* of June 25, 1800, and was evidently written by the widow of George Douglas, who had been Mr. McMillan's employer. "Departed this life on Saturday last (June 21, 1800) Mr. Robert McMillan, a native of Scotland, who for several years had been a clerk to George Douglas, Jr., deceased, whose esteem he merited and in the fullest sense did possess. George Douglas knew his probity and ability, whose widow had the greatest confidence in his integrity, and at her husband's death appointed him her attorney. She respected him as a sincere friend, laments his death and sensibly knows her loss. He died on Long Island, where he went to look for health, and there was respectfully interred. A consumption stopped his breath." McMillan died intestate, the public administrator, Daniel Phoenix, taking charge of his estate and reporting in the newspapers December, 1801, that there were in his hands \$686.67. McMillan left a widow and three children unprovided for, and they, for many years, were assisted by the Society.

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610

## JAMES MAITLAND

James Maitland was a native of Scotland. While in New York he was associated with Maitland, Howell & Co., this firm being composed of Benjamin Maitland, William Howell and James Maitland, and was engaged in the business of ship chandlers and ironmongers. James married, September 16, 1797, Elizabeth, daughter of William Seton. After the reverses suffered by the house in 1801 Maitland seems to have become second teller in the Bank of New York. Soon after he disappeared to parts unknown, leaving his family to be taken care of by relatives and friends. One of his sons, Captain William Seton Maitland of the U. S. army, died at sea in 1836, while returning from the Seminole war. Another son, Benjamin, married Frances Maitland. One of this name, "for several years past a resident of Jamaica," died at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., September 4, 1836. This may have been our member.

611

## WALTER MITCHELL.

Manager 1800-1802.

Walter Mitchell was senior partner of the New York house of Mitchell, Napier & Co., which seems to have been a branch of the house of Andrew & Thomas Napier, of Charleston, S. C. On March 24, 1800, these firms were dissolved and new arrangements made which left out Mitchell. He then started business as a general merchant and from 1800 to 1804 was located at 181 Pearl Street; from 1805 to 1814 at 18 Gold Street, and in 1815-16 at 35 Beaver Street. The merchandise dealt in was of a miscellaneous character, such as dry goods, tallow, hides, lion, tiger and deer skins, horse hair from the river Platte, coffee and sugar. His first wife, Ann, died March 30, 1809, in her 36th year, and on April 22, 1810, he married at Newark, N. J., Susan Plum, daughter of Joseph Plum of Newark. He was not successful in business, probably owing to his convivial habits, and removed to Newark. Evil days came upon him, and in his later years he became a pensioner of the Society. He died at Newark, September 10, 1834, aged 66 years, leaving, so far as known, one daughter, a school teacher in New York.

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612

## PETER MORISON.

In 1797 Peter Morison entered into business with William Bruce, eldest son of Robert Bruce, under the firm name of Morison & Bruce, at 120 Front Street. They were dealers in dried codfish, pickled salmon and mackerel, sounds and tongues, and advertised as wholesale and retail grocers. In 1805 they dissolved partnership, each continuing in the same line of business. Morison removed to 116 Front Street where he remained until 1816, removing that year to 83 James Street. Whether this latter signified his home address and his retiral from business has not been ascertained. In 1800 he was Senior Deacon of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M. On February 5, 1801, he married Mary Graham, who died June 3, 1805, and in March of 1806 he married at Claverack, N. Y., Maria Delves Hawkins of Liverpool, England. In 1810 he met with reverses and became insolvent, but seems to have made a settlement and continued in business. After 1819 his name does not appear in the directories. In 1831, while "much reduced and suffering" he applied to the Society for aid. He was then living at Flatbush, Long Island. For several years assistance was given him. He probably died in 1836 or 1837.

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613

## THOMAS CAMPBELL MORTON.

Thomas Morton was probably a native of Fifeshire and was born in the year 1772. He began his business career in New York in 1793 at the corner of Pearl and Market Streets. His advertisement appeared in November of that year

announcing the opening of a dry goods store in Hanover Square facing the Old Slip. This may be the same location as that of the directory given above. He removed in 1795 to 194 Pearl Street where he remained until 1809, except during a brief period in 1800, when his store was burned out on January 18, entailing a loss of \$15,000. In 1810 he removed to 92 William Street where he remained until his death. In 1819 he assumed the initial "C" to differentiate between himself and another, a custom then very common. Mr. Morton was related to the Paton family, his sister, Jacobina, having married in 1799 David Paton of Breuchie, Fifeshire, becoming the mother of James, Thomas and William Paton, all three members of the Society. James Paton married his cousin, Euphemia, daughter of Mr. Morton, thus making the connection between the families all the closer. Another daughter, Jane, married Alexander Watson, a merchant in North Carolina. A third daughter, Catherine, became the wife of John Mortimer, Jun., a wholesale dry goods merchant in New York. The fourth daughter, Frances, became the wife of Homer Morgan and died in 1841 at the early age of 27 years. There seems to have been two sons, Peter, who became a member of the Society, and Thomas C., who died July 1, 1846. Mr. Morton is said to have been an elder or other officer in the First Presbyterian Church and a fellow churchman and friend of Robert Lenox. Another of Mr. Morton's friends was Andrew Anderson of St. Augustine, Florida, also a member of the Society. Mr. Morton was the brother-in-law of Thomas Allen, member 1785, and had come into possession of Mr. Allen's copy of the Encyclopedia Britannica and this he bequeathed, with other heir looms, to his son, Peter. Mr. Morton died at his home 92 William Street on April 30, 1833, at the age of sixty-one years.

14

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 WILLIAM SAUNDERSON.

William Saunderson was a silversmith and jeweler who came to New York in 1799 and in 1800 opened a shop at 13 William Street. This venture was not successful and after 1802 his name no longer appeared in the directories nor did his name occur in the newspapers of the period.

[Name appears on Roll as Saunders.]

15

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 ANDREW SMITH.

On January 1, 1796, the firm of Dunlap, Woolsey & Smith was dissolved, Andrew Smith settling its affairs. On August 2, 1798, Smith became a partner of Divie Bethune under the firm name of Bethune & Smith. They were commission merchants and insurance brokers at 11 Liberty Street. On September 5, of the same year, Smith married Isabella Graham, youngest daughter of Dr. John Graham, surgeon of the 60th, Royal Americans, and Isabella Graham,

his wife. Her sister, Joanna, had previously become the wife of Divie Bethune. On January 26, 1803, he, with his wife and servants, sailed on the ship *Alleghany* for Madeira, Madras, and Calcutta, and on August 1st, Bethune advertised that Smith had occasion to leave the country for a time, and, preferring another line of business, Smith therefore had severed his connection with Divie Bethune who would continue in his own name thereafter. In April of 1804 Smith and his family returned from India in the same ship *Alleghany*. In July of 1804 he again announced that he intended to leave America and appointed Samuel Boyd and his brother, James Smith, to settle his accounts. James Smith may have been our member James R. Smith, who was a native of Kirkcudbright. Mr. Smith went into business for a time in Richmond and appeared on our Roll as Honorary in 1803 and of Virginia. In 1825 Mrs. Smith opened a boarding and day school for young ladies at 9 Murray Street and mentions in her advertisement that her mother, Mrs. Isabella Graham, at an earlier period, carried on a similar school in New York for many years. After a time Mr. Smith took up his residence in Washington, D. C., and there on June 25, 1828, his daughter, Isabella Graham, married Jacob Mott Weaver of Richmond, Va. When age and infirmities crept upon them he and his wife returned to Scotland and lived with their son-in-law, John Brydon, of Kingston Place, Glasgow. Mr. Smith died some time in the fifties while Mrs. Smith survived him until March 2nd, 1860. Like her mother and sisters Mrs. Smith was noted for her interest in philanthropic work, for the strength of her cultivated mind, her ardent piety and her devotedly useful life.—*The Press*.

## ALEXANDER SOMERVILLE.

Alexander Somerville was a son of Dr. Archibald and Margaret Somerville, natives of Roxburghshire, and was probably born there in the year 1772. Mr. Somerville began business in New York in 1798 as a bookseller and stationer at 290 Pearl Street, removing the following year to 114 Maiden Lane. At the latter place he started a circulating library and published a catalogue. In November, 1800, he, and one Gavin Halliday, lately of the Island of Tobago, under the firm name of Somerville & Halliday, commenced business as commission merchants and insurance brokers at 141 Broadway. This arrangement continued up to Halliday's death on October 1, 1801. On February 4, 1804, Somerville announced his intention to sail for New Orleans where he was about to reside. On his deathbed in September of the same year he made his will in which he stated that he was "late of the City of New York but now of New Orleans." He died on September 4, 1804, aged 32 years, and one of the witnesses to his will was Dr. Robert Dow who became an Honorary member of this Society in 1819. In the family burying ground in St. Paul's Cemetery, Eastchester, New York, his name is commemorated.

17

## RICHARD WILLIAMSON.

Richard Williamson was a native of Scotland and engaged in the grocery business in New York. As early as 1767 one Richard Williamson began business in New York as a grocer and tallow chandler and was located "opposite Elias Desbrosses, Esq., in Queen Street." Whether or not this was our member it is not possible now to say. In 1792, however, our member was a grocer and shipping agent at Old Slip where he remained until he died. On November 12, 1798, his wife, Isabella, died suddenly and on August 28, of the following year he married at Rhinebeck, N. Y., Hetty, daughter of Isaac Conklin of Dutchess County. He died in New York City November 14, 1806, leaving his widow, Hester, three children by his first wife and four children by his second. His son, David, was in the same line of business in 1825.

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 1800
 

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18

## JOHN AITKEN.

John Aitken (Aiken in our Records), was elected to Honorary membership but his domicile is not given. In 1790 and again in 1794 one of this name was elected to Honorary membership in the Saint Andrew's Society of Philadelphia. In 1769 one Captain John made that city a port of call.

19

## HUGH BIGG.

Hugh Bigg began business in New York in 1798 at 90 Maiden Lane, the firm being Hugh Bigg & Co. In the directory of 1805 he is designated wholesale and retail grocer. In 1802 he passed through bankruptcy and in 1803 was again doing business at 72 Cedar Street. On November 22nd, or December 5th, 1806, he died intestate, and Archibald Bigg was appointed administrator of his estate.

20

## JOHN BRODIE.

John Brodie was a grocer. In 1795 he was senior member of Brodie & Wylie at 84 Nassau Street, corner of Beekman Street. His partner, John Wylie, died in 1797 and thereafter Brodie conducted the business alone. In 1799 he removed to 104 Chatham Street where he remained until 1803 when his name appeared in the directory for the last time. On February 25, 1801, he married Sarah Hopkins. No will or letters of administration appear on record in the Surrogate's Office, but in 1804 his *widow* appealed to the Society for assistance.

621

## WILLIAM BRUCE.

William Bruce, son of Robert (member 1784) and Mary Langley, his wife, was born on November 24, 1779. He is found in business in this city as early as 1798 with Peter Morison (member 1799) under the firm name of Morison & Bruce at 120 Front Street. This firm dissolved partnership in 1805 and William took in his brother, Robert Langley Bruce, under the firm name of William and Robert Bruce, carrying on business at the same place. They were the heaviest dealers in their day in dried codfish, pickled salmon and mackerel, sounds and tongues. They also dealt in beef, pork, butter, oil, indigo, nutmegs, pepper by the cargo, saltpetre, brandy, Jamaica rum and teas by the cargo. They owned several vessels, and did a large shipping business until the time of the "Embargo." At that time they were heavy traders to Nova Scotia and the Mediterranean. The Berlin and Milan decrees and the British Orders in Council ruined William and Robert Bruce. Their merchandise was perishable and thousands of dollars' worth of fish were flung into the ocean. In 1812 they gave up business as a firm and William continued in the same line at 52 South Street. In 1813 he was appointed factor or agent for the sale of all goods manufactured in the State Prison. His father's firm, Robert & Peter Bruce, nominated William Bruce on the share of the Tontine stock subscribed for by them in 1792. William married Mary Lyon, daughter of Lieut. Alexander James Hamilton, at one time of the 45th Regiment in the British service and member of the Society in 1786, and by her had several children, one of whom was the Rev. Vandervoort Bruce, Rector of the Episcopal Church; another son named Hamilton Bruce, after his maternal grandfather, was a Deputy Collector of the Port. A third son, Langley Bruce, was named after his Virginia ancestors. There were two daughters referred to in his will, Louisa and Margaret. In the latter years of his life William became "much reduced" and was offered and accepted a position in the Custom House. William Bruce died January 15, 1845, and his widow, Mary Lyon Bruce, followed him October 12, 1849, in her 67th year.—*Old Merchants of New York; the Press.*

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622

## ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Archibald Campbell was a son of Alexander Campbell, a cadet of the family of Campbell of Kirnan, Argyleshire, and a member of the firm of A. & D. Campbell of Glasgow and Virginia, who emigrated to Falmouth, Virginia, remained loyal during the Revolution, lost his property in consequence and returned to Scotland a ruined man. Archibald's mother, Margaret, was of the Campbells of Craignish and sister of Daniel Campbell, the partner of Alexander. Whether or not our member was born in Scotland or in Virginia has not been determined but as his brother, Thomas Campbell, the Poet, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, it is fair to assume that Archibald first saw the light there also. By marriage Archibald was related to Patrick Henry, one of his brothers having married the daughter of Henry. In 1800 Archibald was engaged in business at 11 Broad

treet, New York City, and the following year at Hallet's Wharf, while his residence was at 58 John Street. On June 18, 1804, he married Margaret Adams. In 1810 Washington Irving received from Campbell the facts regarding his brother Thomas, which enabled Irving to write the sketch of the poet's life prefixed to an American edition of his works. Campbell seems to have been in the ship chandlery and tobacco business. His name disappeared from the directory after 1812 and it is probable that he returned to Scotland on the outbreak of the war. If so he came back to this country and settled in Richmond, Virginia, engaged in business, probably in the tobacco business, in which his father was engaged many years earlier, and died there November 27, 1830, aged about 65 years. The Richmond *Whig* stated in its obituary notice that Campbell was "possessed of extensive information," and that "he was a man of great rectitude and simplicity of life."—*Scot. Notes & Queries; the Press.*

23

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 JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM.

Cunningham was a grocer, produce broker and commission merchant at 133 Front Street from 1800 to 1802, and for a time at 66 Cedar Street. In the *Daily Advertiser* of September 28th, 1801, appeared an "ad" in which he styled himself "produce broker," the first time this designation came within our notice. He also advertised storage facilities "in a fire proof store," No. 133 Front Street. In 1811 he was a City weigher while still a produce broker and he was then at 100 Water Street. No later references have been found.

24

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 JAMES FORREST.

James Forrest was born in Aberdeen in 1764. It may have been he who presented a Memorial to Sir Guy Carleton on November 12, 1783, in which he recounted his experiences and losses during the Revolution (unfortunately not given in the published calendar) and begged an appointment in a provincial corps which would entitle him to the half pay of a Captain. The result of the petition is not stated. Forrest served for many years as an accountant in the United States Bank and died September 20th, 1831, at the age of 67 years. His widow, Henrietta, died November 8th, 1837. He left several daughters who, with the assistance of the Society, managed to preserve a genteel position.—*Carleton Papers; the Press.*

25

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 MICHAEL GARDINER.

Michael Gardiner was a carpenter and builder whose name is first noted in 1793. He died May 2nd, 1810. Letters of administration were granted to George Gosman and Robert Buchan and Mr. Gosman was appointed guardian of Mr. Gardiner's son William.

626

## ALEXANDER LEWIS McDONALD.

Mr. McDonald was a son of James and Elizabeth (Belden) McDonald of Bedford, Westchester County, New York, and grandson or great grandson of Colonel or Captain Lewis McDonald of Bedford, a native of Strathspey, one of the Loyalists of that County who was ill treated by the people of the district, notwithstanding that he had previously been well thought of by them. Mr. McDonald was born in 1772 and after receiving his education studied law. In 1796 he opened an office at 35 Liberty Street, New York. In May, 1798, he was appointed Ensign in the Third New York Militia Regiment. On April 8, 1800, he married Elizabeth De Hart, daughter of Anthony Lispenard Bleecker. After 1807 his name disappeared from the New York directories. He became associated with Samuel Youngs from 1808 to 1811 with headquarters, doubtless, at Mount Pleasant. He seems also to have been a member of the law firm of McDonald & Ward, mentioned frequently in the court records at White Plains, New York, between 1816 and 1819. He afterwards returned to New York where he remained till his death on January 7th, 1864, in his 92nd year. His widow survived him until the 28th of February following.—*Scharf's History of Westchester County; the Press.*

627

## HUGH MUNRO McLEAN, M.D.

Physician 1809-1826.

Dr. McLean was a son of Alexander McLean, surgeon in the British army who died at Fredericksburg, New York, January 5, 1780, whose wife had been the widow of John Glass. He was born April 18, 1776. In 1800 Dr. McLean lived at the corner of Beekman and Nassau Streets and in 1825 at 77 Beekman Street. His house "was a continued scene of cheerful hospitality." He was a contemporary of Doctors Hosack, Francis, Mott and Cheeseman. He was one of those who attended George Frederick Cooke, the actor, in his last illness in 1812. William A. Duer, in *New York as It Was*, says of him "he was one of the consulting physicians of this Society (the St. Nicholas) not less valued for his social and benevolent quality than for his professional skill and experience." Scoville, in his *Old Merchants of New York*, writes "Dr. Hugh McLean was for many years one of the most eminent and successful practitioners in the city. He had under his medical charge most of the old families of New York, and was the fashionable physician of the day. He was the first physician who was placed over the old New York City Dispensary, during the prevalence of the yellow fever in 1799, and during the pestilence of that and several succeeding years he attended to all the poor of the city who were struck down with the disease; he never deserted his post, and had the fever twice himself. He lived in the large building on the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets where the office of the Dispensary was—with Mrs. Glass and his sisters, Mrs. Gerard, and Anne S. and Eliza B. Glass, for many years. Dr. McLean, in early youth, was the

school-mate and friend of Washington Irving, and afterwards was the patron of art in all its branches, and of the great succession of artists who lived in his day; also of all the literary men who flourished with the writers of *Salmagundi* and the *Knickerbocker*. Doctor McLean was one of the handsomest men of his day, and of most agreeable manners, and no circle of society was considered complete without him." Valentine's *Manual* of 1856 tells the following story in which the doctor figured. "One evening in the summer of 1803, Dr. McLean, well known physician and surgeon, received an anonymous letter, stating that at nine o'clock in the evening of the day of its date he would find on the south side of the Bowling Green, at the foot of Broadway, a horse and gig. He was requested to take charge of them, and drive to a spot designated on the road running alongside of Potter's Field (where now is Washington Square) and there he would find some friends waiting for him. He did so. He found the horse and the gig at the time and place designated. It was a moonlight night. He got in the gig, and drove to Potter's Field. As he approached the spot designated, which was at one of the gates, he heard pistol shots. When he reached the spot, on looking over the fence he saw one man holding up another, and other persons a little distance off. The man who was supporting another called to him, and asked if he was Dr. McLean. He answered he was. 'Then,' said the other, 'this gentleman requires your assistance; be good enough to take charge of him and place him with his friends.' Upon saying this, he gently laid the person he had held on the ground and left him, passing over as did the others, out of sight. The doctor went to the person thus so strangely left to his care, and found that it was Mr. Thompson, then a harbour master of the port. He was severely, and, as afterward appeared, fatally wounded. Dr. McLean, as well as he could, staunched his wound, and brought him to his residence in the city, where after lingering for two or three days, he died. It was palpable he had been wounded in a duel, and as antecedent events strongly pointed to the individual who was his antagonist, strenuous efforts were made to discover him. Thompson himself, previous to his death, was strongly urged to disclose the name of the person. He uniformly and firmly refused; said he had been honourably treated; was honourably shot; and died with the secret unrevealed. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Coleman, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, were active and warm politicians on opposite sides. Little doubt was entertained as to the antagonist of Thompson." Dr. McLean died unmarried August 13th, 1846.

