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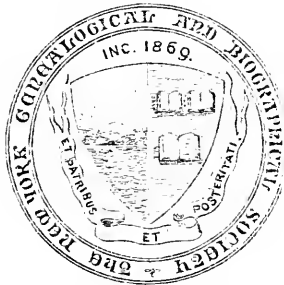
THE NEW YORK  
 1 2  
 GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL  
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 RECORD.  
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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF AMERICAN  
 Genealogy and Biography.

ISSUED QUARTERLY.

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January, 1870.

PUBLISHED FOR THE SOCIETY,  
 MOIT MEMORIAL HALL, No. 64 Madison Avenue,  
 NEW YORK CITY.





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## New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

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

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

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

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



# THE NEW YORK Genealogical and Biographical Record.

Vol. I.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1870.

No. 1.

## THE ANNUAL MEETING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## OUR SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS.

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

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



proper officers authorized to sign such certificates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## MEMORIAL OF JOHN TAYLOR, REFORMER.

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

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

B. J. L.

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



## GENEALOGY OF MAJOR-GENERAL PHILIP SCHUYLER.

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

1. Gysbert, born 2 July, 1652.
2. Geertruy, " 4 Feb., 1654; m. Stephanus v. Cortlandt.
3. Alida, born 28 Feb., 1656; m. 1 Rev. Nich. v. Renselaer; 2, Robt. Livingston.
4. Peter, born 17 Sept., 1657, 1st Mayor of Albany.
5. Brant, born 18 Dec., 1659.
6. Arent, " 25 June, 1662.
7. Sybilla, " 12 Nov., 1664.
8. Philip, " 8 Feb., 1666.
9. *Johannis*, " 5 April, 1668.
10. Margaretta " 2 Jan., 1672.

9. Said *Johannis* died 25 July, 1747, having survived his wife ten years. His children were:

11. Philip; killed by the French at Saratoga, 28 November, 1745.
12. *John*.
13. Margaret, known as "The American Lady," mar. her cousin Col. Philip Schuyler, of the Flatts, near Albany.
14. Catalyntie, married Cornelius Cuyler.

12. This *John* married Cornelia van Cortlandt, and died in November, 1741, leaving the following surviving children:

15. *Philip*, infra.
16. Stephen.
17. Geertruy; mar. Peter S. Schuyler, and was a widow in 1758.
18. Cortlandt; was deceased in 1782.

15. PHILIP SCHUYLER, Major General in the Revolutionary army, was born in Albany, in 1733; mar. Catharine, da. of *Johannis* van Renselaer, Sept., 1755, and died Oct., 1798.

E. B. O'C.

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

## NEW YORK MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Granted by Lord Cornbury, while Governor of the Province.

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

J. S. G.

1702.

- Oct. 20th.—Conradus Vanderbeeck, and Catherine Cock, widow.
- Oct. 26th.—Ralph Thurman, and Mary Clouder, widow.
- Oct. 27th.—Thomas Davenport, and Magarett Lepenar.
- Nov. 17th.—William Holloway, and Elizabeth Holyday.
- Nov. 19th.—Abram Van Laer, and Elizabeth Struddle.
- Nov. 20th.—John Grice, and Deborah Hadlock.
- Nov. 27th.—John Heerman, and Sarah Shrieve.
- Nov. 28th.—John Auboynneau, and Frances Shukey.
- Dec. 5th.—Richard Robinson, and Mary Chambers.
- Dec. 12th.—Richard Harris, and Mary Baker, widow.
- Dec. 12th.—Arent Schuyler, and Swantie Dyckhuysen.
- Dec. 16th.—Charles Robinson, and Elizabeth Roesdale.
- Dec. 16th.—William Berkley, and Elizabeth Randall.
- Dec. 17th.—Samuel Osborn, and Katherine Pullion.
- Dec. 22d.—William Smith, and Susanna Morvielle.
- Dec. 24th.—Daniell Robt., and Susanne Nicholas.
- Dec. 28th.—John James Minviel, and Susanne Papin.
- Dec. 28th.—John Nedry, and Jane Allen.

1703.

- Jan. 5th.—Balthazer Dehart, and Margritta Mauritz.
- Jan. 8th.—John Journey, and Elizabeth DeYou.
- Jan. 16th.—Isaac Bedwell, and Hannah Blank.
- Jan. 16th.—David Jamisson, and Johanna Meech.

