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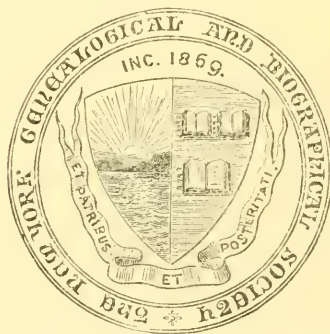
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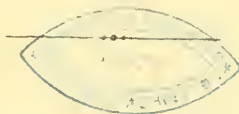
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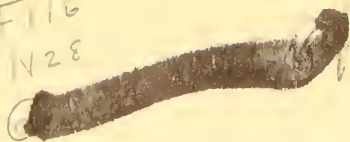
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No. 1.

IN MEMORIAM.

JOHN S. GAUTIER.

An Address delivered before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society at its regular meeting, December 9th, 1871.

By HENRY R. STILES, M. D.

Our late colleague, JOHN STAGG GAUTIER, was the tenth child and fourth son of twelve children born to Samuel Ten Eyck Gautier, by his wife, Hannah Augusta Stagg, and was born in the village of Belleville, N. J., on the 19th of November, 1839, at the "old Stymus house," on the banks of the Passaic River, where his parents were then staying. Still, although thus a Jerseyman by birth, he was, by majority of ancestry, by education, by residence, and in his sympathies, most thoroughly a New-Yorker. Here was spent the greater part of his brief life,—here, in the old burial-grounds attached to the churches of Trinity, St. Paul, and St. Thomas, rested the bones of his ancestors; and for that reason, not less than for its own sake, I think, he loved the city of New York, and the historic associations which cluster around it.

Jacques Gautier, his first American progenitor,—and who is supposed to have descended from a noble and rather prominent Huguenot family of that name, formerly of Saint Blanchard, in the Province of Languedoc, France,—emigrated to this country shortly after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His family, consisting of two sons and several daughters, were among the early members of the Huguenot Church in this city, *L'Eglise du St. Esprit*. *Daniel*, the eldest of these sons, during the dissensions which occurred in the French Church in 1724 (caused by a quarrel as to the claims of rival ministers), sided with "the De Lancey party," as it was called; and, when Governor Burnet decided adversely to the claims of that party, he seceded, and during the remainder of his life-time attended the Dutch Church; but his children subsequently became members of the English, or Episcopal Church, now Trinity Parish. He married, in 1716,

Maria Bogart, by whom he had eleven children, of whom the third, *Andrew*, born in 1720, was a man of prominence in the city, a large property-holder, and held several public offices. He was Assistant Alderman from the "Dock Ward" from 1765-'67, and Alderman from 1768-'73, and was an ardent loyalist; but died soon after the outbreak of the Revolutionary troubles. A notable incident in his life connects him, in an interesting manner, with the history of Trinity Church, where so many of his descendants have since been communicants. In February, 1749, a fire broke out in the school-house of Trinity Church, standing directly opposite the church-building, to which the flames soon communicated, taking fierce hold upon its steeple. It was only by the disinterested exertions of some passers-by that the church was saved from total destruction; and among these was Andrew Gantier, who, at great personal risk, climbed to the steeple and extinguished the flames in time to save the edifice. The corporation of Trinity Parish, in recognition of his timely assistance, presented him with a silver bowl, which is still in possession of a connection of the family. It is plain in form and style, weighing about seventeen ounces, and standing four inches high. On its side is engraved a representation of the scene of the fire, with the words: "This HAPEND Feb. 23, 1749-'50," and on the bottom of the bowl are the initials "A. E. G., 1750," evidently those of Andrew and Elizabeth, his wife. The fact of its presentation is also entered upon the minutes of the Corporation of Trinity Church, under date of March 1, 1749.

He was twice married, (1) to Elizabeth Crosfield, an English lady, and sister to Stephen Crosfield, one of the proprietors of the well-known Totten and Crosfield Land Patent, in this State; and, (2) in 1774, to Margaret Hastier, daughter of Jean and Elizabeth (Perdrian) Hastier, of a Huguenot family, early resident in this city. Of his four children, all of whom were by his first wife, the third, *Andrew*, born in 1755, was educated at King's (now Columbia) College, which he entered at the early age of fourteen, and studied for the law, which, however, he never practiced. He married, in 1772, Mary, only child and heiress of Captain Thomas and Mary (Ten Eyck) Brown, of Bergen county, N. J., he being then seventeen and his bride sixteen years of age.

His father-in-law, Captain Brown, was a somewhat notable character in those days. He was the son of an Englishman and a Dutch woman; had followed the sea from his youth up; finally owned and commanded his own vessel; had even tried his hand at privateering during the French wars; had traded to the West Indies, and had, moreover, improved his fortunes by a lucky marriage with Anna, one of the four daughters and heiresses of Laurens Van Buskirk, whose paternal farm at Minachquay (commonly called Paurapaugh), now Greenville, about three miles south of Jersey City, extended from the Bay of New York to Newark Bay. On this farm, after it had come into his possession, partly, as we have seen, through his wife, and partly by purchase from the other heirs, Captain Brown erected a large and commodious mansion in 1760, subsequently known as "Retirement Hall," and still standing. He also owned and ran a ferry from the west side of his farm, on Newark Bay, across the Hackensack River,

forming a connecting link in the route of travel between the cities of New York and Philadelphia. This ferry bore his name, and its location is still pointed out as "Brown's Ferry." During the Revolutionary struggle he was a patriot (a notable exception in Bergen county), and occupied a prominent position in town and county. As early, also, as 1757, he had been a member of a committee appointed to examine the transports in New York, and to report on the best plan of fortifying the harbor; and, in 1770, he was admitted a freeman of the city. He was wealthy in real estate, moneys at interest, silver-plate and slaves. In character he seems to have been energetic, strong-willed, possibly self-willed. He died at his mansion in New Jersey, and was "gathered to his fathers" in the Ten Eyck vault, in St. Paul's church-yard, in the year 1782, aged sixty-five years. By his wife, Anna Van Buskirk, he gained, not only an estate, but a son, whom he outlived. He then married, 1756, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Gurney) Ten Eyck, of New York city, by whom he had a daughter, Mary, who (as we have already seen) became, in 1772, the wife of Andrew Gautier, and by whom the Van-Buskirk-Brown property, in old Bergen county, came into possession of the old Gautier family.

Andrew Gautier, by his wife, Mary Brown, had two children, and by a second wife, Hannah, daughter of John and Margaret (Burnton) Turner, whom he married in 1784, he had eight. He died at his residence, No. 41 Broad street, in this city, in 1802, and was buried in Trinity churchyard.

Thomas Gautier, his eldest son, by his first wife, born at the old homestead, in 1774, was a lawyer by profession, but did not practice. He died ———. The Brown-Gautier farm, as he inherited it, in 1782, consisted of 406 acres, of which 40 were salt meadow land; and the mansion, known far and wide as "Retirement Hall," was the scene of old-fashioned, open-handed hospitality and comfort. He married, in 1796, Elisabeth, daughter of John and Elisabeth (Dickson) Leary, by whom he had three children, all born at "Retirement Hall," of whom the youngest, *Samuel Ten Eyck Gautier*, born in 1800, was the father of our friend.

The honorable pride of ancestry manifested by our colleague was by no means confined to the paternal line, but embraced his mother's family as well. Our treasurer informs me that when Mr. Gautier became a member of our society, he made an especial written request that his name should be entered in full upon the books, John Stagg Gautier; and, among the manuscripts which he has left is a little volume in which he has carefully collected all the material which he could obtain concerning the *Stagg* family. His first known progenitor in this line was *John Stagg*, of the city of New York, who was of good social standing, in that day, if we may draw an inference from the fact that Theodorus Van Wyck, Abraham Lott, Jr., and Isaac Roosevelt, "all of the city, merchants," were the executors named in his will in 1768. *John Stagg*, his only son, and the eldest of three children, born in 1732, was a mason by trade, was admitted a freeman of the city in 1765; and, before the Revolutionary War, owned several houses, and was considered as a "well-off" citizen. He was an ardent patriot, and served as a commissary in the American

army; and, during the British occupation of the city, 1776-'84, found it convenient to reside with his family at Charlestown, Orange county. In the "Great Fire," which devastated New York in 1776, his houses were burned; and, when he returned to the city at the close of hostilities, he found himself in quite reduced circumstances. His social standing, however, was by no means affected by these losses, for he represented the city in the Assembly from 1784-'6, as he had Orange county, from 1780-'3, and his name appears in the (first) New York Directory, in 1786, as a member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen; in 1788, he was on a committee of the Consistory of the Dutch Church to report on a plan for the reorganization of the Church school; and, from 1791-'3, he was President of the Fire Department, of which in its then form he had been one of the most active founders. He was one of the victims of the yellow-fever epidemic of 1803. He married (1) Rachel Conklin, and (2), about 1769, Anneke, daughter of Isaac and Anneke (Dally) Stoutenburgh.

His son *Abraham*, by this last marriage, born in 1778, was a successful salt-merchant in this city, and, in 1800, married Rachel, daughter of John and Hannah Town. Their second daughter, *Hannah Augusta Stagg*, born 1803, in New York city, married, in 1822, Samuel Ten Eyck Gautier, and became the mother of our friend, who inherited from her, in a considerable degree, the features and physical characteristics (including, probably, the tendency to pulmonary disease) which marked her family. She died at Fordham in 1865, and is buried in Trinity church-yard, in this city. Mr. Gautier is still living at Fordham. He was the last owner of the Gautier farm, and many of our citizens will remember him as the host of "Retirement Hall," possessing the finest stables and hunting-pack in the country.

We have thus traced the various genealogic currents which converged and were united in our friend's veins, not merely because they were honorable, or because of their intrinsic interest as a part of the history of our city and its neighborhood; but because we, as genealogists, firmly believe that, in order to know a man thoroughly, to read his character intelligently, to judge him with that even measure of justice with which we should wish ourselves to be judged, while we live, and after we are dead, it is indispensable that we should know something of his *ancestral beginnings*. For it is in these that we detect and trace the operation of that rare and subtle essence—distilled in the alembic of Time, from diverse sources—which we vaguely and somewhat rudely call "blood," and which imparts to the individual life the peculiar idiosyncracies which, in some measure, explain its career, and account for its foibles and its virtues. For example, I can truly say that since I have traced Mr. Gautier's ancestry, from the papers which he left, I have obtained a truer estimate of his character than I should probably have acquired through a much longer acquaintance with him, had his life been spared.

Coming now to the consideration of the facts of his brief life, we shall find them neither many nor eventful. It was simply a life of ordinary domestic, social, and business routine, cheerfully accepted and faithfully performed. Yet uneventful, every-day lives are not necessarily devoid of interest or of enduring influence. *Every* individual life, if rightly scrutinized, presents some point of instruction. Indeed, we

may reasonably doubt if any human being ever existed, whether for a single hour or for "threescore years and ten," whether a wise man or an imbecile, from whom there did not proceed some ray of influence, be it great or small, be it good or evil, which—sensibly or insensibly—affected the happiness or conditions of some other individual or individuals. The principle of reciprocal influence is unquestionably impressed upon the human race by the supreme wisdom of the Creator, and is at the same time a stimulating and a conservative force or power, indispensable to the progress and happiness of the race. The simple lesson which it unfolds to us is, that we so should live, whatever our sphere of action may be, that any and all influences proceeding from us may be such as will benefit our fellow-creatures.

Mr. Gautier's education was obtained mostly at the school of a Mr. Adams, in Horatio street, and at the Ward School in Greenwich avenue, from which he passed, in July, 1854, into the employ of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, with which his father had been for many years connected; and here he remained, in various positions, the last as cashier, until February, 1867, when the state of his health compelled him to relinquish any close attention to business.

As far back as 1857-'9 his health had been very much impaired, and but slight hopes were entertained of his recovery from the pulmonary difficulties which were then developed; but, under the blessing of God, he finally regained a promising degree of strength and comfort. On the 10th of December, 1862, he united his fortunes in marriage with Abbie, only child and daughter of Mr. Frederick and Sarah (Jenkins) Cushman, of Dartmouth, but formerly of New Bedford, Mass. She was a lineal descendant of Robert Cushman, the Puritan, one of the Plymouth colony; and thus, in the little daughter who was born to them in 1864, is blended the blood of the chivalric French refugee, the stern New England pilgrim, the substantial Dutch burgher, and the active English colonist. In 1867, Mr. Gautier was again prostrated with sickness, commencing with sudden and severe hemorrhage from the lungs, since which his health was, at all times, precarious. Repeated hemorrhages continued to sap the fountains of his life; yet prudent care and the tender watchfulness of his family kept the dread foe at bay until the latter part of July of the present year, when he became so reduced as to necessitate a change of air and scene. On the 7th of August, he was conveyed to Pittsfield, Mass., and there, amid the grand scenery and bracing air of that mountain season, his health somewhat rallied, so that he returned to the city in the early part of September. For a while he seemed to be better, and to enjoy the comforts of his own home; but his vitality was exhausted, and he finally yielded the unequal struggle on the 2d of October, 1871.

Many of our members were absent from town, and not all of the others received in time the hurried notice that was sent to them of the funeral services; yet there were a few who assembled at our Librarian's office, opposite to Trinity church-yard, and met the funeral *cortège* at the gateway, following the coffin as it was borne within the shadowed aisles of the church. There, with solemn music of organ, and sweet-voiced choir of white-robed boys, the last solemn services of the Episcopal Church were rendered; and thence the body of our friend was borne to the Gautier family vault, on the southerly side of

the church-yard. A few moments of reverent waiting at the open mouth of the tomb—a few gentle rain-drops falling upon uncovered heads from a scarcely clouded October sky—a hushed silence among the little group of mourners, as the solemn words of prayer and the sweetly-cadenced “Amen” struggled with the overpowering din and roar of the neighboring thoroughfare, and JOHN STAGG GAUTIER “slept with his fathers,”—within the pale of that ancient church by whose ministers he had been baptized and married, and in whose communion he so much delighted.

And, in this connection, my mind reverts to last Christmas-eve. It happened to be one of our society’s regular meeting nights, but so many of our members were detained by the inclemency of the weather, or by the cares of preparation for the coming festival, that we had not a sufficient quorum for the transaction of the usual business. The few, therefore, who dropped in out of the storm, resolved themselves into an informal meeting, drew their chairs cozily around the pleasant fire, which crackled and blazed in yonder fireplace, and speedily yielded to the glow of warmth and good-fellowship born of the place and the hour. The conversation became general, and somehow drifted into a pleasant chat about old families, old grave-yards, and grave-yard inscriptions, etc., and I well remember how Mr. Gautier told us his experience of the past summer in superintending some repairs in his family vault in Trinity yard. On this and other topics to which he adverted in the course of the evening, he spoke with more than usual animation and feeling, unconsciously revealing a delicacy of sentiment and expression which characterized his conversation in his happiest moods; and in my mind hereafter the hallowed associations connected with Christmas-eve will be blended on each recurring anniversary with tender and pleasant memories of him.

Of Mr. Gautier’s private and domestic life we have scarcely the right to speak, since none of us were sufficiently intimate with him. Yet the occasional glimpses we had of him in his cozy, tastefully furnished home at No. 159 West Forty-fifth street, together with what we ourselves knew of the man, left no doubt as to its being a happy life; and that as son, brother, husband, and father, he was as tenderly true to family ties as we knew him to be to his official duties with us.

As a fellow-member and a most highly esteemed officer of this society, we may speak more fully. He came to us in the latter part of our first year, unsolicited, and indeed a stranger to all of us, drawn hither simply by sympathy of tastes and pursuits. He was admitted to membership on the 13th of November, 1869; and, though retiring in demeanor, speedily won our respect and developed an aptitude for the detail of society business which promised well for the interests of the then infant society. On the 21st of January, 1870, less than two months from the date of his admission as a member, he was elected by the society a trustee, and was by the Board elected Recording Secretary, both of which offices had been vacated by the resignation of one of the original incorporators. He accepted the positions, to both of which he was re-elected in January, and every day, to that of his death, proved the fitness of the selection. As a Trustee he was very punctual in attending meetings of the Board, or of its committees; deeply interested in everything which affected the interests of the

Society, and anxious that it should maintain a *distinctive* New York character. While gracefully deferent to superior age, or to what he deemed to be superior experience, he was also decided in his own views. His opinions were carefully formed and expressed, and once pronounced were tenaciously held. His sense of propriety was keen and true, the offspring of a thoroughly gentlemanly nature, and it united with his modesty to temper the enthusiasm which evidently underlaid his character.

As a recording secretary, he was invaluable. He brought to this department of his duty an acquaintance with parliamentary forms, and with the clerical detail pertaining to such work, rarely found in one so young, and for which he was probably indebted to his long business connection with the railroad corporation before referred to. The Society's records, reports, memoranda and papers of various sorts, during his incumbency of the office, are models of accuracy, perspicuity, method, and neatness; while to his perfect knowledge of the proper methods of procedure I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness for frequent aid in the discharge of my duties as your presiding officer. He was, indeed, my "right-hand man" on all public occasions; for the work of each evening was always carefully arranged by him in advance; the proper papers were placed in order ready for my hand; and if I expressed, or if he detected in me, any doubt as to the proper course of action, in emergency, a look, a whispered word, or a hastily penciled line from the dark-eyed, quietly observant young man at my elbow would invariably afford me the needed clue. Any presiding officer can appreciate the value of such assistance. To me he was, perhaps, brought nearer by the nature of his official duties than to some others, and I had learned to lean upon him. From him, also, I received much personal sympathy at a time when I felt the need of it; yet it was sympathy never framed in words, but rather intimated, as it were, by the tone of voice, by the kindly pressure of the hand, by the delicate anticipation of my wishes, which made me conscious that "a friend was near." His performance of duty went far beyond what was absolutely required of him—far beyond the limit of his physical strength; but the remonstrances of his family, and the kindly proffers made by his fellow-members of the Society, to relieve him of a portion of his duties, were firmly waived; and it was not until the very day of his departure for Pittsfield that he avowed to his sister his final determination to relinquish his official position as our secretary—a determination which he sadly acknowledged was forced upon him, in spite of his own wishes, by the conviction that he could no longer do justice to its duties. Through the entire course of his last illness, his mind seemed to work with uncommon and increasing clearness and vigor, and he worried much about the detail of various branches of the Society's work which he had been obliged to relinquish. Friendly hands, among our number, were endeavoring to relieve him from this source of anxiety, but still he felt that no one could do his work so well as himself; and every opportunity of returning strength was employed by him, with the help of some of the members of his family, in arranging and closing up all the Society's matter in his hands, in such a manner that they might be easily taken up and carried along after his death; for, I believe that he was himself fully conscious that

his life-work was done—not that he spoke of it, but because the condition in which all his business, private or official, was found at his death bore evidence of his having labored as one who knoweth that “the night cometh in which no man can work.” Such was the minuteness with which memoranda had been prepared, cash accounts digested, minutes written up, various items of property designated, even the unused postage-stamps separated according as they were designed for the Society or the Publication Committee’s use, that the officers of the board found not the slightest difficulty in taking up the work as he had laid it down. The last minutes of the Society, recorded by him, are those of May the 27th of the present year, and the notes of the subsequent meeting of June 10th were found in his manuscript.

It is in connection, however, with the RECORD, the quarterly journal published by the Society, that Mr. Gautier most emphatically reared a monument to himself more enduring than marble or brass. In December, 1869, just after his entrance among us, we had published a “Bulletin,”—designed to be a semi-occasional means of communication between the Society and genealogists at large. Mr. Gautier’s quick preception saw in this little eight-page pamphlet the germ of a magazine which would open a new field of usefulness to the Society; and, at his suggestion, and on the basis of certain financial calculations presented by him, the *Bulletin*, in January 1870, took the more ambitious form of a quarterly, with eight pages and a cover. Mr. Gautier was one of the Publication Committee, and devoted himself with enthusiasm to its care. It was his pet and his pride; and, when, at the close of last year, the books showed a balance in its favor, both of reputation and finances, he presented to us a carefully elaborated proposition for the enlargement of the journal, and for the formation of a “Record Club,” which should relieve the Society from the responsibility of its publication. In all these matters he displayed a remarkable degree of financial ability; his enthusiasm never exceeded the limits of prudence; his calculations and estimates were always so elaborated as to present the subject under discussion in various lights; and the result has been, that the RECORD, conducted on his plans, and ably seconded by the experience of our Executive Committee, has, at the close of its present year, attained a position of permanency which, as we believe, opens to us a broad and inviting field of usefulness. Nor was the influence of our friend less apparent in the literary department of the RECORD than in its business conduct. His rare good taste, his unremitting labor, by day and by night, over MSS. and proof-sheets, as well as the facility with which he managed the correspondence, of which much the largest portion devolved upon him, left its impress upon every page of our favorite journal. And he had the satisfaction of knowing, before he died, that his anticipations had been realized, and that the RECORD had done more than any one thing else to advance the best interests of the Society which he so dearly loved. Again I repeat, the RECORD is his monument. He was, at the time of his death, a member of the Council of the Record Club, and chairman of its Publication Committee.