Col. Malcom, son of General William Malcom and Sarah Ayscough, his wife, was born in New York City, March 2, 1776. In 1798 Richard Malcolm & Co. were engaged in business at 118 Pearl Street where they sold cordage, rope, etc. the product of their rope walk in Brooklyn, "near the Wallabout." He and Fontaine Maury were engaged in the ship chandlery business as Malcom & Maury, up to August 8, 1807, when the firm was dissolved. He married

April 14, 1798, Anne, daughter of George Henry, of Princeton, N. J. When the war of 1812 broke out he immediately answered the call, received a commission as Captain in the 13th Regiment U. S. Infantry, and took part in the storming of the Heights of Queenstown in Canada, where he was wounded in the thigh by a musket ball. During the war his family had removed to Utica, N. Y., and on being discharged from the army in June, 1815, he joined them there and went into business as agent or broker on commission. His wife died in the month of June, 1819. On June 17, 1824, his daughter, Sarah Ann, was married to Thomas P. Ball of New York by the Rev. William Berrian in St. John's Church. Col. Malcom died at Moa, Cuba, July 22, 1827, aged 51 years.

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629

## ANDREW NAPIER.

On June 20, 1797, Andrew Napier came out from Glasgow in the packet *Amsterdam*. He was then a member of the firm of Mitchell, Napier & Co., in the dry goods business at 157 Pearl Street. In 1800 the firm became Thomas Napier & Co. The firm of Andrew & Thomas Napier of Charleston, S. C., was a branch of the business. On September 29, 1800, Andrew married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Willing of Jamaica, Long Island. In May, 1803, Thomas Smith of Charleston was taken into the business there and that firm became Napier, Smith & Co., while the New York house remained Thomas Napier & Co. Andrew, however, seems to have conducted a similar business on his own account from 1803 to 1805 at Smith and De Peyster Streets. In March, 1806, the firm of Thomas Napier & Co. went into voluntary liquidation and Andrew had the settling of affairs. His name does not appear in the city directory after 1805 as he retired to Jamaica, Long Island. In 1819, he or one of the same name, engaged in business at 2 Sloat Lane, but how long he remained there is not known. Mr. Napier died at Jamaica, February 7, 1857, in his 88th year.

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630

## JAMES PALMER,

James Palmer, Jun., was in the ship chandlery business at various addresses from 1800 to 1807. In 1805 he entered into partnership with his brother John James Palmer the firm becoming James & John Palmer & Co. He may have been a son of James Palmer, editor and proprietor of the first *Kelso Chronicle* established in 1783, members of whose family came out to this country, and one of whose daughters is known to have married in Philadelphia in 1804. Palmer was a member of Saint Andrew's Lodge No. 3, F. & A.M. He was also interested in raising the New York Federal Cadets. In 1804 he was Assistant Alderman in the Eighth Ward of the City. On April 17, 1806, he married a daughter of William Muir, a New York merchant. James died suddenly September 3, 1807, in his thirty-eighth year. His widow, at the time of his death, had just attained lawful age.

31

## CAPTAIN JAMES PATERSON.

At the time Captain Paterson joined the Society he was master of the packet brig *Moses Gill*, engaged in the European and West Indian trade. On November 8, 1802, he married Elizabeth Rebecca Chevers. He remained in New York until about 1815, when he went to Balize (Biloxi?), in the State of Mississippi, and became a Branch Pilot there. Captain Paterson was a native of Dumfries and naturally joined the Dumfries and Galloway Society. He died at Balize, May 1, 1829, in his 62nd year, and Mr. Lang of the New York *Gazette* stated that he was a highly respectable shipmaster who would long be remembered for his humanity and hospitality.

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32

## CAPTAIN THOMAS REID.

In 1795 Captain Reid of the ship *Congress*, from Amsterdam, reported that two of his "hands" had been stolen from him so that he had to do foremast duty all the voyage. On September 16, 1797, he married Euphemia, daughter of Capt. James Deas, a fellow member of the Society. His name appears in the city directories for the years 1800 and 1801 only. On March 6, 1802, letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow, "Euphan," and her uncle, David Deas.

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33

## GILBERT ROBERTSON.

1st Vice-President 1812-1813; 1815-1816.

When Mr. Robertson received Honorary membership in the Society in 1800 he was then of Philadelphia and British Consul there. He was engaged in business in New York at the same time, however, the firm of Gilbert Robertson & Co. having started here in the year 1800, and continued in one form or another up to the year 1829, and during part of that period carried on business in two locations in New York. On December 10, 1801, he was married by Bishop Moore to Adelaide, or Alida Gouverneur, widow of Isaac Gouverneur. Either out of sentiment or because his wife owned the property, he carried on business for many years at No. 10 Gouverneur Lane. In 1809 Mr. Robertson became a resident member of the Society and in 1810 lived at 76 Greenwich Street. In 1819 he formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Robertson, Dickson & Gray. In 1822 Gray retired and the firm became Robertson & Dickson, continuing to do business under this style up to 1829. Mr. Robertson then retired and returned to Philadelphia, where he died October 21, 1836, aged 78 years. His wife predeceased him, dying of apoplexy in Philadelphia, August 29, 1834.

634.

## WILLIAM ROSS.

William Ross was a coachbuilder who was born in 1763 and in all probability in Scotland. He began business in New York at 208 Broadway, where he remained until 1815, when he seems to have retired. In 1813 he resided at No. 3 Fair Street. In 1817 the business was carried on by William & John E. Röss, at 138 and 140 Fulton Street, probably his sons. He died September 13, 1822, aged 59 years, leaving a widow, Hannah, four sons and two daughters.

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635

## GEORGE SCOTT.

On July 19, 1799, George Scott & Co. opened a dry goods store at 206 Pearl Street but went into liquidation in 1803. Shortly after the firm of Scott & Co., consisting of James Scott, Israel Seaman and Joseph Tremain was succeeded by Scott & Tremain (George Scott and Joseph Tremain). He may have been a brother of James Scott, member 1784, or related in some way. The new firm did business at 29 Broadway and later at 27 South Street, and apparently went out of business in 1806. He married, November 15, 1803, Rebecca, daughter of Henry Bowers. Mr. Scott is next heard of at Freeport, Ontario County, where he was postmaster. His death took place there December 19, 1821, and the announcement stated that he was a native of Scotland and for a number of years a respectable merchant in New York.

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636

## THOMAS SERVICE.

Thomas Service was probably a native of Irvine, Ayrshire, and was born in the year 1767. On January 16, 1796, he married Sarah, daughter of William Tinney, but she died on the following January 11. He was then doing business as a wholesale dry goods merchant at 183 Pearl Street. In 1806 he was senior partner of the firm of Thomas Service & Robert Coleman, whose place of business was at 129 Pearl Street. Thomas Service died at the early age of 39 on November 21, 1806.

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637

## ALEXANDER STORRY.

Andrew and Alexander Storry were dry goods merchants who began business in 1800 at 112 Maiden Lane, removing next year to 105 William Street, then to Maiden Lane again, and in July, 1802, to 18 Gold Street. In April of 1803 the firm went into bankruptcy and disappeared.

638

## ANDREW STORRY.

Andrew Storry was probably a brother of the preceding, and as we have seen, associated with him in the dry goods business. Andrew was the third son of Andrew, a farmer in the parish of Shotts, in Lanarkshire. He matriculated in or entered Glasgow University in the year 1780. His oldest brother, John, matriculated at the same time, but it is not known that this brother came out to New York. Andrew sailed for Liverpool in the *Samuel Elam*, on June 11, 1802. The date of his return has not been noted, but after the failure of the firm in April, 1803, Andrew again crossed the Atlantic and returned from Greenock on the brig *Moses Gill*, Captain James Paterson. How long he remained in New York is unknown but his name does not again appear in the City directories and is not again noted in the New York newspapers until the notice of his death at Kingston, N. Y., on January 20, 1820.

639

## CAPTAIN WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Captain Taylor was a mariner who, on leaving the deep sea, became master of the lightship off the harbour. On September 8, he became a member of the Marine Society. On December 29, of the following year, he was married at Philadelphia, by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, to Esther, or Hester Rhinedollar. He died intestate March 28, 1824, in his 53rd year, his widow surviving.

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 1801
 

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640

## ROBERT BAIRD.

Robert Baird was born in Scotland in the year 1766. He arrived in New York, April 5, 1801, on the ship *Fanny* from Greenock. He became a mathematical teacher in one of the schools. His *Alma Mater* is not known. He died in New York, April 10, 1810, at the early age of forty-four years. His widow, Ann, a few years later also became a teacher.

[*Appeared in Sketch Book of 1823 as David Baird.*]

641

## JAMES CASSIE.

James Cassie was a baker whose name appeared in the directory of 1799 for the first time, appeared regularly thereafter until 1811, remaining but a few years at each successive location. His business seems to have been taken over in 1803 by J. & A. Wilson, hard bread bakers, sons of John Wilson, member, 1785. His last address was Greenwich Street near the State Prison but as this

was out of the business section and somewhat in the country it is presumed that he had retired, and probably on account of his wife's health. Mrs. Frances Cassie died, July 5, 1810, and thereafter no reference to Cassie has been found and it is therefore probable that he returned to Scotland on the breaking out of the War of 1812.

[*Name on the Roll as Casie.*]

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642

## JAMES DONALDSON.

James Donaldson was probably a native of Stirling, Scotland, and there learned his trade, that of a baker. When he came to New York is not known, but in 1799 he was located at 19 James Street, where he remained until 1844 and then removed to No. 52 Seventh Street. He was a man of unspotted life, one who fulfilled all the duties of a good Christian with unblemished reputation. From his sixteenth year he was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was chosen in 1813 as a trustee of the Churches of that denomination in New York while they were associated together, re-elected to the same office until the Church property was divided, and continued an officer of the same Church until his death. He was naturally modest and retiring in his manner, as a friend firm and faithful, careful and prudent in his affairs, scrupulously honest and exact in his dealings, one whose life was a striking example of the Christian character. He died January 22, 1845, leaving a widow, sons and daughters.

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643

## DAVID GAVIN.

David Gavin sailed from Greenock on the brig *Paisley*, Capt. Johnston, landing in New York, October 6, 1801. He became a member of the Society on Saint Andrew's Day following. On November 7, he was associated with Robert Smart in the sale of dry goods at 27 Pine Street. In 1802, while at 16 Beckman Slip, he advertised leaf tobacco and in October of that year he was located at 208 Water Street, and identified with interests at Cape Francois and Jamaica. No later references have been found. He probably went South.

[*Name appeared on Roll as Gairn.*]

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644

## THOMAS GIBSON.

Thomas Gibson and Morgan Davis were engaged in the manufacture and sale of pianofortes and other musical instruments. In the *Daily Advertiser* of April 9, 1802, the members of the firm advertised that before coming to New York they had several years' experience in the best manufactory in London and

that they had been established in London for two years. This firm continued doing business up to 1822 at 61 and 63 Barclay Street and Gibson, on his own account, remained at the same stand until 1844 about which time he moved to the country. He died at Southeast, Putnam County, New York, in November, 1858, at the patriarchal age of ninety-five years.

545

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### JOHN GRAY.

Treasurer 1837-1843.

John Gray opened a dry goods store in November, 1798, at 146 Water Street. For a long series of years he carried on this line moving from place to place as business demanded until he finally located in Water Street, where he remained twenty-seven years. He was a director in the Bowery Fire Insurance Company and the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company. For about thirty years his home was at 30 Mott Street where he died, November 10, 1851, aged 54 years. He was buried in Greenwood and the records there state that he was born in England. This is unlikely, his relatives being all Scottish, and his sister, a resident of Glasgow. One of his nieces was Ann, widow of James Tod, another, Jane, widow of Archibald McNab and a third, Elizabeth, wife of John McEwen.

546

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### JOHN McADAM.

In 1801, or earlier, Mr. McAdam was engaged in the wholesale dry goods business at 16 Gold Street, as a branch of the house in Liverpool. He also dealt extensively in cotton for the Liverpool market. In 1806 he moved to 6 Old Slip. On January 1, 1807, he became associated with Patrick Falconer, also a member of the Society, the firm becoming John McAdam & Co. In 1809, intending to return to Liverpool, he applied for honorary membership, as provided for in the Constitution of that day, and it is under this date that his name appeared on our Records. He has been placed under date of 1801 as being more nearly correct. On October 3, 1810, there appeared in the *New York Gazette* an announcement that David Jackson, late of Augusta, member 1810, and Robert Falconer, of Charleston, probably a brother of Patrick, were taken into partnership and that thereafter the firm in New York would be Falconer, Jackson & Co., and that in Charleston would be Robert Falconer & Co. In 1815, both McAdam and Jackson gave up their American connections and confined their energies to the business in Liverpool. Mrs. Green, of Lynnburn, Aberlour, stated in 1812, in a letter to the author, that one or more of the McAdam family used to go north with Patrick Falconer when he visited his parents at Kinermony, Aberlour, who had removed there from Pithash, Inveravon. Robertson in his *Ayrshire Families* does not mention this family of McAdam.

647

## PETER McKINLAY.

Peter McKinlay was born in Scotland in the year 1763. He came to New York about 1785, and in 1793 married Ann Campbell, also a native of Scotland. He engaged in the china, glass and earthenware business in the Fly Market. In 1798 he lost his wife and two children from yellow fever, and on May 27, 1802, married Mary Holroyd of Flushing, Long Island. In 1812 he made an assignment of all real and personal property for the benefit of his creditors, and seems to have returned to Scotland. On June 11, 1815, he with his wife, three children and a servant, came back to New York in the ship *Carolina Ann* with a quantity of Staffordshire ware which he immediately advertised for sale at his store, 3 Fletcher Street, and appealed to his "former customers." He seems to have retired from business in the thirties and his place was taken by his son, Peter, (1803-1843). Mrs. McKinlay died of cholera, September 8, 1832, in the 50th year of her age. Mr. McKinlay died at the home of his son-in-law, George Sharp, 189 East Broadway, on February 25, 1839, at the age of seventy-six years.

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648

## JOHN McPHERSON.

John McPherson was a native of Glasgow who came to New York, August 27, 1801, in the *Chesapeake* from London, and engaged in the grocery business in Greenwich Street. He married, May 18, 1802, Mary, widow of Henry McKay, "lately from England." In 1805 he went to Europe, probably in the pursuit of health, and returned to New York, March 19, 1806, in the ship *Arcturus* from Bordeaux. He died, December 15, following, and the Society was invited to his funeral from his residence, 30 Cedar Street.

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649

## DAVID RUSSELL.

This member was engaged in business in New York for a few months only. His name does not appear in the City directory nor have any advertisements in the newspapers been noted. His career is summed up in the notice of his death, which states that he was a native of Scotland, a merchant of New York, who died at Guadaloupe, in the Leeward Islands, August 12, 1802, after a short illness, much and justly regretted.—*The Press*.

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650

## JAMES SCOTT.

James Scott appeared in our records as James Scott, junior, in order to differentiate between the two men of the same name who were members at the same time. This was a common practice in those days and has led such

men as Scoville in his *Old Merchants of New York* to the error of believing that the member of 1784 and that of 1801 were father and son. Nothing could be further from the truth. James Scott, who joined in 1801, was an accountant, whose name appeared in the City directory of that year for the first time. He remained in New York until 1804, and removed to Boston, Mass., where he died in October, 1805. On November, 1806, Walter Mitchell, also a member of the Society, advertised in the *New York Gazette and General Advertiser* that he was administrator of Scott's estate in New York and that after January 1, 1807, he would transmit to the heirs in Scotland, there being none in this country, such property as he might then have in his possession.

551

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 JOHN SHARP.

The earliest reference to one of this name who could have been our member was in an advertisement, under date of December 31, 1795, in which Sharp stated that one James Walker had insulted him, that he had tried to obtain satisfaction and thereby end the dispute in an honourable manner, that Walker declined to do this and therefore he proclaimed Walker a rascal and a coward. Alas! poor Walker. He must have justified his name as it never again appeared. Sharp became a member in 1799 of the firm of Robert & John Sharp, believed to be brothers, and engaged in the dry goods business, first at 91 William Street and in 1799, at 93 Maiden Lane. The firm continued in business at various locations until 1814, when Robert left the city for Havana never to return. Thereafter, John conducted the business alone until 1822, and at that time his address was 509 Greenwich Street, indicating retirement. In 1807 he became a member of the Dumfries and Galloway Society. In 1815 and 1820, he was assessed \$10,000 for taxable purposes. He married Henrietta Golman on April 14, 1811, and by her had six sons and one daughter. He died July 24, 1824, after a long and painful illness. His eldest son, Peter, died at Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., September 17, 1848, in the 37th year of his age.

552

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 ROBERT SHARP.

Robert Sharp was born in New York, September 27, 1773, and was probably the son of one Robert Sharp, who was first noted as being in New York in the year 1768. As we have seen, Robert was in partnership in the dry goods business with John Sharp under the firm name of Robert and John Sharp. On February 13, 1813, he made his will "purposing to leave for Havana" and on June 16, 1814, three days after his arrival in Savannah, he died there from fever contracted in Cuba and was buried in the Presbyterian Burying Ground here. He left a widow, Jane, and one son, Robert Duncan.—*H. M. Hutton, Savannah; the Press.*

653

WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.

Chaplain 1814-1820.

Dr. Smith was born in Aberdeen in the year 1754, and died in New York City, April 6, 1821. He was educated at one of the Scottish Universities, probably Aberdeen. He studied for the ministry, and was admitted to Holy Orders in the Church of England, about 1780. He came to this country in 1785 and was minister of Stepney Parish, Maryland, for two years, then became rector of St. Paul's Church, Narragansett, Rhode Island, for a year and a half, after which he accepted the rectorship of Trinity Church, Newport, in 1790. This post he held for seven years. He next became rector of St. Paul's, Norwalk, Conn., from 1797 to 1800, then removed to New York City, opened a grammar school and acquired a high reputation as a teacher. He was a man of superior ability and excellent scholarship and culture, possessing ready command of language, but he lacked good judgment and skill in managing youth and guiding affairs. He published several works connected with religious matters.

654

MICHAEL TODD.

Michael Todd was associated in business with William Hunter under the firm name of Todd & Hunter. Their place of business from 1801 to 1803 was at 148 Water Street, where they dealt in dry goods. On May 22, 1802, the firm dissolved. In 1805, the name of his widow, Ann, appeared in the directory, but his death has not otherwise been noted. There is no will on record and no letters of administration were granted on his estate.