(To be Continued.)





## THE "TANGIER" SMITH RECORDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tangr this twentie-sixth Day of Nouemb<sup>r</sup> 1675.  
This day beeing fryday I William Smith Borne in Newton neare Higham town in Northampton was married to Maria Turn stall of Putney in the Countie of Surrie By Docct<sup>r</sup> William Turner in the Protestant Church in Tanger.



Tang<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> day of Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1676.

<sup>one a</sup>  
Monday This day was Borne my Daughter Elizabeth Smith about two of the Clocke in the morninge was Christned the sixth day of Septemb<sup>r</sup> and her Godfather was my Vnkle William Staines and her Godmothers ware M<sup>rs</sup> Sarah Shadwell the Wife of John Shadwell Esq<sup>r</sup> Record<sup>r</sup> and M<sup>rs</sup> Hannah Read the Wife of Alexander Morgan Read, and was christned by Doct<sup>r</sup> Ames Crij( ).

Tang<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>th</sup> Septemb<sup>r</sup> 16—

<sup>one a</sup>  
friday This day was borne my Sonne John Smith between nine and ten o'clock in the morninge and was Christned the same day in y<sup>e</sup> Eveninge My Vnkle William Staines and Consull John Erlisman were Godfathers and M<sup>rs</sup> Alic(e) holloway was Godmot(her) was christened at home by Docct<sup>r</sup> Ammins Cryine beinge St Mathews day

Tang<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> 167<sup>8</sup>

This Day God Almightye was pleased to take to himselfe my Sonne John Smith who Died about five of the clocke in y<sup>e</sup> mornunge and was buried the same Eaveninge by Docct<sup>r</sup> Amis Crymes in the Ould Church Yard—beinge the day five mounthes hee was Borne.

Tang<sup>r</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> January 167<sup>8</sup>

<sup>on a</sup>  
Monday This Day was borne my Sonne henry Smith betweene ten and eleven a clocke in y<sup>e</sup> morninge and was Christned of said moneth inge his goodfathers ware shere Surveigher y<sup>e</sup> Mould and Cap<sup>n</sup> James Leslie Godmother was the Wife of Phineas Bowles by Doctor Amis Crymes in the Protestant Church.

Tang<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> February 167<sup>9</sup><sub>30</sub>

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

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

Tanger 14<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1681

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

M<sup>rs</sup> Eliz<sup>a</sup> Lawrence and Sister Jeanne Lodington.

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

Tang<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>th</sup> Nouem<sup>r</sup> 1682

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

London 4<sup>th</sup> of January 1683

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

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

Yanghall in Ireland 9<sup>th</sup> June 1686

<sup>on a</sup>  
Wensday This day was Borne my Forth Daughter Hiberniæ Smith and was Christned by the Protestant Minister of Yanghall her Godfather was Cap<sup>tn</sup> (Christo) phver Billop her Godmothers two of S<sup>r</sup> Estus Smiths Daugh(ters) of Yonghall.

Att sea in y<sup>e</sup> Thomas y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> Ang<sup>t</sup> 1686

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

New Yorke in America 8<sup>th</sup> Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1688

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

Brookehaven y<sup>e</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> March 168<sup>8</sup><sub>9</sub>

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

(To be Continued.)



## NOTES ON BOOKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A most interesting work, abounding in

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

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

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

A delightful piece of reading.

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

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

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## QUERIES.

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

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

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

REITAU G.

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

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## Genealogies in Preparation.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## RECENT GENEALOGIES.

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

**FISKE.** The Fiske family. Second edition. By A. A. Fiske. Chicago: The Author. 160. pp. 269. \$3.00.

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

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

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





## Local Histories in Preparation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY,

SINCE NOVEMBER, 1869.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From Jeremiah Colburn, Boston, Mass.:—Vol. of N. E. H. Gen. Reg. for 1856; 63 pamphlets, mostly biog. and general. reprints from Register, and other papers.

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

From Jas. A. Cunningham, Boston, Mass.:—Record of Mass. Volunteers, 1861-65, 40.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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No. 2.

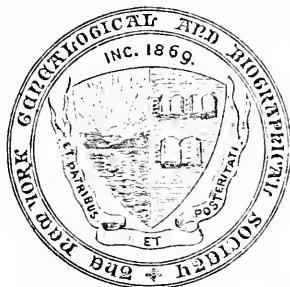
THE NEW YORK  
GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL  
RECORD.