It remains now only to speak of him as a *genealogist*. We, who were most intimately connected with him in the conduct of the RECORD, soon found that his judgment was excellent, his criti-

cism severe, his power of analysis keen, and his enthusiasm unbounded. Yet, such was his modesty that he never spoke of his own work, and never seemed fully to appreciate the value of what he had done. It was not until after his death that I knew how much substantial genealogical work this young man had accomplished. Then I found a series of small quarto volumes, copiously filled, in his very neat chirography, with clearly arranged and quite full genealogies and genealogical memoranda of nearly all of the principal families from which he derived his descent on both sides. Of the *Gautier* and *Stagg* families; of the *Ten Eycks*, descendants of Conrad Ten Eyck, who came to America about 1650; of *Stoutenburghs*, descendants of Peter, first of the name in this country; there are very full genealogies; of the *Crosfield*, *Brown*, *Leary*, *Van Horn*, *Town*, *Hornblower*, *Dickson*, *Evert*, *Binninger*, and *Blanchard* families there are very considerable collections of notes; and, in addition to these, a large quantity of genealogical and biographical material more or less complete. All of these are so methodically arranged that it will be comparatively easy for some other hand to complete what he had commenced; and I hope that—with the permission of his family—the future pages of our *RECORD* may renew his memory to us, by the presentation of some of his labors. I may also add that I found among these papers, and in most convenient form, all the information relative to his family and private life which I needed in the compilation of the present sketch. I found, then, what I had never before known, that Mr. Gautier's love for these antiquarian matters dated from his boyhood. It seems first to have been developed as a genealogical *mania* (I use the word in its best sense), some six years ago, by the appearance of the *Cushman Genealogy*, to which family his wife belonged; and since that time it has been an all-engrossing pursuit. The sister to whom I have before referred, and between whom and our friend there seems to have been that perfect sympathy of taste and feeling often observable between an elder sister and a younger brother, has told me that she distinctly remembers the evening, in 1869, when he came home to his family, with very evident marks of pleasurable excitement, saying, "Do you know that there is a genealogical society in this city—and I have never known of it until to-day?" And he lost no time in putting himself in communication with us. What he was to us—how he loved our work—how well and truly he helped to lay the foundations of our institution—from that day to the hour of his death—we all know. It is inwrought ineffaceably on our history. "It was a positive benefit to have known such a man" was the remark made to me, only this morning, by a brother officer, as we consulted over some work in which we hitherto had enjoyed his aid and advice. My heart echoed the remark. I am thankful to God for having given us such a companion—for having given our Society, in its youth, such an example. Such lives make us strong, even in their loss.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY OF WOODHULL.

[In the Line of John, the Great-grandson of Richard, the Emigrant.]

Compiled by ANNA M. WOODHULL, of Freehold, N. J. Arranged by H. R. STILES, M. D.

1. RICHARD WODHULL (the Emigrant),¹ was born at Thenford, County of Northampton, England, September 13, 1620 (*a*), and emigrated to America probably in 1648; on April 29th of which year he witnessed an Indian deed at Easthampton, L. I. (*Thompson's Hist. L. I.*, i. 294.) He finally located "permanently at Setauket, then called Cromwell's Bay, or Ashford," and became one of the most important citizens of that place. "His particular knowledge in surveying and drawing conveyances rendered his services invaluable at that early period, and his name is found associated with most of the transactions of the town during his life." In 1663, he represented Setauket at the General Court at Hartford, Conn., in an effort to obtain aid against the usurpations of the Dutch; and, in 1666, was one of His Majesty's Justices of the Honorable Court of Assize. He married (probably in England) Debora ———, and died at Brookhaven, Suffolk County, L. I., Oct. 17, 1690 (*b*).

2. RICHARD WODHULL, 2d² (son of the Emigrant) was born Oct. 9, 1649; inherited, by devise, the paternal estate; married, Aug. 19, 1680, Temperance (dau. of Rev. John) Fordam, of Southampton, L. I.; was a Justice of the Honorable Court of Assize in 1678, and died Oct. 18, 1699. "His knowledge and integrity endeared him to the people, and he died much lamented."

3. RICHARD WODHULL, 3d³ (son of Richard, 2d), was born Nov. 2, 1691; inherited the paternal estate, by devise; "was usually called 'Justice Wodhull,' and, like his father, was a magistrate for many years, and in all respects a highly exemplary gentleman." He married Mary (dau. of John) Homan, who was born 1693, and died Dec. 27, 1768. Mr. Wodhull died Nov. 24, 1767.

4. JOHN WOODHULL⁴ (2d son of Richard, 3d), of Brookhaven, Suf-

(*a*) The Woodhulls traced their descent, by well-authenticated proofs, from Walter Flandrensis, created first Baron de Wauhull by William the Conqueror, A. D. 1066; and also, by two lines of descent, from King Edward the Second. We will not, however, enlarge upon this fascinating portion of their history, being well convinced that the character and ability of the family since its transplantation to America furnish it with as noble a crown of honor as any which can be derived from a long line of feudal barons. Among the members of the Woodhull families represented in this genealogy (commencing with Richard the Emigrant), there have been *seven* who were clergymen; *eight* who were physicians; *five* who were judges; *four* who were military men; *four* lawyers; and of these, *twenty* were graduates of, or received honorary degrees from, colleges—mostly the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, N. J. Of the daughters of these 37 families, *seven* were married to clergymen; *three* to physicians; *one* to a judge, and *three* to lawyers; and of the *fourteen* men thus married into the Woodhull family, *twelve* were college graduates. Of children and grandchildren of other than the Woodhull name, *six* were clergymen; *four* were physicians; and *ten* were college graduates. Facts like these show *character* in a family.

(*b*) From this Richard, also, descends another Long Island family, of which we hope, some day, to have an equally good genealogy. Of this family was General NATHANIEL WOODHULL, of Revolutionary fame.

folk County, L. I., married, Nov. 27, 1740, Elizabeth (dau. of Maj. William Henry) Smith, of the "Tangier" Smith family. She was born at St. George's Manor, L. I., Nov. 12, 1718, and died Dec. 20, 1761. Mr. Woodhull was born Jan. 15, 1719, and died Jan. 3, 1794. He purchased an estate at Miller's Place, L. I., in 1740, now in possession of his grandson, Hon. C. L. Woodhull, and was, in 1763, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; and "a gentleman of wealth, probity, and distinction." *Issue* :—

5. i. WILLIAM⁵ (Rev.), b. Dec. 3, 1741, of whom presently.
6. ii. JOHN⁵ (Rev.), b. Jan. 26, 1744, of whom presently.
7. iii. CALEB⁵ b. Oct. 30, 1745; d., unm., Mch. 26, 1791.
8. iv. MERRITT SMITH⁵ b. May 23, 1748, of whom presently.
9. v. HENRY⁵ b. June 25, 1750; d. Aug. 14, 1775.
10. vi. JAMES⁵ b. Oct. 3, 1752, of whom presently.

11. vii. ELIZABETH⁵ b. Oct. 2, 1754; m. Nov. 6, 1780, Mr. Samuel Hopkins, who was b. April 4, 1744, and d. Sept. 8, 1807. Mrs. Hopkins d. Nov. 9, 1795. *Issue* :—(1) *Samuel*⁶ b. Nov. 20, 1781, m. Dec. 11, 1816, Maria (dau. of Merritt Smith) Woodhull, b. May 11, 1793; (2) *John*⁶ b. Nov. 21, 1783, d. Jan. 7, 1800; (3) *Dorothea*⁶ b. Nov. 21, 1785, m. April 27, 1805, Daniel Davis, and d. 1850, leaving Lester H. Davis,⁷ who m. Nov. 23, 1839, Harriett (dau. of Ezra) Woodhull, and had a son, Woodhull Davis⁸; (4) *Sarah*⁶ b. Oct. 20, 1786, m. June 23, 1809, Nathaniel Rowell, M. D., of Brookhaven, L. I., a grad. of Dartmouth Coll., who d. 1827. She d. Mch. 4, 1836. They had 6 children, among whom one, Rev. Thompson Rowell,⁷ settled at St. Anthony's Falls, Minn., and Rev. Morse Rowell,⁷ of N. Y. City; (5) *Williams*⁶ b. July 7, 1788, m. — Davis, and has issue at Ravenswood, L. I.; (6) *James*⁶ b. July 18, 1790, d. inf.; (7) Gen. *Gilbert*⁶ b. Aug. 1793, d. 1871, with issue, among whom is Rev. Judson Hopkins,⁷ pastor of Calvary Church, Newburgh, N. Y.; (8) *George*⁶ M. D., b. Nov. 23, 1793, m. dau. of John Johnson, and has issue.

12. viii. GILBERT⁵ b. Apl. 2, 1756, m. Dec. 3, 1797, Ann (dau. of William) Cowley, who was b. Nov. 16, 1771, and d. 1802. He d. April 14, 1799, without issue.

13. ix. JEFFREY AMHERST⁵ b. Jan. 1, 1759, of whom presently.

5. Rev. WILLIAM WOODHULL⁵ grad. Coll. N. J. 1764; in 1777, occupied the Black River (now Chester) pulpit, Morris Co., N. J.; "not only preached patriotism, but repeatedly represented his people in the Provincial Congress;" was a member of the Convention which framed the first Constitution of New Jersey, in 1787, and died Oct. 24, 1824. He m., May 3, 1767, Elizabeth (dau. of Esq. William) Hedges, of Easthampton, L. I., who was b. Mch. 27, 1749, and d. Sept. 13, 1825.

Issue :—

14. i. WILLIAM⁶ (Esq.), b. June 3, 1768, of whom presently.
15. ii. JEREMIAH⁶ b. June 22, 1770, of whom presently.
- 15½ iii. ELIZABETH⁶ b. Feb. 23, 1773, m. Mch. 12, 1788, Joseph Hedges, M. D., who was b. Dec. 31, 1766; residence, Chester, N. J. *Issue* :—(1) *William Woodhull*⁷ M. D., b. Sept. 6, 1790, m. Jan. 5, 1813, Jane (dau. of James) English, of Monmouth Co., N. J., who was b. Nov. 15, 1793, and d. May 8, 1856; had seven children, of whom Joseph Hedges⁸ was a physician, and Mary Ann⁸ m. Rev. John A. Todd, of Tarrytown, N. Y.; (2) *Mary Miller*⁷ b. Dec. 14, 1792, d. Aug. 26, 1804; (3) *Sarah Woodhull*⁷ b. Feb. 24, 1796, m. Rev. Abram Williamson, of Walnut Grove, N. J., a grad. Coll. N. J., 1818, who d. 1869; (4) *Stephen*⁷ b. Feb. 15, 1798, m. Rachel Ann Baldwin; (5) *Henry*⁷ b. Jan. 26, 1803, m. Mary Ann Topping, and had son, Rev. Charles Evart Hedges⁸ grad. of Coll. N. J., 1855, and Princeton Theol. Sem., 1858, who d. at Marysville, Cal., July, 1860; (6) *Mary Elizabeth*⁷ b. Aug. 16, 1808, m. Rev. Ezekiel Quillan, of Ipava, Ill., a grad. of Union Coll., N. Y.,

and Princeton Theol. Sem., 1836; (7) *Mary Miller*; (8) *Sarah Woodhull*.⁷

16. iv. JOHN,⁶ b. April 25, 1774, of whom presently.
17. v. HANNAH SMITH,⁶ b. Aug. 22, 1776, m. Feb. 9, 1797, Richard Hunt, b. June 17, 1773. Mrs. Hunt, d. April 28, 1805. *Issue* :—(1) *Ann Eliza*,⁷ b. Dec. 14, 1797, d. Jan. 22, 1804; (2) *Caroline Woodhull*,⁷ b. Dec. 30, 1799, m. Mahlon Ward; (3) *Mary Sophia Woodhull*,⁷ b. June 14, 1803, m. R. C. Chandler.
18. vi. HENRY HEDGES,⁶ b. July 11, 1779, of whom presently.
19. vii. TEMPERANCE,⁶ b. Jan. 22, 1782, m. ——— Topping. No issue.
20. viii. MARY SOPHIA,⁶ b. Sept. 24, 1784, m. Sept. 8, 1805, Richard Hunt. *Issue* :—(1) *Stephen Richard*,⁷ b. Sept. 21, 1806; (2) *John Spofford*,⁷ b. Mch. 9, 1813.
21. ix. MENETABLE,⁶ b. June 26, 1787, m. Dec. 5, 1811, Jared Hains, who was b. Nov. 4, 1766. *Issue* :—(1) *Huldah Howard*,⁷ b. Oct. 29, 1812; (2) *Caleb Gilbert Woodhull*,⁷ b. Sept. 5, 1814; (3) *James*,⁷ b. Nov. 26, 1816; (4) *William Woodhull*,⁷ b. Mch. 1, 1819; (5) *Mary Elizabeth*,⁷ b. July 4, 1824.
22. x. CALEB GILBERT,⁶ b. Oct. 30, 1792; d. Aug. 8, 1814.

6. Rev. JOHN WOODHULL, D. D.,⁵ received a classical education under the Rev. Caleb Smith, his maternal uncle, who resided at Newark Mountain, N. J.; when about sixteen years of age, became seriously impressed, and while a student in the College of New Jersey, then under the presidency of Dr. Finley, became a believer in Christ's saving grace. In the year 1766, he received the degree of A. B., and went to Fags Manor to pursue his theological studies with Rev. John Blair; was licensed to preach in August, 1768, by the Presbytery of New Castle, and received several calls, from which he chose that of the Laycock Congregation, Lancaster Co., Pa., where he was ordained Aug. 1, 1770. On May 28, 1772, he was married to Sarah (only child of Capt. George) Spofford, of Philadelphia. In 1779, he became pastor of the Presb. Church at Freehold, N. J.; in 1780, was made a trustee of the Coll. of N. J., to which institution he devoted his most unremitting and faithful attention. In 1798, he received the degree of D. D. from Yale College; and was an acknowledged authority in ecclesiastical matters. For many years he conducted a grammar school (discontinued in 1792), from which were sent forth some of the best minds that have adorned the bar, the pulpit, and the official positions of the country. He was prominent and unwearying in his devotion to the Theological Seminary at Princeton; a sincere and earnest friend of the Bible cause, and of all forms of moral and educational reform; eminent as a scholar; of sincere, living piety, with great breadth of mind and of culture. Amiable in all the family and social relations, he wielded an immense influence, not only in his native State, but throughout the whole extent of the denomination with which he was connected. He was also a true patriot, and when, during his pastorate in Pennsylvania, every man in his parish went out to meet the enemy, he accompanied them as chaplain. He died at Freehold, N. J., Nov. 22, 1824. (*See sermon preached at Freehold, N. J., Nov. 25, 1824, on his death, by Rev. Isaac V. Brown, A. M.; Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit*, iii. 304; *Timlow's Hist. Sermon*; *Prof. Giger's Centennial Address before Olosophic Society of Coll. N. J., June, 1865*). Mrs. Sarah Spofford Woodhull was b. Oct. 26, 1749; d. Oct. 14, 1827. She was a stepdau. of the Rev. Gilbert Tennent, one of the most eminent, devoted, and successful ministers of the American Church, and was

herself a most excellent woman, of a sound, practical mind, and of ardent, active piety. *Issue*:—

23. i. GEORGE SPOFFORD⁶ (Rev.), b. Mch. 31, 1773, at Laycock, Pa., of whom presently.
24. ii. JOHN⁶ b. July 10, 1776; d. same date, at Laycock, Pa.
25. iii. WILLIAM HENRY⁶ b. Dec. 1, 1778, d. Sept. 6, 1798, at Laycock, Pa.
26. iv. SARAH⁶ b. Mch. 28, 1781, at Freehold, N. J., m. Sept. 2, 1806, Major William Gordon (son of Joseph) Forman, of Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., N. J., a grad. of Coll. of N. J., in 1783; Counsellor-at-law; b. June 22, 1770, and d. at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 3, 1812. Mrs. Sarah Woodhull Forman d. at Natchez, Miss., Nov. 13, 1811. *Issue*:—
(1) *Sarah Woodhull*,⁷ b. Mch. 16, 1808, m. Apl. 29, 1829, Rev. Clifford Smith Arms (son of Samuel), of Canaan, N. Y., a grad. of Union Coll., N. Y., 1824, and Princeton Theol. Sem., 1826; pastor of Pres. Ch., Madison, N. J., 1832-50; of Pres. Ch., Ridgebury, Orange Co., N. Y., 1850-63. He was b. June 4, 1796, d. Sept. 25, 1863. *Issue*:—
Gilbert Woodhull,⁸ b. Feb. 17, 1834, d. Sept. 1, 1834; Clifford Hastings,⁸ b. Sept. 15, 1838, d. May 31, 1842.
27. v. JOHN TENNENT⁶ (M. D.), b. Aug. 24, 1786, at Freehold, N. J., of whom presently.
28. vi. GILBERT SMITH⁶ (M. D.), b. Jan. 11, 1794, at Freehold, N. J., of whom presently.

8. MERRITT SMITH WOODHULL,⁵ inherited the paternal estate at Miller's Place, L. I.; m. Mch. 1, 1778, Mary (dau. of Esq. Samuel) Davis. She was b. Dec. 12, 1757, and d. Mch. 26, 1840. He d. Nov. 29, 1815.

Issue:—

29. i. JOHN⁶ b. June 2, 1784, m. Hannah (dau. William) Helme, and d. July 21, 1837, without issue.
30. ii. SAMUEL⁶ b. Mch. 3, 1786, d. Apl. 18, same year.
31. iii. HANNAH⁶ b. Feb. 12, 1787, d. Jan. 27, 1792.
32. iv. JAMES SMITH⁶ b. April 26, 1790, d. April 25, 1796.
33. v. CALEB SMITH⁶ (Hon.), b. Feb. 26, 1792, of whom presently.
34. vi. MARIA⁶ b. May 11, 1793, m. Dec. 11, 1816, Samuel Hopkins (her cousin), who was b. Nov. 20, 1781. *Issue*:—(1) *Ophelia*,⁷ m. Edwin Miller; (2) *Sarah*,⁷ m. Ezra King, Jr.; (3) *Mary*,⁷; (4) *Louisa*,⁷; (5) *George*,⁷; (6) *Samuel*,⁷.
35. vii. SARAH⁶ b. Jan. 18, d. April 29, 1796.
36. viii. CHARLES⁶ b. Sept. 28, 1796, of whom presently.
37. ix. ALBERT⁶ b. June 4, 1798, of whom presently.

10. JAMES WOODHULL,⁵ m. Sept. 16, 1782, Keturah (dau. of Esq. Selah) Strong, of New York City. She was b. Nov. 4, 1761, and d. Aug. 13, 1790. He m. (2d), Oct. 6, 1792, Hannah (dau. of Thomas) Helme. She was b. 1757, and d. Feb. 13, 1831. He d. Sept. 11, 1798. Resided in New York City. *Issue*:—

38. i. ELIZABETH⁶ b. Sept. 2, 1784; m. Geo. Griswold, of New York City, an East India merchant (firm of N. L. & G. Griswold, familiarly known on South street as "No Loss and Great Gain"), who was b. March 6, 1777, and d. Sept. 5, 1859. They had issue:—(1) *Maria*,⁷ who m. Woodward Havens, and d. 1870; (2) *Cornelia*,⁷ who m. Mrs. Elizabeth Griswold d. March 23, 1810.
39. ii. SELAH STRONG⁶ (Rev.), b. Aug. 4, 1786, of whom presently.
40. iii. JAMES⁶, b. Aug. 5, 1798; d. 1848.

13. JEFFREY AMHERST WOODHULL,⁵ m. Nov. 3, 1784, Elizabeth (dau. of William) Davis. She was b. Oct. 16, 1765, and d. Feb. 9, 1843. He d. Jan. 19, 1839. *Issue*:—

41. i. WILLIAM⁶ b. Oct. 12, 1785, of whom presently.

42. ii. ELIZABETH,⁶ b. Dec. 3, 1791; d. Dec. 20, 1834.
 43. iii. SMITH,⁶ b. March 27, 1797, of whom presently.

14. WILLIAM WOODHULL,⁶ m. June 30, 1790, Ruth (da. of Jared) Hains. She was b. Aug. 31, 1772, and d. June 25, 1860. He d. Sept. 6, 1846. *Issue*:—

44. i. JAMES HAINS,⁷ b. March 28, 1791, of whom presently.
 45. ii. MARTHA SMITH,⁷ b. Oct. 12, 1794; d. Sept. 24, 1860.
 46. iii. ELIZABETH HEDGES,⁷ b. Sept. 13, 1796; m. Oct. 3, 1821, Samuel Hedges, of Chester, N. J., who was b. Nov. 20, 1794. *Issue*:—(1) *Harriet Woodhull*,⁸ b. Aug. 4, 1823; (2) *Amanda*,⁸ m. Jeffry Miller; (3) *George*,⁸ (4) *Edwin*.⁸
 47. iv. MARY HAINS,⁷ b. Sept. 15, 1798.
 48. v. SARAH SPOFFORD,⁷ b. Aug. 28, 1800; m. (1st) Elias Nichols, April 23, 1823, who was b. May, 1798, and d. Sept. 23, 1828; m. (2d) George Miller, of Cincinnati, O. (son of John B. Miller, of Madison, N. J.), who d. 1868. She d. 1869. *Issue*:—(1) *William Woodhull*, (2) *Charles Hains*; (3) *Ruth Woodhull*, m. Aug. 1854, George (son of Archibald) Sayre, of Madison, N. J.; (4) *Huldah Howell*, m. John B. Miller.
 49. vi. WILLIAM HEDGES,⁷ b. Sept. 13, 1802, of whom presently.
 50. vii. JARED HAINS,⁷ b. July 24, 1804; d. Nov. 8, 1805.
 51. viii. JARED HAINS,⁷ b. May 24, 1806; of whom presently.
 52. ix. HULDAH HOWELL, b. June 19, 1809; d. April 10, 1816.