655

WALTER WEIR.

Walter Weir was a merchant in Paisley. His sons, Robert and Patrick, in 1799, began business here under the firm name of Robert Weir & Co., at 16 Gold Street. He probably came out here on a visit to his son, Robert. In 1799, his son Patrick, a young man of 26 years, died and was buried in the Old Bushwick Church yard.

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## 1802

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656

CAPTAIN JOHN ANGUS.

Captain Angus was a native of Scotland and in early life took to the sea. During the Revolution he commanded the privateer *Minerva*, 18 guns, and the private armed brig *Hibernia* of Pennsylvania. Maclay in his *American Privateers* refers to two engagements off Teneriffe in which Captain Angus succeeded in

ating off the enemy. At that time he was a resident of Philadelphia. He seems to have settled in Perth Amboy about the year 1795, for in that year he occupied number 253 Water Street, remaining there until 1815, when he sold the property to Jared Shattuck of New Haven, Conn. At that time Captain Angus owned property on Market and Water Streets on the south, running to High Street on the northwest, now one of the most valuable sections of that city. Of this tract Captain Angus gave a large block to the Perth Amboy Presbyterian Church, and Whitehead, in his *Book of East Jersey*, says Captain Angus "excited sufficient interest in the object (of building the new meeting house) at home and in various parts of the country to induce liberal subscriptions and donations, so that in May, 1802, the foundation was laid;" and "to the energy and perseverance of Captain Angus is the congregation mainly indebted for the neat edifice it yet occupies." Of this church he was ruling elder in 1804. In 1806 he was a director of the Perth Amboy Academy. Captain Angus died at Perth Amboy, N. J., January 10, 1817, leaving a widow and four children. His widow, Margaret, died July 1, 1827, aged 70 years.—*Ward B. Snyder in the Perth Amboy Evening News, Aug. 25, 1911, and communicated by Mrs. E. L. March of that city.*

57

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 ARTHUR AUCHINCLOSS.

Arthur Auchincloss, eldest son of John and Jane (Lyle) Auchincloss, was born in Paisley in the year 1778. In 1801 he started in the dry goods business at 13 Gold Street, this City. He married, March 15, 1803, Clarinda E. Thorne, who died on December 22nd, of the same year. At that time he dealt in Bordeaux sugar and flour and in 1804 sold cochineal from New Orleans. In 1805 he is described as a shipper. In 1807 he formed a copartnership, the firm being Arthur Auchincloss & Co. This firm was probably made up of the Paisley house of John Auchincloss & Sons, himself and his brother, Hugh. On the 9th of July, 1810, both the Paisley firm and the New York firm were dissolved by mutual consent. The business was carried on by his brother Hugh, at 147 Pearl Street. On July 16, 1811, one Mr. Auchincloss sailed for Liverpool in the ship *Pacific*, and no doubt this was Arthur. It is a fair inference that he returned to carry on his father's business. His name does not appear thereafter and the family in this country, when appealed to, could give no information regarding him.

58

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 WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

William Campbell was long engaged in the dry goods trade, his name being first noted in 1777 as doing business in Hanover Square. In 1778 he moved to Queen Street, corner of the Fly Market. In 1783 he was senior partner of the firm of Campbell & Stewart. How long this connection lasted has not been

ascertained, but on September 18, 1805, he formed a copartnership with Robert Gillespie, member 1803, as Gillespie & Campbell, and as successors to Colin Gillespie & Co. Their place of business at that time was 4 Fletcher Street. This arrangement continued up to December 14, 1811, when the firm dissolved. In 1809 he became a member of the Dumfries & Galloway Society, thus indicating the part of Scotland whence he came. Mr. Campbell's name does not appear in the directory after 1812 and no further reference to him has been noted until the notice of his death appeared. This took place, February 16, 1822, at the age of sixty-eight years. The *Spectator* refers to him as "universally respected and lamented."

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659

## CAPTAIN DAVID CARGILL.

David Cargill may have been the son of David Cargill who, in 1765, was a shop keeper on Commissary Leake's Dock on the North River, and in 1770 was engaged in business at the New Market. The early career of our member was spent at sea as master of trading vessels. On January 15, 1797, he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Shute of Eastchester, New York, and in 1799 retired from the sea and engaged in the grocery business at 5 Coenties Slip. In 1801 he formed a temporary copartnership, Cargill & Wells, and in the following year, another, Cargill & McCoun, and did business at the Albany Pier, while he had a separate stand at 32 Water Street. This latter he carried on until 1809, when he again took a partner, the firm becoming David Cargill & Co., at 21 Coenties Slip. He had been for a number of years previously in partnership with T. B. Wiltse, under the preceding firm name, and probably this was his partner of 1809. This connection was severed by mutual consent on April 1, 1819, and Cargill became associated with the firm of Ketchum and Ten Broeck under the firm name of Cargill, Ketchum & Ten Broeck. From 1812 to 1815 he made his home at 16 Beaver Street, and then removed to 26 Cortlandt Street. In 1819 he became a director in the Fulton Fire Insurance Company, with which he was identified for a long period. In 1821 he retired from business and for many years lived at Bloomingdale, and died suddenly of heart disease, June 11, 1840, aged 72 years. His will mentioned his wife, Mary, and four sons, Thomas S., Henry A., David and Edward. This latter died of yellow fever at New Orleans, October 30, 1842. The marriages of four daughters have been noted, but they are not mentioned in his will.

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660

## DAVID CLARK.

David Clark was a Gallowegian and probably came from Auchencairn, Kirkcubrightshire. In 1799 he had saw-pits on the Greenwich Road and in 1802 became a lumber merchant. In 1803 he became a member of the Dumfries and Galloway Society and in February of that year, married Mary, daughter

of Robert Buchan, also a lumber merchant. In 1807 his father-in-law took him into partnership, the firm becoming Buchan & Clark, and this arrangement held for a few years. In 1820 he removed to 370 Washington Street, and in 1827 to 404 Hudson Street. On May 26, 1831, his wife, Mary Buchan, died. In 1833, he gave up business and became a wood inspector which seems to have been a civic office. He then made his home at 178 Barrow Street. He was a member of the original session of Dr. McLeod's church and a ruling elder as early as 1798 and at his death on December 30, 1835, he left one thousand dollars to the church. He had no children, and left his property to the children of his brother, Captain James Clark, who had predeceased him.

561

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### JAMES CREIGHTON.

James Creighton, son of James Creighton who died in 1776, was born in 1752. In 1770 he graduated from Columbia with the degree of A. M. He studied law and in 1782 was Secretary of the Police Department of Long Island. Just immediately before the Evacuation, in November, 1783, Creighton presented a Memorial to Sir Guy Carleton in which he stated that he had "served his King in a military and civil capacity during the war; that he was going to Dominica and begged permission for himself and his wife and servant to go there." In 1786, one Peter Creighton, mariner, died and Peter MacKie was appointed administrator of his estate, while James Creighton was declared to be "next of kin," probably meaning nephew. Creighton returned to New York and in 1799 opened a law office at 43 Stone Street and practiced his profession until his death, January 13, 1822, in his 71st year.—*Carleton Papers; the Press.*

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### WILLIAM CUMMING.

William Cumming was engaged in the fancy goods business, such as toilet articles, cutlery, artificial flowers, plated ware, jewelry, leather goods, &c. In 1801 the firm of William Cumming & Co. was located at 74 Pine Street, and in 1804 had also another store at 131 William Street, which, after May first of that year, became their only place of business. He married Margaret, daughter of Dr. Van Beuren of Hackensack, on February 25, 1804. She died, March 15, 1809, in her 27th year, leaving a daughter, Margaret, who married John C. Newton, April 23, 1823. In 1806 Cumming, with one George Carvill, established in New York the firm of Cumming & Carvill, and in New Orleans that of Carvill & Cumming, and William Cumming took charge of the business in New Orleans until April 22, 1811, when Cumming announced from that city, the dissolution of both firms and that he would carry on the business in New Orleans for and on his own account thereafter. The New York firm became

George Carvill & Son. Cumming may have been the junior partner of the New York firm of Halliday & Cumming, in the cotton business, which was formed in May of the same year, but this has not been authenticated. Mr. Cumming died in New Orleans, December 1, 1819.

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663

## JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

John Cunningham was a lumber merchant, whose yard and saw-pits were located on the Greenwich Road. For a few years he was associated with Peter Fenton and later with Barant Decklyn, but in 1807 traded on his own account, and in July, 1808, became insolvent. In 1814 he seems to have given up business and was an Inspector of Lumber, a civic office. He died suddenly, March 2, 1815, aged forty-seven years.

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664

## JAMES DONALDSON.

James Donaldson was senior partner of the firm of Donaldson & Main, commission merchants, wine dealers and grocers, and also styled ship-chandlers, which began business in 1801 at 28 Burling Slip and continued until April 13, 1804, when the partnership was dissolved. The business was continued by James Main and Donaldson's name did not appear thereafter in the directory. There were several of the same name in New York at a later date, but none so far can be identified as our member.

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665

## WILLIAM DOVE.

William Dove was a cabinetmaker and upholsterer who, from 1798 to 1810, conducted business at 161 William Street "a few doors above the North Church." In his announcement to the public, he stated that he had been for several years "in the first shops in London." He seems to have returned to Scotland in 1811, and it must have been in that year that he became an Honorary member. He seems never to have married. He left, at his death in 1824, one thousand dollars to his nephew, William Scott, also a cabinet-maker, and twenty thousand dollars to Isabella Smith, daughter of Andrew Smith, the school teacher, who then lived in Greenwich village. Whether or not this indicated a romance it is impossible now to say. The lady married her cousin, James Smith. Dove also left a farm of 200 acres in Essex Co. to the lady's father.

## HENRY ECKFORD.

Henry Eckford was born in Irvine, Ayrshire, March 12, 1775, and died at Constantinople, November 12, 1832. His uncle, John Black, owned extensive shipyards in Quebec, and Henry came out to him when sixteen years of age and studied naval architecture while working in his uncle's yards. He removed to New York in 1796, found employment readily in the shipyards and soon established himself in the business of shipbuilding. From the master of his first ship he gained information enabling him to improve on the construction of the second, and so his successive ships became models and his shipyard took rank as the best in America. He constructed the sloop of war *Madison*, of 24 guns, in a rude shipyard on Lake Ontario in forty days after the trees were felled that furnished the timber for building the vessel. In 1820 he built the *Robert Fulton*, a steamboat which was afterward converted into a sloop of war, sold to Brazil, and became the swiftest of the naval fleet of that nation. While employed in the Brooklyn navy yard he modeled and constructed six ships of the line, which became the glory of the American navy, and of which the *Ohio* was the most noted. He then left the government service on account of a disagreement with the naval commissioners and was employed by both Brazil and the European powers in building naval vessels. At the request of President Jackson he submitted a plan for reorganizing the United States navy. He was planning the foundation of a professorship of naval architecture in Columbia College with an endowment of \$20,000 when his fortune was swept away. In 1826 he was indicted for conspiracy, but the jury failed to agree. As an outcome of the trial he challenged Hugh Maxwell, the district attorney, to a duel, but this method of trying the case was declined. He built a sloop of war in 1831 for the Sultan of Turkey, was invited to become superintendent of the navy yards of that empire and went to Constantinople. His vessel subsequently became the model of the Turkish navy. He lived but a very short time thereafter. His remains were brought home and laid in the family burying ground, St. George's Episcopal Church yard at Hempstead, Long Island.

## DANIEL FERGUSON.

Daniel Ferguson was a native of Scotland who came to New York about 1799. In 1801 he was an accountant, in 1802 he was in charge of John MacGregor's business while the latter went to Europe, and in 1803 he was in business for himself as a merchant at 22 Beaver Street. He died of phrenitis in the New York Hospital in the autumn of 1818.

## CAPTAIN JOHN FRASER.

Captain Fraser was a resident of the Island of Dominica, in the West Indies. While on a visit to New York he received Honorary membership in the Society.

Fraser-Mackintosh in Vol. XVIII of the *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* states that Captain John Fraser, son of William, IXth of Culbokie, was "of the Island of Dominica" and died in Edinburgh, but gave no date. Mackenzie, in his *History of the Frasers*, page 621, states that Captain John was a son of William, VIIIth of Guisachan (Culbokie) and Mary, daughter of John Macdonell of Glengarry, known for her beauty as "the Pride of Glengarry." Mackenzie goes on to say that Captain John served with the rank of Captain under Wolfe, at Quebec, without mentioning the regiment, and that he afterwards became, and was for many years, Chief Justice of the Montreal district and died before 1797. That both writers refer to the same individual is proven by the fact that each refers to Fraser as the Captain John described in the entail of the estate in 1774. Bain, in his *History of Nairnshire*, states that John Fraser, second son of Hugh Fraser of Culbokie, or Guisachan, was in the 78th at the taking of Quebec and that he was indebted for his captaincy to Major Clephane, and that he married and settled in Canada. When historians disagree who shall decide? No reference has been found which would identify Judge Fraser of Montreal as being identical with Captain John of Dominica. Judge Fraser, however, had seen service as a captain in the 78th, Fraser's Highlanders, during the French and Indian War and as Deputy Paymaster General at Montreal. The large and valuable collections of Gaelic poetry and music owned by Mrs. Mary Fraser were taken to America in 1773 by her son, Captain Simon, brother of the Judge. He settled near Bennington and during the Revolution his home was sacked and burned, the manuscripts were destroyed and he died in Albany Jail.

669

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 JAMES GREIG.

James Greig was born in Edinburgh in the year 1767. There he learned his trade and in due time came to New York. In November, 1796, Greig & Swan, biscuit makers, of which firm James Greig was a member, opened a bakery at 38 Fair Street, now Fulton Street. They dealt in crackers, pilot, middling and ship bread. In 1802, when Greig joined the Society, he was a confectioner and member of the firm of Isherwood & Greig, whose place of business was at the corner of William and Liberty Streets. At Christmas time they made a specialty of Scottish confections and cakes. On March 22, 1789, he married Maria Margaret Catharine Heaton. He died December 20, 1804, aged 37 years, and his widow carried on the business for some time thereafter.

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 CAPTAIN JOHN GROZART.

Captain Grozart was a son of John Grozart, member 1786, and early went to sea. In 1795 he was master of the brig *Mary*, in 1798 of the brig *Neptune*, trading to Jamaica, and in 1799 master of the ship *Margaret*. He predeceased his father, dying on November 17, 1822.

671

## ANDREW KEVAN.

Andrew Kevan was born in Kirkcudbright in the year 1757. He came to New York and engaged in business as a cordwainer and shoemaker, and in 1791 was located at 60 Queen Street. His name appeared in the directory as Caven. In 1794 his brother William was taken into partnership and they moved to 310 Pearl Street, with which property the family was long identified. In 1795 the name appears as Kaven and in 1796, in which year there were two directories printed, the name appeared as Kaven and Kevan. There can be no doubt as to the pronunciation of the name, its phonetic spelling indicating this clearly. On June 22, 1806, Mr. Kevan married Jean or Jane Dill, of Bloomgrove, Orange County, New York. In his will he mentions his wife, his daughter Mary (who married John M. Bloodgood, February 13, 1817) his brothers John, Alexander, Peter, James and William, and his sister Nelly, wife of Alexander Fullerton. One of his executors was Samuel Kevan, a slater, who later claimed relationship with this family. Mr. Kevan died April 25, 1827.

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## LIEUTENANT KENNETH MCKENZIE.

Kenneth McKenzie was a native of Ross-shire and a painter and glazier by trade. He began business on his own account in 1797. He joined Captain Mumford's Company of Artillery, a State organization, and became a Lieutenant. He must have been somewhat of a wag otherwise he would not have advertised for a runaway Irish apprentice offering *one cent* reward. He died at Bloomingdale in October, 1803, leaving a wife, Mary, and two sons, George and William.

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673

## JAMES MAIN.

James Main opened an academy at 10 Gold Street on November 12, 1798, succeeding James Young, who had died of yellow fever. In his advertisement he stated that he had directed for seven years the most flourishing academy "in that part of Scotland where he resided," a statement which seems deliberate in its evasion. In 1801 he was tutor in the family of Thomas Barclay, the British Consul. He must have been somewhat of a firebrand as he formed a Society for the purpose of sending to Scotland literature of an inflammatory nature, and thereby got into trouble. In 1802 he formed a partnership with James Donaldson, a fellow member, under the firm name of Donaldson & Main, and started in the business of ship chandlery at 28 Burling Slip. This partnership was dissolved in April, 1804, Main continuing the business alone. In 1809 his mother applied to the Society for assistance and stated that her son was in prison, no doubt the debtor's prison, which at that time harboured a great many good, but unfortunate, men, who became dependent entirely upon the charity of the public for their sub-

sistence. His bankruptcy, however, has not been noted. He must have been released shortly after, as the next item concerning him is the announcement of his death by drowning in the Whitehall Slip on April 26, 1810, the Coronor's jury bringing in a verdict of "Casualty." Dissipation was responsible for his death. There is no will on record in New York nor were letters of administration granted, so that it is evident he had no estate to leave.—*The Press*.

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674

## CAPTAIN WILLIAM MORGAN.

Captain Morgan was a resident of Jamaica engaged in the West Indian trade. While here on one of his voyages he received Honorary membership in the Society. He was at one time in the service of the Sheddens, and probably engaged in privateering. He had a brother, Morgan Morgan, also of the Island of Jamaica. When Captain William died is unknown. His widow, Lucinda, married again in 1830, and the worthy editor of the *Gazette*, John Lang, who knew every Scot in and around New York, paid the bride the following very doubtful compliment, "We are glad that this bereaved lady has found an honest protector. The mirth which used to sport with her misfortunes is worthy of devils, and those very contemptible ones too."

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675

## JAMES MORISON.

James Morison was senior partner in the firm of Morison & Glen, in the dry goods business, at 204 Pearl Street. In 1800 he seems to have been doing business alone. In 1803 he became bankrupt but managed to make a settlement. In 1806 he was still in business at 65 Maiden Lane. He had, however, given up the dry goods business and associated himself with one Thompson, as Morison & Thompson, in the dyeing and cleaning business. This partnership was dissolved in October, 1807. Thereafter his name does not appear in the directories. On April 20, 1817, one of this name died, aged 52 years. On November 27, 1819, he or his widow applied to the Society for aid on the grounds of being "an old member of the Society." No evidence that any subsequent assistance was given has come under our notice.

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676

## THOMAS SHEDDEN.

Thomas Shedden was no doubt a member of the Ayrshire family of that name, and related to William, the member of 1784, but his name does not appear in the family genealogy. In 1801 he began business in New York as a shipper and ship chandler. Among the articles dealt in were cotton, hides, and beaver

kins. He married Cecilia Dowdall at Newark, N. J., on November 1, 1806. Dr. Samuel Miller, when recording the baptism of their daughter in 1807, gives the mother's name as Dowdle, spelling it phonetically and thereby determining the pronunciation. Mr. Shedden died at Newark, November 24, 1816, at the early age of thirty-five. The following year his widow opened a seminary for young ladies on Broad Street, Newark, opposite the Episcopal Church. In 1832 their second daughter, Catharine, married at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Lieutenant Charles H. Jackson of the United States Navy. Another daughter, Janet, married in Madison, N. J., June 23, 1840, George W. Riggs, of New York, and the notice states that the late Thomas Shedden, the bride's father, was of Glasgow.