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF AMERICAN  
Genealogy and Biography.

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ISSUED QUARTERLY.



April, 1870.

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HENRY R. STILES, M. D.

S. HASTINGS GRANT.

JOHN S. GAUTIER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Biographical memoirs, sketches and notices of persons who came to North America, especially to the colony and State of New York, before the year 1700; showing from what places in Europe they came, their families there, and their descendants in this country. Full and minute genealogical memoirs and tables, showing the lineage and descent of families from the earliest date, to which they can be authentically traced down to the present time, with their branches and connections.

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



# THE NEW YORK Genealogical and Biographical Record.

VOL. I.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1870.

No. 2.

## PLAN OF GENEALOGICAL WORK.

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

(To be Continued.)

## GENEALOGY OF THE SWORDS — FAMILY.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Near this spot were deposited the remains of *Lieutenant* THOMAS SWORDS, late " "of his Britannic Majesty's 55th Regiment " "of Foot, who departed this life on the " "16th of January, 1780, in the 42d year of " "his age."

"And underneath this tomb lies all that " "was mortal of MARY SWORDS, relict of the " "said *Lieutenant* THOMAS SWORDS, who, on " "the 15th day of September, 1798, and in " "the 55th year of her age, fell a victim to " "the pestilence which then desolated the " "city of New York. As a small token of " "respect, and to commemorate the names " "of those who deserved and commanded " "the esteem of all who knew them, this " "tomb was erected Anno Domini, 1799."

R. S. D.

Morristown, N. J.,

March 14th, 1870.

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



## NEW YORK MARRIAGE LICENCES.

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

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

J. S. G.

(Continued from the January number.)

1703.

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

(To be Continued.)

## OUR SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## NOTES ON BOOKS.

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

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





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

M. H. S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is beautifully printed upon the heaviest pasteboard, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  by 13 inches in size—with a few accompanying sheets, arranged for the reception of photographs. Only four copies have been printed.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

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

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

\*DODGE. Can any of our readers give me information relating to the Dodge family before 1700, — who had representatives at Block Island, R. I., and also at New London, Conn., in 1694, — that will lead to the discovery of the father of Jane Dodge, who married Thomas Stafford, Jr., of Warwick, R. I., Dec. 23, 1671. M. H. S.

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



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

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

\*. **WARREN.** In the little graveyard attached to the First M. E. Church, at Warrensburgh, Warren Co., N. Y., is a gravestone "In Memory of JAMES WARREN, who was drowned on the 27th day of April, 1812, in the 44th year of his age." He was one of the first settlers of the place, where he kept a store and public house, and the town was named after him. The names of *Berry, Bibbin, Gibson, Brannack, Richards, Robertson, Nickerson, McDonalds, Wheeler, and Maxim*, are found in this graveyard, which though small, is well kept, and has lately been enclosed with a very handsome and substantial stone wall, by the generosity of Joseph Woodward, Esq., a native of the town.

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

### Genealogies in Preparation.

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

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

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

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

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

**Holden.** Frederic A. Holden, 1312 "1" St., Washington, D. C., is preparing genealogies, &c., of the following early settlers of Rhode Island, each of whom is his ancestor:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Biographies in Preparation.

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

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

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



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

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

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

### Local Histories in Preparation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### RECENT HISTORICAL WORKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Vol. I.

No. 3.

THE NEW YORK  
GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL  
RECORD.

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF AMERICAN  
Genealogy and Biography.

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ISSUED QUARTERLY.



July, 1870.

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PUBLISHED FOR THE SOCIETY,  
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Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue.

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S. HASTINGS GRANT.

JOHN S. GAUTIER.

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WM. FREDERIC HOLCOMBE, M. D.,

TREASURER.

SAMUEL S. PURPLE, M. D.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Biographical memoirs, sketches and notices of persons who came to North America, especially to the colony and State of New York, before the year 1700; showing from what places in Europe they came, their families there, and their descendants in this country. Full and minute genealogical memoirs and tables, showing the lineage and descent of families from the earliest date, to which they can be authentically traced, down to the present time, with their branches and connections.

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

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



# THE NEW YORK Genealogical and Biographical Record.

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No. 3.

## PLAN OF GENEALOGICAL WORK.

(Concluded from the April No.)

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

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

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

I think Genealogy has even broader objects.