15. JEREMIAH WOODHULL,⁶ m. Jan. 8, 1795, Hannah Corwin, who was b. Mch. 28, 1773. He d. Oct. 30, 1824. *Issue*:—

53. i. ELIZABETH SMITH,⁷ b. Dec. 16, 1795; m. April 27, 1815, Peter Brown, who was b. May 8, 1794. *Issue*:—(1) *Catharine*, b. July 7, 1816; (2) *William Henry*, b. July 18, 1818. Family residence, Chester, N. J.
 54. ii. SARAH,⁷ b. May 1, 1798.
 55. iii. WILLIAM HENRY,⁷ b. Sept. 17, 1801; d. Mch. 27, 1813.
 56. iv. NANCY CORWIN,⁷ b. May 19, 1804; m. ——— Pendden.
 57. v. MARY SOPHIA,⁷ b. Oct. 13, 1807; m. ——— Wilson.

16. JOHN WOODHULL,⁶ m. Feb. 25, 1796, Mary Larison, who was b. Mch. 30, 1777. *Issue*:—

58. i. BENJAMIN PITNEY,⁷ b. May 3, 1797, of whom presently.
 59. ii. WILLIAM SMITH,⁷ b. June 9, 1799, of whom presently.

18. HENRY HEDGES WOODHULL,⁶ m. (1st) Nancy (da. of William) Kirkpatrick, of Monmouth, N. J., Mch. 17, 1801. She was b. Dec. 7, 1782, and d. May 7, 1807. He m. (2d) Catharine Eoff, April 10, 1809, who was b. Jan. 4, 1790. *Issue*:—

60. i. MARY ANN,⁷ b. Mch. 23, 1803; m. John (son of John) Suydam, of N. J.; died without issue.
 61. ii. NANCY KIRKPATRICK,⁷ b. April 14, 1807, d. Sept. 23, same year.
 62. iii. JOHN HENRY,⁷ b. April 21, 1810; grad. Coll. N. J., 1831, Counsellor-at-Law; d. Sept. 19, 1840.
 63. iv. SARAH FORMAN,⁷ b. Feb. 5, 1812, m. 1841, John Redding, of Flemington, N. J.; has dau. *Mary Ann*,⁸ b. Jan. 1, 1851.

23. (Rev.) GEORGE SPOFFORD WOODHULL,⁶ was educated at the grammar school established by his father at Freehold, N. J.; grad. Coll. N. J., 1790. His first inclination was for the law, which he studied for nearly two years after his graduation; but then changed his mind, and commenced the study of medicine, with the venerable

Dr. Moses Scott, of New Brunswick, for about a year, attending lectures also in New York City; but his conversion led him to feel that the Church was his proper field, and he accordingly commenced, about the summer of 1794, the study of theology with his father; was licensed by the Pres. of New Brunswick, Nov. 14, 1797, and on the 6th of June, 1798, was ord. pastor of the Presb. Church, Cranberry, N. J., where he served until 1820. He was pastor of First Pres. Church, Princeton, N. J., from 1820 till 1832. He m., June 4, 1799, Gertrude (dau. of Col. John) Neilson, of New Brunswick, N. J.; she was b. April 25, 1780; d. Feb. 13, 1863. Rev. George Spofford Woodhull d. Dec. 25, 1834. See *Sermon preached in his memory, in Pres. Church, Princeton, N. J., Jan. 18, 1835, by Samuel Miller, D. D.* Issue:—

- 64. i. WILLIAM HENRY¹ (Rev.), b. March 4, 1802, of whom presently.
- 65. ii. CORNELIUS NEILSON,² b. May 16, 1803; d. Nov. 5, 1824.
- 66. iii. JOHN NEILSON (M. D.),³ b. July 25, 1807; grad. Coll. N. J., 1828, and at Jefferson Med. Coll., Phila; d. Jan. 12, 1867; bequeathed to his *Alma Mater* the sum of \$40,000, for the foundation of a "John Neilson Woodhull Professorship."
- 67. iv. ALFRED ALEXANDER⁴ (M. D.), b. Mch. 25, 1810, of whom presently.

27. JOHN TENNENT WOODHULL,⁶ M. D., received a classical education under his father; grad. Med. Univ. of Phil. 1812; the same year received the degree of M. A. from the Coll. N. J.; State Senator, 1825; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He m. Jan. 22, 1812, Ann (third dau. of Col. William) Wikoff, of Monmouth Co., N. J. She was b. July 5, 1793, and d. Feb. 3, 1852. Dr. John Tennent Woodhull d. Nov. 18, 1869. Issue:—

- 68. i. WILLIAM WICKOFF,⁷ b. 1812, d. June 16, 1813.
- 69. ii. MATHILDA WICKOFF,⁷ b. Nov. 3, 1813, m. Sept. 21, 1836, Joseph (son of Elijah) Combs, of Monmouth, who was b. 1811; grad. Coll. N. J. 1833; Counselor-at-Law, and in 1860 app. Judge of Court of Errors. Mrs. Combs d. May 24, 1864. Issue:—(1) *Ann Amelia*,⁸ b. June 27, 1837, d. Nov. 9, 1842; (2) *John Woodhull*,⁸ b. Jan. 16, 1840, d. Dec. 28, 1842; (3) *William Sutphen*,⁸ b. Feb. 15, 1842; grad. Coll. N. J., 1860; m. July 5, 1871, Virginia (dau. of Dr. John R.) Conover, of Freehold, N. J.; (4) *Julia Woodhull*,⁸ b. Aug. 26, 1847; (5) *George Woodhull*,⁸ b. Mch. 23, 1853, d. Dec. 31, 1854.
- 70. iii. GEORGE SPOFFORD⁷ (Hon.), b. Dec. 25, 1814, of whom presently.
- 71. iv. JULIA,⁷ b. Mch. 25, 1816, m. Nov., 1837, Rev. James Clarke, D. D., of Philadelphia, grad. of Univ. Penn., and of Princeton Theol. Sem. 1832; Pres. Wash. Coll., Penn., 1851-53. Issue:—(1) *Anna Julia*,⁸ b. Dec. 1837, d. Oct. 29, 1840; (2) *Robert Woodhull*⁸ (M. D.), b. Nov. 27, 1840, grad. Coll. N. J.; and Med. Univ. Penn., Surgeon U. S. N., 1864. Mrs. Clarke d. Dec. 16, 1840.
- 72. v. WILLIAM WICKOFF⁷ (Ph. D.), b. July 28, 1817, grad. Coll. N. J. 1833, from which Coll. he rec. deg. of "Doctor in Philosophy," 1867; m. Apl. 6, 1852, Ellen Conover (dau. Nath. S.) Wyckoff, of Freehold, N. J. She was b. May 25, 1825, and d. Aug. 1, 1870, without issue.
- 73. vi. JOHN,⁷ b. Jan. 25, 1819, d. Sept. 13, 1822.
- 74. vii. MARIA SCUDDER,⁷ b. Mch. 20, 1820, m. July 12, 1849, Gilbert Combs (son of Elijah); grad. Coll. N. J. 1846, Counselor-at-law, and b. Jan. 29, 1826. Issue:—(1) *John Woodhull*,⁸ b. Feb. 14, 1851; (2) *Gilbert Tennent*,⁸ b. Mch. 9, 1853, d. Jan. 24, 1854; (3) *Annie Wikoff Combs*,⁸ b. Aug. 5, 1854; (4) *Julia Woodhull*,⁸ b. Feb.; d. June 18, 1856.
- 75. viii. CHARLES FREDERICK,⁷ b. Aug. 4, 1821, grad. Coll. N. J., 1842.
- 76. ix. JOHN,⁷ b. April 5, 1823.

- 77. x. HANNAH WIKOFF,⁷ b. Jan. 24, 1826.
- 78. xi. GILBERT TENNENT⁷ (Rev.), b. Feb. 18, 1827, of whom presently.
- 79. xii. ANN AMELIA,⁷ b. Oct. 7, 1829, d. April 9, 1832.
- 80. xiii. SARAH WIKOFF,⁷ b. April 1, 1830, d. Jan. 16, 1831.
- 81. xiv. ADDISON WADDELL⁷ (M. D.), b. Aug. 13, 1831, of whom presently.

28. GILBERT SMITH WOODHULL,⁶ M. D., received a classical education under the instruction of his father; grad. at Jefferson Med. Coll., Phila., 1817; received honorary degree of M. A. from Coll. N. J., 1823; was President of N. J. State Med. Soc., 1825; nominee for State Senator, Oct., 1830. He m. Nov. 25, 1817, Charlotte (fourth dau. of Col. William) Wikoff, of Monmouth Co., N. J. She was b. April 15, 1795, and d. Jan. 11, 1862. He d. Oct. 13, 1830. *Issue*:—

- 82. i. HENRY WILLIAM BECK⁷ (M. D.), b. Oct. 3, 1819, of whom presently.
- 83. ii. SARAH SPOFFORD,⁷ b. Aug. 15, 1821; m. Nov. 25, 1846, Barberie Throckmorton (son of Judge Thomas), of Freehold, N. J., who was b. Mch. 11, 1813. She d. Jan. 21, 1870. *Issue*:—(1) *Henry Woodhull*,⁸ b. Sept. 26, 1847; (2) *Thomas Clifford*,⁸ b. Oct. 9, 1855; (3) *Gilbert Woodhull*,⁸ b. Nov. 19, 1857; d. May 9, 1861; (4) *Frances Elizabeth*,⁸ b. Jan. 30, 1853. Mr. B. Throckmorton d. Jan. 21, 1870.
- 84. iii. ANNA MATILDA WIKOFF.⁷
- 85. iv. CHARLOTTE GILBERTA.⁷

33. CALEB SMITH WOODHULL,⁶ grad. Yale College, 1812; was a Counselor-at-Law; was in the army in 1814; adm. to the N. Y. bar in 1817; in 1837, was elected to the Common Council from the second ward, and sat in that body until 1844, being its president in 1843. In 1844, was one of the Presidential electors of the State of N. Y.; Mayor of the City for one term, 1849-'51; and was subsequently Pres. of the Saratoga and Rensselaer R. R. Co. He m. (1st) Dec. 15, 1813, Lavinia (dau. of George) Nostrand, who d. without issue, Feb. 19, 1818; he m. (2d), Dec. 30, 1830, Harriet (dau. of Abraham) Fardon, who was b. 1800, and d. April 25, 1863. He d. July 16, 1866, at his birthplace, Miller's Place, L. I. *Issue*:—

- 86. i. ABRAHAM FARDON,⁷ b. Jan. 22, 1836; d. April 6, 1849.
- 87. ii. CHARLES HENRY,⁷ b. Dec. 29, 1838.
- 88. iii. HARRIET,⁷ b. June 14, 1841.

36. CHARLES WOODHULL,⁶ m. his cousin Mary (dau. of James) Woodhull, of Wading River. *Issue*:—

- 89. i. MERRITT SMITH (Capt.)

37. ALBERT WOODHULL,⁶ m., Dec. 28, 1829, Sarah (dau. of Benjamin) Cheetham, who d. Aug. 31, 1833. Mr. Albert Woodhull d. Aug. 30, 1860. *Issue*:—

- 90. i. ALBERT CHEETHAM,⁷ b. Apl. 24, 1831; d. Aug. 8, 1861, leaving one child.

39. Rev. SELAH STRONG WOODHULL,⁶ at the death of his father, though only 12 yrs of age, was in the Freshman Class of Columbia Coll., New York City, but was removed to Yale Coll. where he grad. in 1802; studied theol. under his uncle, Rev. Dr. John Woodhull, of Freehold, N. J., and such were his proficiency and precocity of mind that he was licensed to preach by the New Brunswick Pres. when in his nineteenth year; was first settled, for a year, at Boundbrook, N. J.;

then (1806) over the First R. D. Church of Brooklyn, N. Y.; received degree of D. D. from Yale College, 1806; was elected Prof. of Ecclesiastical History, Government and Pastoral Theology in Theo. Sem. in the R. D. Church, New Brunswick, N. J., and Prof. of Metaphysical Philosophy and Philos. of the Human Mind in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., 1825. In order to pay more attention to these important duties, he resigned his pastorate at Brooklyn, and also the secretaryship of the American Bible Society, which he had held for many years, and removed to New Brunswick in 1825; but his promising career of usefulness was suddenly closed by his death, Feb. 27, 1826. He m. Nov. 10, 1807, Cornelia (dau. of Dr. John) Van Cleve, of Princeton, N. J., who d. Jan. 3, 1841. *Issue*:—

91. i. GEORGE GRISWOLD,⁷ b. Oct. 15, 1808; d. Oct. 20, 1809.
92. ii. ELIZA KETURAH,⁷ b. June 30, 1811; m. July 20, 1831, Rev. Jonathan B. Condit, D. D., of Newark, N. J., grad. Coll. N. J., 1827, and Princeton Theol. Sem. 1829; inaugurated Prof. of Pastoral Theol. in Lane Sem. Cincinnati, O., in 1851; in 1855, app. Prof. of Sacred Rhetoric and Past. Theol. in Auburn Theo. Sem.; in 1861, Moderator of Gen. Assembly, N. S. Presb. Mrs. Condit d. Jan. 7, 1835. *Issue*:—(1) *Maria Louise*,⁸ b. Sept. 1, 1833; d. Mch. 22, 1834; (2) *Selah Strong Woodhull*,⁸ b. Dec. 7, 1834; d. Mch. 15, 1835.
93. iii. MATILDA GRISWOLD,⁷ b. Jan. 11, 1814; m. April 11, 1837, James G. Nutman, grad. Coll. N. J., 1831, and he d. May 27, 1869. *Issue*:—(1) *Cornelia Dayton*,⁸ b. Feb. 4, 1838; (2) *Oliver Craig*,⁸ b. Sept. 24, 1839; (3) *Matilda Griswold*,⁸ b. Mch. 20, 1841; d. Sept. 23d, same yr.; (4) *James Gardiner*,⁸ b. April 15, 1842; (5) *Matilda Woodhull*,⁸ b. Mch. 31, 1844; (6) *Sarah Lavinia Strong*,⁸ b. Nov. 11, 1845; d. Feb. 10, 1848.
94. iv. SARAH STRONG⁷, b. Jan. 19, 1815; m., May 7, 1836, her brother-in-law, Rev. Jonathan B. Condit, D. D. *Issue*:—(1) *Eliza Maria*,⁸ b. July 28, 1837; (2) *Anna Louisa Payson*,⁸ b. Mch. 14, 1839; (3) *Sarah Jane*,⁸ b. July 27, 1841; (4) *Alice Strong*,⁸ b. Dec. 31, 1844.
95. v. CORNELIA VON CLEVE⁷, b. Dec. 21, 1816; d. Oct. 25, 1819.
96. vi. JANE GREEN,⁷ b. July 21, 1818, d. Sept. 5, 1840.
97. vii. CORNELIA VAN CLEVE⁷, b. July 18, 1825; m., Aug. 24, 1847, Josiah L. Packard.

41. WILLIAM WOODHULL,⁶ m. Mch. 17, 1807, Julia Ann Brown, who d. Oct. 12, 1812; m. (2d) Jan. 19, 1815, Phebe (dau. of Jacob) Carl. Mr. William Woodhull; d. Aug. 17, 1847. *Issue*:—

98. i. OLLA ANN,⁷ b. Mch. 31, 1808, m. May 23, 1827, Jesse Fleet Samis, and d. Dec. 12, 1834; had issue.
99. ii. GILBERT CARL,⁷ b. July 10, 1816, of whom presently.
100. iii. JULIA ELIZABETH,⁷ b. July 11, 1819.
101. iv. EDMOND SMITH,⁷ b. April 23, 1822, d. 1866.
102. v. WILLIAM AMHERST,⁷ b. July 19, 1826.
103. vi. GEORGE SPOFFORD⁷ (Rev.), b. July 20, 1829, grad. Univ. City of N. Y., 1848; grad. Princeton Theol. Sem., 1852; from 1856-'66 was pastor of Presb. Church at Point Pleasant, Mason Co., Va.; m. Oct. 25, 1855, Elizabeth (dau. of Moses) Martin, of Vermont.
104. vii. CAROLINE PHEBE,⁷ b. June 18, 1834.

43. SMITH WOODHULL,⁶ m. (1st) Jan. 7, 1818, Hannah (dau. of Samuel) Seidmore, who d. May 23, 1835; m. (2nd) June 21, 1836, Mary (dau. of Timothy) Case, who d. Nov. 27, 1843, without issue; m. (3d) Jan. 28, 1845, Marietta (dau. of John) Saxton, who d. Aug. 5, 1867, Mr. W. d. Jan. 6, 1868. *Issue*:—

- 105. i. HARRIET CORDELIA,⁷ b. Oct. 22, 1818; m. Rev. Jarvis R. Ralph, a grad. of Princeton Theol. Sem. 1859, and d. without issue.
- 106. ii. JEFFREY AMHERST,⁷ b. Feb. 18, 1822, of whom presently.
- 107. iii. SAMUEL SCIDMORE,⁷ b. June 2, 1824.
- 108. iv. CALLEB SMITH,⁷ b. Dec. 21, 1826, of whom presently.
- 109. v. ELEANOR FRANCIS,⁷ b. April 13, 1827; d. July 12, 1851.

44. JAMES HAINS WOODHULL,⁷ m. (1st) Mch. 28, 1791; Harriet Eastburn, b. Aug. 1, 1789, d. Sept. 29, 1823, without issue; m. (2d) Eliza D. Campbell, Feb. 12, 1824. She was b. Sept. 6, 1789, d. July 16, 1829; m. (3d) Adaline Baldwin, Aug. 1, 1831. She was b. Sept. 17, 1804; resided at Newark, N. J. *Issue* :—

- 110. i. ELIZABETH CAMPBELL,⁸ b. Apl. 24, 1827, d. Aug. 9, 1828.
- 111. ii. HARRIET EASTBURN,⁸ b. May 22, 1825, m. Nov. 25, 1846, Thomas W. Adams, of Newark, N. J. *Issue* :—(1) *Eliza Woodhull*,⁹ b. Dec. 9, 1847; (2) *Harriet Elmira*,⁹ b. Oct. 16, 1849; (3) *Robert Weir*,⁹ b. Aug. 24, 1851; (4) *James Woodhull*,⁹ b. Nov. 2, 1854; (5) *Charles Sumner*,⁹ b. Nov. 19, 1856.
- 112. iii. ELIZABETH CAMPBELL,⁸ b. July 16, 1829, d. May, 14, 1852.
- 113. iv. JAMES BALDWIN,⁸ b. July 3, 1832, d. Mch. 4, 1853.
- 114. v. ELIZA CAMPBELL,⁸ b. Apl. 1, 1834, d. Nov. 25, 1839.
- 115. vi. WILLIAM,⁸ b. Sept. 26, 1834, d. Sept. 2, 1844.
- 116. vii. ADALINE BALDWIN,⁸ b. June 30, 1841, d. Jan. 29, 1844.
- 117. viii. CLIFFORD ARMS,⁸ b. June 2, 1844, m. May, 20, 1868, Martha W. Johnson.
- 118. ix. WILLIAM,⁸

49. WILLIAM HEDGES WOODHULL,⁷ m. Oct. 6, 1824, Eliza Miller White, who was b. Feb. 14, 1805. He d. Feb. 28, 1853. *Issue* :—

- 119. i. WILLIAM MILLER,⁸ b. Aug. 30, 1825, of whom presently.
- 120. ii. JAMES WHITE,⁸ b. Dec. 25, 1829.
- 121. iii. HENRY HEDGES,⁸ b. Jan. 29, 1830, m. and d.
- 122. iv. GEORGE WASHINGTON,⁸ b. Feb. 22, 1832, d.
- 123. v. ALONZO DICKERSON,⁸ b. Mch. 26, 1833, d.
- 124. vi. RUTH HAINS,⁸ b. Jan. 12, 1837.

51. JARED HAINS WOODHULL,⁷ Counselor-at-Law, participated in all the battles fought between the United States and Mexico, excepting that of "Buena Vista"; m. Jan. 13, 1828, Mary Barron, of Woodbridge, N. J. He d. May 14, 1850. She was b. May 13, 1807, and d. Oct. 3, 1828. Lived at Chester, N. J. *Issue* :—

- 125. i. FRANCIS P. WOODHULL,⁸ m., Oct. 14, 1846, James P. Edgar, of Woodbridge, N. J.

58. BENJAMIN PITNEY,⁷ m. May 6, 1819, Mary Lee, who was b. July 11, 1798. *Issue* :—

- 126. i. ⁴MARY ANN,⁸ b. Jan. 19, 1820, d. Apl. 22, 1857.
- 127. ii. HANNAH ELIZABETH,⁸

59. WILLIAM SMITH WOODHULL,⁷ m. Mary Elizabeth Peterson. *Issue* :—

- 128. i. TEMPERANCE,⁸
- 129. ii. ANDREW LARISON,⁸ b. Aug. 31, 1802.
- 130. iii. JOHN CHATFIELD HEDGES,⁸ b. July 30, 1804.