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77

### THE HON JOHN WARDROP, M.C.

The Honorable John Wardrop was a member of His Majesty's Council of the Island of Dominica, a "Land and Tyde Surveyor" and a member of the House of Assembly as late as 1810.—*A. Finoulst, Editor of Dominica Chronicle*. His name appears on our Roll as an Honorary member and as John Wardrop, M.D. The "M.D." affixed to his name was probably the work of one of our secretaries who assumed that "M.C." (Member of the Council) was intended for "M.D." with which initials he was of course more familiar.

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78

### ROBERT WEIR.

Robert Weir was born in Paisley and probably was the son of Walter Weir, merchant there, our member of the previous year. He began a shipping business in 1801 as senior partner of the firm of Robert Weir & Co., at 16 Gold Street, and may have been the master of the brig *Charleston Packet* which in 1802 traded to and from Charleston. He became prosperous in his shipping ventures and owned several vessels. In and after 1803 his name only appeared in the directories at several addresses up to 1811. After that date his name appeared occasionally and always in a residence district. On August 27, 1802, he married Maria Brinkley. By her he had seven children, Robert Walter, Professor at West Point Military Academy, James, who became the father of Dr. Robert Fulton Weir, William Henry, who went to South America, Charles, who died unmarried, John, who early settled in Chicago, and Mary Charlotte who married . Steven. The death of Mr. Weir is noted in *The Evening Post* and he is there styled "a native of Scotland." He died at his home No. 48 Norfolk Street on February 5, 1825, aged 55 years. His portrait, painted by his son, Robert, is now in possession of the family.

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1803

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679

## THOMAS ARCHIBALD.

On September 21, 1801, Thomas Archibald was a passenger on the ship *Liverpool Packet* and again on May 13, 1803, he was a passenger on the ship *Pitt* from Greenock. It may be that he represented a Glasgow house. It was at the later date that he became a member. In June, 1804, rice and cotton were consigned to him in the brig *Ceres* from Savannah, but no advertisement of this consignment appeared in the newspapers of the day.

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680

## CAPTAIN DANIEL CAMPBELL.

Captain Campbell was an Honorary member and hailed from Greenock, being master of the British brig *Recovery* of 180 tons burthen, and armed with 6 carriage guns and carrying freight and passengers to and from Glasgow. He had been a resident of this city from 1798 but probably returned to his native place. If so he did not remain there long as he came back to New York in 1805. Here he was domiciled until 1812 when the war broke out and again he departed. He returned after the peace, some time in 1815, abiding here until 1818 when his name appeared in the directory for the last time. In 1777 he was master of the *Revenge* privateer and mention is made of his bringing a prize into New York. In 1801 his ship was struck by lightning and set on fire, the fire was controlled and one man was killed and three wounded. In 1803 he was master of the British ship *Pitt* with Letters of Marque, a vessel of 14 guns and 30 men. Divie Bethune was his agent in New York.

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681

## WILLIAM CUMMING.

William Cumming was a member of the firm of William & David A. Cumming, doing business as shippers and commission merchants on Bruce's Pine Street Wharf. In January, 1804, they made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. David A. continued the business in his own name thereafter. William became a grocer in 1806 at 123 William Street, removing thence in 1809 to 8 Cherry Street where he died August, 1812, leaving his property by will to a son unnamed.

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682

## FRANCIS FAIRBAIRN.

Francis Fairbairn was a native of Aberdeen. In 1798 he was a member of the firm of Fairbairn & Richardson, engaged in the grocery business at 209 Broadway. On February 2, 1799, he married Eliza Ten Eyck, daughter of

Sarah Ten Eyck. This lady did not live any length of time for Fairbairn married again on November 29, 1806, Mrs. Margaret Campbell. For a number of years he continued in business at 76 William Street. In 1813 his name disappeared from the directory, no doubt owing to the war. He died at Bellevue, October 29, 1830, at the age of sixty, leaving at least two sons, Francis, a book-binder, who died the following year and Thomas who died in 1836.

583

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#### PETER FENTON.

Peter Fenton was a lumber merchant. In 1793 the firm of Fenton & McNab carried on business on Ackerly and Kerly's Wharf, Water Street, and continued until December, 1795, when on the death of his partner, James McNab, the firm was dissolved. He then entered into partnership with Granville Smith under the firm name of Smith & Fenton, which continued to May 1, 1800, when it also was dissolved and the business divided, Smith retaining the lumber yard while Fenton continued the sawpits in Greenwich Street. On April 27, 1802, he married Margaret, sister of William Ferguson. In 1801 he removed to the Greenwich Road "above the Industry furnace." In 1803 he entered into partnership with John Cunningham under the firm name of Fenton & Cunningham. This arrangement lasted only about three years when each carried on a separate lumber business thereafter. For many years Fenton's sawpits were located at 447 Greenwich Street while his residence was at No. 445. In 1827 he seems to have retired, residing at that date at 84 Watts Street. In 1803 he was elected a trustee of the First Associate Reformed Church to which he bequeathed five hundred dollars, and in addition two hundred dollars to the Poor Fund of the Church. In 1805 he was Vice-President of The Provident Society. His wife, Margaret Ferguson, died March 28th, 1825, in her 50th year and he soon followed, dying November 6th, 1827, in his 73rd year.

584

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#### WILLIAM GIBSON.

In the year 1800 William Gibson was a hairdresser at 111 Maiden Lane and in 1801 he advertised hosiery of his own manufacture at wholesale and retail at the same address. In 1802 he took as partner in the hairdressing business one Charles Gennet, removing that business to No. 2 Liberty while he carried on the hosiery business at 107 Maiden Lane. In 1807 he also became associated in a separate hosiery business with Nathaniel Coskry, as Gibson & Coskry, a partnership which lasted until 1811 when it expired by limitation and the firm was succeeded by that of Gibson & Johnston, composed of John Gibson and Jeremiah Johnston. In 1814 Gibson announced that he was about to leave New York "for the present" leaving his affairs in the hands of Nathaniel Coskry. One of this name married a daughter of Lieut. Wharton Collins of the British service who had resigned his commission prior to the Revolution and emigrated

to America. Their daughter Agnes married April 14, 1810, Peter Graham, of Philadelphia, a brother of John Graham, 19th President of this Society. Mr. Gibson joined the Dumfries and Galloway Society in 1803 and was a manager of that Society in 1807. One of this name, a former merchant of New York, and probably our member, died at Springfield, Otsego County, New York, January 12, 1827, aged fifty-three years.

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## ROBERT GILLESPIE.

Robert Gillespie was a son of the Rev. John Gillespie, Parish Minister of Kells (1730-1806), and a brother of the Rev. William Gillespie of Kells (1777-1825). In 1801 his name appeared in the directory for the first time. In 1803 his business address was 4 Fletcher Street. In the same year he took William Campbell into partnership, under the firm name of Gillespie & Campbell, and this firm continued to do business as dealers in Manchester goods and general dry goods at 4 Fletcher Street up to December 14, 1811, when the partnership was dissolved. For three years thereafter his name does not appear in the directory. This may be accounted for by the war, as Gillespie may have been interned at Fishkill with many other British subjects who were forced to give up their business, or he may have returned to Scotland and remained there while the war lasted. In 1815 he is again engaged in business in New York on his own account. In 1820 he formed a new copartnership and this time with the well known man about town, leader of fashion and arbiter in all cases involving a duel, whether as principal or second, that strange character, William McLeod, son of Col. McLeod who was killed at Waterloo. Scoville, in his *Old Merchants of New York*, has a good deal to say about McLeod. They continued to do business at 110 Front Street until Gillespie's death on September 20, 1830. A portrait of Mr. Gillespie appeared in the water colour drawing of the Park Theatre in 1822, now in the New York Historical Society, and is No. 34 in the key to that picture.

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## HAMILTON HUNTER.

This individual was a baker of "hard bread," which we believe was ship's bread or biscuit. In 1801 he was located in Dover Street with a branch at 79 Fair Street, now Fulton Street. He remained at 12 Dover Street up to 1810. In 1811 Hunter & Chesterman carried on the business at 86 Pine Street, and they in turn were succeeded by William T. Hunter & Co. This would indicate a relationship, and as William T. Hunter's name appears in the MS. List of Members as of Alexandria, Va., it would also indicate that both were related to William Hunter, Junior, the member of 1786. A significant entry in the Managers' books would warrant the inference that Hamilton Hunter died in 1810.

587

## JAMES JOHNSTON.

James Johnston was a brother of William Johnston of Kirkeudbright and George Johnston of New York. The nature of his business in New York has not been definitely ascertained, as his stay was short, although one reference shows that he dealt in paints. In 1804 he became a member of the Dumfries and Galloway Society and in 1808 went to New Orleans to engage in business in that city. In 1811 he became an Honorary member of the above Society and was designated as of Barnsdale of Dryfe in Dumfriesshire, indicating that he had returned to Scotland.

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## GEORGE LAURIE.

George Laurie was born in Melrose in the year 1781 and emigrated to this country about the end of the 18th century. Immediately on his arrival in New York he entered upon his business career in the office of his uncle, John Knox, with whom he later united in business under the firm name of Knox & Laurie. On the death of Mr. Knox, Mr. Laurie took into partnership with him his younger brother, John, and carried on a commission business and piled up money, although in small piles at a time. About 1815 the two brothers formed a new firm, Mr. Richard Tucker, formerly of Bermuda, becoming one of the partners. The firm was known as Tucker & Lauries and conducted a very successful business until the year 1840, when Mr. Tucker died. The brothers continued to trade with the British Provinces and West India Islands until 1852, when being rich they retired from active life and returned to Europe, making their home for some time in Geneva, Switzerland. The brothers were bachelors and in their day fashionable men and regularly attended the City Hall balls "in their white and spotless kids." After their retirement they frequently revisited this country to meet their many friends. George Laurie died at Folkstone, England, June 27, 1866.—*Scottish-American; Old Merchants of New York.*

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## SIMON MCGILLIVRAY.

Simon McGillivray, youngest son of Donald and Anne (McTavish) McGillivray, was born at Stratherrick, Inverness-shire, in 1783. He was cousin to John McGillivray, Chief of the Clan, whose schoolfellow he was. On account of an accident which left him lame his education was undertaken at home under a tutor. He came out to Canada in 1800. His uncle, Simon McTavish, and his elder brothers, William and Duncan, had preceded him to Canada and were actively interested in the North West Company of Montreal, engaged in the fur trade, of which about 1812 or 1815 he became a partner. His business compelled frequent journeys to and from London, where the company had warehouses and offices, and he invariably travelled by way of New York. He usually spent the

summers in Canada and the winters in London, residing in Suffolk Lane there, and was one of the last of the city merchants who lived in their place of business. He became interested in Freemasonry and took a very prominent part in advancing the welfare of the craft. He was raised in Shakespeare Lodge and subsequently became affiliated with the Royal Inverness Lodge of Montreal, the warrant for which was the first granted by the Duke of Sussex. In 1817 he became Master of that Lodge. In 1822 he was appointed by the Duke, who was the Grand Master of England, Provincial Grand Master of Upper Canada. From 1792 to 1822 "confusion" had reigned among the craft in Canada and McGillivray succeeded in bringing about comparative harmony. In 1825 there came a financial crisis and his business affairs in Canada were wound up. McGillivray obtained employment in Mexico as one of three commissioners appointed by the United Mexican Silver Mining Company, to reorganize the management of the silver mines there. He remained in Mexico for five years (1830-35), traveling constantly on horseback from one town to another. Returning to London he associated himself with Sir John Easthope in the proprietorship of the *Morning Chronicle*, then the principal Liberal daily paper, and in 1837 he married Sir John's eldest daughter. McGillivray died of heart disease at his residence at Dartmouth Row, Blackheath, near London, on June 9, 1840, and the *Morning Chronicle* in its issue of June 11, paid its tribute to him, in part as follows: "Few men have passed through life with a higher reputation for unsullied integrity and rigid adherence to principle than Mr. McGillivray. . . . His natural abilities were strong and he carefully cultivated them. He applied himself successfully to several branches of science and his taste in the fine arts was generally admitted. It would have been affectation to have allowed the connection of Simon McGillivray with this journal or his relationship to its principal proprietor to have restrained us from paying a brief tribute to the memory of a gentleman so long and extensively known and esteemed both in England and America."

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## JOHN JAMES PALMER.

Asst. Secretary, 1804-1809; Secretary, 1817-1829; Treasurer, 1829-1837;  
1st Vice-President, 1837-1853.

John Palmer was a native of Scotland and came to New York about 1799. It is believed that he was a son of James Palmer, founder of the *Kelso Chronicle*. He became a member of the firm of Palmer & Hamilton, South American shipping merchants. In 1803 he found it necessary to add his father's name, James, to that of his own in order to differentiate between himself and others of the same name and thereby prevent mistakes. A notice to this effect was inserted in the *New York Gazette* of November 19, 1803. Mr. Palmer was a man who enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the public and in consequence held many positions of trust. He was at one time or another, President and Director of the New York

Gas Light Company, Receiver of the Franklin Insurance Company, Trustee of the Royal Insurance Company, President of the American Marine Insurance Company and Receiver of the North American Trust Company. He became a member of the Chamber of Commerce in 1840 and its Treasurer in 1858. In 1833 he was elected President of the Merchants National Bank, an office he held until his death. For the long period of forty-five years Mr. Palmer was an officer of this Society, retiring in 1853 with the respect and affectionate regard of his "brither Scots." In October, 1813, he married Margaret, daughter of Robert Given, by whom he had several sons and daughters Henry, James Hamilton, Robert Given, John James, Margaret, Agnes who married Edwin A. Oelrichs, and Elizabeth. Mr. Palmer died February 1, 1858 "without a single stain upon his public or private character."—*Journal of Commerce; Hubert's Merchants National Bank; The Press.*

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## JAMES BARD PATERSON.

James Bard Paterson, son of Matthew and Sarah (Thorpe) Paterson, was born in New York City April 17, 1767. His father Matthew was a native of Scotland and came to this country about 1752. At the age of eighteen he was a captain of artificers in the army under Abercromby. After the war he returned to New York, entered into business and after a few years removed to Fredericksburg, N. Y., where he engaged in farming. During the Revolution he was of great service to the American Government. From 1782 to 1789 he was a member of Assembly for Dutchess County and for several years was a County Judge. The village of Paterson in Putnam County was named for him. James Bard Paterson, his son, was a saddler, harness and cap maker for many years in New York City. He is first noted in 1792 at 231 Green street, in 1794 at No. 88, in 1799 at No. 96 and in 1806 at No. 113 Water street, where he remained until 1830, when he removed to No. 40 Pine Street. In 1818 he took his son Alfred into partnership. Mr. Paterson resided for many years at No. 97 Greenwich street. He married Mary, daughter of Col. James Wright, and had Matthew Charles (who became a member of the Society in 1826), Robert H. L., James, Alexander H., and Edward S. He died, November 27, 1832, having been run over and fatally injured at the corner of Broadway and Canal street by a frightened horse attached to a dray.—*Pelletreau's Hist. Putnam Co.; Pres. Ch. Rec.; Blake's Hist. Putnam Co.*

[Name appears in History as Peter B. Paterson.]

692

## JOHN RONALDS.

John Ronalds, second son of James Ronalds, a native of Paisley and Margaret Ritchie, his wife, was born in New York in 1783. He began business in 1803 as a bookseller and stationer at 188 Pearl street and also carried on the trade of

bookbinder. He died in his 22nd year on March 31, 1805. His business was carried on by his brothers James and Thomas. He was of a religious turn of mind and much interested in the distribution of religious tracts. When cut off in early manhood he was industrious, prudent and sober, and was pursuing with success the business in which he had engaged.

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## CAPTAIN JAMES SINCLAIR.

Captain Sinclair was born in Scotland in the year 1754. In 1789 he was master of the brigantine *Betsy*, with freight and passengers to London, in 1794 of the ship *Leeds Packet* for Hull, in 1795 of the ship *Pigeon* trading to Liverpool, in 1801 of the brig *Matilda* from Madeira, in 1802 of the ship *Superior* for Cape Francois, in 1803 of the ship *Mary* for New Orleans and in 1804 of the ship *Fame* trading to Madeira. Thereby unwinds a yarn. On March 30, 1804, he arrived in New York, 52 days from Madeira. Capt. Sinclair reported that on January 9, while partly unloaded, he was blown to sea with the loss of his best bower anchor and cable and was at sea 18 days . . . On the 6th of February, being ready for sea, he was blown out a second time with the loss of two anchors and cables and proceeded to New York without an anchor or a cable. On the return voyage he writes from Funchal Road, under date of June 18, 1804, "that on the 20th of May, on his passage to Madeira he was brought to by a French brig under British colours, pierced for 20 and carried 14, nine or twelve pounders . . . They boarded the *Fame* and behaved in the most rascally manner." They robbed him effectively for he says, "they left me one buoy rope." In 1805 he was master of the ship *Severn* for Amsterdam, in 1806 of the *Charlotte* for London and Amsterdam and in 1809 of the ship *Laura* for Fayal. In 1790 he became a member of the Marine Society. In 1818 he had retired from the sea and was a "City measurer." He had married Elizabeth, daughter of William Morrell. They had one son James R., who was also a mariner, and several daughters, one of whom married Andrew Sheffield Garr. Capt. Sinclair died, at 28 Catharine street, of consumption on June 12, 1819.—*McDonough's Hackstaff Ancestry; the Press.*

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694

## CAPTAIN ROBERT MEGGAT STEEL.

Captain Steel was a native of Ayrshire. He was originally named Meggat or Megget and added the name Steel, the reason not now known to his descendants. In 1794 Captain Steel was master of the ship *Swift* trading to Belfast; in 1799 of the brigantine *Venus* and in 1802 of the ship *South Carolina*, a vessel of 214 tons, trading between New York, London and Charleston, and owned by Bruce & Morison. On February 9, 1804, he married Isabella White, by whom he had four daughters; Eliza, who married Leonard Corning; Emily, who married October 19, 1831, Henry W. Olcott, of Fellow, Read & Olcott;

sabella, who married Edward Field, a hardware merchant, and Caroline Lydia, who married, June 11, 1828, William Walker, of Field & Walker. The home of the family was on the East side of the Bowery near Prince street, the house standing back in the lot with an orchard and garden in the rear. Captain Steel was lost at sea in 1813, his will being proved February 19, 1814, and therein he designated himself "merchant."—*The late Dr. Walker of Providence; the Press.*

95

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 WILLIAM SWAN.