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

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

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

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

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

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




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

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

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

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

 *the same particulars for each of his ancestors;*

as far back as we can get them.

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

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

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

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

Contributed by E. B. O' C.

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



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

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

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





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

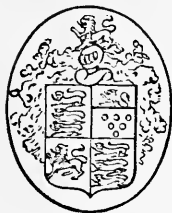
PHILLIP SCHUYLER, (LS.)  
MARGARETA VANSLECHTENHORST, (LS.)

CORNELIS VANDYKE,  
DERICK WESSELLS.

Mee Present,

ROBERT LIVINGSTON, Sec'y.

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



Thomas Dongan  
Lieut. and Gouverneur  
under his Roy<sup>ty</sup> high<sup>ness</sup>  
of N. Yorke Depend-  
encies in America.  
To all to whom this  
Shall or May Concern.  
Greeting. Know yee  
that att a Court held at  
Albany the fourth Day

of March last the Will of Phillip Schuyler, late of Albany Deceased Annexed to these Presents was Proved who having while he lived and att the time of his Death goods and Chattels Rights and Credits within the said Towne of Albany and Province, And Margreta Sletchenhorst the Widdow and Relict being therein Appointed his sole and only Executrix the Administration of all and Singular the said Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, And the said Will is hereby Committed unto the said Margareta Sletchenhorst well and truly Administer upon the same According to the said Will and to make A true and Perfect Account of her said Administration in the time by Law Required, Given under my hand and Seale att fort James in New Yorke the 8th Day of June in the thirty Sixth yeare of his ma<sup>ties</sup> Reigne Anno 9 Domin 1684.

THOMAS DONGAN.

Past the office

J. SPRAGG, Sec'y.

NOTE ON FOREGOING, BY S. ALOFSEN.

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

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

S. ALOFSEN.

Jersey City, April 8th, 1846.

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

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

THE "TANGIER" SMITH RECORDS.

(Concluded from the January No.)

Brookehaven y<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>th</sup> June 1690

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

Brookehaven Decemb<sup>r</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1691

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

Manour of St. Georges near  
Brookehaven this 20<sup>th</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup> 1693

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

Charlestown in New England Jan<sup>y</sup> 9<sup>mo</sup> 170<sup>4</sup>  
This day being monday I Henry Smith borne in the Royall City of Tanger in Affrica was Joyned in holy wedlock, to Anna Shepard of Charlestown in the County of Middlesex, by the Reuer<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Cotton Mather, & Col<sup>o</sup>: John Phillips.

Man<sup>r</sup> of St. Georges Feb<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 170<sup>4</sup>

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



our hon<sup>d</sup> & Deare Father Col<sup>o</sup>: William Smith, who y<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> of said ins<sup>t</sup> was intered in the Euening, where he had directed; & M<sup>r</sup> Geo: Phillips preached his funeral sermon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Man<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup> Georges Feb<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1711  
Tuesday evening 6 a clocke.

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

Mannour S<sup>t</sup> Geo<sup>s</sup> December 5<sup>th</sup> 1713.  
Satterday 8 a clocke morning./

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

Man<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup> Geo<sup>s</sup> May 1715

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

clocke in y<sup>e</sup> night he Dyed: & y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon, was inter<sup>d</sup> at y<sup>e</sup> feet of our hon<sup>d</sup> Father Col<sup>o</sup>: William Smith/

Man<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup> Georges February 26<sup>th</sup> 1715

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

Man<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup> Geo: Jan<sup>ry</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1718

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

Man<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup> George Septemb<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1719

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

Manour S<sup>t</sup> George September 28<sup>th</sup> 1721

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

Man<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup> George June 20<sup>th</sup> 1725

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

Man<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup> George July 14<sup>th</sup> 1732

At 10 a clocke in y<sup>e</sup> morning, God Almighty was pleased / to take to himselfe, our D<sup>r</sup> Neice M<sup>rs</sup> Eliz<sup>a</sup> Heathcote, of a consumption; on y<sup>e</sup> 16 in y<sup>e</sup> Evening she was Inter<sup>d</sup> on the right side of her Hon<sup>d</sup> Grand Mother Mad<sup>m</sup> Martha Smith.