- 131. iv. GEORGE SPOFFORD,⁸ b. Dec. 20, 1806 ; d. Sept. 2, 1807.
- 132. v. CAROLINE SOPHIA,⁸ b. Aug. 5, 1810.
- 133. vi. ELIZABETH HEDGES,⁸ b. Dec. 13, 1813.
- 134. vii. CALEB GILBERT,⁸ b. Mch. 8, 1816.
- 135. viii. STEPHEN,⁸ b. April 11, 1820.

64. Rev. WILLIAM HENRY WOODHULL,⁷ grad. Coll. of N. J., 1822 ; at Princeton Theol. Sem., 1824 ; was pastor of Second Presb. Church at Upper Freehold, Monmouth Co., N. J., from 1826—1831 ; m. Oct. 26, 1825, Amanda (youngest dau. of Col. William) Wikoff, of Monmouth Co., N. J., who was b. Feb. 1, 1806, and d. Dec. 2, 1850. He d. Jan. 4, 1835. *Issue* :—

- 136. i. WILLIAM WIKOFF,⁸ b. Sept. 24, 1826 ; d. June 30, 1856.
- 137. ii. SPOFFORD EUGENE,⁸ b. Mch. 28, 1828, of whom presently.
- 138. iii. JOHN NELSON,⁸ b. April 8, 1830 ; d. Mch. 24, 1860.
- 140. iv. CORNELIA NELSON,⁸ b. April 26, 1832 ; d. Jan. 26, 1835.

67. ALFRED ALEXANDER WOODHULL,⁷ M. D., grad. Coll. N. J., 1828, and at Jefferson Med. Coll., Philadelphia ; m., Feb. 26, 1833, Anna Maria (dau. of Dr. Direk) Salmons, of Princeton, N. J., who was b. Mch. 30, 1811, and d. Aug. 20, 1862. Dr. Alfred A. Woodhull d. Oct. 5, 1836. *Issue* :—

- 141. i. ALFRED ALEXANDER⁸ (M. D.), b. Ap'l 13, 1837, grad. Coll. N. J., 1856, and at Med. Univ. of Phil. 1858. In 1865 was app. Surgeon in the U. S. A., and in 1866 Adjutant-Major ; in 1868, Inspector-General of the Med. Dept. of the U. S. A. ; m. Dec., 1863, Margaret Ellicott, of Baltimore, Md. Resides in Washington, D. C.

70. HON. GEORGE SPOFFORD WOODHULL,⁷ grad. Coll. N. J., 1833 ; Counselor-at-Law ; app. Judge of Supreme Court of N. J., Feb. 6, 1866 ; m. Apl. 7, 1847, Caroline Mandeville (dau. of Guisbert Bogert) Vroom, of N. Y. She was b. Feb. 29, 1828. *Issue* :—

- 142. i. CATALINA DELAMATER,⁸ b. Jan. 19, 1848, d. Mch. 3, 1853.
- 143. ii. JOHN TENNENT,⁸ b. July 12, 1850.
- 144. iii. ELIZABETH VROOM,⁸ b. Dec. 11, 1853.
- 145. iv. WILLIAM WIKOFF,⁸ b. July 12, 1858.
- 146. v. MARY GOULD,⁸ b. Apl. 23, 1861.
- 147. vi. SCHUYLER COLFAX,⁸ b. Oct. 22, 1864, }
- 148. vii. CHARLES FREDERICK,⁸ b. Oct. 22, 1864, } twins.

78. Rev. GILBERT TENNENT WOODHULL,⁷ grad. Coll. N. J., 1852 ; at Princeton Theol. Sem., 1855 ; pastor of Pres. Ch. at Fishkill Landing, N. Y., 1857-'67 ; app. Prof. of Greek and Latin in Lincoln Univ., Penn. ; m., May 14, 1862, Elizabeth (dau. of William B.) Waldo, of Fishkill, N. Y. *Issue* :—

- 149. i. FREDERICK WILLIAM,⁸
- 150. ii. JENNIE WALDO,⁸
- 151. iii. ANNIE BRUCE,⁸ b. 1867.

81. ADDISON WADDELL WOODHULL,⁷ M. D., grad. Coll. N. J., 1854 ; Med. Univ. N. Y. City, 1856 ; 1st surgeon of the Burnside Naval Expedition, 1862 ; m., Nov. 23, 1859, Emma Taylor (dau. of Daniel H.) Ellis, of Freehold, N. J. *Issue* :—

- 152. i. ADDISON,⁸ b. Aug. 24, 1861.
- 153. ii. LILLIAN ELLIS,⁸ b. Feb., 1867.
- 154. iii. DANIEL ELLIS,⁸ b. 1869.

82. HENRY WILLIAM BECK WOODHULL,⁷ M. D., grad. Coll. N. J., 1838; Med. Coll. N. Y., 1845; m. May 12, 1847, Azelia (dau. of Joseph) Girard, of N. Y. city. She was b. June 3, 1826. *Issue*:—

- 155. i. THIENFORD,⁸ b. May 24, 1848; grad. Columbia Coll., N. Y., 1869; is a Counselor-at-Law.
- 156. ii. ROSALIE,⁸ b. May 2, 1852, d. Apl. 5, 1856.
- 157. iii. EVELYN DE VIRON,⁸ b. Nov. 1866.

99. GILBERT CARL WOODHULL,⁷ m., April 7, 1846, Elizabeth (dau. of Samuel B.) Rodgers, of Greenpoint, L. I. *Issue*:—

- 158. i. JULIA ELIZABETH,⁸ b. Feb. 4, 1848.
- 159. ii. ELEANOR,⁸ b. Nov. 25, 1851; d. — } twins.
- 160. iii. EMMA,⁸ b. Nov. 25, 1851, }

106. JEFFREY AMHERST WOODHULL,⁷ m. Ann Eliza Scudder, resides at Hempstead, L. I. *Issue*:—

- 161. i. CHARLES SMITH,⁸
- 162. ii. HARRIET LOUISE,⁸ m., April 27, 1871, E. Platt Strattan, of College Point, L. I.

108. CALEB SMITH WOODHULL,⁷ grad. Williams Coll., Mass., 1848; Counselor-at-Law; m. Jan. 15, 1861, Fanny (dau. of Judge) Fish, of Mystic, Conn. She was b. Sept. 5, 1859. *Issue*:—

- 163. i. ETHELBERT MILLS,⁸ b. Nov. 27, 1861, d. Feb. 15, 1865.
- 164. ii. AGNES,⁸ b. Feb. 14, 1865.
- 165. iii. GAYLORD,⁸ b. Oct. 2, 1866.
- 166. iv. EDITH,⁸ b. Dec. 30, 1867, d. Aug. 21, 1868.

119. WILLIAM MILLER WOODHULL,⁸ m. Sept. 8, 1847, Mary Caroline (dau. of Stephen) Howell, of Newark, N. J. She d. Feb. 2, 1866. *Issue*:—

- 167. i. WILLIAM HOWELL,⁹ b. May 26, 1848, d. May, 1848.
- 168. ii. WILLIAM,⁹ b. June, 1849.
- 169. iii. ELIZA,⁹ b. Jan., 1851.

137. SPOFFORD EUGENE WOODHULL,⁸ b. Mch. 28, 1828; sub-grad. of Coll. of N. J.; m. Jan. 18, 1853, Mary Elizabeth (dau. of Simon) Abrams, of Monmouth, N. J.; b. Mch. 25, 1830. *Issue*:—

- 170. i. CHARLES NEILSON,⁹ b. Jan. 3, 1854.
- 171. ii. ISABELLA ANDERSON,⁹ b. Mch. 28, 1858,
- 172. iii. JOHN NEILSON,⁹ b. Mch. 11, 1861.
- 173. iv. WILLIAM BOUND,⁹ b. Aug. 15, 1863; d. Jan. 18, 1866.
- 174. v. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER,⁹ b. July, 1867.

THE HERALDRY OF ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, NEW YORK.

By the Rev. BEVERLEY R. BETTS, A. M., of New York.

FIRST PAPER.

On the north wall of the chancel of St. Paul's Chapel, in the city of New York, is the following monument:

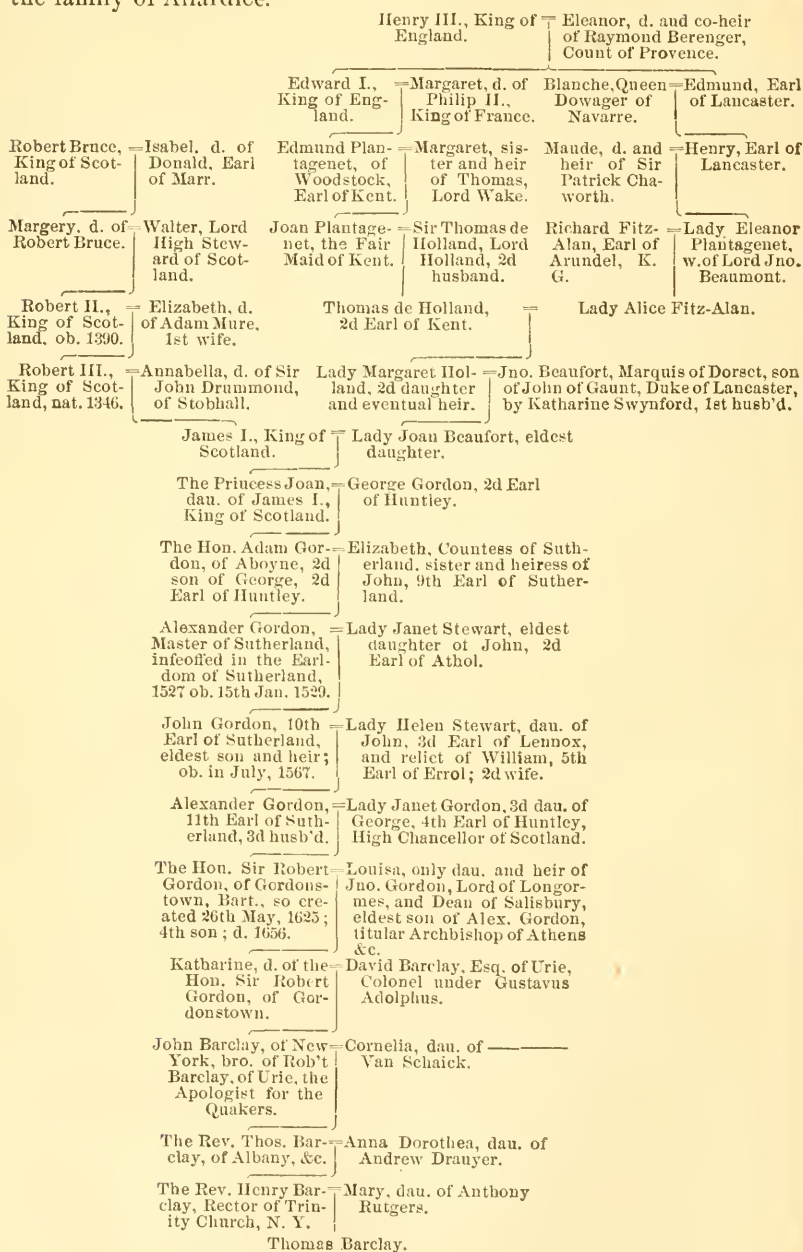
In Memory of
COLONEL THOMAS BARCLAY,
Son of the Revd. HENRY BARCLAY, D. D.,
Rector of Trinity Church, New York.
He was born in this City, on the 12th October, 1753.
He entered the British Army early in Life
and in 1799 was appointed Consul General to these
United States from his Britannic Majesty
whom he served in various offices, military and civil,
with distinguished Loyalty for 54 years.
Faithful in the discharge of all his duties,
both public and private,
he closed a Christian life by a holy and happy death
in the firm assurance of faith
and with a hope full of immortality
on the 21st April, 1830.

It is a simple square mural tablet of white marble, set on another of black. It is surmounted by his arms, carefully carved and adorned with crest and motto. The tinctures are designated by the lines of Petrasancta.

ARMS—*Gules a chevron or between three crosses pattée argent.*
CREST—*A sword erect argent, hilt and pomel or.* MOTTO—*Cruz Christi nostra Corona.*

By some oversight, doubtless, of the engraver, the chevron is given *or*, whereas it should be *argent*. The arms of the ancient family of Barclay of Urie are Gules a chevron between three crosses pattée argent, and they were so borne by Colonel Barclay in his life-time. The descent of the family for many generations, in the male line, is given in "Holgate's American Genealogies," and it is traced in Burke's Royal Families, through various intermarriages, by two distinct lines, to King Robert Bruce and to Henry III. of England. As the tables of Sir Bernard Burke are not only curious in themselves, but are a fair illustration of the plan upon which his book is constructed, they may very properly be introduced here. It will be observed that in the last few generations they have been so altered as to give the New York and not the Scottish line. The present representative of David Barclay of Urie is Robert Barclay Allardice, Esq., of Allardice and Urie. This gentleman, however, is a true Barclay, of the male line,

having taken his present surname as heir to his mother, the last of the family of Allardice.



The male line of the Barclays, beginning in 1170, is set forth at

length in "Holgate's American Genealogies." It will be observed that they immediately allied themselves with old New York families, and produced that singular combination of Scottish, Dutch, and English blood which is characteristic of the true New-Yorkers. Anna Dorothea Drauyer (whose name is retained to this day as a Christian name by her descendants) was the daughter and heiress of Andrew Drauyer, an admiral in the Dutch service, who married Gerritje, daughter of Levinus and granddaughter of George Gerritje Van Schaick by his wife Annetje Livesen. The wife of Anthony Rutgers was Cornelia, daughter and heiress of Pieter Roose. The history of the Barclays has been often written, and it is unnecessary to repeat it here. The Rev. Thomas Barclay is well known as the friend of Sir William Johnson, the missionary to the Mohawks and the founder of St. Peter's Church at Albany. The Rev. Henry Barclay followed in his father's steps, first as catechist and missionary among the Indians, then as rector of St. Peter's Church in Albany, and finally reached the summit of an ecclesiastic's ambition in those days, by being made rector of Trinity Church, New York, and commissary to the Bishop of London. An account of the life of Colonel Barclay is given in Curwen's Journal, showing how he took arms as major in the Loyal American Regiment, and how, being included in the celebrated New York Confiscation Act, he, together with his brother-in-law, Lieutenant-Colonel Beverley Robinson and many soldiers of their regiment, formed a settlement at Wilmot's Woods, in the wildest part of Nova Scotia; how they remained there for several years, living in log-huts, and enduring many hardships until their colony was well established. At the beginning of the French Revolution they were called into active service, Mr. Barclay being appointed colonel of the Nova Scotia Legion, and Mr. Robinson of a New Brunswick regiment. The former was at that time practicing law at Annapolis, and the latter had removed to Fred-erickton, in New Brunswick. Colonel Barclay's long and active life was spent in the public service, and he closed it where it began, in the city of New York, at the ripe age of seventy-seven.

The more accessible sources of the history of this ancient and honorable family are the following:

"Biographia Britannica;" "Rose's Biographical Dictionary;" "Holgate's American Genealogies;" "Berrian's History of Trinity Church," pp. 64-120; "The Documentary History of New York," vol. iii.; "Journal and Letters of Samuel Curwen," third edition, 8vo, New York, 1845, pp. 596-600; "Anderson's History of the Church of England in the Colonies," second edition, 3 vols., 12mo, London, 1856, vol. iii., pp. 306-313.

At the extreme west end of St. Paul's church-yard, just east of the vestry buildings and close to Fulton street, lies the body of the friend and brother-in-law of Colonel Barclay. Colonel BEVERLEY ROBINSON, who had married Anna Dorothea, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Barclay, and whose marriage was recorded by the famous Hugh Gaîne in the following singular manner: "Married at Flushing, Beverley Robinson, Jr., Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Loyal American Regiment, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Nancy Barclay." (*Gaîne's Mercury*, January 26, 1778, quoted in Onderdonk's "Revo-

lutionary Incidents of Queen's County," p. 143.) Colonel Robinson, who had long been established at Fredericton, in New Brunswick, died in New York while on a visit to his eldest son, Beverley, who had returned to that city and settled there. The following is the inscription on his tomb-stone:

Sacred
to the
Memory of
The Hon^{ble}.
BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
late of Fredericton in the
Province of New Brunswick,
born the 8th of March, 1754,
and died on the
6th of October, 1816.

The arms of Robinson, a Yorkshire family, afterwards established in Virginia and New York, are as follows:

ARMS—*Vert on a chevron between three roebucks trippant or as many trefoils slipped gules.* CREST—*a roebuck trippant or.* MOTTO—*Propere et Provide.*

Next to the monument of Col. Barclay, which is near the east end of the north wall of the chancel, is that of Mrs. INGLIS. This is a tablet of black marble edged with white; but it is surmounted with another, a little smaller, with a pointed top, containing a carved urn, upon which are the arms, in colors. They are in two shields, of which the first contains the episcopal arms of Nova Scotia, impaling Inglis, and the second is blank. The following is the blazon:

ARMS—*Azure a holy lamb; on a chief gules a crosier in bend sinister surmounted of a key or; impaling Azure a lyon rampant or, on a chief of the second three mullets gules.*

The inscription is as follows:

Within this Chancel, in certain Hope of a Resurrection to
Glory through JESUS CHRIST are deposited the Remains of

MARGARET,

the wife of CHARLES INGLIS, D. D.,
formerly Rector of Trinity Church in this city.
She died the 21st of September, 1783, aged 35 years.
Near her is interred all that was mortal of

CHARLES,

Eldest Son of the said MARGARET AND CHARLES INGLIS
who, alas! at an early period, was snatched away
January the 20th, 1782, in the 8th year of his age.

The Husband and the Father, since become *Bishop of Nova Scotia*, as a Testimony of the tenderest affection to a dear and worthy wife, and esteem for a devout Christian; and of the fondest Regard for an amiable Son, who although in Age a Child, was yet in Understanding a Man, in Piety a Saint, and in Disposition an Angel, caused this Monument to be erected in the Year of our Lord 1788.

The name of this lady was Margaret Crooke. The marriage license of Charles Inglis and Margaret Crooke was issued May 31, 1773.

The materials for the life of Dr. Inglis are to be found in the *Documentary History of New York*, vol. iii. Anderson's *Colonial Church*, vol. iii., pp. 313, 463 to 468. Berrian's *History of Trinity Church* pp. 120-161. The valuable collections of the S. P. G. are not yet accessible in this country, but it is to be hoped that the important selections from them made by the late Dr. Hawks, and now in course of publication by his friend and fellow-laborer, Dr. Stevens, of Geneva, will throw a further light upon the history of those forty years in which the affairs of Trinity Church were in the hands of Dr. Barclay and Dr. Inglis.

The third and last monument on the north side of the chancel is that of Sir John Temple.

Sacred to the Memory of
Sir JOHN TEMPLE, Bart.
Consul General
to the United States of America,
from his Britannic Majesty.
The first Appointment to this Country
after its Independence.
Died in the City of New York,
November the 17th 1798
Aged 67.

The monument is of black marble edged with white.

The ARMS are. *Quarterly. 1 and 4. Or an eagle displayed sable. 2 and 3. Argent two bars sable each charged with three martlets of the first.* CREST—*Out of a ducal coronet a martlet.* MOTTO—*Templa quam Dilecta. The Baronet's badge.*

The martlets, both in the arms and crest, should be gold. It will be observed that the engraver has omitted the dots which should designate that metal. The pedigree of the Temples will be found in "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage." (Fourth edition, 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1832.) The second and third quarters contain the arms of Temple, to which the crest and motto belong. In the first and fourth are the arms of the Heptarch Kingdom of Mercia, which have been borne by the family since their ancestors were earls of that country.

EARLY PRINCETON STUDENTS.—Any one who is able to communicate facts concerning the following clergymen, graduates of the College of New Jersey during the last century, will confer a great favor by sending them to the editors of the *New York Observer*. The dates of birth and death, with any facts relating to their history, are desired :

Joseph Peck, graduated in	1756	John Blydenburg, graduated in	1770
Elnathan Gregory	" 1757	John Campbell	" 1770
Samuel Sloan	" 1761	Rob. Stewart	" 1770
Nathaniel Manning	" 1762	Wm. Beekman	" 1773
Thomas Alkin	" 1764	John Phillips	" 1774
Joseph Chambers	" 1765	John Leak	" 1776
John Staples	" 1765	James McCoy	" 1785
Jesse Reed	" 1769	Henry Wykoff	" 1792

NOTES ON THE LAWRENCE PEDIGREE.

By W. H. WHITMORE, Esq., of Boston (a).

In the RECORD for July, 1871, is an article on "Traces of American Lineage in England," which ought not to pass unchallenged. In such a magazine as this every assertion should be weighed, and traditions or surmises carefully marked as such.

The particular item we shall criticise is in regard to the Lawrence family, though what is said about the Ingrahams may need revision. I assert, that instead of the Lawrences of New York having "a proud pedigree of more than 700 years," they have no pedigree beyond the first settler here. No one has yet given any authentic pedigree of the Lawrences of Ashton Hall. Henry Lawrence, President of Cromwell's Council, *may* have been related to that family, but there is no proof of it on record. Lastly, no one knows the name of the father of "John, William, and Thomas Lawrence who came to New York in 1635." How, then, can the author of the article referred to say that they were cousins of Henry Lawrence?