William Swan began his business career in New York in 1800 as an accountant. In 1811 he was designated merchant and engaged in the commission business at 96 William street, while his residence was at 43 or 44 Dey street. In 1815 he advertised from 62 Wall street, as a ship broker and commercial agent, and that he had been for 15 years in one of the most respectable commercial and commission houses. Later in the same year he removed to No. 1 Jones Lane. On February 12, 1820, his partnership with William Wallace, as Wallace & Swan, in the dry goods business, was dissolved and a new partnership established with Gad Taylor, as Swan & Taylor, at 194 Pearl Street, which in turn, on August 31, 1826, was succeeded by Swan and Anderson, Taylor retiring and James Anderson taking his place. From 1834 until 1842 his business address was Wall street, corner of Nassau street. In 1820 he took up his residence at 95 Greenwich street, where he remained until he died. His death has not been noted but the name of his widow Esther appeared in the directory of 1846. There is no will on record in New York.

96

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 HENRY WYLIE.

In our records Henry Wylie appears as an Honorary member and a resident of London. This is incorrect. Henry Wylie arrived from London, August 16, 1802, in the ship *Maryland*, Capt. Webb, and in 1803 entered into partnership with Hugh Munro, as Wylie & Munro, at 4 Fletcher street, where they dealt in flour, calicoes, dimities, hats, nails, dry goods and London bottled porter. This arrangement was short lived, the partnership being dissolved November 25, 1803. For some time he carried on business alone. In the meantime he married on October 1, 1803, Charlotte Lucy Merry. He it was who first mooted the idea of the Dumfries and Galloway Society and it is safe to say that he was a native of Galloway. That Society had monthly meetings and those who failed to attend were fined for the benefit of the refreshment fund. In 1804 Wylie was reported absent for four successive meetings and John Hyslop, in his defence, explained that Wylie had "of late resided at some distance from the city," and gave other substantial reasons deemed sufficient so that Wylie escaped his fine. In 1806 his brothers Mark and John became associated with him as Wylies & Co., and this partnership was dissolved April 1, 1807. Whether the date meant anything other

than a coincidence is not known but he no longer had a business address and lived at 67 Washington street "opposite the New Bath" until 1809. After that year his name does not appear in the directory and it was then undoubtedly that he asked for his Honorary or non-resident membership and returned to London. The Dumfries and Galloway Society dropped him from their active membership on October 13, 1813.

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## 1804

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697

### HUGH ANDERSON.

Mr. Anderson was Secretary of the New York Insurance Company at 34 Wall street, from 1804 to 1810. He probably was a native of Edinburgh as in his will he mentions a relative domiciled there. He had a sister in New York, Margaret Whitlaw, probably the wife of Thomas Whitlaw who joined the Society at the same time. Mr. Anderson died January 24, 1812, aged 35 years, unmarried.

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### HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

Manager 1828-1830.

Hugh Auchincloss, son of John and Jane (Lyle) Auchincloss, was born in Paisley, March 7, 1780, and landed in New York November 24, 1803, coming from Greenock in the passenger ship *Factor*, and going into business at 37 Gold street. In 1814 he was associated with David Dunham as Dunham & Auchincloss and carried on a general commission business. During the war of 1812 the firm made a specialty of American dry goods. In 1830 the firm became Hugh Auchincloss & Son, and in 1841 Hugh Auchincloss & Sons. They dealt principally in cotton goods and were Agents for Cazenovia Satinets and in 1852 for Coats Thread. Mr. Auchincloss was very active in church matters and in 1844 was Treasurer of the Fund collected for the Free Church of Scotland during Disruption times. In his will he bequeathed \$1,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, \$1,000 to Home Missions, \$500 to the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church, \$500 to the Presbyterian Board of Publication in the United States and \$2,500 to the trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church for a scholarship to be called the Auchincloss Scholarship. Throughout his long mercantile career he bore a high character for integrity and sagacity and his judgment was universally respected. He never sought public office nor took any prominent part in politics but filled for a long time the office of President of the Board of Trade and was at different times a director in various important companies. He was one of the founders of the University Place

Presbyterian Church and its senior elder. Mr. Auchincloss married Ann Anthony and had three sons, Robert, John and Hugh, and five daughters, Jane Lyle, Mary Barr and Matilda, wife of Horatio S. Brown, Sarah Lang and Ann Stuart, the two latter dying young. Mr. Auchincloss died at his place on Staten Island July 9, 1855, and his widow died in New York City, October 6, 1870, in her 86th year.

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### JAMES BOYD.

Manager 1816-1817; 1818-1828; 1837-1840.

James Boyd, son of James Boyd of Albany (who came from Kirkcowan, Wigtonshire, Scotland, in 1774) and Jane McMaster, his wife, was born in Albany June 7, 1782. He came to New York in 1804 and was there known for many years as James Boyd, Junior. In 1805 he became a member of the Dumfries and Galloway Society. In 1809 he formed the firm of Boyd & Suydam which carried on a general commission business at 21 South street until 1833, when Suydam withdrew and was replaced by Mr. Boyd's eldest son William Lovett Boyd. They continued to carry on the business at the same address until 1844 when the elder Boyd seems to have retired. Mr. Boyd married, September 1, 1813, Maria Ann, daughter of William Lovett, and by her had five sons and three daughters. Only one of the sons, David L., married and had children. During the war of 1812 Mr. Boyd was a member of the New York Hussars. He was a director of the United States Bank, and of the Merchants Fire Insurance Co. and of the Union Insurance Co. and other institutions. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and served on its committees. In politics he was a republican and in his early days acted as Secretary of the Federal Republican Young Men's Club. He was a trustee or elder of the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and 12th street, in which a tablet was erected to his memory. Mr. Boyd died at Cayuga Lake, New York, April 9, 1848, aged 66 years, and his widow died in New York February 16, 1866, in her 78th year.

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### WILLIAM BRYDEN.

William Bryden was a native of Dumfries and came to New York about 1801. He became a member of the firm of William Laurie & Co., tanners and curriers, on Magazine street. This partnership was dissolved November 16, 1802, and thereafter, until 1814, Bryden conducted business alone on Broadway, at the corner of Canal street. His tanyard was "near the Collect." He married Ann Glen and had, so far as known, one son William, born 1804. In 1807 Bryden became Vice-President of the Dumfries and Galloway Society. Under date of June 12, 1811, four members of that Society brought charges against Bryden, stating that he had "by his conduct out of the Society, in their opinion, rendered himself disagreeable to his fellow members." At the meeting on October 9,

1811, the charges were discussed and on a ballot being taken Bryden was expelled from the Society. The nature of the charges has not been ascertained. He left New York in 1814 and nothing further is noted until the announcement, in the New York newspapers, of his death in Buenos Ayres, June 22, 1819, at the age of 49 years, and as if in vindication, the notice reads "for many years a respectable inhabitant of New York."

701

## WALTER WASHINGTON BUCHANAN, M.D.

Like other early honorary members of the Society the date of such membership appears on our Records while the original date of membership has been lost. It is therefore from the inference gathered from the known data that Dr. Buchanan appears under this date, and not under 1810 as heretofore.

Dr. Buchanan, third son of Walter Buchanan, member 1763, was born at Hanover, New Jersey, on June 4, 1777. In 1789 Washington resided at the Franklin House in New York and being on intimate terms with Walter Buchanan he frequently sent his cream coloured coach drawn by cream coloured horses with white manes to fetch young Buchanan to play with George Washington Parke Custis which, no doubt, made Walter envied by all other boys. When of sufficient age Walter was sent to Scotland to be educated. He entered Glasgow University and in 1798 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He returned to this country in May 1799 on the ship *Fanny*, probably one of the vessels owned by his cousin Thomas, and on October 6, 1800, was appointed Surgeon in the United States Navy, and ordered to the ship of the line *Ganges* of the West Indian squadron. Owing to the Peace Establishment Act he was discharged from the Navy on August 4, 1801. He returned to Greenock on the same ship *Fanny* on January 11, 1802, and married there Annabella Brownlie on March following. The young couple returned on the *Fanny* from Greenock on May 7, 1804. Dr. Buchanan then began the practice of his profession in this City. In 1806 he was appointed Physician to the Humane Society and in 1808 was elected Professor of Midwifery in Columbia College. In 1812 he was Secretary of the New York County Medical Society. On the outbreak of the War of 1812 he offered his services to the Government and was ordered to duty at Sackett's Harbor, New York, August 31, 1812. Before leaving he applied to the Society for Honorary or Non-Resident membership which was granted. On November 30, 1814, he was ordered to duty on Lake Ontario. From 1816 to 1824 he was stationed at Sackett's Harbor and on June 23, 1824, he was ordered to the Sloop-of-War *Cyane* of the Mediterranean squadron. On April 19, 1826, he was ordered to the Receiving Ship at New York and then took up his residence at 114 Greene street, near the corner of Broadway, New York, and resumed the practice of his profession, notifying the public of his intention in a card to the newspapers. He resigned from the Navy December 8, 1827. He rejoined the Society in 1827. At what date he returned to Scotland has not been ascertained. His daughter Eliza-

eth, born in New York in 1804, was married at Greenock on June 16, 1830, to Alexander Rodger, merchant there. Dr. Buchanan died at Greenock September 1, 1861, and was buried in the Greenock Cemetery, where also his only son was buried. His wife was interred however in the Old West Church burying ground here. On October 17, of the same year, his granddaughter Agnes Stuart Rodger married Francis Wayland Campbell, M.D., of Montreal, son of Rollo Campbell, proprietor of the *Pilot*. Bagatelle Villa, which Dr. Buchanan occupied in Greenock, is still in possession of the Rodger family, as are also interesting Washington relics.

02

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 GEORGE COPELAND.

George Copeland was a native of the Shetland Islands who settled in New York prior to 1785. At that time he spelled his name Copland and did so as late as the year 1819, and it is more than likely that the change of spelling was made by the second generation. Copeland engaged in the grocery business and was for many years located at 72 Water street. He married first Margaret Robinson (1765-1816), who was a native of White Haven, England. By her he had three sons, James, born June 17, 1790; George Robinson, born April 14, 1792, who died at Guadaloupe December 6, 1808, in his 17th year; and Edward, born April 30, 1793. There was also a daughter Mary, who married January 29, 1816, John C. Woolten, of Virginia, and a daughter Margaret, who married May 4, 1815, Richard Cole of New Jersey. His wife Margaret died in New York March 30, 1816. Mr. Copeland married secondly, March 6, 1817, Jane Smyth, who died September 22, 1819. In 1817 his sons Edward and Peter were taken into partnership, an arrangement which terminated on January 1, 1819, when the father retired. Mr. Copeland died on Christmas Day, 1820.

03

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 GEORGE GILLESPIE.

In 1792 George Gillespie was a physician living at 63 Beekman street, and was appointed in 1798 Surgeon on the U. S. frigate *United States*, and discharged from the Navy April 15, 1801, under the Peace Establishment Act. His relationship to James, Thomas and Colin Gillespie has not been established but it is believed that he was a son of James. The family of Gillespie seems to have been connected with the town of Greenock. Scoville, in his *Old Merchants of New York*, states that Gillespie at a later period engaged in the dry goods business at 299 Pearl street. In 1802 Gillespie went into that business with Henry Major (who had been connected with Colin Gillespie & Co.) and John H. Titus. In 1810 Titus retired and the firm became Major & Gillespie, its place of business being 211 Pearl street, where George Gillespie resided. Several changes of location were made up to 1819 when the firm was dissolved. Mr. Gillespie resided at No. 12 Dey street from 1813 till his death on August 2, 1822. He married in 1813 Elizabeth Man de Haert and she survived him.

704

## JOHN GILMOUR.

John Gilmour was a shipping agent and commission merchant at several locations from 1801 to 1812. On February 19, 1803, he married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Fardon, Esq., of Bedford, Long Island. This lady died of consumption on September 16, following, in her twentieth year. In 1812 he must have left New York, either returning to Scotland or removing to Long Island, or he may have been interned with other British subjects. No further reference to him has been noted. No will is on record in New York.

705

## JOHN GRAHAM.

Manager 1805-1808; 1811-1813; 2nd Vice-President 1816-1821;  
1st Vice-President 1821-1827; President 1828-1831.

John Graham, son of Thomas Graham, farmer in Burnswark, near Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, and Christian Halliday, his wife, was born in the year 1771. He was educated in Glasgow and about 1792 came to New York. On his arrival he entered into the employment of an importing firm, believed to be that of Colin Gillespie & Co., or their predecessors, and after gaining a knowledge of business, and on his return from Glasgow in 1802, began business on his own account at the corner of Wall and Pearl streets. On October 1, 1802, he became a partner of Colin Gillespie & Graham. This firm was a branch of the Glasgow house of Colin Gillespie. The firm dissolved by mutual consent on February 14, 1809. For a few months Mr. Graham continued the business alone at 164 Pearl street and in 1809 established the house of John Graham & Co. This firm rapidly built up a large and lucrative trade in the importation of British goods. As the business extended he associated with him his brother William who remained in Scotland, and Peter, his youngest brother, who came to New York in 1803 and later settled in Philadelphia. So much enterprise and ability did Mr. Graham and his brothers bring to this venture that as early as 1810 the firm had developed into three branches, viz., John Graham & Co., of New York; Peter Graham & Co., of Philadelphia, and William Graham & Brothers, of Glasgow, Scotland. The unfortunate dispute between the United States and Great Britain which led to the declaration of war in 1812 paralyzed all the young and growing trade between these nations, and in common with other importers and ship owners, Mr. Graham suffered much hardship and loss during this period. Upon the declaration of peace, however, a general revival of business relations took place, and from this time forward his business flourished. In 1832 he became associated with Gideon Pott as Graham & Pott and in 1835 the firm became Graham & Rollins. Identified with the early mercantile circles of this city, Mr. Graham was a highly respected citizen and attained prominence in municipal, business and social affairs. He occupied numerous positions of trust and responsibility, and his home was a centre of hospitality. He was a prominent member of the Wall Street Presbyterian Church and identified with its charities for many years, and was elected a member

of the Chamber of Commerce on May 6, 1817. Mr. Graham may have possessed "a pretty taste for literature and the accomplishment of writing agreeable verse," as stated by Mr. Morrison in his biography of Mr. Graham, but he certainly did not write the songs which for over twenty years were regularly sung at our Anniversary Banquets. These were contributed by John Graham, known as the blind Scottish poet, long resident in New York. We have copied from the newspapers most of those songs prior to the great fire of 1835, the first being about 1820. In the published work of the poet Wilson, father of Gen. James Grant Wilson, there is a rhyming epistle to John Graham his brother poet. Mr. Graham married July 3, 1804, Ann, daughter of John McQueen, member 1787, but left no issue. Mr. Graham died January 18, 1843, at his home in Chambers street.—*Morrison's Hist.; The Press.*

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706

## NEIL McKINNON.

Neil McKinnon was the son of Neil and Mary (McKellar) McKinnon, Neil's third or fourth wife. Neil the elder was an old soldier who had fought with Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham and who, in 1758, had opened a school opposite the Merchants' Coffee House for the teaching of fencing and the use of the broadsword. When the elder died in 1816 at the age of 88 years he described himself in his will as "Gentleman" and was no doubt retired on a competence, gained in the grocery and wine trade. He probably was a native of Rothesay in the Island of Bute as his sister Ann, to whose son John he left \$1,000, lived there. His daughter Ann married into the Redmond family. In 1804 Neil took his son Neil, Junior (born December 6, 1786), into the business at 275 Water street, but the young man who lived with his parents at 75 Fair street, now Fulton street, formed bad habits and the business was abandoned. Neil, Junior, became a clerk with Paulding & Irving, in the wine trade, and remained with them for many years. He inherited the fighting temperament and on one occasion in 1822 fell foul of the watch, was convicted of assault and battery, fined \$50 and bound over to keep the peace. His father in his will expressed the possibility of his son's reformation, but he did not live to see it and it is doubtful that any improvement ever took place. Neil died at the home of his mother and unmarried, March 4, 1824, in his 38th year.—*Scoville; Surrogate's Office; Presbyterian Church Records; The Press.*

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707

## CAPTAIN JOHN MORRIS.

Captain Morris was a son of Captain Hugh Morris at the Greenhead of Glasgow, and brother of Richard Hugh Morris, member 1797. In 1797 John was master of the brig *Hunter*, trading to Savannah. In 1804 he came to New York and took over his brother's business at 10 Liberty street. He also was owner or part owner, of the brig *Moses Gill*, which traded to Greenock. Captain

Morris died of consumption, November 28, 1807. The *New York Gazette* states that he "possessed the happy union of a liberal education with the true spirit of mercantile enterprise" and that "the tenor of his life at all times bespoke the benevolence of a heart uniformly influenced by the genuine principles of honour, honesty and integrity." The Society attended his funeral. He had a son John G., born in New York, who graduated from Glasgow University in 1822 with the degree of B. A.

[*His name heretofore has been omitted from Roll.*]

708

## HENRY PRINGLE.

Henry Pringle, son of the Rev. Francis Pringle of Carlisle, Pa., was born in the year 1779, presumably in this country. At the early age of 24 he purchased the *Daily Advertiser* from Samuel Bayard, agreeing to pay for it in seven half-yearly installments, with the condition that in the event of death before the payments were completed, the property would revert back to Bayard. With this venture he associated with him as co-editor his brother Thomas. Just as his marriage day was fixed and his father had been engaged to perform the ceremony he caught cold, which induced pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs and caused his death October 26, 1805, at the early age of twenty-six. His brother Thomas, writing the obituary, said of him that he was "honest, virtuous and pious, that he was highly esteemed by his acquaintances and beloved by his friends." His will, entering into the arrangement made with Samuel Bayard, gives one an idea of an editor's emoluments in those days. It stated that Pringle expected that Bayard, in taking back the newspaper and retaining the payments made, would allow \$600 per annum for his services as editor.

709

## DAVID SHAW.

On January 19, 1803, David Shaw joined the Dumfries and Galloway Society and remained on their Roll until October 13, 1813, when the Society made a general overhauling of its membership list. In 1804 Shaw was engaged in the dry goods business at 4 Fletcher street and in January 1805 he became associated with Matthew Semple as Semple & Shaw, remaining at the same address and in the same business. No later references have been found.

710

## ALEXANDER STEVENSON.

Alexander Stevenson kept a grocer's shop and lived at 279 Water street. He may have been the brother of Hay, Thomas and James Stevenson, members of the Society, who had a brother Alexander. His name appears regularly in the directory until 1809, after which year it no longer appears. No will is recorded in New York nor were letters of administration granted.

11

## JAMES STEVENSON.

James Stevenson was one of four brothers who settled in New York in the beginning of last century. As he was a member of the Dumfries and Galloway Society he naturally came from the Borders. He and his brother Thomas were iron men, foundrymen and blacksmiths, for many years at 100 Maiden lane and Liberty street. He married January 12, 1813, Mary, daughter of James Ronalds, who died of consumption on October 31, following. Mr. Stevenson died March 1, 1815, and after providing legacies to his numerous nephews and nieces, the residue of his estate was left to his brother Thomas.

12

## WILLIAM STEWART.

Manager 1809-1813; 1819-1827.