Man<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup> George May 7<sup>th</sup> 1735

This day at nine of the clock at night God Almighty was pleased to take to himselfe, my most Intirely beloved spouse Mrs Anna Smith, Born in Charlestown near Boston, Jan<sup>ry</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1685 aged 50 years: Having had a Chachexied, Diarhea, Vomiting, & Coma. On Fryday the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Brown preached her funeral sermon from Matthew 24 : 44, & at 6 a clock was decently Inter<sup>d</sup> by our Daughter Gloriana; & her Virtue having Realized her / a pious Christian; her Death was much Lamented.

Man<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup> George June 24<sup>th</sup> 1742

This day at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, God Almighty was pleased to take to himselfe, my most Intirely beloved second spouse, M<sup>rs</sup> Frances / Smith, Born 1702 at Gospar near Ports-mouth in England. For several years, was afflicted w<sup>th</sup> many Hysterick Disorders, finally succeeded with a scorbatic Rheumatism; & on Satterday y<sup>e</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Brown preach<sup>d</sup> / a Funerall Sermon from Numb: 23<sup>d</sup> : 10. at one a clock she was de-



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

At Fairfield Octobr 6<sup>th</sup> 1787 Col<sup>o</sup> Henry Smith, & M<sup>rs</sup> Frances Caner, were married by the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Henry Caner, Rect<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Church; & in a Conjugal state, lived happily Four years, Eight Months. and 18 Days.

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

Brookhaven October 19<sup>th</sup> 1743. at nine at night, God Almighty was pleased to Give us our Daughter Frances; who on the 6<sup>th</sup> Day of January 174<sup>3</sup> was babtized by the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Youngs.

Man<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup> George January 27 174<sup>3</sup>  
My Brother Maj<sup>r</sup> William Smith departed this Life, & the 29<sup>th</sup> was Inter<sup>d</sup> in our Burying place

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

Man<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup> Geo: October 1. 10 a clocke morning 1746 Then God Almighty was pleased to give our Daughter Margaret / who on the 30<sup>th</sup> January 174<sup>6</sup> was Babtized p<sup>r</sup> Rever<sup>d</sup> Mr. James Lyon./

Brookhaven May y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> 1747. 12<sup>th</sup> a Clock: Then God Almighty was pleas<sup>d</sup> to take to himselfe my D<sup>r</sup> son Henry, Born Feb. 13<sup>th</sup> 17<sup>10</sup> on the 5<sup>th</sup> was Inter<sup>d</sup> near his Dear Mother, & the Rever<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Lyon preach<sup>d</sup> a Funeral Sermon.,

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

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

August 15<sup>th</sup> Jus<sup>s</sup> Brewster<sup>d</sup> youngest Daughter Dy<sup>d</sup> & was Buried in the Even ing by her Mother & Sister.

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

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

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

Smith Town May the 15<sup>th</sup> 1768. Then Almighty God was pleased . to take to himself, our Dear Eldest Daughter Mary Smith, Born Sept ber 27<sup>th</sup> 1705, having had a Languishing Consumption & been the Wife of Cap<sup>t</sup> Edmund Smith, & was Buried near by him y<sup>e</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> /

H. R. S.

#### OUR SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

### NOTES ON BOOKS.

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

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

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

J. S. G.

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

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

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

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

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

It is a valuable addition to genealogical literature.

J. S. G.

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

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

H. R. S.

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

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

H. R. S.

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





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

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

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

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

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

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

HOLDEN.

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

PARKS.

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

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

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

## Local Histories in Preparation.

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

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

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

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

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



Vol. 1.

No. 4.

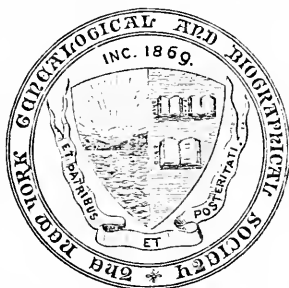
THE NEW YORK  
GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL  
RECORD.

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF AMERICAN  
Genealogy and Biography.

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ISSUED QUARTERLY.



October, 1870.

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## PUBLICATION COMMITTEE,

Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue.

HENRY R. STILES, M. D.

S. HASTINGS GRANT.

JOHN S. GAUTIER.

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## OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Biographical memoirs, sketches and notices of persons who came to North America, especially to the colony and State of New York, before the year 1700; showing from what places in Europe they came, their families there, and their descendants in this country. Full and minute genealogical memoirs and tables, showing the lineage and descent of families from the earliest date, to which they can be authentically traced, down to the present time, with their branches and connections.

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

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



# THE NEW YORK Genealogical and Biographical Record.

VOL. I.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1870.