I desire to call attention to the fact that all the statements about the ancestry of the Lawrences are unsupported by a single fact, so far as I can learn from all the printed accounts. Not a citation is made from a parish record, will, or herald's visitation. If the family have any proofs, they should now be produced. It is assumed that "John, William, and Thomas Lawrence, who came to New York in 1635, were cousins of Henry Lawrence," the President of Cromwell's Council. Leaving for the present the question of Henry Lawrence's pedigree, let us see if there be any proof that John, William, and Thomas were at all related to him. We know from Drake's *Founders of New England*, that, in 1635, there embarked in the "Planter," for New England, John Lawrence, aged 17; William Lawrence, aged 12; Mary Lawrence, aged 9; in company with John Tuttell, a mercer, and Joan Tuttell and four little Tuttells. Savage, under the name Tuttle, shows that John T. was, doubtless, step-father to these three Lawrences. These passengers, with others, had a certificate from the minister at St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, and it is a fair supposition that they came from that parish or vicinity.

The next step, in Holgate's *American Genealogy*, is to assume that John and William were the patentees at Flushing, L. I., in 1645, when one of them was aged 27 and the other 22 years.

Holgate adds that Thomas Lawrence, of Newtown, L. I., was a brother to John and William, and that he died in 1703. From *A Historical Genealogy of the Lawrence Family*, by Thomas Lawrence, (New York, 1858,) p. 135, I learn that William Lawrence was licensed,

(a) NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—This article, apparently challenging investigation as to the facts alleged in a paper published in this magazine for July, 1871, is inserted in the hope of eliciting a full and accurate trace of the LAWRENCE family of New York. It would be very desirable to know more of the Henry Lawrence who was at the University of Cambridge in the year 1622, who was, it is said, a clergyman, and so persecuted in England as to be compelled to seek refuge in Holland, where the 3d Earl of Southampton is said to have died, about 1624.

March 4th, 1664, to marry Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Smith. It farther seems clear that William died in 1680, leaving seven young children by her, and a son William by a previous wife.

John Lawrence, the emigrant, it is said, had three sons, who all died childless, and three daughters, through whom there are descendants.

In the *Herald and Genealogist* (London, 1867), vol. 4, p. 465, is a tabular pedigree of the Philadelphia family of Lawrences, said to spring from a Thomas Lawrence, born at Great St. Alban's in 1666, emigrated to New England, died in 1739. It is a very strange pedigree, and, apparently, needs much correction. Lawrence Lawrence, son of Thomas, was born in 1700, and his daughter's will was proved in 1831; his granddaughter was born in 1776, and died in 1857.

In the *Heraldic Journal* (Boston, 1868), vol. 4, pp. 35-38, will be found some notes about the English families of the name. There were numerous unconnected families, and the genealogy of the name has been marked by more than the usual number of mistakes.

The main questions which concern your New York Lawrences are these three:—

1. Were John, William, and Thomas relatives?
2. Were they born at St. Alban's?
3. Who were their ancestors?

Until these questions are answered by proofs, such as parish-records and wills, all repetitions of the well-known history of Henry Lawrence and the Lawrences of Ashton Hall are useless and ridiculous. After considerable search in the numerous publications about this family, I must confess that I have found not the slightest *proof* that William Lawrence was born at St. Alban's, or of his father's name. The pedigree stops with the emigrant.

Having cited the curious Lawrence genealogy of 1858, I may be allowed to point out some of its errors. The author seems (see pp. 120, 124) to be one of those deluded men who spend time and money in pursuit of that Will-o'-the-wisp—an English fortune rightfully belonging to American heirs. The property is called the Towneley estate; and the story of this claim is so based on errors, and so absurd in every feature, as to move the genealogist to pity or disgust. The claim (see p. 194) is, 1st, that Sir William Towneley married Cecilia Standish, granddaughter of Henry, sixth Duke of Norfolk. 2d, that Joseph Lawrence, son of William, the emigrant, married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Towneley (p. 30), and she inherited the property.

Now, any peerage will show, that—

1st. Cecilia Standish, who did marry William Towneley, was not the sole heiress, though she was one of the grandchildren of the Duke of Norfolk.

2. That she has many descendants now living, and they, of course, inherit any property she may have had. Their names are recorded in Burke's "Landed Gentry."

But worse remains; there is no proof whatever that Joseph Lawrence had any wife Mary Towneley. The family historian says (p. 30) that she was the daughter of Sir Richard Towneley, and that her sister married Francis, first Earl of Effingham. Also, that Joseph Lawrence was intimate with his brother-in-law, who commanded a

frigate stationed here, and that his grandson, Effingham Lawrence, was named in honor of this Lord. But the Peerages say that Francis, first Earl of Effingham, was a distinguished *military* officer and had two wives, Diana O'Farrel and Anne Bristow.

It is also confessed that tradition is the only authority for this marriage, and the name and parentage of Joseph's wife. The solution seems easy. William Lawrence, the emigrant, as we have seen, left a widow, who married first Sir Philip Carteret, and next Colonel Richard Towneley of New Jersey. LITTELL (*Passaic Genealogies*, p. 438) says that this Colonel Towneley had sons, Charles and Effingham T. It is not unlikely that he may have had a daughter Mary who married her step-brother, Joseph Lawrence. At all events, this known marriage of William's widow will account for the name of Effingham in the Lawrence family. This desire to expand the cross raguly, and to wiggle the fish-tail crest, is not confined to New York. In 1869 the third or fourth genealogy appeared of the Lawrences of New England, descended from John L., of Watertown and Groton. The emigrant was traced to Thomas Lawrence, of Rumburgh, in Suffolk, who died in 1471, who was to be affiliated to the famous family at Ashton, in Lancashire. Here, however, critics say there is a fatal flaw in the pedigree, and as none of John's known ancestry used a coat of arms, he and his numerous descendants have no right to any.

I must add that the position of the Long Island families was such that it ought to be possible to trace their English ancestry. Did any of these use a seal of arms? (a) A small part of the money which has been spent in printing these fictitious pedigrees might suffice to establish a true one.

It would be, perhaps, unfair to confine this article to contradictions solely; and, as so much has been written about the Lawrences in England lately, I will try to give your readers some idea of what is known. I refer in these notes chiefly to the Visitations printed in Dr. Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, and the *Herald and Genealogist*, both magazines published in London.

1. It is clear that the name of Lawrence, being simply a Christian name, is one borne by many families in no way related.

2. It is certain that there was a Sir Oliver Lawrence who married Ann, sister of William Wriothesley, Lord Chancellor and Earl of Southampton. This Sir Oliver died New-year's-day, 1559. For his descendants, see *Mis. Gen. et Her.*, pp. 201, 203.

3. There was a family at Withington and Sherdington, county Gloucester, traced to William Lawrence, who died in 1558. This is recorded in the Visitations (*Misc. G. et H.*, pp. 205, 6, 7, 233-7).

4. A family at St. Ives, county Huntingdon, beginning with John Lawrence, buried at Ramsey, 1537, nephew of the last Abbot of Ramsey. An account of this family is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1815. To this family belonged Henry Lawrence, President of Cromwell's Council; a junior branch was of Enmith, county Norfolk.

5. A family at Hertingfordbury, county Herts (see *Mis. H. et G.*, p. 212; *Herald and Genealogist*, iv., 533), from 1500-1650, about.

6. Sir John Lawrence, of Iwer, county Bucks, baronet, d. 1632, grandson of Thomas Lawrence, of Chelmarsh, Shropshire.

(a) Holgate says so, but where are the papers he mentions?

7. The family at Rumburgh and Wisset, county Suffolk, traced by Mr. Somerby from Thomas Lawrence (will dated 1471) to John Lawrence who came to New England about 1635. This pedigree is printed in Bond's *Watertown*, p. 1080-1, and elsewhere. There are numerous other pedigrees to be found, but these seem the principal ones.

Now, it will be noticed that none of these pedigrees extend very far back. Yet it seems to be certain that there was a Sir Robert Lawrence, of Ashton, county Lancashire, whose grandson, Sir James Lawrence, married Eleanor, daughter of Lionel, Lord Welles. Her brother married Cecilia, daughter of King Edward IV., so that this family of Lawrence may fairly be ranked among the higher gentry. But this Sir James had an only son (or grandson) John, killed at Flodden, A. D. 1513, and the representation of the family passed to Lancelot Lawrence of Yeland Hall. (See *Her. and Gen.*, iv., 531-2.) The writer of the article in *II. and G.*, here quoted, does not pretend to trace the Yeland Hall branch, and a Visitation of Lancashire, 1567 (*Mis. Gen. et Her.*, p. 199), differs somewhat in regard to the junior branches. It may be assumed, however, that Lancelot Lawrence was the heir male. It is likewise thought that our Nos. 2 and 5 were connected; that is, that Sir Oliver was a brother of Richard of Hertingfordbury. The Visitations of Dorset, 1565, 1623, say that Sir Oliver was a seventh son, his next oldest brother being Henry L., ancestor of the Lawrences of Tisbury, county Wilts. Here we get on doubtful ground, for the same Visitation says that Sir Oliver's father was Nicholas, brother of Sir James, which affiliation must be wrong.

Stopping here for a moment, observing only that there is a break between the Ashton Hall stock and any others of the name, we will look at another attempt to connect a family with the main stem. This was the work of Isaac Lawrence, of London, great-grandson of William Lawrence, of Withington (our No. 3, *ante*). He was born in 1615, and was living in 1682. His wife was Grisel, daughter of Sir John Lawrence, bart., of Iver. A competent critic (quoted in *II. and G.*, iv., 530-5) says this Isaac *composed* a pedigree which was afterwards printed in Faulkner's *History of Chelsea*. One form of it is in the official Visitation of Gloucester, 1682 (*Mis. Gen. et Her.*, p. 206), where William (of Withington) is called son of John, the latter being nephew of Sir John, of Ashton. It may well be concluded that this was all a fabrication, and that the known pedigree must stop with William, who died in 1559, and whose overseer was Richard Lawrence, of Foxcote, a gentleman whose son got a grant of arms in 1570.

But it seems Isaac Lawrence, in inventing his own pedigree, made other errors. He states that Sir James Lawrence, of Ashton, not only had a brother Robert, who left issue, but another brother, *Sir Nicholas Lawrence of Agercroft*, who married an heiress of — Moore, and had seven sons, the youngest being our friend Sir Oliver Lawrence.

Leave out the names Agercroft and Moore, and this agrees with the Herald's Visitation of Somerset in 1623, viz., in stating that Sir James had brothers Robert and Nicholas, the difference being that Isaac traced to Robert, and Sir Oliver's descendants to Nicholas.

We may well believe these two affiliations to be the work of the heralds, and conclude that the Lawrences must for the present be considered distinct families, and none of them representing the old and noted Lancashire family.

THE BARTOW PEDIGREE.

By E. P. B., of New York City.

By tradition the Bartows came originally from France, and descend from General Bertaut, of Bretagne, who removed from France and settled in England, where the name became anglicized, and was spelled Bartow. The family have supposed that the Rev. John Bartow, who came to America in 1702, was the son of General Bertaut, of Bretagne. On the matriculation book of Christ College, however, in his own handwriting, Rev. John Bartow says of himself that he was born at Crediton in 1673, and was the son of Thomas Bartow, of that place. Thomas may possibly be the General from France, but more probably he was a son or grandson of General Bertaut, the latter having come into England after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.

The Bertantes, of Bretagne, were related to the families of du Hertray and du Hamel, and fought in the Holy Wars. Of this family was Francis Bertaut, of Donnai, whose sons were John Bertaut, Bishop of Seez, in 1606, and Francis, gentleman of the king's bedchamber, father of Frances, the well-known Lady Motteville, who died in 1689. John Bertaut, Seigneur de Freauville and Courcelles, and Counselor of the Parliament of Paris, married Mary de la Garde, and had Anne, born 1630, and Francis Bertaut, Ecuyer.

1. DOCTOR THOMAS BARTOW, a physician, living at Crediton, Devonshire, in 1672; his wife, Grace, was buried in the churchyard of the Holy Cross, Crediton, Jan. 25, 1676. *Children* :—

2. i. ANTHONY, baptized March 11, 1673, in the Church of the Holy Cross, Crediton, and there buried, May 20, 1675.
3. ii. JOHN, b. at Crediton, 1673.
4. iii. MARY, baptized Dec. 8, 1675, in the Church of the Holy Cross, Crediton; married Doctor Haskins, of England.
5. iv. THOMAS, baptized April 24, 1676, in the Church of the Holy Cross, Crediton, and there buried, Nov. 12, 1678.

2. Rev. JOHN BARTOW, A. M., was graduated at Christ College, Cambridge, in 1692, and became Curate of Pampisford, in Cambridge-shire, to which Church he was inducted Vicar May, 1698. In 1702 he was sent over by the Propagation Society, and became first Rector of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, N. Y. Will dated Jan. 24, 1724. He was buried under the altar of old St. Peter's Church. For a sketch of his life see Bolton's *History of the Church in Westchester County*. In 1705 he married Helena, daughter of Hon. John Reid, of Middrew Castle, Kirkliston, Scotland, one of the early settlers of Freehold, N. J., Surveyor-General of New Jersey, and several times member of Assembly, by Margaret, daughter of Henry Miller, of Kirkintilloch, Scotland. Rev. John Bartow, besides George, who died young, and three others who died young, had six children, as follows :

6. i. THOMAS, born at Westchester, Oct. 22, 1709, settled in Amboy, N. J., where he practiced law; was clerk of the Supreme and Chancery Courts, clerk of Assembly, and Surveyor General of East New Jersey. He died at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Dec. 3, 1782. Will dated May 12, 1779. Thomas, his only child, was born 1736, m. Helen,

daughter of Anthony Benezet, of St. Quentin, Picardy, and lived in Philadelphia, "in a very large three-story brick mansion, which he built"; died in 1793, leaving no male issue.

7. ii. THEOPHILUS, b. at Westchester about 1710.

8. iii. THEODOSIUS, born Feb., 1712, settled in Shrewsbury, N. J., where he practiced law; died Oct. 5, 1746. A tablet is erected to him in Christ Church, of which parish he had been an active member. He m. Ann Stillwell, who, after his death, m. Pierre de Vismes. He left one only child, a posthumous daughter, Theodosia, who m. Col. Frederick Prevost, uncle of Sir George Prevost, Bart., and, after his death, Col. Aaron Burr.

9. iv. JOHN, born Dec. 24, 1715, was the seventh son, three before him having died infants. He practiced law at Westchester, and was Surrogate of the county; died unmarried in 1802, "beloved and respected by all"; interred in the family ground at Westchester. Will proved March 8, 1802.

10. v. ANTHONY, born at Westchester 1716, lived on the farm afterward known as the "Givans estate," of 200 acres. Will dated Feb. 25, 1789; died Dec., 1790, and interred in the family ground. He m. Charity, dau. of William Stevenson, of Phil., by Anne, dau. of Thomas Hicks. Charity was born 1732, and m. 1746. Children: Hannah, b. 1747, m. Thomas Tucker; Thomas, b. 1749, m. Mary Vardill, and only one son has issue male living; Helena, b. 1751, m. Thomas Haviland; Mary, b. 1753, m. John Reid; William, b. 1755, m. Anne Willett, and had only two who left male issue; Susannah, b. 1757, m. John Gillespie; Phebe, b. 1759, m. Doctor John G. Wright, U. S. A.; Anthony, b. 1761, m. Maria Badan, and had an only son, Henry Badan; Clarina, b. 1763, m. Augustus Bartow; Charity, b. 1765, m. Dr. J. G. Wright; and Robert Stevenson, b. 1767, m. Susan Duncan, and has no issue male living.

11. vi. BASIL, appointed schoolmaster of the Parish of Westchester by the Propagation Society. Will dated Dec. 16, 1780; m. Clarina, dau. Rev. Ebenezer Punderson, Nov. 4, 1764. Only one son, Basil John, of Westchester, has issue male living.

7. THEOPHILUS BARTOW (son of Rev. John) lived in Westchester, on the estate since of John J. Palmer, of 250 acres. He took an active part in Church affairs, and was one of the vestry of St. Peter's Church. He was interred in the old family ground at Westchester. He m. Bathsheba Pell, dau. of Thomas, Lord of the Manor of Pelham, son of Sir John Pell, of London, by whom he had ten children.

12. i. JOHN, born at Westchester, 1740.

13. ii. EUPHEMIA, m. Daniel White, M. D.

14. iii. MARGARET, m. Thomas Pell, of Pelham Manor.

15. iv. HELENA, m. Hon. Ebenezer White, M. D.

16. v. THEODOSIUS, b. 1748.

17. vi. THEOPHILUS, served in the Revolution; died unmarried.

18. vii. ANNE, m. Anthony Abramse.

19. viii. SALOME, died unm.

20. ix. BARNABAS, died young.

21. x. KATHARINE, died young.

12. JOHN BARTOW, (eldest son of Theophilus) lived at Pelham, in the old Manor House of his grandfather, Lord Pell. He was wealthy, and a great friend to St. Peter's Church, of which he was vestryman. Died in 1816, and interred in the family cemetery. He m. first, Mary Ryder, of Jamaica, by whom he had two sons and one daughter; and, secondly, Ann, dau. of Joseph Pell, of Pelham Manor, by whom he had three sons and four daughters; but there is no male issue living by his second wife.

Children of John Bartow, and Mary (Ryder), his wife:—

22. i. AUGUSTUS, born at Westchester, 1762, removed to Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1806, where he died, Jan. 18, 1810, and was buried in the church-yard of Trinity Church, Fishkill village. He married Clarina Bartow, his second cousin, by whom he had nine children, Stephen, Jane, Robert, William Augustus, Juliana, George Anthony, Susannah Clarina, Mary Ann, and Edgar John (a).
23. ii. STEPHEN, born at Westchester, m. Mary Thompson, of Catskill, and had Sarah, m. John Spencer; Edwin, d. s. p.; Alfred, d. s. p.; Fanny, Harriet, and Maria, m. Thomas Cole, of Catskill.
24. iii. MARY, m. Punderson, son of Basil Bart w., had only son, Basil, who died s. p.
16. Rev. THEODOSIUS BARTOW (son of Theophilus) was Rector of Trinity Church, New Rochelle, 29 years, and died in 1819. He m. in 1772 Jemima Abramse, and had 8 sons and 3 daughters.
25. i. ANDREW ABRAMSE, of Bartow Hill, Herkimer Co., N. Y., m. Mary Hunt, of Hunt's Point. Only one son, Charles, left issue.
26. ii. THEODOSIUS (M. D.), of Savannah, m. Frances Davis; had two sons, both of whom died without issue, Doctor John and General t rank.
27. iii. THEOPHILUS, m. Elizabeth Abramse; issue extinct.
28. iv. ANTHONY ABRAMSE, of Savannah; issue extinct.
29. v. JACOB, of New Rochelle, m. Eliza Blackwell, of Blackwell's Island, and has Rev. Theodore B., Chaplain U. S. A.; no sons; Alfred F.; Rev. Henry B., no sons; Charles, Leonard, Samuel, Jacob F., and five daughters.
30. vi. (Rev.) JOHN VANDERBILT, grad. at Columbia College 1808, Rector of Trinity Church, Baltimore; m. Matilda Stewart, and had Theodosius, N. Y.; John A., Astoria; Leonard, d. y.; and four daughters.
31. vii. LEONARD, no male issue.
32. viii. BARNABAS, died young.

On Long Island, out West, and elsewhere, are many families who spell the name Barto, and some Bartow. They descend from two brothers who came from France. The one, John, born 1709, settled in Vermont; the other, Francis, born 1711, settled at Hempstead, L. I. It does not appear that they are of the same family with the Bartows of Westchester, N. Y.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LANDON MANUSCRIPT.

[See p. 186, Vol. II. of RECORD.]

1782. Sept. 25. Issued letters of adm. to *Christina Livingston*, late of the City of New York, but now of the County of Albany, Widow of *Philip Livingston, Esq.*, deceased, upon the Estate of *Abraham Livingston*, of Charleston, in South Carolina, Merchant.
1783. Oct. 11. Issued letters of adm. to *Benjamin Young Prime*, formerly of Huntington, in the County of Suffolk, physician, but at present residing in Connecticut, upon the Estate of *Ebenezer Prime*, of Huntington, aforesaid, clerk—at Rumbont.
1784. Jan. 9. Issued letters of admin. to *Cornelius J. Bogert*, of the City of New York, attorney at law, upon the Estate of *Nicholas Bogert*, formerly of the same place, but late of Horse Neck, in Connecticut, Gentleman.

(a) For Biography and portrait of Edgar John Bartow, see *Stiles' Hist. Brooklyn, N. Y.*, iii., 672.

THE HUMPHREYS FAMILY.

A MODEL CHURCH LETTER; AND, WHO DESIGNED THE OLD AMERICAN NAVY.

Contributed by Fred. Humphreys, M. D., of New York City.