The first authentic note relative to this member which has been found is his membership in 1803 in the Dumfries and Galloway Society. He was then, and for long afterwards, in business at 2 Burling Slip. His name does not appear in the directories until 1808, when his residence, 41 Dey street, is given. This is accounted for by the fact that he was junior member of some firm which cannot now be identified. It is believed, however, that he was the junior partner of Mills & Stewart. William Mills, the senior partner, married Jane, daughter of the William Stewart of New York, at Glasgow, October 9, 1805. Stewart then became identified with John McVickar & Co., auctioneers and commission merchants, up to December 1806, which firm was reorganized on January 1, 1807, James McVickar, son of the senior partner, being admitted to the firm, which then became John McVickar, Son & Stewart. At the end of 1809 John McVickar retired and the firm became McVickar & Stewart. In 1810 Stewart was a director of the New York Firemen's Insurance Company, resigning in 1814. In March 1814 his firm dissolved and in October of that year he formed a copartnership with Robert Falconer of Charleston, S. C., brother of Patrick, our member, as Falconer & Stewart, succeeding to the business in New York of John McAdam of Liverpool and New York with an interest in the Charleston branch. They continued to occupy the McAdam place of business, 6 Old Slip. In 1819 the firm became Falconer, Stewart & Co., and on May 10, 1824, it dissolved, Falconer retiring. At the same time the firm of Hattrick, Lee & Co. gave up business, Peter Hattrick retiring. James Lee of that firm and Stewart then formed a copartnership under the firm name of Stewart, Lee & Co., with interest in the firms of John Fyfe & Co. of Glasgow and Gibson, Stewart & Co. of Charleston. These firms all dissolved November 21, 1826. Stewart then seems to have carried on business alone at 111 Pearl street, in 1827 removing to No. 83 Pearl street and in 1829 to 8 Fulton street. In 1820 he made his home at 81 Greenwich street, where he remained until he died. In 1836 the name of Mary, his widow, appeared in the directory.

713

## THOMAS WHITLAW.

Thomas Whitlaw was a mason and builder at 86 Catharine street, who died, after a lingering illness, September 18, 1806, leaving a widow and a daughter married to Charles Osborn. The widow, Ann Whitlaw, died September 12, 1828, aged 68 years. It may be that Thomas was a brother of Charles.

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 1805
 

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714.

## ROBERT AINSLIE.

Robert Ainslie began his career as an accountant. In 1804 he engaged in business on the Albany basin, as a provision dealer and ship chandler, or dealer in naval stores. About this time he married Elizabeth Ann Telfer and had by her one son John and two daughters, Catharine and Margaret Phelp. The latter married September 25, 1833, Courtland Van Beuren Hasbrouck, and left descendants. Catharine married a Mr. Johnson and also left descendants. Mr. Ainslie was very successful and in 1815 subscribed \$10,000 towards a government loan. In 1817 he became a director of the National Insurance Company and in 1826 joined the Phoenix Fire Insurance Co., as its Secretary, and remained with this Company until about 1836 when he was elected President of the North American Fire Insurance Co., and conducted its affairs until about 1846, when he seems to have retired. He died January 14, 1851, aged 73 years. He was highly respected among men in mercantile and financial circles. He was a man of fine physique and did not look his years. His widow Ann Elizabeth died December 1, 1861, in her 82nd year and their son John died June 3, 1852, at the early age of thirty-six years and unmarried.

715

## WILLIAM BRODIE.

William Brodie was senior member of the firm of Brodie & Dennistoun, engaged in the lumber business, at 146 Washington Street. In 1807 he formed a new copartnership with Matthew McKean as Brodie & McKean, a connection which continued for some time. In 1817 he removed his lumber yard to the corner of Beaver lane and Washington street. In 1820 he apparently went out of business, and as he was appointed by the Corporation in 1822 "City Weigher" the inference is that he was not successful. This is confirmed by the fact that after his death his widow kept a boarding house. Mr. Brodie was twice married. His first wife died January 8, 1813, in her 46th year, and he married Maria Butler on March 8, 1815. Mr. Brodie died September 13, 1824. He had a son John, who died in New Orleans August 20, 1820, in his 25th year, another son, James, who became a member of the Society in 1822 and died in 1824, a daughter Margaret (wife of Anthony Fiestal), who died September 14, 1829, and a daughter Charlotte, who married Henry Smith, August 27, 1814.

## GEORGE BRUCE.

George Bruce, at the time of his death the oldest type-founder in America, was born in Edinburgh, June 26, 1781, and died in the City of New York, July 5, 1866. He was the son of John Bruce, a native of Caithnessshire. His elder brother David had emigrated to America and established himself as a printer in Philadelphia. John and George decided also to emigrate to Philadelphia where George in 1795 secured a place with a firm of book printers and binders, where he became expert in all the details of the business. Early in 1797 he secured a position in the office of the *Philadelphia Gazette*, where he did press work. In 1798 he and David came to New York to escape the malignant fever then prevalent in Philadelphia. During the journey George was taken ill, and being refused admittance to any inn, was laid in an empty frame building on a dock. He recovered his health, and finding that the disease raged in New York as furiously as in Philadelphia, the brothers left for Albany and obtained employment in the office of the *Sentinel*. Returning to New York the following spring and subsequently serving in several positions, he and his brother David formed a copartnership under the firm name of D. & G. Bruce, and having procured a new press and types from Philadelphia, they established themselves in the upper part of a house at the southwest corner of Wall and Pearl streets. The apartment, hired from Miss Rivington, was the same which had been occupied by her father as the King's printer during the Revolution. Their business prospered to such an extent that in three or four years they had the best equipped printing office in New York. On January 1, 1803, he married Margaret Watson of Schenectady, who succumbed to yellow fever on October 18, following. In 1811 he married Catherine Wolfe, daughter of David Wolfe, merchant. In 1812 David went to England to acquire the knowledge of stereotyping, then a profound secret, purchased the rights and returned to New York. In 1814 they issued the first edition of the New Testament from plates stereotyped in America, and in 1815 the first edition of the Bible from plates. To obtain the requisite types for stereotyping the brothers were forced to establish a type foundry, which eventually became the most important in the business. The printing office, however, was continued until 1822, when David Bruce retired. George confined his energies to developing the art of type manufacture, and was largely instrumental in bringing it to the high standard which American type now occupies throughout the civilized world. His nephew, David Bruce, Junior, is said to have invented "the only type casting machine that has stood the test of experience and is now in general use." George was for many years President of the Mechanics Institute and of the Type Founders Association, and was a member of the New York Historical Society, and of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. Just before his death in 1866 he became a Life member of this Society. His eldest son David Wolfe Bruce succeeded to the type foundry.—*N. Y. State's Prominent Progressive Men; et al.*

717

## ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

Alexander Campbell was a master stonecutter. The earliest reference found was that of his marriage on July 2, 1795, to Mary Duryee. She died leaving children and Campbell married again, this second wife, Ann, dying September 27, 1808, when 28 years of age. He was associated in 1803 with George Knox in the building of the City Hall, New York, and both their names appear on the corner stone, laid May 26, 1803. On July 20, 1804, Campbell formed a partnership with George Lindsay, as Lindsay & Campbell, succeeding Lindsay & Knox on the death of George Knox. He became a member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen in 1805, and its President in 1808. Mr. Campbell at his death on October 20, 1809, left three sons, John Duryee, who later became a lawyer and a member of this Society, Alexander and George Lindsay. For some reason George Gosman, in his will, left to George Lindsay Campbell Three thousand Dollars in Trust.

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718

## ALEXANDER DENNISTOUN.

Alexander Dennistoun was born in the parish or in the clachan of Campsie on Saint Andrew's Day in the year 1776. He came to New York at the beginning of last century and established himself in 1803 in the business of a lumber merchant with William Brodie at 146 Washington street. The partnership of Brodie & Dennistoun terminated in 1806. On January 26, 1804, Dennistoun married Elizabeth Ball. From 1807 to 1811 Dennistoun was alone in business. On May 1 he became an insolvent debtor. During 1812 and 1813 his name does not appear in the directory. In 1814 he became a "Lumber Inspector," which office he held until his death on May 5, 1849, in his 73rd year. He had two sons, William, in the staves and lumber business in 1849, and Thomas, of Dennistoun & Disbrow, in the hardware business; both of whom became members of the Society in 1866. There was also a daughter Margaret, who married October 24, 1839, Washington Norris, and another, Elizabeth, who died August 26, 1862. His widow Elizabeth died in her eightieth year, April 14, 1865. The family lie buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

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719

## JOHN BOYES FLEMING.

John Boyes Fleming married and went into business simultaneously. On December 23, 1807, he married Cornelia, daughter of Peter Tallman, Esq. In the same year he was engaged in the dry goods business at 158 Pearl street and in 1809 at 192 Pearl street. On July 1, of that year, he became associated with the house of John R. Hall & Co., of London, under the firm name of Fleming & Hall, and this arrangement lasted until April, 1814. He continued in business up to 1816. Scoville states that Fleming drew a prize of \$30,000 in one of the many lotteries so much in vogue at the beginning of last century. In 1821 he appears to have

removed to Morrisania, Westchester County, to a farm named Rose Bank. When the place was offered for sale in 1828, it was described as about two miles above Hurlgate and ten miles from New York. His name does not appear again in the directory until 1831 when he returned to the city and lived at 38 Great Jones street, near the Bowery. On March 7, 1834, he advertised that he was about to return to England and expected to reside principally in Manchester, that he would have occasion to travel frequently between the different commercial towns and cities and was open to attend to any commissions that might be entrusted to him. In 1835 he was in business at 177 Pearl street as Fleming & Hone, which firm failed in 1837. For four years from 1840 he again strayed away from New York. In 1845 he engaged in the real estate brokerage business at 27 Wall street, where he remained until 1862. A daughter became the second wife of Robert Gracie. The notice of the death of Mr. Fleming appeared in the Society's Annual Report for 1865, but has not been noted otherwise.

720

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 REV. ROBERT FORREST.

The Rev. Mr. Forrest was a native of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire, and his first charge seems to have been pastor of the Associate Church of Saltcoats, being ordained there February 27, 1798. How long he remained there is unknown but he came to this country on the brig *Recovery* from Greenock, arriving in New York October 8, 1802. In 1805 he was Minister of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, known as the Associate Reformed Church, and in December of the following year he married Maria, widow of Joseph Thonison. In 1810 he was installed pastor of the Associate Reformed Church of Stamford, Delaware County, New York, and there he remained until his death, labouring with a self-sacrificing zeal and perseverance rarely surpassed, continuing to do so until age and infirmity disabled him. He seemed to have been very popular among the Scottish people and frequently performed the marriage ceremony for them. In 1827 he took a trip to Europe to visit his friends and relatives, an unusual journey for a country minister in those days. He died at Stamford, March 17, 1846, at the age of 78 years and in the 50th year of his ministry. His widow Mary died at the same place in her ninety-first year, December 6, 1859.

721

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 ANDREW SHEFFIELD GARR.

Andrew Sheffield Garr, son of Andrew, a native of Kirkcudbright, member 1793, was born in London in the year 1780. The New York Health Department Records give his birthplace as France. He came to New York with his father either in 1783 or 1784. He received his education in Columbia College, graduating from the School of Arts in 1796. One of his classmates was Martin Van Buren. It is believed by the family that he went to Cuba after leaving College.

This is correct as he was a passenger on the ship *Jason*, Havana to Boston, in April, 1801. In that year he was admitted to the bar and for several years after he is mentioned as an "Attorney and Translator." The writer found one of his translations in the will, written in French, of a ship captain who had contracted a marriage with a French woman in the West Indies. In 1807 he became a member of the Dumfries and Galloway Society. Mr. Garr practiced his profession for the long period of 52 years, retiring in 1854 after a long and honourable career with a well merited and enviable reputation. The *New York Times* of March 22, 1863, in an obituary of Mr. Garr's former partner, Mr. Richard I. Wells, says of Mr. Garr that he "was remembered as one of the most astute lawyers as he was pre-eminently the most skillful pleader of his day." Another of Mr. Garr's partners was his former classmate John Treat Irving, afterwards Judge Irving. One who knew Mr. Garr stated that he was considered in his day an authority on common law pleading, a system now abolished by the Code of 1848, that "he revelled in the Technicalities of the law." His personal appearance is described as "tall and slender, almost spare, with very dark complexion, black hair and fine dark eyes." He married December 17, 1803, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain James and Elizabeth (Morrell) Sinclair, and had a family of thirteen children, of whom considerable data have been laid away in our archives. Mr. Garr died April 11, 1859, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. David Ogden Wotherspoon.—*McDonough-Hackstaff Ancestry; Miss Kelsy of Philadelphia, great grand-daughter.*

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722

## MAXWELL HYSLOP.

The year in which Maxwell Hyslop joined the Society is not known nor has it been ascertained to what family he belonged. He is first noted as arriving in New York from Liverpool as a cabin passenger in the ship *America* on April 30, 1801. There was a Robert Hyslop whose will was proved in 1798, but which makes no mention of Maxwell. There was also John Hyslop, the baker, our member of 1797. They no doubt were all related. Maxwell joined the Dumfries & Galloway Society in 1803, and his address then was 167 Pearl Street, which was the dry goods district. That Society carried his name on the list of members until 1813, when—according to the minutes—he, with others, was dropped from membership. These members were no doubt British subjects and unlikely to return, owing to the war. On April 10, 1800, he married Elizabeth Burton, a widow. He represented in New York the firm of Maxwell Hyslop & Co., of Jamaica. This firm was composed of Maxwell and Wellwood Hyslop. He probably left New York for Jamaica in 1805 when he became an Honorary Member. In 1806 Wellwood was in New York, but his name is not on our present roll. In 1807 the firm owned the armed brig *Agnes*. Maxwell Hyslop was churchwarden of Kingston, Jamaica, in 1818 and was Treasurer of that city in 1820, but held no office under the corporation in 1821. No further mention of Maxwell has been noted.—*Frank Cundall of the Inst. of Jamaica and the Press.*

23

## JAMES McLEAN.

In 1801 James McLean had porter and wine vaults at 142 Front and 14 Pine Streets. In 1803 he took William F. Stewart into partnership, removed to 34 Front street, and conducted a wholesale and retail grocery and porter vaults. This arrangement only lasted a year and thereafter McLean carried on the business alone, removing in 1807 to 99 Catherine Street. In 1809-1810 he still conducted the grocery business but his porter vaults had been raised to the dignity of a distillery. His name does not appear in the directory after 1817 and no reference to him has been found elsewhere.

24

## WILLIAM PIRRIE.

William Pirrie was born in Mochrum, Wigtownshire, and was a slater by trade. His name is noted for the first time in 1803. In 1804 he joined the Humphries and Galloway Society which carried him on their books until October 3, 1813, when he was dropped along with others. In 1805 he was a member of the firm of Boston & Pirrie, who imported Welsh slates and carried on a roofing business. This firm was dissolved March 4, 1806, and was succeeded by John & Robert Boston. Pirrie's name appears in the directory of 1809 but not thereafter. No record of his death has been found.

[Name appeared on Roll as Perry.]

25

## DANIEL PROUDFIT, M.D.

Dr. Proudfit was probably the fourth son of the Rev. James Proudfit, pastor of the Associate Reformed Church of Salem, New York, who was born near Perth, Scotland, in 1732, and died in Salem, N. Y., in 1802. Dr. Proudfit practiced his profession in New York from 1801 to 1814. On May 17, 1802, he married Ann, eldest daughter of Judge Peter Ogilvie. During the recurring epidemics of yellow fever he stayed manfully at his post and it is believed that he was one of the first to successfully use sudorifics in the cure of that dread disease. The doctor died at No. 1 Columbia College on February 27, 1814, after a lingering illness and the *Gazette* voiced the charitable wish that his virtues be respectfully remembered and imitated and his failings buried in oblivion. "To err is human." He left a son, Dr. James Ogilvie Proudfit, who practiced his profession for many years at 291 East Broadway and died there April 29, 1861.

726

## JOHN SHARP.

John Sharp was a native of Scotland and a Borderer. In 1803 he was a member of the firm of Sharp & Fraser, lumber merchants at Cortlandt Street, corner of Washington Street. He joined the Drumfries and Galloway Society in 1803. For many years he had sawpits and saw mills on Elizabeth Street, near Grand Street. He probably died in 1828 or early in 1829, the name of his widow Lenah appearing in the directory for 1829.

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727

## ROBERT THOMSON.

Robert Thomson was a Borderer and member of the dry goods firm of Robert and James Thomson at 86 Maiden Lane. James was the brother of Robert and for a time remained in Glasgow looking after that end of the business. There was also a brother Andrew mentioned in the death notice of James, but Andrew was not a member of the firm. In 1804 they removed to 34 Liberty Street and remained there up to 1829. In 1821, on the death of James Thomson, one William Steele, a native of Lanark, was taken into partnership, and under the new name Robert Thomson & William Steele continued to do business until they were succeeded in 1830 by the firm of Thomsons & Macfarlane, showing that again there were more than one Thomson in the firm. As the Thomsons of that firm were Alexander, our member of 1792, and his son Alexander it would argue a relationship which has not yet been ascertained. Mr. Thomson in 1803 joined the Dumfries and Galloway Society. He died at his residence near Bergen, New Jersey, December 24, 1841. He was a man of the strictest integrity and uprightness of character and sincerely respected.

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728

## ALEXANDER WILSON.

Alexander Wilson was the son of John Wilson, member 1785. In 1805 he and his brother John, under the firm name of John and Alexander Wilson, started a baking establishment at 60 John Street, the premises formerly occupied by James Cassie. They were called hard bread bakers. In 1814 John, who had been a member of the firm of Suydam & Wilson since 1804, gave his attention entirely to the business of that firm and withdrew from the baking business, leaving Alexander to carry it on alone. Mr. Wilson died January 31, 1824, in the 49th year of his age.

## 1806

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729

### WILLIAM ADAMS.

William Adams first appeared in the newspapers on February 14, 1799, when he advertised in the *Commercial Advertiser* from 63 Pearl Street that he had white lead, oil, patent shot and window glass for sale. Later in the year he removed to 63 Dey Street and in 1801 appeared at 103 Liberty Street when he was agent for the *Liverpool Packet*. On May 24, 1803, he was a passenger on the same ship from Liverpool, where he probably had gone to purchase merchandise, but he brought back a wife as well. In 1804 he was at 246 Pearl Street, again advertising the same line of goods and adding thereto salt and coal. In the autumn of that year he was agent for the ship *William Penn*, in the Liverpool trade. In 1805 he advertised earthenware, Russian hemp, shawls, handkerchiefs, muslins, hats and glass bottles. On October 29 of that year he had a son, James, born to him and Margaret Jennings. In 1807 he had removed to 28 Pearl Street and was then agent and owner of the ship *Robert Burns*, also in the Liverpool trade. On November 12, 1808, his partnership with John Adcock, as Adcock & Adams, was dissolved. His death is noted on October 10, 1809, "after a lingering and tedious indisposition." John Gray was the executor of his estate. His wife sailed for Greenock on the *Frances*, June 14, 1810.