No. 4.

## THE WOODHULL ATCHIEVEMENT.

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

Eighteen Quarterings,  
5, 3, 4, 4.

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

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

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

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

5. Or a fess between  
three lozenges gules, for  
*Hoccliffé* or *Hakelay*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14. Gules a bend between six crosses crosslet or, for  
*Fournrys* or *Furneault*.

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

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

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

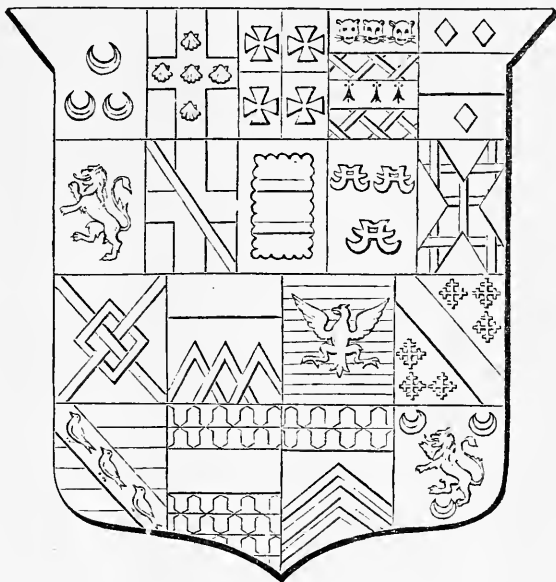
18. Gules a lyon rampant or between three cres-  
cents argent, for *Salisbury*.

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

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

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

The science of Heraldry includes among  
other things, the laws of precedence and cere-  
monies, the recording of descents and the



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





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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



seems to be no record of the heiress of Sounde, who evidently intermarried with John, Robert, Ralph or John de Chetwode. Sounde was a very ancient family in Chester, one of whose heiresses intermarried with David Crew of Pulcrott, one of whose heiresses married Chetwode of Oakley, a younger branch of the same family. There was some difficulty also in identifying and blazoning the arms. In Baker's Northampton, the following is given among the quarterings of Chetwode. Or fretty sable a bar ermine in chief, three leopards' faces. In a pennon which existed in old St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, London, the following occurs, Sable fretty argent a bar ermine on a chief gules three leopards' faces gold, among the quarterings of "Mr. Chitwood" who was buried there January 12, 1532. These are said in the Collect. Topog. et Geneal. vol. VI, p. 101 to be the arms of Sounde. In the engraving already mentioned, azure fretty argent is given. The first of these is clearly imperfect, yet, as appears from the painting, the field of which is or, it is also clearly right as far as it goes. The second and third are doubtful, if not absolutely bad heraldry, and must be rejected as manifestly wrong.

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

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

#### David Pieterse Schuyler of Albany.

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

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

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

GERRIT<sup>(6)</sup> (?)  
JOHANNES, 3 Dec., 1684.  
CATALINA,<sup>(7)</sup> 10 Oct., 1686.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

CATALYNTJE, baptised 21 April, 1706.

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

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

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

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

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

Street, formerly Gerrit Bancker's, the third East from South Pearl.<sup>(12)</sup> He was buried in the Church, 21st Oct., 1755.<sup>(13)</sup> He married Rachel Cuyler, in New York, on the 26th Oct., 1693; she was buried in the Church on 24 July, 1747.<sup>(14)</sup> They had one daughter, baptised in Albany.

ANNA,<sup>(15)</sup> 28 Feb., 1697.

Rachel is mentioned in her fathers will.  
<sup>(16)</sup> J. P.

UNION COLLEGE,  
 July 2, 1870.

## PEDIGRATION—NOTATION OF PEDIGREES.

BY DAVID PARSONS ROLTON, M. D.

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

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

### PROPOSED PLAN OF NOTATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(12.) *Albany Annals*, IV, 173-4, 158.

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

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

(15.) She married Johannes DePeyster.

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





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

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

#### ILLUSTRATION OF THE ABOVE PLAN.

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

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

Gov. Edward Winslow<sup>1</sup>, his brother Kenelm<sup>1</sup> and other brothers<sup>1</sup> among the early settlers of New England were the sons of Edward<sup>A</sup> of Droitwich, Eng., who was the son of Kenelm<sup>B</sup>, who in 1559 purchased an estate called Newports Place, in Kempsey, Eng.