The Humphreys family are very ancient. They trace their name, lineage and arms to the days of William the Conqueror. In so old an English family it is not surprising to find several different progenitors of American families of this name. The most noted of these, in the order of their immigration, are: JONAS, who came to Dorchester in 1630, who was a Puritan, and whose descendants are chiefly in Boston, Weymouth and vicinity; MICHAEL, who was at Ancient Windsor in 1643, and who was a Churchman, and whose numerous descendants have largely emigrated from Connecticut to the middle and western States; and DANIEL, who came to Pennsylvania in 1682. He and his descendants are Friends, and still reside in Pennsylvania and that region. From this Daniel, who with mother and sisters are the subject of the first letter, was descended his son Charles, who was a member of the first Continental Congress from 1774 to '76; and his grandson Joshua, the subject of the second letter, and the designer and builder of the old American navy; his great-grandson Samuel was well known as the chief constructor of the American navy from 1815 to 1846; and the son of this last mentioned is at present Chief of Engineers of the U. S. A., Maj.-Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys.

It seems necessary to premise this much to show that the family blood has not deteriorated in this line during the last two centuries.

The quaint simplicity and flavor of sanctity in the first letter, and the unassuming modesty of the second, are worthy of note:

1683, the 27th of Fifth Month.

To all or any whom it may concern. Whereas, Elizabeth Humphreys, of Sharngain, in the county of Merioneth, with together all her children, viz: Benjamin Humphreys, Lydia Humphreys, Amy Humphreys and Gobetha Humphreys, have declared before us their intention in order to their removal to Pennsylvania, in America. We thought it convenient to certify in their behalf as followeth, viz: As to herself, the said Elizabeth is a woman worthy of recommendation for an honest, faithful woman that hath been serviceable in her place and praiseworthy in her conversation amongst us; her children also, educated as children of honest parents, of and concerning whom we have known that they are as tender plants growing in that work the the truth and grace of God. She has her eldest son, Daniel Humphreys, already gone into Pennsylvania about twelve months since. Our testimony concerning him is, also, that he hath walked orderly amongst us, and parted with us in much love, mutually, with consent of mother and relations, and left such a testimony behind him that was and is of good savor.

From the quarterly meeting of Merionethshire.

Signed:

OWEN HUMPHREYS,
HUGH REES,
HUMPHREY OWEN,
GRIFFITH LEWIS,
ELLIS MORRIS,
ROWLAND ELLIS,

ROBERT OWEN,
OWEN LEWIS,
ROWLAND OWEN,
JOHN EVANS,
DANIEL EVANS,
THOMAS DAVIS,
ROBERT OWEN.

A true copy, March 16, 1822.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS.

Joshua Humphreys was a distinguished ship-builder of Philadelphia when the fleet of six frigates was ordered by Congress to be built in 1794, and the models for their construction which were furnished by

him were finally adopted. On the 28th of June, 1794, he was appointed the constructor and master-builder of the forty-four-gun ship to be built in Philadelphia (the United States), with a salary of \$2,000 per annum, commencing May 1st, 1794, "in consideration of his incessant application to the public interests, in adjusting the principles of the ships, drawing drafts, and making models, etc." He continued in office as naval constructor until Oct. 26, 1801. Samuel Humphreys, his son, was also naval constructor, receiving his appointment April 17, 1813, and that of chief naval constructor, Nov. 25, 1826. He designed several of the finest ships of war in the old sailing navy, and died in service August 16, 1846.

Joshua Humphreys, the grandson of Joshua above, to whom the cane mentioned in the following letter (*a*) was to be bequeathed, entered the navy as midshipman, July 1, 1828, became passed midshipman, June 14, 1834, and lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1841. He remained in service until 1847 or '48, when he resigned to accept the agency of the Middlesex Mills in Lowell, Mass.

It is a singular coincidence that, at the time the elder Joshua Humphreys was writing this letter, his grandson and namesake was a passed midshipman on board the frigate *United States*, then in the Mediterranean, which he had constructed:

Havre Township, Delaware County, Pa.

DEAR SIR—On my son Samuel's return from Boston, he presented me with a very handsome walking Cane, made out of a part of the Frigate *Constitution* (Old Ironsides), which was taken out of her while under your repairs. This Cane is of double value to me on account of its having been taken from one of the Frigates I constructed in the year 1794, forty-two years ago, under the administration of the ever memorable Washington and Gen. Knox, his then Secretary of War. The five Frigates, the *United States*, the *President*, and *Constitution*, forty-fours, the *Constellation* and *Congress*, thirty-sixes, were all built by the drafts and moulds sent on by me to the different Ports where they were to be built. The moulds and drafts for the Chesapeake were also sent on by me to Mr. Pennock, Navy Agent at Norfolk, for a 44, the same size of the large Frigates and the keel laid. But as there was no person there who understood the drafts and moulds, a Josiah Foxan, an Englishman, who was in the mould loft with me, who copied some of the drafts that were sent on from here to the different builders; but, instead of conforming to the drafts and instructions from me, he curtailed the dimensions of that ship from a 44 to a 36; but by whose authority the alterations was made, I (was) never able to find out; this ship always spoke for herself as well as the others did. Old fellows like myself like to tell what they did in their younger days, and I will say to you that I built the first Frigate (*Randolph*), and fitted out the first fleet, under Com. Hopkins, that sailed under the U. States, in the year 1774. The great mark of attention you have shown me in sending me so beautiful a present, has made me proud, although in my 86 year of age, a time of life when I ought to be more humble.

The Cane I shall leave as a Talisman to my grandson & namesake, son of my son Samuel, that, should he ever come into action, he will recollect the bravery of the officers of the Old Ironsides.

Should you ever come this way, I should be most glad to see you and spend some time with us. I live in Hereford Township, Delaware County, Pa., seven miles west of the Schuylkill Bridge.

I am, with very great respect,

Address,

JOSIAH BARKER,

Naval Constructor,

Charlstown, Mass.

Yours, &c.,

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS.

(a) See New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg. xxiv. 304.

THE WRIGHT FAMILY, OF OYSTER BAY, L. I.

BY JOHN J. LATTING, ESQ., OF NEW YORK.

Read before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, at their meeting on Saturday evening, Oct. 14, 1871.

The brothers PETER, ANTHONY and NICHOLAS WRIGHT emigrated from England to Massachusetts as early as 1636-7. It is believed, although not positively proved, that they were of the very ancient family of Wright in Norfolk, seated in that county from time immemorial, of which family was Thomas Wright, living in the reign of Henry VIII., father of John Wright, who died, seized of the manors of Tindalls and Rowses, in East Laxham, Norfolk, in the 32d year of the reign of Henry VIII. He had two sons, EDMUND, his heir, and NICHOLAS. They married sisters, daughters and co-heirs of Edmund Beaupre, of Beaupre Hall in Norfolk. From Edmund, by a second marriage with Jane, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Russell, brother of John, Earl of Bedford, descended the family of Wrights, now, or lately represented by John Wright, Esq., of Kilverstone Hall, near Thetford, in Norfolk.

Nicholas, by his wife, Anne Beaupre, was father of five children, from one of whom, there is reason to believe, came the immigrant brothers above named.

They are found first residing at Lynn, then called Saugus, in Massachusetts, but shortly afterwards removed to Sandwich, Cape Cod, in the settlement of which place they all became active leaders, acquiring lands and holding offices there of military as well as of civic trust. Here several of the children of Peter and Nicholas were born. In 1653 they joined the company led by the Rev. William Leverich, and came to Long Island, and united in the first purchase from the Indians of the territory, including the site of the present village of Oyster Bay. They all became large landed proprietors at that place, and were men of prominence and influence in the town. Anthony appears to have lived and died a bachelor, but both Peter and Nicholas left large families.

They were all, at an early period, active and zealous members of the Society of Friends. Anthony's house in the village of Oyster Bay was for many years the place of their meetings, both for worship and business, and he subsequently conveyed to them portions of his homestead for a burial-place and the erection of a meeting-house. The record of this deed, though in a mutilated and imperfect state, is still preserved in the ancient book of minutes of the Society, and is as follows:

Knowe
Greeting

Anthone Wright
Longe Island
and bequeath

six poles part of my
ing to my now dwelling house in Oyster baye for and to the use and be-
hoofe of my well Ales Crabbe, Hannah Wrighte, Samuel [Andrews],
Mary Andrews, and the rest of the people in this place called Quakers,

for a Bur as alsoe fortie footes square of the south corner of my
 whome lot, next and adjacent to the highwaye, for to builde upon itt a meeting-
 house for them, and alsoe, such other hear them in the same faith and
 profession of Christ Jesus, to have, hould possess perpetuallie, as
 their own proper endes, use and uses as aforesaid, without
 hindrance, molestation, or disturbance by through me or by my meanes
 at any time whatsoever; and this is my will and pleasure.

Witnessse my hand and seale this fifteenth the eighte moanth, Anno
 one thousand six hundred seaventie-two.

ANTHONIE WRIGHT.

Acknowledged, subscribed,)
 and sealed in the presence)
 of us,)
 JOHN TILTON, Sen^r
 JOHN BOWNE, Sen^r
 SAMUEL DEANE.

A meeting-house was erected on this land in the following year, under a contract made between the Society and two of their members, Samuel Andrews and John Feakes. This contract follows the deed in the record above referred to, and is of interest as prescribing the size and form of the building, and the number and particular location of the windows and doors. The whole work was to cost £20, equal to \$100 present currency, and the builders were to be paid in wheat, "pease, Indian-corn and porke." Of course, no vestige of this ancient structure now exists, it having been, at a later date, succeeded by a much larger and ampler house.

Anthony Wright died in Oyster Bay, on the 8th of September, 1680. Having always led an unblemished life, he was beloved and respected by all his townsmen, and his memory was long cherished among them, and sought to be perpetuated in the bestowal of his name to the brook which flowed through the village, near his house—for many years called *Anthony's Brook*, the bridge over it being also known as *Anthony's Bridge*; but the name has long ago ceased to be applied to these localities, although the brook still flows where it did—its cool and limpid waters gliding gently and peacefully along its pebbly bed and under the ancient bridge, forever murmuring a not unfitting requiem to the soul of its venerated namesake.

Anthony's last will and testament affords a curious exposition of his remembrance of, as well as his desire to be remembered by, his numerous relatives. It does not inform us of the exact relationship of all his beneficiaries. The bequests may seem trivial to us, but it should be remembered that 2s. 6d. in that day had a much greater value than at this:

"I, Anthony Wright, of Oysterbaye, in the North Rydeing upon Long Island, "In Yorkshire, being in perfect memory, as my last Will and Testament, Doe here-
 "by make my loving sister, Ales Crabbe, of the same towne as above said, my
 "full and sole Executor, Giving and bequeathing unto her all my whole Estate,
 "both of Houseing, Lands, Goods, Cattles, and Chatteles, all of which I shall be de-
 "ceased of for her the said Ales, to have, hold, Possess, and Enjoy the same as her
 "owne, proper or otherwise, to lett, sell, or Dispose thereof, or of any part or Parcel
 "thereof, as she shall seeme meate and convenient, without any molestation of
 "any Person or Persons, or by any act or acts hereafter by me to be made, only ex-
 "cepting out of the said Estate such Legacyes as hereafter followeth. The which
 "I likewise give, that is to say, unto my brother, Nicholas Wright, five shillings;
 "and unto his wife, Ann Wright, I give five shillings; and unto his son, Caleb
 "Wright, I give two shillings, six pence; and to John Wright, two shillings, six

"pence; and to Edward Wright, two shillings, six pence. To Rebecca frost, two shillings, six pence; to Sarah Lattin, two shillings, six pence; and to Mary Cole, two shillings, six pence; and to Deborah Wright, two shillings, six pence; and to Gideon Wright, two shillings, six pence; to Elizabeth Wright, his wife, five shillings; to Adam Wright, two shillings, six pence; and to his wife, Mary Wright, five shillings. To Job Wright, two shillings, six pence. Unto Mary Andrews, two shillings, six pence; to Hannah Wright, two shillings, six pence; to James Townsend, five shillings; to his wife, Elizabeth Townsend, two shillings, six pence; unto Lydia Wright, two shillings, six pence; and unto Richard Crab, five shillings. Alsoe, I give unto Isaack Dotye one cow. And this is my Will and Pleasure so to doe, and in confirmagon hereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale this 20th day of the third month, Anno 1673.

ANTHONY WRIGHT. [SEAL.]

"Acknowledged signed and sealed and delivered in presence of us,

"MATTHEW PRIAR, JOHN TILTON, Senr, SAMUEL SPICER, JOHN FEKES.

"Was endorsed on the backside as followeth :

"Oysterbay, September 4th, 1680.

"Then was the within menconed will shlow to us, undr subscribed by Anthony Wright, and by him acknowledged to be his Will and Testament, and avoyd scruple that may arise from any that may pretend to be concerned, he did declare to us the day above menconed, that the words under the tenth line in the will "on the other side ("person or persons,") and the words "to bee," and the word "estate," being interlined under y^e eleventh line, were soe done before signeing and sealing of this my last Will aforesaid.

Witness our hands,

JOHN INIANS,

HUMPHREY DAVENPORT.

The will was proved at a court of sessions at Jamaica, Dec. 8, 1680. (N. Y., Surrogate's office, Lib. II. of Wills, p. 202).

Peter's wife was Alice —; she was an active, energetic and prominent member of the little community. She survived her husband, and subsequently married Richard Crab, one of the early Stamford settlers, who came to Oyster Bay in 1660. Peter's children were—Peter, born at Sandwich, February 28th, 1651; Gideon, Job, Adam, Lydia, Mary, Hannah and Sarah.

The three daughters—Lydia, Mary and Hannah—inherited largely the self-reliant characteristics of their mother. They were noted for their religious zeal and for their endurance under persecution at the hands of the intolerant governor and magistrates of Massachusetts, who so cruelly executed their disgraceful laws against the Quakers; so much the more disgraceful and inexcusable, by reason, that the very men who fled from persecution in their native land, that they might find a place wherein to worship God according to their conscience, were the foremost to persecute and oppress those who happened to differ with them in religious faith. Thus it has been truly and tersely said, "Laud was justified by the men whom he had wronged."

It may be difficult for us in this later and more enlightened age to comprehend or account for this inconsistency, but let it be some palliation for the reproach to remember, that while our ancestors fled from the fatherland in search of religious liberty, it was for "religious liberty in a peculiar sense that they contended, and they were severely faithful to the cause as they understood it. The true principles of religious liberty, in its wide and full comprehension, had never dawned upon their minds, and were never maintained by them." (a)

(a) Upham's Hist. of Sir Henry Vane.

Their persistent barbarity in putting Mary Dyer to death excited the indignation of all converts to the Quaker faith, and impelled many to flock to Boston under the firm persuasion that they were called of God to utter their exhortations and warnings in the very ears of their persecutors. Among those who appeared there shortly after Mary Dyer's execution (A. D. 1660), were the sisters *Mary* and *Hannah Wright*. They were particularly "bold in speech," publicly denouncing the magistrates for their part in that affair. They were immediately seized and lodged in Boston jail. Here were lying at this time twenty-five others, some under sentence of death, some to be whipped, others to be banished. Among them was *Wenlock Christison* (or *Christopherson*), a fearless and outspoken champion of the interdicted religion, who, having been before banished from Massachusetts, had recently returned and been summarily condemned to death for daring to confront the magistrates in open court and denounce them for their cruel proceedings against William Leddra.

Alluding to the events of this period, Bishop, in his *New England Judged*, says: "Several of Salem friends ye committed, and have continued them long prisoners at Boston, as M. Trask, John Smith, Margaret Smith, Edward Wharton, and others; Robert Harper, also, of Sandwich, and Deborah ye committed likewise; and these were in your prison the 30th of the 10th Month, 1660. Several ye banished upon pain of death, as Winlock Christison, and Will. King of Salem, and Martha Standly, a maid, belonging to England, and Mary Write of Oyster Bay in Long Island, who gave her testimony against you for your cruelty in putting Mary Dyer to death, whose blood ye also thirsted after, because of it."

Fortunately for the imprisoned ones, intelligence of these persecutions having reached England, and manifestations of disapprobation being made by the Home Government, the Court hastened to enact what they termed a New Law, which commences with the following *merciful* (!) preamble: "This Court, being desirous to try all means *with as much lenity as may consist with our safety*, to prevent the intrusions of the Quakers, who, besides their absurd and blasphemous doctrines, do, like rogues and vagabonds, come in upon us, and have not been restrained by the laws already provided, have ordered," &c.; and then proceeds to declare that every person convicted by a magistrate of being a Quaker shall be "stripped naked from the middle upwards, and tyed to a cart's-tail, and whipped through the town, and from thence immediately conveyed to the constable of the next town towards the border of our jurisdiction, as the warrant shall direct, and so from constable to constable, till they be conveyed through any the outwardest towns of our jurisdiction."

On the 22d of May, 1661, the Court made the following order respecting the prisoners then lying in the jail: "It is ordered that all the Quakers now in prison be acquainted with the New Law made against them, and forthwith released from prison, and sent from constable to constable, out of this jurisdiction; and if they, or any of them, be found after twelve hours within the same, he or they shall be proceeded with according to the law made this present Court, Peter Pierson and Judah Brown excepted, Persons condemned to be whip'd in the prison only with twenty stripes apiece."

The circumstances attending the release of the prisoners are quaintly told by Chrouiclers, and as the two sisters *Wright* were of the party, we think the recital deserves repetition at our hands. Says Besse, in his *History of the Sufferings of the Quakers* (vol. ii. p. 224): "When one of the marshals and a constable came to the prison, and told them they were ordered by the Court to make them acquainted with their New Law, Wenlock Christison said, 'What means this? Have ye a new law?' They answered, 'Yes.' Then, said Wenlock, 'You have deceived most people.' 'Why?' said they. 'Because,' said Wenlock, 'they did think the gallows had been your last weapon. Have you got more yet?' 'Yes,' said they. 'Read it,' says Wenlock; which they did. Then Wenlock said, 'Your magistrates said that your law was a good and wholesome law, made for your peace and the safeguard of your country. What! are your hands now become weak? The power of God is over you all.' Then the prison doors were set open, and Wenlock, with twenty-seven others turned forth, of whom Peter Pearson and Judith Brown were whipt with twenty cruel stripes, through the town of Boston, on their naked backs. Many of their months were opened, and they published the truth among the people. A guard armed with swords were appointed by the Court to drive them all out of that jurisdiction, into the wilderness country, which they performed accordingly."

Whether either of the sisters were of those "who opened their mouths and published the truth" on this occasion is not told, nor are the sufferings of the party while wandering in the then wilderness country about Boston related to us. But in the following year, 1662, *Hannah*, the younger sister, then only fourteen years of age, "was stirred with such zeal, that, coming again from Long Island, some hundreds of miles from Boston into that bloody town, she appeared in the court there, and warned the magistrates 'to spill no more innocent blood.' This saying so struck them at first, that they all sat silent, till Rawson, the secretary, said 'What! shall we be baffled by such an one as this! Come! let us drink a dram!'" (a)

It is probable her youth saved her from the wrath of the astonished Court, or, possibly, they drank so deeply as to be mollified into forgetfulness of the bold culprit. She grew up an active member of the Society. She never married, and continued to reside with her mother and stepfather in Oyster Bay. Her name and the names of her sisters appear frequently after this period, in the minutes of their meetings at Oyster Bay, Matinecock and Flushipg, until the record of her sudden death in Maryland, in 1675, communicated by Matthew Prior in the following "Testimony." Unfortunately, the entry is so mutilated and indistinct, that the whole of it cannot be deciphered. What can be read is as follows:

... riland ye 4th of ye first month 1675 testimony concerning our dear friend Hannah Wright ye body in Mariland, she being there in ye service of everlasting truth, upon ye fourth day of ye month, being ye fifth day of ye week being [aboard] we past away intending to ye westeren shore, but being prevented by ye determinate hand of ye just and all seeing God, wee being upon ye watter, about ye 10th hour in ye night, ye boat overset & wee were seaven persons in ye boat, three was taken away in ye

Judgment, but I believe in mercy to their own souls, and ye rest had their lives just given them for which I hope will never be forgotten by them, but I hope will dwell upon their souls for ever. And after our deep exercise, when I began to consider ye loss of our deare friend, ye loss of her was to me a double loss (which made me cry as David did for his son). She was wholly given up for the servis of truth, and was faithful in her measure, which her heavenly father had committed unto her, for she was a good seavour unto all people wherever she came. She was made willing to pass through all trialls & hardships wtever for ye spreading of God's blessed truth, and for ye honour of his holy name, & hath finished her testimony & hath laid down her head in her heavenly father's bosom in peace & is crowned, I believe, with life and Immortalite for ever.

Matthew Prior.

Lydia, the other sister, was also a conspicuous member of the Society, and underwent sundry trials and sufferings at the hands of our Boston "*friends*." The persecutions of former years had failed to diminish the number of adherents to the "benevolent faith" whom the laws stigmatized as heretics. Thus the lawmakers and the magistrates continued in their blind bigotry, forgetful or regardless that the "blood of the Martyrs is the seed of the Church;" and so it proved. These persecutions only served to strengthen rather than to weaken the cause against which they were aimed.