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730

### WILLIAM CAIRNS.

William Cairns was a grandson of William and Isobel (Ewart) Cairns, of Torr, near Bankhead, and of Shireland Hall, near Birmingham. The grandfather was a prominent merchant of Birmingham in the middle of the 18th Century. Cairns was a son of Edward and Ann (Humphreys) Cairns. His father Edward succeeded his father in the estates of Torr and Shireland Hall and also continued his father's business and became head of Cairns, Frears, Carmichael and Halliday of Birmingham and New York. William came to New York about 1800 and became a junior partner of Chesebrough & Cairns, in the dry goods business, which continued up to 1803. In that year Cairns started in business for himself at 30 Dey Street, also in the dry goods business, which he carried on separately for many years. On August 25, 1806, he formed a copartnership with Rufus L. Lord as Cairns & Lord in the same line. This connection lasted until 1816. In 1811 he and his brother-in-law, David Henderson, Jr., who had married his sister Jessie, entered into a copartnership in the dry goods business, adding, however, occasional consignments of steel, iron and hardware. For two years this arrangement was in effect but during the war of 1812 Henderson disappeared and Cairns carried on that particular business alone. On March 1, 1815, not many days after the declaration of peace, David Henderson,

Jr., again became associated with William Cairns. It seems very possible that Henderson was one of those merchants who was interned as a British subject during the war. William Cairns remained in New York, residing at 22 Park Place, up to 1823. For several years he resided at Roslyn, Long Island. He succeeded his father, who died in 1819, in the Estate of Torr, but as he never became resident on the property it depreciated very much in value and was sold by the joint heirs of his brother Benjamin, all females, to one Ovens of Galashiels and Leith. Cairns' only daughter Virginia died at Roslyn, Long Island, on January 20, 1846, in her 11th year. Mr. Cairns died at Roslyn, L. I., October 7, 1860, and was the last in the male line of the Cairns of Torr, the last traceable representative of pure unbroken male descent of William de Carnys of that ilk who flourished over five centuries before. Mr. Cairns married October 18, 1834, Mrs. Ann Eliza Taylor and she died at Paris, France, on March 18th, 1866. All are buried in Greenwood. His sister Ann Isabella married James Chapman, a merchant of Liverpool, member of this Society in 1815, and another sister, Mary, became the wife of Robert Halliday, 18th President of this Society. His aunt Janet, his father's sister, became the wife of William Nicol, the friend of Burns, who was the hero of the song "Willie brewed a peck o' Maut."

## 731

## WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK.

William Cruikshank, son of Theodore Cruikshank and Jane Allen, his wife, both natives of Boynsmill, Aberdeen, was born at the same place June, 1760. At the age of twenty-one, with a guinea in his purse and a knowledge of the carpenter trade, he emigrated to Jamaica, West Indies, and after a brief sojourn on that island, working at his trade, he went to Nova Scotia and thence to New York, where he settled down, became a citizen, and entered into business as a carpenter, grocer and real estate agent, locating at number 40 Greenwich Street, on the corner of Morris Street. His home, then on the water front, overlooked the site of the first docks in the city, which were afterwards built under the supervision of his son James (1804-1895). In April 1795 he married Sarah, daughter of William and Phoebe (Blake) Allen of New York, by whom he had eleven children. When the yellow fever was raging in his neighbourhood in 1798 and many of the sick and dying were in great measure forsaken by their terror stricken friends, he was found night and day counseling, comforting and assisting them and in some cases he had, even with his own hands, to transfer the victims of the destroyer from the beds on which they had perished to the coffins his benevolence had provided. Mr. Cruikshank was of full stature, of unbending integrity and a strict Presbyterian, attached to the Scotch Church on Cedar Street. His wife died July 21, 1825, in her 49th year, and he died January 9, 1831, and was buried in the family vault in the old Marble cemetery on First Avenue.—*St. Nicholas Society Book; etc.*

732

## ROBERT DONALDSON.

Robert Donaldson, son of John and Margaret (Tait) Donaldson, was born at "Barnkiss," a farm near Dumfries, on March 4, 1764. He came out to the United States and married in North Carolina on March 26, 1795, Sarah, daughter of John Henderson of Alloa, Clackmannanshire. After leaving Scotland and London he went to the West Indies in the interests of the extensive business of his brother Samuel Donaldson of London, a commission house importing into England sugar, rum, etc. Robert then extended the business to Virginia, and at Petersburg. Mr. Ebenezer Stott was afterwards one of the firm, known as Donaldson, McMillan & Co. Mr. Charles Edmonston was also a manager of the Charleston, South Carolina, branch, known as Donaldson, Thorburn & Co. Robert Donaldson then carried on their business and line of ships to Wilmington, N. C., at that time one of the chief ports of the South, still retaining his home at Fayetteville. He was the managing head on this side of the Atlantic of the then most extensive mercantile house of the South, exporting cotton, tobacco, etc., and owning many ships. The family still have an interest in the French Spoliation Claims which have never been settled by the United States Government. In 1806 Robert Donaldson sold out his share in North Carolina affairs and moved to New York for the education of his children and lived there two years, returning to North Carolina, as the Northern climate did not agree with his wife's health. He died July 8, 1808, at a small place in Brunswick County near Petersburg, N. C., of a fever while journeying from New York to his home in Fayetteville, North Carolina. "As a merchant he was candid, liberal and honourable; in society he was polite and unassuming; as a friend, kind, sincere and generous." His wife died at Fayetteville, October 16, 1808. A portrait of Robert Donaldson is now in possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Robert D. Bronson, of Summit, New Jersey, from whom much of the above data were obtained.

723

## WILLIAM DONALDSON.

William Donaldson was a coachbuilder and is first noted in the newspapers in 1799 as at 7 John Street. In March, 1802, he became associated with John Bloodgood as Donaldson & Bloodgood. In 1807 Bloodgood conducted the business alone. Donaldson died at Newark, New Jersey, November 23, 1810, aged 53 years.

734

## JAMES DOUGLASS.

James Douglass comes first under our notice in the year 1805 when he was a stone cutter at Gaine's Dock, 419 Greenwich Street, and took as his partner Thomas Fotheringham, conducting a stone and marble yard under the firm name of Douglass & Fotheringham, where they manufactured chimney pieces, monu-

ments, tombs, statuary, etc., importing the granite and marble from Ireland, Armenia, Italy and Egypt as well as using native marbles. This firm lasted until the death of Fotheringhame in 1808. In 1805 Douglass joined the Dumfries & Galloway Society and his signature to the Constitution of that Society shows that he spelled his name as above. In 1813 he took another partner, Thomas Chisholm, the firm becoming Douglass & Chisholm at the same address in Greenwich Street. This arrangement lasted until the death of Chisholm in 1817. James Douglass died at his home in Greenwich Street on April 10, 1818, leaving a widow and several children. His daughter Eliza Y. married William Loudon September 15, 1810. His daughter Maria married Alexander Stewart September 6, 1811. His son James Douglass, Jr., died suddenly March 23, 1813, in his 27th year.

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735

## ANTHONY DUVOT DUFF.

Anthony D. Duff was the son of Robert Duff, who died at Dundee March 25, 1823, in the 86th year of his age. Our member was named after John Bapt Anthony Duvot, who was engaged in the South American trade and who was probably a merchant of Lisbon. Mr. Duff's brother James was of the house of Fitzgibbon, French & Duff at Lisbon. In 1806 Mr. Duff came to New York and there married Mary, daughter of Dr. James Tillary, and in the marriage notice he is described as "late of Lisbon." He engaged in the wine business, making Portuguese wines a specialty. On March 9, 1819, he was recognized as Consul of Portugal for New York and East Jersey. Mr. Duff died at his home, No. 206 Duane Street, February 20, 1825, in his 44th year. His eldest son, James Tillary, died in New York April 29, 1855, and another son, Alexander T. Duff, died there August 19, 1857. Mr. Duff probably belonged to the Duffs of Crombie who were identified with Portugal.

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736

## GEORGE DUNCAN.

George Duncan probably came from Glasgow and was engaged in the dry goods commission business as a partner in the firm of Rhodes & McGregor. On September 11, 1802, he married Catherine Wetmore. In 1804 he was one of the assignees of Saidler & McGregor and his own firm dissolved partnership also. Thereafter he carried on business alone at 187 Pearl Street. In 1807 he advertised that a three-year lease on his store and a small stock of dry goods were for sale, indicating that he was going out of business. In 1809 he lived in Greenwich Village, where his wife died, November 19, 1811. George Duncan died "after a lingering complaint," January 30, 1812, and was buried from the home of a "brither Scot," Duncan McEuen, 91 Cherry Street. There was no will nor letters of administration granted, so that it is likely that Duncan's estate during his lingering illness had gradually disappeared.

737

## CAPTAIN JOHN FERRIER.

Captain Ferrier was master of the ship *Delaware*, trading to Glasgow, Greenock and Amsterdam. Captain Ferrier died March 15, 1809, after a long and tedious illness and the members of this Society and the Marine Society were invited to attend his funeral. He left a widow and five children. In 1806 his daughter Margaret married Capt. Joseph Burnett. A daughter, Mary, married in 1815 Daniel Dean of Greenhush; another, Martha, married the same year Capt. William Fyfe, who died in 1822, and Ann, the youngest daughter, married in 1826 John Van B. Barricklo; she died in 1839. There was a son, John M., who followed in his father's footsteps and became a master mariner. He married a daughter of Thomas Garniss. The widow, Martha, died June 23, 1830, in her 68th year.

738

## THOMAS FOTHERINGHAME.

Thomas Fotheringhame was a stone mason and stone cutter and is first noted in 1801 as at 12 Barclay Street. In 1805 he and James Douglass entered into partnership as Douglass & Fotheringhame, and their stone and marble yard was on Gaine's Dock at 419 Greenwich Street. It was this firm that erected for the Society the monument to Alexander Hamilton at Weehawken. Fotheringhame died August, 1808, and his widow, Margaret, was appointed administratrix of his estate. One Thomas Fotheringhame, probably his son, married Ann Smith, September 10, 1816.

739

## ALEXANDER GIFFORD.

Alexander Gifford was a mason and grocer at 82 Reed Street. It is believed that he came to New York as early as 1783 and from Paisley. Very little can be found regarding him. He became a builder but in 1809 he was in the hands of his creditors. He and his son-in-law, Francis Cochran, who had married Gifford's daughter Jane about 1800, went into partnership and it is said became contractors for many important buildings, among others being the Capitol at Washington. Be that as it may, Gifford was again in 1819 forced to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to David Clark and Kinloch Stuart and in 1820 he advertised that he was about to claim the benefit of the Insolvency Act. No references to him appear in the press until the notice of his death at 63 Vestry Street on April 14, 1832, aged 76 years. He left a widow and two daughters, so far as known: Margaret died December 29, 1844; Jane became the progenitor of the Cochran family of Yonkers. The eldest daughter, Frances, became the wife of John Bruce and died at the Island of Granada July 2, 1819, while Catherine, the youngest daughter, died December 24, 1818, both thus predeceasing their parents. The widow, Frances, died at New Windsor, N. Y., in 1847.

## 740 ALEXANDER JAMES CRANSTOUN HAMILTON.

Mr. Hamilton was the eldest son of Alexander James Hamilton, member 1786, and Mary Deane, his wife, and was born in New York February 8, 1788. In 1809 he and his brother, Richard Deane Hamilton, were engaged in the lumber business and had a yard on Front Street, near Dover Street. This venture does not seem to have been successful and after a few years his name does not appear in the city directories. He married March 14, 1816, Eliza Ann Ferris. In 1832 he seems to have taken up his father's business as grocer and distiller at 77 Thompson Street; in 1834 at 201 Spring Street; in 1840 at 532 Greenwich Street, and in 1848 at 132 Thompson Street. In 1852 he is designated "inspector," and from 1855 until his death he seems to have been in no business. He died February 20, 1867, in his 80th year, and his widow died April 18, 1877. So far as known they left two sons and five daughters.

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## 741 CAPTAIN PETER LAING.

In 1798 when Captain Laing joined the Marine Society he was master of the ship *Patriot*, trading to Amsterdam, of which Captain Henry Kermit, the father of our member of the same name, was the agent in New York. In 1801 he opened a grocer's shop at 279 Water Street, corner of Dover Street. Here he remained until he died, November 18, 1821. He left a widow, Janet, two sons, Peter and William, and three daughters, Janet, Ellen and Mary Weir. Janet married Parker Meuron August 18, 1822; Mary Weir married Edward, son of John Ewen, and died October 6, 1825, in her 26th year. The widow died July 10, 1825.

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## 742 ALEXANDER NEWLAND.

Alexander Newland was a native of Edinburgh. He came out to New York and went into business as a grocer at 105 Maiden Lane. On February 27, 1808, before he was fairly established, his place took fire and his goods and furniture were destroyed, and he saved himself, his wife and two children from the second story window by sliding down a barber's pole. He then removed to 151 Water street. He soon removed to Newark, N. J., where he died November 29, 1809, in his 40th year, according to the newspaper notice, although the tombstone record gives his age as 31 and adds "To his Memory this Stone is erected by his friends of this Town." The widow and children were assisted immediately by the Society to return to Scotland.

743

## JOHN QUEEN.

John Queen is first noted in 1802 as a commission merchant at 10 William Street. In 1805 he was a shipping agent and commission merchant and his specialty seems to have been Irish linens. In 1806 he removed to 78 Water Street, near Old Slip, after his return on the ship *Rover* from Dublin. In 1811 he made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, one of the assignees being James Stuart, one of our managers. He died February 7, 1817, in his 31st year, and his epitaph on his tombstone in St. Paul's Chapel yard reads: "Here lies the remains of an Honest Man."

744

## JOHN REID.

John Reid seems to have been a son of John Reid and Mary Barton of East Chester and came to New York in 1805 from Albany. He was a charter member of the Saint Andrew's Society of Albany, organized in 1803. He engaged in the dry goods business at 30 Wall Street and early in the following year became a partner of Andrew Brown of Albany, member 1784, as Brown & Reid, and remained in New York looking after the business interests of the firm here. In February, 1807, Andrew Brown died and Reid removed to Albany and settled there. On September 18, 1812, he married Mrs. Janet Brown, widow of his former partner. In 1813 his place of business in Albany was at 70 Market Street, now Broadway, north of State Street. In 1806 he was elected 2nd Vice-President of the Saint Andrew's Society of Albany, and again in 1814. In 1815 he became 1st Vice-President, holding the office for two years, and in 1817 was elected President of that Society. He died August 17, 1821, at Saratoga Springs, New York, at the age of 43 years. He had a daughter, Janet, who became the wife of Charles Sheldon, and died at West Rutland, Vermont, February 17, 1859. His widow died at East Chester, N. Y., September 5, 1842, in her 67th year.—*Hist. Sketch St. And. So. Albany; the Press.*

745

## JAMES ROBERTSON.

In 1789 James Robertson & Co. were engaged in the carpet business at 132 William Street and in 1802 Robertson advertised that he was about to sell out and give up that business. In April, 1803, he was at 79 South Street, dealing in a more miscellaneous line of goods, still making, however, a specialty of carpets, rugs and floor cloths. He also was a shipping agent and as time went on his business seems to have become a commission one. In 1805 he removed to 61 Cortlandt Street and in 1807 he removed his counting house to Washington Street, opposite to Edgar's Basin, while his residence was at 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's. In 1811 he removed to Burling Slip, to "Codwise's range of new stores." In 1814 he estab-

lished a wool warehouse at 72 Pine Street, between Pearl and Water Streets, and in 1815 he was appointed auctioneer, removing his warehouse to 87 Pine Street, between Front and South Streets. In 1816 he was Secretary to the American Society for the Encouragement of American Manufactures, and in 1817 he had gone into the manufacture of twine, thread, cord and fishing line at his linen factory and dyeing establishment in Greenwich Village. At that time he issued an annual circular on the state of the wool market. One of his advertisements states that he had "teazel" of this year's growth and "woad," American and French. In 1822 his place of business was at 34 Cliff Street and in 1823 he advertised that "having experienced inconvenience from others having the same name he gives notice that hereafter he will do business as James Robertson & Co." He died October 20, 1825, at 542 Broadway, in his 45th year.

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ADDENDA

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302

## WILLIAM RALSTON SHEDDEN

(See page 187)

Mr. Shedden, fourth child of John Shedden of Roughwood in the Parish of Beith, Ayrshire, and Jean Ralston, eldest daughter of Gavin Ralston of that Ilk, was born April 23, 1747. Early in life he and his cousin Robert came to Virginia in the employment of a mercantile house. On attaining his majority William returned home. After inducing his father to advance him money he returned to Virginia in 1770 and embarked in business in Norfolk. His father having died May 1st, 1770, he succeeded to the estates of Roughwood and Milburn, burdened with considerable debt, but which he was destined never again to see. At the peace in 1783 he had realized a considerable fortune but in place of returning to Scotland he settled in New York. In the latter years of his life he was attacked with consumption, his business was neglected and his books got into disorder. He granted bonds and obligations chargeable against the Roughwood estate to an amount equal to its value. He executed an assignment in which he appointed trustees to wind up his affairs in America. This arrangement had no application to and could not affect the Scottish heritable property. The trustees declined to interfere or send any one to Scotland or even send powers of attorney as they considered the estate to be burdened beyond its value. The creditors were about to proceed to a judicial sale when the relatives decided that it was expedient to avoid this. Accordingly Robert Patrick, a nephew, then a surgeon in the army, eldest son of Marion Shedden and John Patrick of Treehorn, was served heir to his uncle in 1799. The doctor settled with the creditors to the value of the estate, and later sold it to his younger brother William, Writer to the Signet, the individual whom Mr. Shedden made guardian of his son.—*Paterson's Hist. Ayr.*

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## CAPTAIN JOHN BUCHANAN

(See page 296)

We are inclined to believe that this member was no stranger to New York when he settled here in 1791. In 1774 he became a Freeman of the City. In 1775 he and George Buchanan were owners of the ship *Lilly* of which Thomas Cochran, our member, was master. In October he was master of the brigantine *Dunmore* of 14 guns engaged in the London trade. In 1778 he was in command of the privateer *Bellona*, a Letter of Marque of 20 guns. In November 1778 he had transferred to the privateer schooner *Hammond* of 16 guns and the *Mercury* of November 30th gave an account of actions in which he took several prizes. In March 1779 he again took command of the *Dunmore* and reported taking five prizes, sending three to Bermuda, and then being himself chased to Sandy Hook. He again assumed command of the *Bellona* and reported more engagements. In May, 1781, he commanded the private ship of war *Goodrich*, probably owned by

Goodrich, Shedden & Co., and reported the capture of two Dutch ships which he had sent to Bermuda. The *Royal Gazette* of October 17th of that year reported a desperate fight off Cape Henlopen with the American ship *St. James* of 28 guns, made up of 12 and 6 pounders and 10 brass cohorns, bound from Philadelphia to Port L'Orient with 600 hogsheads of tobacco. Buchanan chased her all night, brought her to action within pistol shot, and engaged her thus for two glasses. Early in the encounter a shot carried away his tiller ropes and blocks, gave the enemy an opportunity of disabling his rigging and then made sail and escaped. The *Goodrich* had her main mast badly wounded in three places and her standing and running rigging much shattered so that she could not set sufficient sail to catch up with the enemy again. Buchanan had one midshipman, a boatswain and one seaman killed and seven seamen slightly wounded. He reported that the hull of his opponent seemed to be much shattered. There may have been other engagements in which this gallant seaman figured but they have escaped our notice. On June 7, 1792, he married, as befitted a gallant sailor, Ann Luce, "the amiable, adorable, incomparable, inflexible, invincible and non-parallel of her sex." His later career appears on page 296.—*The Press*.