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

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

In pedigradating the *second* or American section of the Winslow Family, in deference to the early ancestral name *Kenelm Winslow*, we may commence with Kenelm<sup>1</sup> born 30th April, 1599, who settled at Marshfield, Massachusetts.

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

Kenelm<sup>1</sup>, Kenelm<sup>2</sup>, Kenelm<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>5</sup>, Miriam<sup>6</sup> who married Benjamin PARSONS, Phoebe<sup>7</sup> who married Joel HOLTON, Erastus - Alexander<sup>8</sup>, Edward - Alexander<sup>9</sup>

Katie-May<sup>10</sup>, born 4th May, 1865, at Lee, Mass.

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

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

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

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

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

Thus it is beyond contradiction that Katie May Holton<sup>10</sup> is of the twelfth generation from Kenelm Winslow<sup>B</sup>, who in 1558, purchased an estate called Newports Place, in Kempsey, England.

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

William Winslowe<sup>CX</sup>, Thomas<sup>DX</sup>, John<sup>EX</sup>, William<sup>FX</sup>.

The American and trans-oceanic sections combined are by the proposed system represented thus: William Wyncelowe<sup>FX</sup>, John Wyncelowe<sup>EX</sup>, Thomas Winslowe<sup>DX</sup>, William Winslowe<sup>CX</sup>, Kenelm<sup>B</sup>, Edward<sup>A</sup>; Kenelm<sup>1</sup>, Kenelm<sup>2</sup>, Kenelm<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>5</sup>, Miriam<sup>6</sup> who married Benjamin PARSONS, Phoebe<sup>7</sup> who married Joel HOLTON, Erastus-Alexander<sup>8</sup>, Edward-Alexander<sup>9</sup>, Katie-May<sup>10</sup>. making sixteen generations, which for perspicuity may be arranged in *three* groups, viz.:



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

[From William Wyncelowe<sup>Fx</sup>, whose son John<sup>Fx</sup> married Mary of "Crouchman Hall" Hempstead, Essex Co., England, to Katie-May<sup>10</sup>, of Lee, Massachusetts, are 500 years, showing the average per generation to be 31 years as found in this *first* line v.]

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

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

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

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

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

### TEN EYCK FAMILY RECORDS.

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

J. S. G.

- 1678, April 9, Tuesday morning, 8 o'clock Coenraedt Ten Eyck was born.
- 1687, Sept. 8, Gerritie Van Schaaick, my wife was born.
- 1703, Oct. 10, Married my wife, Gerritie Van Schaaick, in Albany.
- Our children born:
- 1705, April 21, Jacob.
- 1707, Jan. 3, Marrytie.
- 1710, July Gerritie.
- 1712, Sep. 17, Anthony.
- 1714, Sep. 29, Barent.
- 1717, Jan. 29, Catrina.
- 1718, Dec. 18, Andriese.
- 1721, Feb. 12, Anna Margarita.
- 1723, May 18, Tobias.
- 1728, Aug. 19, Gerritie.
- 1741, January 20, my brother Barent Ten Eyck fell asleep in the Lord, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock.
- 1744, Feb. 27, Then my mother Gerritie Ten Eyck died, and slept in the Lord, on Friday at 6 o'clock.
- 1747, Then my father-in-Law Anthony Van Schaaick fell asleep in the Lord on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.
- 1737, Sep. 8, Elizabeth Bradt, daughter of my eldest daughter was born.
- 1738, Dec. 9, Then my sister Jennike, the wife of Johannes Bleecker died, Saturday at 4 o'clock.
- 1738, Dec. 20, Martin Drawyer died at Peter's house of Bever's Island.
- 1740, April 25, Then is my daughter Marrytie, the wife of Gerrit Bradt, gone to sleep in the Lord.
- 1741, Nov. 11, Then my daughter Catrina, died and slept in the Lord.
- 1743, Nov. 12, Then my daughter [Gerritie] died.
- 1749, Oct. 29, Peter Ten Eyck son of Andriese was born.
- 1777, Feb. 28, Then is my son Coenraet and my daughter Annatie died and slept in the Lord. (!)
- 1782, July 31, Then is my sister Gerritie, the housewife of Peter Gansevoort gone to sleep in the Lord.
- 1736, August 1. I, Jacob C. Ten Eyck entered into matrimony with my wife Catanna Cayler, daughter of Abraham Cayler.
- Our children born:
- 1741, Nov. 27, Coenraedt.
- 1743, Nov. 29, Abraham.