In the summer of 1677 there came to Boston one Margaret Brewster of Barbadoes, a distinguished Quakeress, the wife of Thomas Brewster. There had lately been promulgated at Boston the law requiring all persons coming into the country to take an oath of fidelity to the Government, making no exception as to the Quakers who professed conscientious scruples against taking any oath, because of the Scripture direction, "*swear not at all*." She sent the governor a protest and warning against enforcing the law as to the Quakers. She also went about, uttering her warnings in public. On Sunday, the 8th of July, of that year, she marched into the South Church, at Boston, during service, with "her hair about her shoulders, ashes upon her head, her face colored black, and sackcloth upon her upper garments." Following her came Lydia Wright, with Sarah Miles and Elizabeth Bowers, jun., and John Easton, jun., who took her riding-clothes and shoes when she went into the house. They were all immediately seized by a constable and carried to prison, and there kept upon the following warrant, issued early the next morning:

To the Keeper of the Prison at Boston :

Whereas, there was one man and four women, Quakers, committed to prison yesterday, being the Lord's-day, for making an horrible disturbance and affrighting the people in the South Church in Boston, in the time of the publick dispensing of the Word, whereby several women, as I am informed, are in great danger of miscarrying. These are, therefore, in his Majesty's name, to will and require you to keep the said Quakers carefully till they be thence discharged by order of law. And for the other Quakers taken at that meeting, and committed to prison by the constable, the law of the 3rd of Nov., 1675, directs you what to do: which you are to observe at your peril.

(Signed) SIMON BROADSTREET.

Dated the 9th of July, 1677.

On the 4th of August following they were brought into court, at Boston, before the governor (*a*) and magistrates and tried. The examinations of the parties accused are given by the faithful historian in true

(*a*) John Leverett.

dramatic style. They are too long for insertion here. What relates to Lydia Wright is detailed as follows:

Governor.—Call Lydia Wright.

Clerk.—Lydia Wright, of Long Island.

L. Wright.—Here.

Governor.—Are you one of the women that came in with this woman into Mr. Thatcher's meeting-house to disturb him at his worship?

L. Wright.—I was, but I disturbed none; for I came in peaceably, and I spake not a word to man, woman, or child.

Governor.—What came you for then?

L. Wright.—Have you not made a law that we should come to your meeting? For we were peaceably met together at our own meeting-house, and some of your constables came in, and haled some of our friends out and said, "This is not a place for you to worship God in." Then we asked him, "Where we should worship God?" Then they said, "We must come to your public worship." And upon the first day following, I had something upon my heart to come to your public worship, when we came in peaceably, and spake not a word; yet we were haled to prison, and there have been kept near a month.

S. Broadstreet.—Did you come there to hear the Word?

L. Wright.—If the word of God was there, I was ready to hear it.

Governor.—Did your parents give consent you should come thither?

L. Wright.—Yes! my mother did.

Governor.—Shew it.

L. Wright.—If you will stay till I can send home, I will engage to get from under my mother's hand that she gave her consent.

Juggins, a magistrate, said—You are led, by the spirit of the devil, to ramble up and down the country, like whores and rogues a-cater-wawling.

L. Wright.—Such words do not become those who call themselves Christians; for they that sit to judge for God in matters of conscience ought to be sober and serious; for sobriety becomes the people of God; for these are a weighty and ponderous people.

Governor.—Did you own this woman?

L. Wright.—I own her, and have unity with her, and I do believe so have all the faithful servants of the Lord, for I know the power and presence of the Lord was with us.

Juggins.—You are mistaken. You do not know the power of God. You are led by the spirit and light within you, which is of the devil: there is but one God, and you do not worship that God which we worship.

L. Wright.—I believe thou speakest truth; for if you worshipped that God which we worship, you would not persecute his people; for we worship the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and the same God that Daniel worshipped.

So they cried, "Take her away."

Then followed the examinations of the other two girls; and they were all carried back to prison, and about an hour afterward brought again into the court, when, the governor being present, the clerk read their sentence as follows: "Margaret Brewster, you are to have your clothes stript off to the middle, and to be tied to a cart's-tail at the South meeting-house, and to be drawn through the town, and to receive twenty stripes upon your naked body."

* * * * *

"Lydia Wright and Mary Miles, you are to be tied to the cart's-tail also. Barbara Bowers you are to be tied also."

"So they were carried to prison again, this being the 7th day of the week, and on the 5th day following the sentence was executed." The historian adds, "During the examination of these women they appeared altogether unconcerned as to themselves, being fully resigned to whatsoever sufferings might be their portion; steadfastly maintaining their full assurance of a divine call to the service they went upon, and a perfect peace and serenity of mind in yielding obedience thereunto. In all which they seem to have really exercised the faith and patience of the saints and people of God."

Immediately after this disgraceful scene, the two martyr-friends, *Margaret* and *Lydia*, shook the dust of Boston streets from their feet, and travelled back to Sandwich. They went thence to Rhode Island, that little State in the "corner" of New-England, where the Quaker was looked upon with more toleration, where there was no persecution for conscience' sake, and where Religious Freedom found a safe retreat.

Here lived at this time William Coddington. In former years he had been a magistrate in Boston, and was Treasurer of the Colony. He was subsequently, for several successive years, Governor of Rhode Island. He was now an old man, seventy-five years of age. In a letter written by him at this time, to his friend Judge Fretwell, in Barbadoes, he briefly relates the particulars of the arrest and trial of these parties, and of the execution of the sentence against them; uttering his denunciations of these persecutions, declaring in his homely but forcible phrase, that the magistrates of Boston "stink of the Blood of the Innocent!"

It may not be thought out of place to cite here his enlightened opinion of these horrid practices of his Massachusetts neighbors, contained in a letter written by him two years before, while he was Governor of Rhode Island, to John Leverett, then Governor of Massachusetts. "It is the shame" (writes he) "and reproach of New England, that those that were persecuted in England, and bore their testimony there against bishops and ceremonies, should in New England put to death four of the servants of the ever-living God,^(a) banish upon pain of death, cut off ears, fine, whip, and imprison for keeping their conscience pure to God."

The Governor of Massachusetts had charged him with having "declined from his former profession and practices," but the good old Governor sets himself right by declaring: "Our profession in England which thou mentionest, about fifty years ago, was far before yours in the Massachusetts. We persecuted not, but stood together for the public good. I was one of those many *Lincolnshire* gentlemen, so called, that denied the Royal Loan and suffered for it in King Charles the 1st's days, and bishops and ceremonies were denied by us, and all evils. . . . Assure thyself I am supported by that Power, that I shall never dishonor my grey head to come to you, for I am the servant of the Lord, that worship him in spirit, rejoice in Christ Jesus, and have no confidence in your fleshly worship. . . . I am old, in the 72d year, and thou not young, I suppose, near 60. I have known thee from thy childhood, and thou me, many years. I do desire that thou and all that ever knew me, were as I am. Thou mightest lose by it in some respects, but thy gain in the enjoyment of the power and presence of the Lord would be one hundred fold in this life, and in the world to come, eternal glory."

Such was the liberal and large-hearted spirit of the brave old Governor, who, in these perilous times, dared to offer shelter to our suffering friends.

Lydia Wright soon returned to her island home, and continued a faithful preacher and teacher among the people; but her heart seems

(a) William Robinson, Marmaduke Stevenson, Mary Dyer, and William Leddra.

to have yearned after her friends in Barbadoes, who were there still suffering from the intolerance of their English rulers. From the following certificate, given her by the Quarterly Meeting held at Flushing, in November, 1682, it is inferred she passed the winter of that year in the West Indies.

Friends at Barbadoes, Antigoe, Nevis, Jamaica . . .
 . . . where this may come greeting, whereas, the bearer hereof, our deare friend, Lydia Wright, hath . . . time had drawings and moveings on her heart and minde in y^e love of God to visit the seed of God in those parts, and now finding freedom in his love, hath signified y^e same unto consideration of this our men and women's Quarterly meeting, we, after a weighty consideration and examination of matters, in God's feare, for y^e preservation and exaltation of God's truth, both in particular and in generall, we, with unanimous consent, did and doe acquiesce with y^e motion of her going to visit friends in your parts, as having good unity therein and therewith; moreover, y^t she is one y^t hath walked as becometh truth ever since her convincement, according to our knowledge—have not heard to y^e contrary—but has lived in unity with us, and we with her in y^e truth. In which truth, that never changeth, we recommend this our deare friend and sister unto you, hoping and desiring your godly care over her, who are your brethren and sisters in y^e same truth.

At our Quarterly men and women's meeting at Flushing, on Lo. Island, this 30th of y^e 10th mo., 1682.

ISAAC HORNER,
 WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
 HENRY WILLIS,
 JOHN BOWN,
 JAMES WAY,
 JOHN FFEAKE,
 SAM. SPICER,
 EDMOND TITUS,
 SAM. ANDREWS,
 DANIEL KIRKPATRICK,
 JOHN ADAMS,
 JOHN WAY,

MARY ANDREWS,
 ELIZABETH DICKINSON,
 ELIZABETH DEANE,
 ANN NOBLE,
 HANNAH BOWNE,
 AMY RICHARDSON,
 SARAH DEANE,
 ELIZ. COPERWHAIT,
 MARY WILITS.

If she made this intended visit, she must have returned early in the following spring, for, on the 17th day of the 1st month (March), 1683-4, she was married in the meeting-house at Oyster Bay to Isaac Horner, whose name, it will be seen, heads the list of signers of the above certificate. Her sister Mary was already married to Samuel Andrews, one of the architects of the meeting-house.

On the 26th of March, 1685, there was born to Lydia and her husband, at Oyster Bay, a daughter, whom they named "Deliverance," and in the month of October following the two sisters and their husbands sold out their possessions in Oyster Bay and migrated to New-Jersey.

Of Nicholas, the other brother, the town records contain abundant entries, showing him to have been a man of large estate, for those days, and occupying sundry public offices at various dates. He died in Oyster Bay, in the year 1682, and left the following WILL:

Oysterbay, the 10th of April, 1674.

I, Nicholas Wright, aged sixty-five years or thereabouts, Being sick and weake, yett in perfect memory, Doe bequeave my Soule to the Almighty God that gave it me, and my Body to the Yearth from whome it came.

Inprimis, I make my Loving wife, Ann Wright, sole Executor of my movables, both within my house and without, both of kine, horse-flesh, and swine, together with my house and Lands which I now Possess, During her life, and to have the full Disposing of any Part or Parcell of it as she shall see cause for her use and reliefe whilst she doth live, only a Parte of my house Lott, from the North side of my Orchard to the highway next to my Sister Crab's, I have given to my sonne Caleb for his pr^eent use, it being the same Breadth to the reere of my lott; and after my decease and my wife's Decease, all the home Lott and orchard is to be my son Caleb's, with a right of Commons to itt; and my lands upon hog-Island to be equally divided between my three sonns, Caleb, John, and Edmund, and alsoe, my right of meadow at the south is to be equally divided between my before-mentioned sonns; and alsoe, my meadows lying on the East side the Beaver-swamp Creek, with my share of meadow in the home meadow, is to be equally divided between my sons Caleb and Edmund, and the share of meadow on the west side of the Beaver-swamp River I give unto my son John, and further, that lott lying by Joseph Weeke's home Lott is to be Equally divided between my sonns John and Edmund.

And further, my lands by the way that Goes to Rob^t Williams' plantation, with common Privileges, is to be equally Divided amongst my three sonns before named; and the peece of Land Lyeing before my home Lott that was given to my sonne John by the towne, is to be my sonne Edmund's; in Lieu of this peece of Land I give my sonne John that peece of Land whereon he now lives, and my peece of swamp in the mill-River Swamp is to be equally Divided Between Caleb and Edmund. All these Lands and meadows here mentioned, Excepting that parte to Caleb that is given to him, pr^eent, as to be all att my wife's Disposing During her Life, and this is my Last Will Testam^t. Itt is to be understood, that peece of Land which is menconed on the other side, that I give to my sonne John in lieu of that peece I had of him, Before my home Lott, that was given him by the towne; he is to have all that Lott whereon he now lives to him & his heirs for Ever, provided he pays five pounds att slatter-time [slaughter-time] next ensuing, in Peese or Pork, att merchants' Price, and to this I subscribe my hand.

NICHO: WRIGHT.

Witnesse,

THO. TOWNSEND,
GIDEON WRIGHT.

Proved at a court of sessions held at Jamaica for the north riding of Yorkshire, on Long Island, the 13th, 14th, & 15th days of December, 1682.

Letters granted to Ann Wright, the widow, Jany. 15, 1682. [Lib. 2 of Wills (N. Y.), pp. 133, 134, 135.]

The children of Nicholas were Caleb, some of whose descendants still own and occupy his old homestead in Oyster Bay; John, who married Mary, daughter of the 1st Henry Townsend; Sarah, who married Josias Latting; Edmund, who married his own cousin Sarah, the daughter of Peter; Martha, who married Nathaniel Coles; Morcy, who married Robert Coles; and Rebecca, who married Eleazer Leverich, son of the Rev. William Leverich, from whom, however, the Court of Assize, in 1670, granted a divorce on account of his alleged *impotency*, after they had been married seven and a half years. This, it is believed, was the first case of divorce by this court. The proceedings are set forth at length in the court records, the last order being made on the 24th February, 1670, when the Court decreed that "Eleazer Leverich do pay, or cause to be paid unto Rebecca Wright, "from whom he is divorced, the sum of £25, in living cattle, to be "apprized by indifferent men, or in corne, beef, or pork, at price current, in lieu of what she brought to him at their marriage."

She subsequently married William Frost, and was by him the mother of two children, sons, from whom descended a numerous and prolific progeny.

It will be readily believed that the history of the WRIGHT family comprises an interesting period in the annals of the town of Oyster Bay, and it is hoped some descendant of such worthy ancestors may yet be found to undertake the task of its compilation.

MARRIAGE RECORDS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS IN THE TOWN OF HARRISON, N. Y.

Contributed by REV. CHARLES W. BAIRD, of Rye, N. Y.

To the Publication Committee.

GENTLEMEN—I enclose an abstract of the Records of Marriage of the Society of Friends in Harrison, or “The Purchase,” Westchester county, N. Y. It is complete from the beginning of the records of the Meeting down to the year 1785. This abstract was kindly made for me by Mellis S. Tilton, the recorder of the Society, and has been used to some extent in the preparation of my town history. As the entries refer, however, for the most part to marriages contracted by parties from other parts of the county or province, I presume they may have an interest for some of your genealogist readers.

C. W. B.

17th of 9th mo., 1742—Solomon Haviland, of Rye, son of Benjamin, and Hannah Carpenter, of Rye, daughter of Thomas.

15th of 2d mo., 1743—William Reese, [Keese?] of Flushing, in the province of New York, and Mary Dobson, dau. of Thos. of New York.

15th of 10th mo., 1743—Dobson Wheeler, of the county of Newcastle-upon-Delaware, and Hannah Talcott, of the township of New Milford, in the county of New Haven, of Connecticut, in New England.

16th of 4th mo., 1742—John Hutchins, of North Castle, in the county of Westchester, province of New York, son of John, deceased, and Charity Haviland, of Rye, and county aforesaid, daughter of Benjamin, of the same place.

3d of 6th mo., 1743—Murray Lester, of Crumelbow, county of Dutchess, son of Mordecai and Mary; and Abigail Aikin, of Worcestershire, in the Oblong, daughter of David and Sarah.

20th of 9th mo., 1746—John Rodman, jr., of Ben Salem, province of Pennsylvania, and Mary Palmer, widow of Robert, of Mamaroneck, county Westchester, and province New York.

15th of 7th mo., 1749—Thomas Farrington, of Flushing on Nassau Island, province of New York, and Kezia Baker, of the White Plains, Westchester county, province aforesaid.

17th of 9th mo., 1742—Benjamin Cornell, of the Manor of Scarsdale, Westchester county, and province of New York, son of Richard, and Abigail Stephenson, daughter of Stephen, deceased, of Rye.

15th of 7th mo., 1748—William Cornell, of Greenwich, province of

Connecticut, son of Joshua, and Mary Quinby, daughter of Isaiah, of Mamaroneck, and Hannah.

16th of 10th mo., called December, in year of Christian account, 1736—Thomas Vail, of Westchester, county Westchester, province of New York, son of Samuel and Abigail Vail, deceased, and Mary Griffen, of Mamaroneck, province aforesaid, daughter of John.

17th of 3d mo., 1757, according to British account—Stephen Field, of the Oblong, county of Dutchess, yeoman, and Mary Hunt, of Burrough and town of Westchester, province of New York.

17th of 3d mo., 1757—Samuel Quinby, of North Castle, Westchester county, son of Moses, and Ann Powell, of the same place.

15th of 11th mo., in ye year of our Lord 1758—John Hosier, of the White Plains, county Westchester, and province of New York, and Hannah Horton, of Scarsdale, province aforesaid.

15th of 11th mo., 1758—Samuel Baker, of the White Plains, county Westchester, province of New York, and Mary Ann Palmer, of the township of Greenwich, county Fairfield, colony Connecticut.

18th of 8th mo., 1756—Isaac Underhill, of the township of Rye, county Westchester, province of New York, son of Abraham, and Sarah Field, daughter of Robert, township of Greenwich, Connecticut.

21st of 12th mo., 1758—James Fowler, of Eastchester, son of Samuel, and Hannah Cornell, daughter of Joseph, of the manor of Scarsdale, county Westchester, and province of New York.

17th of 1st mo., 1759—Henry Matthews, son of William and Ruth Matthews, of Phillipsburgh, county Westchester, province of New York, and Mary Bloodgood, daughter of Joseph and Sarah, of the Purchase, township of Rye.

15th of 7th mo., 1756—Joseph Cornell, county Westchester, province of New York, son of Joseph, and Sarah Hedden, daughter Job, county and province aforesaid.

20th of 9th mo., 1759—Abraham Carpenter, of North Castle, county Westchester, province of New York, son of John, and Lydia Totten, daughter of Peter, same town and county as above said.

21st of 11th mo., 1754—John Griffin, jr., of Mamaroneck, Westchester county, New York, son of John, and Hannah Haviland, daughter of Ebenezer, of Westchester, deceased, Scarsdale.

22d of 8th mo., 1759—John Griffin, of Phillipsburgh, county Westchester and province of New York, and Judith Marshall, of the township of Greenwich, colony of Connecticut.

15th of 10th mo., 1760—Stephen Field, of Rye, son of Nathan, and Jerusha Field, dau. of Robert, township of Greenwich, Connecticut.

23d of 10th mo., 1760—James Horton, late of Mamaroneck, son of Jonathan, and Sarah Hunt, daughter of Caleb, late of Westchester, deceased.

20th of 3d mo., 1760—Clark Cock, of Oyster Bay township, Queen's county, Long Island, and Elizabeth Parce, of Phillipsburgh, county Westchester, son of Samuel, daughter of James Parce.

21st of 12th mo., 1758—William Perce, of Phillipsburgh, county Westchester, son of James, and Deborah Cock, of the township of Oyster Bay, Queens county, Long Island.

14th of 1st mo., 1761—James Palmer, of Greenwich, Conn., son of Solomon, and Susannah Tripp, of North Castle, Westchester county, daughter of James.

18th of 2d mo., 1761—John Sutton, of North Castle, son of Benjamin, and Ann Marshall, of Greenwich, Conn., daughter of David.

11th of 11th mo., 1756—John Powell, of North Castle, son of Moses, and Elizabeth Kipp, of the manor of Phillipsburgh, daughter of Benjamin.

11th of 2d mo., 1761—Thomas Underhill, of Phillipsburgh, Westchester county, son of Thomas, and Sarah Weeks, of North Castle, daughter of Abel.

12th of 12th mo., 1761—Richard Titus, of Hempstead, L. I., province of N. Y., and Elizabeth Palmer, of Greenwich, Conn.

20th of 4th mo., 1734—Joseph Cornell, of Mamaroneck, son of Richard, and Phebe Ferris, of Mamaroneck, daughter of Peter.

17th of 12th mo., 1761—Benedict Carpenter, of Scarsdale, Westchester county, son of Benedict, and Hannah Powell, of North Castle, daughter of Moses.

20th of 1st mo., 1762—Joseph Hull, of Jamestown, county of Newport, Rhode Island, son of John, and Phebe Palmer, of Greenwich, Conn., daughter of Solomon.

14th of 5th mo., 1758—Teddeman Hull, of Greenwich, Conn., son of John, and Elizabeth Doty, of the above place.

10th of 6th mo., 1762—Jacob Cock, of the manor of Courtland, Westchester county, and Mary Haight, of Phillipsburgh.

16th of 2d mo., 1757—Stephen Farrington, of Rye, and Elizabeth Sutton, of North Castle.

16th of 12th mo., 1762—David Marshall, of Greenwich, son of David, and Rebecca Baker, of North Castle, daughter of Thomas.

12th of 5th mo., 1763—Isaac Cock, of North Castle, and Charity Haight, of Phillipsburgh.

14th of 9th mo., 1763—Thomas Franklin, of Horseneck, Conn., and Hannah Causter, of Westchester, N. Y., daughter of Joseph.

15th of 9th mo., 1763—Stevenson Thorn, of North Castle, son of Thomas, and Prudence Merritt, of North Castle, daughter of Thomas.

17th of 5th mo., 1764—John Hallock, of Courtland's Manor, Westchester county, and Hannah Dickeyson, of North Castle, daughter of Zebulon.

13th of 11th mo., 1764—James Haight, of manor of Phillipsburgh, Westchester county, and Bathsheba Palmer, of Courtland's Manor.

17th of 4th mo., 1765—John Clapp, of North Castle, son of Elias, and Phebe Hallock, of the above place, daughter of John.

19th of 9th mo., 1765—Jesse Hallock, of Greenwich, Conn., and Phebe Burling, of Eastchester, daughter of Edward.