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## APPENDICES

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Appendix A

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RULES AND ORDERS

AGREED UPON

By the

SCOTS SOCIETY

IN

NEW YORK

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*Reduced Fac-simile of Broadside in possession of The New York Historical Society*



James Alexander Esq.  
Graham Esq.  
Livingston Esq.  
Kennedy Esq.  
Tammison Esq.

# Rules and Orders

AGREED UPON

By the **Scots Society** in **NEW-YORK.**

SOME Gentlemen, Merchants and others of the Scots Nation, residing in New-York, from a compassionate Care and Affection to their indigent Countrymen in these Parts, have voluntarily formed, and do form themselves into a charitable Society, particularly encouraged thereto by the Success of a Scots Society in London, established by a Charter of King CHARLES II. and another of the same Nature in Boston, New-England, since the Year Anno Domini 1684, when Societies has ever since without Interruption been continued and promoted, to the compassionate and seasonable Relief of many: Notwithstanding the late more intimate Union of North and South Britain, (proposing to follow the laudable Example of the Boston and London Societies) We conceive it not inconsistent or improper, to continue this our private Charity to our quondam Townsmen and Neighbours, without any Desire or Expectation of being excused from contributing towards the publick Provision for the Town Poor in general.

It is voted and agreed by the Society, this 27<sup>th</sup> Day of *Sept* 1744. That for the better Management thereof, the following Rules and Orders be observed:



**I.** HIS Charity is appropriated towards the Relief of the Poor, Aged or Infirm, Helpless, Widows and Orphans, Indigent, Sick, the distressed Shipwreck'd, the decent Burying of the Poor, and to pay the Charges of those who are desirous but not able to transport themselves to their native Country: This is to be understood with a more particular Regard to Contributors, who by Misfortunes may become Objects of Charity.

**II.** Vagrants, idle and dissolute Persons of notorious evil Fame, are excepted or excluded, as unworthy of this Charity: Persons from other Colonies or Countries, who were reduced in those Countries, having suffered no Misfortune in their Passage hither, are not to be deem'd Objects of this Charity: All Scotsmen, or of Scots Extraction, in New-York, being capable, and regularly invited to join in this charitable Undertaking; as also all Members discontinuing their Contribution four Quarters successively, being regularly warned to attend and pay their Arrears; who shall obstinately refuse to comply, shall forever be excluded from any Claim in this Charity.

**III.** All Motions for Relief and Charity, shall be by Petition in Writing; the Allegation thereof to be in the Knowledge of two or more of the Members; and to be given unto the Managers three Days before the Quarterly Meeting, for any Sum exceeding thirty Shillings New-York Currency: For Relief in Ship-wreck, Sickness, and Passage home, a Bond or Note shall be taken, payable when able: The Managers, upon Emergencies in the Intervals of the Quarterly Meetings, may give Charities not exceeding six Shillings to one Person; and the Treasurer for a present Relief, may give not exceeding three Shillings to one Person. Before any Person be admitted to the Charity of a Quarterly Meeting, the Managers at their Monthly Meetings, and the Majority of Voters at the Quarterly Meetings, shall be fully satisfied that he or she is a real Object of Charity, and otherways intitled.

**IV.** The principal Stock of the Society shall not be diminished, that is, the Money now in Stock, and what shall in time coming be given at the Quarterly Meetings, or upon any other Occasion, either by constant Members or casual Benefactors, shall be punctually put to Interest, and the Interest arising from that Money only, shall be distributed to the proper Objects of Charity.

**V.** To prevent Disturbance in the Admission of new Members Residents; he or they desiring to be admitted, shall first apply to the Managers at their Monthly Meeting, and obtain their Consent; which Consent shall be notified to the Society at their Quarterly Meeting, to be approved or rejected by a Majority of the Voters. Every Member at his Admission shall pay five Shillings at least, and shall Quarterly contribute one Shilling at least. Persons who shall be deem'd by the Managers as Objects of Charity, shall be excused from contributing, without losing their Title in this Charity.

**VI.** The Gifts and Benefactions of Gentlemen of any other Country shall be thankfully received and acknowledged: Some Persons of other Nations having generously contributed to the Scots Charity in London, and Boston, New-England.

**VII.** The Managers of this Charity shall be, a President, a Treasurer, three Assistants, three Key-keepers, a Servitor to attend the Service of the Society. The Managers be Natives of Scotland, or Natives of any other Part of Great Britain, and Province of New-York, of Scots Progeny, or Inhabitants of New-York.

**VIII.** There shall be in New-York, at such Places as the Managers appoint, an anniversary Meeting on the first Tuesday of May, Election of Managers of the following Year, and for Inspection of the former Year's Management; as also three more Quarterly Meetings, on the first Tuesday of August, November and February for the collecting and disposing of Charities, and for making prudential Orders, from time to time, as may be expedient. An Affair of Consequence shall be offered abruptly to Vote, previously to be under the Deliberation of the Managers in their private Meeting by themselves. At all Meetings, when constituted the President being in the Chair, the Rules are to be read by any Business is entered upon: None but Contributors to have Vote: Every Affair or Question shall be determined by a Majority of the then present Voters; excepting in abrogating any of the Rules, or in Affairs of any Sum of Money exceeding thirty Shillings to one Person; in these Cases two Thirds of the Voters shall assent thereto. At the Quarterly Meeting immediately preceding the Anniversary, there shall be chosen a Committee to inspect the Transactions of the Managers of that Year, and to examine the Treasurer's Accounts, and make Report thereof at the Anniversary Meeting, that the true State of the Stock may be apparent every Year.

**IX.** The Treasurer at his receiving the Society's Stock, Writings &c. shall become bound with two sufficient Sureties, in double Value of the Stock, to the President, Vice-President, and one of the Managers, to render a just and true Account, and receive the Stock, Writings, &c. with what other Donations and Improvements may happen in his Time, to the next Treasurer, or to the Order of the Society. The Treasurer, who is also Secretary to the Society, is to keep a fair Journal of all Entries, Quarterly Donations, Improvements, Votes, and other Affairs of the Society. For his Service to be allowed One per Cent. At any Time there shall be more Money in the Box than may be sufficient for the present Exigencies, the Treasurer, with Consent of the Managers, shall let it out at Interest, to some substantial Persons, with two sufficient Sureties, payable to the President, Vice-President and Treasurer, or any of them. Upon the Death of the Obligors or Obligees, the Principal shall be immediately called for, or the Bond renewed: If Interest on any Bond is unpaid three Months after it is due, the Bond is to be put in Suit.

**X.** The Key-keepers are to attend Gentlemen and others, Scots or of Scots Extraction, residing in New-York, or Transients, to accompany them with the charitable Design of this Society, and to assist them to contribute, by the Formality of delivering to them a Stock Key: If any Person being frequently invited, do obstinately refuse they are to return their Names to some subsequent Quarterly Meeting.

May this Society subsist so long as Charity shall be the Virtue!



Appendix B

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R U L E S

FOR THE

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK

1785

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*Fac-simile of Pamphlet in possession of The New York Historical Society*



R U L E S

FOR THE

*St. ANDREW'S*

S O C I E T Y,

OF THE STATE OF

N E W - Y O R K.

---

N E W - Y O R K,

PRINTED BY JOHN McLEAN, MDCCLXXXV.





## ADVERTISEMENT.

**E**VERY Institution calculated for the charitable Relief and Assistance of our Fellow Creatures in Want and Distress, is certainly commendable; such, it is hoped, the *St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York*, will be acknowledged by all who candidly peruse the subsequent Rules of their Institution.

WHEN People fall into Misfortune and Distress in any Part of the World, remote from the Place of their Nativity, they are ever ready to apply for Relief to those originally from the same Country; on the Supposition that they may possibly have Connections by Blood with some of them, or at least know something of their Relations. On this Account the Natives of *Scotland*, and those descended of *Scots Parentage* in the *State of New-York*, have agreed to form themselves into a Charitable Society, the principal Design of which is to raise and keep a Sum of Money in readiness for the above laudable Purpose; if the Application of this Charity is confined, so is the Manner of collecting it; neither will it in the least prevent our acting up to the Principles of universal Charity on other Occasions.

*AT a regular Meeting of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, held at the Coffee-House on Wednesday, the 31st Day of August, 1785, the following BY-LAWS, as revised by a Committee appointed for that Purpose, were unanimously approved, and established as the Rules by which the Society shall be hereafter governed, viz.*

I. **T**HE Society shall be called by the name of  
THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF  
THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

II. That the affairs of the Society may be conducted with good order and economy, a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, four Assistants, a Chaplain, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, from amongst the resident members, shall be annually elected, by plurality of votes, on St. Andrew's day, previous to any other business.

III. As the benevolent intentions of the Society can most effectually be accomplished by promoting a social intercourse and friendship amongst the Members thereof, the Society shall hold four stated quarterly meetings every year, *viz.* on the last days of February, May, August, and November, excepting when those days happen to be Sunday, when the meeting shall be held on the day next following; and the meeting on the last day of November, shall be called the ANNIVERSARY ASSEMBLY of the *St. Andrew's Society.*

IV. If any of the Officers of the Society shall happen to die, resign or remove from the State, during the year for which they were elected; the  
members

members present at the stated meeting next after such death, resignation or removal, shall, by plurality of votes, elect others in their room for the remaining part of the year; and any member duly elected an officer, refusing to serve, shall forfeit five dollars to the fund, and another shall be immediately elected.

V. The President shall appoint the place of meeting in the City of New-York, every quarter, and shall direct the Secretary to give due notice thereof to the members; and every resident member who shall be absent from the Anniversary Assembly shall forfeit eight shillings, and from other stated meetings four shillings, unless for such reasons as a majority at the next subsequent meeting shall admit.

VI. The Society shall dine together on the Anniversary of *St. Andrew's day*, and the Assistants shall give the necessary orders about the feast, and superintend upon the occasion as Stewards; and it is particularly recommended to the members, that they appear at the Anniversary Assembly with a *St. Andrew's cross* in their hats.

VII. Voting for the admission of resident members shall be by ballot at stated meetings, and a majority shall decide; but none can be admitted but *Scottmen*, or those descended from natives of Scotland.

VIII. Resident members shall subscribe the rules, and pay a sum not less than twenty shillings as a donation; also five shillings quarterly to the fund.

IX. All donations, benefactions, forfeitures, and quarterages, shall be paid to the Treasurer; who upon his election shall become bound in an obligation to the President, Vice President, and Secretary, for double the amount of the Society's stock to be put  
into

Into his hands, with condition that he will render a just and true account thereof, with all improvements (unavoidable accidents excepted), and deliver the same to his successor in office, or to such orders as shall be made for that purpose by a majority of the members present at any stated meeting; which bond shall be deposited in the hands of the President.

X. Charity being the object of the Institution, all the funds of the Society shall be improved to the best advantage for promoting that design; therefore, if at any time there shall happen to be more money in the hands of the Treasurer than the exigencies of the poor require, the same shall be loaned out on interest, according to such order as a majority of members present at a stated meeting may make for the purpose.

XI. The charity of the Society shall be granted in the following manner, *viz.* When any one shall apply, who by the constitution of the Society is entitled to relief, it shall be the duty of two or more of the Assistants to make careful enquiry about the circumstances of the applicant; and upon their recommendation, the President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall have power to draw upon the Treasurer for the sum specified in such recommendation; and in the absence of the presiding officers, the order of a majority of the Assistants shall be a sufficient warrant for the Treasurer to pay for charitable uses, but none other.

XII. None but natives of Scotland, or those descended from them, are objects of the Society's bounty, nor shall more than the sum of five pounds be given to any one person at one time; nor more than

than eighty pounds in the whole during one year out of the Society's stock, until the same shall accumulate to a sum exceeding three hundred pounds; except in extraordinary cases which are submitted to the determination of a majority of members at a stated meeting.

XIII. The Treasurer and Secretary shall provide books, and keep regular accounts of all transactions incident to their respective affairs, *viz.* The Treasurer of all sums of money received by him for the Society, and of his disbursements; and the Secretary shall keep a record of the names of members, of the By-Laws, and all the proceedings of the Society; which books shall be exhibited at stated meetings, and examined by a Committee, to be nominated and elected for that purpose on the last day of August annually; which Committee shall report to the Anniversary Assen<sup>y</sup>ly.

XIV. It shall be the duty of the Assistants to solicit benefactions, but they must apply to none but Scotsmen by birth or descent; and such strangers as shall contribute a sum not less than twenty shillings, may, if they incline, have their names enrolled as honorary members of the Society.

XV. A proper seal shall be provided for the use of the Society, with the Scotch arms and motto, to be kept by the President for the time being, and used as herein after directed.

XVI. Resident and honorary members shall be furnished with a certificate of their admission, upon request; which certificate, being signed by the President and Secretary, shall be authenticated with the seal of the Society, and in the following words:—

*THESE*

*THESE are to certify, that*  
*of* *was regularly admitted a*  
*Member of the ST. ANDREW'S Society, of the State of*  
*New-York, at a meeting of the Society, the*  
*Day of* *Anno Domini, 17*  
*GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal of the Society,*  
*the Day and Year above written.*

*President.*

*Secretary.*

XVII. The President, or if absent the Vice President, shall have power to call special meetings of the Society, upon giving three day's previous notice thereof, and upon such occasions, if three fourth parts of the number of members present consent, such meetings, shall have equal power to determine by vote, as they possess at stated meetings, and not otherwise; but in such cases, the names as they vote shall be duly recorded by the Secretary.

XVIII. Good order shall be observed in all proceedings of the Society. The President only shall be addressed while in the chair, who after debate shall state the question, and the majority of votes shall prevail, unless when by the rules it is otherwise prescribed.

XIX. Members refusing to comply with the rules of the Society, shall be expelled.

XX. The foregoing shall be deemed the fundamental Articles and Rules of the Society, and shall not be altered or abrogated otherwise than by the consent of two-thirds of the members present at an

B

Anniver-

Anniversary Assembly, but any further regulations, not repugnant to the foregoing, may be made by a majority at any stated meeting.

XXI. At all meetings of the Society, the Rules shall be read as soon as the President takes the Chair, previous to any motion or proceeding whatsoever.

*A LIST*

List of the Resident Members of  
the *St. Andrew's Society*, of  
the State of New-York.

**D**AVID JOHNSTON, Esq.  
Peter V. B. Livingston, Esq.  
William Maxwell, Esq. Merchant.  
Walter Rutherford, Esq.  
The Hon. Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the  
State.  
Colonel William Malcom.  
Mr. William Lowther, Merchant.  
John Ramfay, do.  
Walter Buchanan, do.  
Archibald Currie, do.  
Neil Jamison, Esq. do.  
John Stevens, Jun. Esq. Hobuck.  
James H. Maxwell, Esq. New-Jersey.  
John Rutherford, Esq. }  
Alexander Hamilton, Esq. } Councillors at Law.  
Brockholst Livingston, Esq. }  
William S. Livingston, Esq. }  
The Reverend Mr. John Mafon.  
Mr. Adam Gilchrist, Jun. Merchant.  
George Douglas, do.  
William Shedden, Esq. do.  
Mr. George Service, do.  
Samuel Kerr, Esq. do.  
Mr. Hugh Henderson, do.  
James Scott, do.  
Peter M'Dougall, do.

Mr.

- Mr. Robert Lenox, Merchant.  
James Saidler, do.  
David Mitchelson, do.  
Lewis A. Scott, Esq. Secretary of the State.  
Mr. Thomas Lawrence, Merchant.  
James M'Intosh, Grocer,  
James Grant, do.  
David Currie, Merchant.  
John Young, Saidler.  
James Renwick, Merchant.  
James Chrystie, do.  
Andrew Mitchell, do.  
Daniel Niven, Architect.  
David Galbreath, Merchant.  
Robert Bruce, Grocer.  
William Maxwell, Junr. Merchant.  
John Thomson, Merchant, (Queen-Street.)  
Thomas Durie, do.  
Jacob Morris, do.  
Andrew Brown, do.  
Alexander Robertson, do.  
Thomas Gillespie, do.  
Charles Robertson, do.  
John Turner, Jun. do.  
Hay Stevenson, do.  
Alexander Riddell, do.  
John Taylor, do.  
Robert Hodge, Printer and Bookseller.  
William Wilson, Merchant.  
Walter Frazer.  
Charles Smith, Esq. Merchant.  
Mr. John Darrah.  
Peter W. Yates, Esq. Councillor at Law, Albany.  
William

William Seton, Esq. Cashier of the Bank.

~~Robert Troup, Esq. do.~~

Doctor David Seth.

Doctor James Gilchrist.

Mr. Joshua Sands, Merchant.

John M'Lean, Printer.

John Currie, Merchant.

Robert Hunter, Lumber-Merchant.

Peter Ogilvie, Esq. Councillor at Law.

Mr. Graham.

Doctor Kiffam.

Mr. Robert G. Livingston, Jun. Merchant.

General Alexander M'Dougall.

Mr. John Thomson, Merchant, (Water-Street.,

Captain James Deas.

Mr. Henry Troup.

Mr. Robert Gourley.

James Smith, Merchant.

William Robertson, do.

The Reverend Mr. James Willson.

Mr. John Willson, Baker.

John Donnan, Grocer.

Andrew Perkins.

Malcolm Campbell,

David Cation.

Doctor James Tillery.

Mr. Archibald M'Lean, Bookseller.

Benjamin Crookshanks, Architect.

Samuel Campbell, Bookseller.

James Mitchell, Merchant.

Thomas Allan, Book-Binder.

John Ingles.

Mr.

Mr. James Black, Ship-Chandler.  
George Wright, Merchant.  
Samuel Douglas, do.  
Alexander Hoffack, do.  
Robert Robertson, do.  
James Brebner, do.  
John Murray, do.  
Coll M'Gregor, do.  
Francis Panton, do.  
John Campbell, do.  
Samuel Loudon, Printer.

List of the Honorary Members  
of the *St. Andrew's Society*, of  
the State of New-York.

**W**ILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Esq.  
Colonel Udney Hay.  
George Turnbull, Esq.  
Mr. Adam Gilchrist, Sen.  
Doctor Moyes.  
Mr. Robert Dunbar, Merchant, Virginia.  
Patrick Hart, do. do.  
Captain Robert Elder.  
Mr. John Munro, Merchant, Jamaica.  
Captain Henry Coupar.  
Mr. James Stewart.  
Mr. ——— Crammond, of Manchester,  
Peter Laurie, of London.  
George Reid, Esq. Charleston.  
Mr. Trifram Lowther, Edenton.  
James Milligan, Esq. Auditor-General.  
Mr. William Patrick, Merchant, Virginia.  
Doctor Cochran.  
Mr. John Corbitt, Merchant, Jamaica.  
Captain John Smith.

## Officers for the present Year.

**T**HE Honorable Robert R. Livingston, President.

Walter Rutherford, Esq. }  
Colonel William Malcom, } - Vice-Presidents.

William Maxwell, Esq. Treasurer.

The Reverend Mr. John Mason, Chaplain.

William Shedden, Esq. }

Samuel Kerr, Esq. }

Mr. Hugh Henderson, } Assistants.

Thomas Lawrence, }

David Mitchelson, }

James Saidler, }

Robert Lenox, Secretary.

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