1746, March 14, Catarina.

1749, Sep. 17, Anthony.

1791, Nov. 22, Then my wife Catarina died aged 81 years.

1793, Sep. 9, Jacob C. Ten Eyck died.

1772, Dec. 22, Volkert Dawson from New York has arrived here at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

1689, Nov. 17, I, Abraham Cuyler, married my housewife Cathrina Bleecker.

Our children born:

1690, Dec. 22 Hendrick, in New York.

1692, Oct. 26, Gerritje, in Albany.

1695, April 18, Anna.

1698, June 21, Johannes.

1700, Sep. 10, Sara.

1703, March 30, Marrytie.

1709, Feb. 18, Katrina

1713 Dec. 27, Abraham.

1716, June 27, Nicholas.

1709, Nov. 17, Then my daughter Anna slept in the Lord.

1722, Feb. 16, Then my daughter Marrytie slept in the Lord.

[ ] April 8, Then my wife Cathrina died.

### OUR SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS.

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

Meeting September 24.—Donations of a large number of valuable books and pamphlets received. The election by the Board of Trustees, on the 21st inst., of John J. Lating, Esq., as a Trustee of this Society to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Ledyar Bill, Esq., was reported by the Secretary.

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

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

### NOTES ON BOOKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



but there are probably between four and five thousand.

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

M. H. S.

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

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

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

J. S. G.

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

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

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

J. S. G.

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

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

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

J. S. G.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF MASON N. H., from the first grant in 1749 to the year 1853. By JOHN B. HILL. Boston: Lucius A. Eliott & Co. D. Bugbee & Co., Bangor, 1858. 8o, pp. 324.

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

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

J. M. B.

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

### NOTES AND QUERIES.

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

M. B. S.

Cleveland, O., June 14th, 1870.

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

### Genealogies in Preparation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Local Histories in Preparation.

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

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

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

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

### OBITUARY.

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

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

Mr. or rather General Howland served with credit in the war of 1812, and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. After the war, he laid aside his military armor and assumed that of the great "Captain of Salvation." On the 20th November, 1824, he was chosen Deacon of the Congregational Church in his native town, and performed the duties of that office for over forty years.

He died full of years and universally respected and beloved.



## GULIAN CROMMELIN VERPLANCK.

BY

CHARLES HENRY HART.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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





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

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

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

Daniel C. Verplanck was born March 19, 1762, and received his degree of A. M. from Columbia College in 1788, after its re-organization. He was a man of great liberality and universally popular. He married October 29, 1785, Elizabeth, daughter of William Samuel Johnson, first President of Columbia College, as his father had been first President of Kings College. President Johnson was a man of distinguished ability. He was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Oxford University in 1765. Towards the close of the next year he was appointed Agent Extraordinary of the Colony of Connecticut to the mother country, and in the execution of his important mission embarked for England, where he resided until the middle of the year 1771. From 1777 until 1800 when he resigned, he was President of Columbia College and resided in the City of New York. After he dissolved his connection with the College, he returned to his old home at Stratford, where he died November 14, 1819, aged ninety-two years. His daughter Mrs. Verplanck died February 6, 1789, when she was but in her twenty-fifth year, leaving two children GULIAN CROMMELIN, and Ann who died in infancy. Her husband married again. Nov. 17, 1790, Ann, only daughter of William and Mary (De Lancey) Walton, by whom he had seven children, four daughters and three sons, as follows: Mary Ann, Louisa, Samuel, Elizabeth, William Walton, James De Lancey, and Anna Louisa. He was with his uncle Gulian an original subscriber in 1794, to two shares of stock in the Tontine Building, and his nominees were his two children, Gulian C. and Mary Ann. Of this singular enterprise more hereafter.



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

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

HON. GULIAN CROMMELIN VERPLANCK, LL. D.

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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





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

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

'all monstrous, all prodigious things.'"

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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### THE "RECORD" FOR 1871.

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

It is in the cause of Historical, Biographical and Genealogical Research that we ask subscriptions to forward this work,—and every dollar received *from* the "Record" will be expended *for* the "Record." We ask our present subscribers to renew their subscriptions, and trust that many more will be added to the list.

The support the work has received in this its initial year, has been gratifying, and induces the belief that in a more extended sphere the same support will rally again with constant accessions.

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

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