20th of 3d mo., 1766—Joseph Griffin, of Mamaroneck, and Sarah Burling, of township of Eastchester, daughter of Edward.

19th of 2d mo., 1766—George Cock, of North Castle, son of Josiah Cock, and Jerusha Marshall, of Greenwich, daughter of David.

18th of 12th mo., 1765—Edward Farrington, of White Plains, son of Edward, and Phebe Baker, of Courtland's Manor, daughter of Ephraim.

13th of 9th mo., 1766—Gaius Talcott, of New Milford, county of Litchfield, Conn., son of Nathan, and Sarah Causter, of Westchester, N. Y., daughter of Joseph.

15th of 3d mo., 1738—John Ferris, of New Milford, Conn., son of Zachariah, and Abigail Tryon, of New Fairfield.

17th of 4th mo., 1766—John Merritt, of Mamaroneck, and Mary Cornell, of Scarsdale, Westchester county, daughter of Joseph.

9th of 1st mo., 1767—John Burling, jr., of the city of New York, son of John, and Hannah Cornell, of Scarsdale, daughter of Benjamin.

16th of 4th mo., 1767—Francis Quinby, of North Castle, son of Moses, and Esther Smith, of the same place, daughter of Benjamin.

17th of 9th mo., 1767—Aaron Lancaster, of Westbury, Long Island, son of Thomas, and Sarah Palmer, of Mamaroneck, daughter of Benjamin.

15th of 8th mo., 1764—Josiah Quinby, of North Castle, son of Moses, and Phebe Vail, of Rye, daughter of Thomas.

14th of 10th mo., 1767—Francis Nash, of Greenwich, and Dorcas Sutton, of the same place, daughter of John Clapp.

12th of 6th mo., 1767—Thomas Vail, jr., of Westchester, New York, son of Thomas, and Sarah Carpenter, of the same place, daughter of Thomas.

14th of 1st mo., 1767—Thomas Hopkins, jr., of North Castle, son of Thomas, and Zeruah Palmer, of Greenwich, Conn., dau. of Samuel.

17th of 3d mo., 1768—Quinby Cornell, of Phillips Manor, Westchester Co., and Hannah Underhill, of the same place, dau. of Jacob.

14th of 12th mo., 1768—Joseph Carpenter, of Rye, and Mary Clapp, of Greenwich.

18th of 1st mo., 1769—Daniel Tripp, of North Castle, son of Anthony, and Mary Palmer, of the same place, daughter of Gilbert.

18th of 5th mo., 1769—David Hallock, co. of Suffolk, Nassau Island, N. Y., and Grace Burling, Long Beach, Eastchester, dau. of Edward.

17th of 5th mo., 1769—James Barnes, of the Purchase, Westchester Co., son of Richard, and Ruth Clapp, of North Castle, dau. of Benjamin.

9th of 6th mo., 1769—Willet Bowne, of Flushing, L. I., son of William, and Deborah Cornell, of Mamaroneck, daughter of Benjamin.

21st of 12th mo., 1769—Samuel Underhill, of Phillipsburgh, Westchester Co., son of Jacob, and Martha Quinby, of North Castle, dau. of Moses.

18th of 1st mo., 1770—Richard Titus, of Greenwich, Conn., son of John, and Rebecca Burling, of Long Beach, Westchester Co., daughter of Edward.

19th of 10th mo., 1769—Horsman Mollinex, of Rye, and Sarah Blackman, of North Castle.

6th of 1st mo., 1765—Norris Laurence, of Flushing, L. I., and Ann Pell, of the county of Westchester, N. Y., daughter of Caleb.

15th of 3d mo., 1770—Elnathan Thorn, of North Castle, and Martha Weeks, of same place, daughter of Abel.

19th of 12th mo., 1771—John Underhill, of North Castle, son of Benjamin, and Deborah Dickenson, of same place, dau. of Zebulon.

15th of 1st mo., 1772—Edward Underhill, of Phillipsburgh, Westchester Co., son of Jacob, and Jerusha Barnes, of Rye, dau. of Samuel.

20th of 1st mo., 1773—Jonathan Dean, of the Ninepartners, Dutchess Co., and Mary Causter, of Westchester, N. Y., dau. of Joseph.

16th of 4th mo., 1772—Joseph Griffen, of Mamaroneck, and Jane Cornell, of Scarsdale, Westchester Co., daughter of Benjamin.

21st of 5th mo., 1772—Nathan Palmer, of Mamaroneck, son of Benjamin, and Mary Cornell, of Scarsdale, daughter of Peter.

14th of 8th mo., 1772—Henry Whitson, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, son of Henry, and Clemmy Underhill, of Phillipsburgh, daughter of Abraham.

21st of 10th mo., 1773—Francis Marshall, of Greenwich, son of David, and Deborah Dean, of Phillipsburgh, Westchester county, daughter of Samuel.

19th of 10th mo., 1774—James Tripp, of North Castle, son of Anthony, and Sarah Palmer, of Greenwich, daughter of Samuel.

16th of 12th mo., 1773—Jesse Weeks, of Courtland's Manor, Westchester county, son of Joseph, and Sarah Carpenter, of North Castle, daughter of Joseph.

20th of 10th mo., 1774—John Gibb, of Phillipsburgh, Westchester county, and Phebe Cornell, of Scarsdale, daughter of Benjamin.

17th of 3d mo., 1774—Samuel Hallock, jr., of Courtland's Manor, Westchester county, and Deborah Birdsall, of Phillipsburgh, daughter of Zephaniah.

10th of 3d mo., 1758—Solomon Fields, of Oblong, Dutchess county, son of Joseph, and Elizabeth Vail, of Westchester, daughter of Samuel.

18th of 1st mo., 1775—Benjamin Hopkins, of North Castle, son of Thomas, and Sarah Palmer, of the above place, daughter of Gilbert.

15th of 9th mo., 1774—Joseph Legget, of Phillipsburgh Manor, son of Thomas, and Miriam Haight, of the same place, daughter of Samuel.

19th of 7th mo., 1775—Christian Frits, of North Castle, and Margaret Hopkins, of same place, daughter of Thomas.

20th of 7th mo., 1775—Zebadiah Dickinson, of North Castle, and Elizabeth Powel, of the same place.

16th of 2d mo., 1774—Thomas Weekes, of Courtland's Manor, Westchester county, and Penelope Cock, of ye same place, daughter of James.

20th of 12th mo., 1775—Matthew Bowne, of city of New York, merchant, son of Samuel, and Elizabeth Quinby, of Westchester, New York, daughter of Aaron.

16th of 8th mo., 1775—Stephen Cornell, of Scarsdale, Westchester county, and Margaret Haviland, of Harrison's Purchase, daughter of William.

16th of 1st mo., 1777—Benjamin Haviland, of Harrison's Purchase, and Anne Cornell, of Scarsdale, daughter of Benjamin.

22d of 10th mo., 1777—John Griffen, jr., of North Castle, and Esther Cromwell, of Harrison's Purchase, daughter of John.

15th of 5th mo., 1771—David Tuthill, of North Castle, and Elizabeth Hill, of the same place, daughter of Benjamin Underhill.

19th of 10th mo., 1775—William Birdsall, of Manor of Phillipsburgh, Westchester county, and Sophia Dickeyson, of North Castle.

4th of 12th mo., 1776—Richard Burling, of Long Beach, Westchester county, son of Edward, and Charity Haviland, of Harrison's Purchase, daughter of William.

30th of 9th mo., 1778—James Underhill, of Phillipsburg, Westchester county, son of Jacob, and Charity Barnes, of Harrison's Purchase, daughter of Samuel.

16th of 12th mo., 1778—Burling Martin, of Phillipsburgh (late of

N. Y.), son of Isaac, and Gulielma Hunt, of Westchester, daughter of Stephanus.

15th of 3d mo., 1780—William Clapp, of Oswego, county Dutchess, son of Thomas, and Deborah Barnes, of Harrison's Purchase, daughter of Samuel.

✓ 18th of 5th mo., 1780—Isaac Thorn, of North Castle, son of Thomas, and Rachel Birdsall, of Phillipsburgh, daughter of Zephaniah.

17th of 2d mo., 1780—Zophar Griffin, of Courtland's Manor, Westchester county, and Deborah Sutton, of same place.

19th of 1st mo., 1780—James Halstead, of Courtland's Manor, son of Joshua, and Prudence Merritt, of same place, daughter of Stephen.

11th of 2d mo., 1780—James Barker, of town of Dartmouth, county of Bristol, Mass., son of William, and Mary Leggett, of Manor of Phillipsburgh, daughter of Thomas.

17th of 8th mo., 1780—Joseph Weeks, of North Castle, and Sarah Peas, of the same place.

20th of 12th mo., 1780—Stephen Barnes, of Harrison's Purchase, son of Samuel, and Hannah Carpenter, of same place, dau. of Isaac.

15th of 3d mo., 1781—Daniel Cornell, of Phillipsburgh, son of William, and Elizabeth Birdsall, of the above place, daughter of Zephaniah.

19th of 12th mo., 1781—Josiah Cornell, of Phillipsburgh, Westchester county, son of William, and Susannah Birdsall, of Courtland's Manor, daughter of Zadoch.

21st of 2d mo., 1782—Robert Runnels, of North Castle, son of John, and Ann Kipp, of Phillipsburgh, daughter of Samuel Haight.

20th of 12th mo., 1781—James Deen, of Phillipsburgh, son of Samuel, and Phebe Sutton, of Courtland's Manor, daughter of John.

9th of 8th mo., 1781—William Cornell, Jun., of Phillipsburgh, son of William, and Esther Underhill, of Chappaqua, daughter of Thomas.

19th of 12th mo., 1782—Isaiah Deen, of Phillipsburgh, son of Samuel, and Elizabeth Wood, of the above place, daughter of Samuel.

18th of 1st mo., 1764—Uriah Field, of Greenwich, Conn., son of Robert, and Mary Quinby, of Westchester, daughter of Aaron.

19th of 3d mo., 1783—Benjamin Cornell, of Scarsdale, son of Benjamin, and Alice Sutton, of Greenwich, Conn., daughter of William.

15th of 5th mo., 1782—James Cromwell, of Harrison's Purchase, son of John, and Charlotte Hunt, of Greenwich, Conn., daughter of Aaron.

15th of 5th mo., 1782—William Field, of Courtland's Manor, Westchester county, son of Benjamin, and Hannah Cromwell, of Harrison's Purchase, daughter of John.

26th of 6th mo., 1783—James Quinby, of Westchester, son of Aaron, and Anna Underhill, of the place aforesaid, daughter of Jacob.

15th of 10th mo., 1783—Samuel Cornell, of North Castle, son of Joshua, and Eleanor Hunt, of Westchester, daughter of Aaron.

19th of 8th mo., 1784—Robert Dodge, of North Castle, and Sarah Weeks, of the same place, daughter of Joshua Carpenter.

21st of 10th mo., 1784—Josiah Cornell, of Phillipsburgh, son of William, and Anne Runnels, of the same place, daughter of Richardson.

21st of 10th mo., 1784—Reuben Haight, of Phillipsburgh, son of Samuel, and Susannah Quinby, of North Castle, daughter of Moses.

20th of 10th mo., 1784—Moses Quinby, of North Castle, son of Samuel, and Abigail Carpenter, of the same place, dau. of Benedict.

18th of 5th mo., 1784—Jesse Field, of Harrison's Precinct or Purchase, son of Stephen, and Phebe Hawxhurst, of Rye, daughter of Seamans Hawxhurst.

19th of 5th mo., 1785—Adam Mott, of Cowneck, township of N. Hempstead, L. I. son of Adam, and Anne Mott, of Mamaroneck, daughter of James.

NEW YORK MARRIAGES,

FROM THE FRIENDS' RECORDS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Communicated by William John Potts, Esq., of Camden, N. J.

3d mo., 31, 1686—John Delavall, of New York, merchant, and Hannah Lloyd, dau. of Thomas, of the same Place, "at the house of John Bowne, of Flushing, on Long Island." Witnesses Thomas Lloyd, Wm. Richardson, John Bowne, Mathew Prior and 40 others.

7th mo., 4, 1689—Edward Shippen, of Boston, New England, merchant, and Rebecca Richardson, late of New York, widow of Francis Richardson, merchant, deceased, the 15th of 5th mo., 1688, at the house of Walter Newberry, in Rhode Island. Witnesses Robert Hodson, Henry Bull, Walter Clark, John Dungan and 58 others.

6th mo., 12, 1686—Caspar Hoet (a), of New York, tailor, and Elizabeth Delaplayne, dau. of Nicholas of the same place, "at the house of Thomas Lloyd, New York." Witnesses Nicholas and Mary Delaplayne, Thomas Lloyd, Miles Forster, Francis Richardson, John Delavall, and 14 others.

3d mo., 29, 1746—Eden Haydock of Phila., Glazier, son of Robert, of Long Island, and Elizabeth Forster, dau. of Reuben, of said city, at Phila. meeting. Witnesses Reuben, Hannah, Moses and Alice Forster, John Benson and 31 others.

7th mo., 5, 1751—Thomas Dobson, of New York, Shopkeeper, son of Thomas, of the same place, deceased, and Margret Newberry, of Phila., dau. of Walter, of London, deceased, at Phila. meeting. Witnesses Jane and Hannah Hicks, Israel Pemberton, jr., Rachel Pemberton and 47 others.

7th mo., 8, 1756—John Franklin, of New York, merchant, son of Thomas, of the same place, and Deborah Morris, dau. of Anthony, jr., of Phila., at Phila. meeting. Witnesses Thomas, Walter, Sarah and Mary Franklin. Anthony and Phæbe, grandparents, Anthony, jr., Elizabeth and Samuel Morris and 55 others.

8th mo., 10, 1758—John Chandler, of Phila., carpenter, son of George, of New York, and Elizabeth Matlack, dau. of Timothy, of Phila., dec'd, at Phila. meeting. Witnesses Phebe and Margret Chandler, Timothy, Josiah, Titus and Seth Matlack, Reuben Haines and 47 others.

7th mo., 1, 1762—Samuel Franklin, of New York, merchant, son of Thomas, of the same place, and Esther Mitchell, dau. of Abraham, of Phila., at Phila. meeting. Witnesses Mary, Walter and Thomas

(a) A "Caspar Hoodt" signs as a witness a "Delaplayne" marriage, 1697.

Franklin, Abraham, Sarah, Thomas, Abraham, jr., and Ann Mitchell and 71 others.

11th mo., 4, 1762—Henry Haydock, of New York, merchant, son of Robert, of Rahway, New Jersey, de'd, and Hannah Moode, of Phila., dau. of William, of Phila., dec'd, at Phila. Witnesses Eden, Elizabeth and John Haydock, Eleanor Moode and 54 others.

2d mo., 15, 1763—Thomas Franklin, jr., of New York, merchant, son of Thomas, of the same place, and Mary Rhoads, dau. of Samuel, of Phila., at Phila. meeting. Witnesses Samuel, Elizabeth, Samuel, jr., and Hannah Rhoads, Walter, Mary, Deborah Franklin and 57 others.

THE SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A SPECIAL MEETING was held at their Rooms on the 3d of October, 1871, called with especial reference to the death of Mr. John S. Gautier, late Recording Secretary. A Committee was appointed to prepare resolutions appropriate to the occasion, and Mr. S. Hastings Grant, on behalf of the Committee, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Allwise Disposer of human events to remove from us our early associate and Recording Secretary, John Stagg Gautier.

Resolved, That in his death the members of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society mourn the loss of one endeared to them as a friend, respected as an officer, and held in highest estimation for his manly and virtuous qualities, as evinced in all their intercourse with him.

Resolved, That we recognize the great promise held out to our deceased fellow-member of success in literary pursuits and scholarly attainments, through his marked abilities and rare energy—while the zeal displayed by him for the interests of this Society, calls for our lasting and grateful remembrance; in token of which the President is requested to prepare a memoir of our late lamented associate, to be read before the Society.

Resolved, That we have reason to hope and believe that, next to a happy reliance upon the merits of his Redeemer, the pleasure he has taken in Antiquarian and Genealogical investigations, and in the promotion by every means in his power of the objects of this Society, and the occupation of his mind and time in that direction, has tended to relieve him from too constant a contemplation of the melancholy effects and certain tendency of the slow and insidious disease with which it appears he has long been afflicted, and by which of late he has been so great a sufferer.

Resolved, That an attested copy of these Resolutions be communicated to the family of Mr. Gautier, with the expression of our sincere sympathy in their deep sorrow, and that the members of this Society, as a further manifestation of their respect and esteem, will attend his funeral.

Regular Meeting of October 14, 1871.—Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, first Vice President, presided. Mr. J. J. Latting read an interesting paper on the "Wright Family of Long Island;" and Dr. O'Callaghan gave a humorous and entertaining sketch of the first stone house in the city of Albany.

At the Regular Meeting of November 11, 1871, seven gentlemen were elected as resident members. The President announced to the Society the election of Mr. Elliot Sandford, by the Board of Trustees, as Recording Secretary, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. S. Gautier. Mr. Chas. H. Hunt then read a "Sketch of the Life of Hon. Martin Van Buren, ex-President of the United States," which was listened to with the greatest interest.

At the Regular Meeting of December 9, a large number of ladies and gentlemen being present by invitation, the President, Dr. H. R. Stiles, delivered an "Address, *In Memoriam* John S. Gautier"—which is published in the present number of the RECORD.

The Annual Meeting was held January 4, 1872, at which the Annual Reports of the Treasurer, Librarian, Secretaries, and Executive Committee were duly presented.

The report of the TREASURER showed the receipts of the Society for the past year to have been as follows:

Balance in Treasury Jan. 4th, 1871.....	\$ 10 36	
For annual dues	175 00	
“ Initiation fees and dues.....	110 00	
“ Commuted fee for life membership.....	43 00	
“ Interest on fund	25 26	
“ Sales of RECORD.....	18 84	
		\$382 46
Disbursements—		
Paid Publication Committee.....	\$116 90	
Current expenses.....	234 70	\$351 60
Balance		\$30 86
Perpetual Fund Account—		
Fees for life membership, prior to January 4, 1871.....	150	
Fees for life membership, prior to January 4, 1872..	250	
		\$400

The LIBRARIAN reported as follows: The additions to the Library during the year have been wholly by Donation and by Exchange, and consist of 129 Bound Volumes, 596 Unbound Volumes and Pamphlets, 71 Nos. of Magazines, 9 Newspapers, 7 Manuscripts, 5 Autographs, 12 Law Sheets, and 1 Map. Total accessions \$30.

The RECORDING SECRETARY reported that at this date there were 71 Resident, 94 Corresponding, 11 Life, and 3 Honorary Members—making a total of 183 members of all classes.

The Society then proceeded to the election of four trustees, which resulted as follows: Elliot Sandford was elected to fill, for an unexpired term of two years, the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. S. Gautier; and Messrs. J. J. Latting, Charles B. Moore and David P. Holton were re-elected.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ASPDEN.—In possession of the Society, by gift of a friend (see List of Donations in this number) is a curious eight-page folio, entitled, *Matthias Aspden's Succession*, consisting of three tables, showing the said heirs or kindred, by (1) kindred of the half-blood; (2) kindred of the whole blood, in the maternal line; and (3) kindred of the whole blood in the paternal line, all in the third, fourth and fifth degrees. The family names of *Harrison, Hartley, Hinchman, Zane, Rey, Packer, Hammit, Carter, Cattell, Vickers*, &c., occur in these tables, but no dates are given. Accompanying this printed document, however, is a lithograph *fac-simile* of the last will and testament of Matthias Aspden, and dated December 6, 1791, at Philadelphia, Pa. The documents are curious, with various codicils and memoranda, and were evidently prepared for legal use.

EDMUND BURKE.—The following extracts from the Journals of the General Assembly of New York relate to this distinguished gentleman:

“Die Mercurii, 10 ho. A. M. the 20th December, 1769. A motion was made by Col. Schuyler, in the words following, viz., Mr. Speaker, I move that Mr. Edmund Burke may be appointed an agent for this colony, in the room of Mr. Charles. *Resolved,* That the consideration of said motion be postponed till Wednesday next.

Die Jovis, 10 ho. A. M. the 14th January, 1770. *Resolved,* that the consideration of Col. Schuyler's motion of the 20th ultimo, for appointing Mr. Edmund Burke agent for this colony, in the room of Mr. Charles, be postponed till Thursday week.

Die Veneris, 10 ho. A. M. the 21st Dec. 1770. Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that since the last session he had received certain accounts, by letters from London, of the death of Robert Charles, Esq., late agent for this colony. Whereupon, the House being of opinion that it is highly necessary to have an agent to transact the affairs of the colony at the Court of great Britain,

Resolved, therefore, nemine contradicente, That Edmund Burke, Esq., of London, be and hereby is appointed agent for this colony at the Court of Great Britain, in

the room of Robert Charles, Esq., deceased, and that for his services as such there be allowed him, the said Edmund Burke, Esq., at the rate of five hundred pounds per annum." This salary, with a further sum of one hundred and forty pounds for contingencies, was regularly voted until the Revolution.

Correspondence of Edmund Burke.—By the Journals of the Assembly of New York, it appears that a regular correspondence was carried on between Mr. Burke, as agent of the Province, and a Committee of that House. This correspondence has never been published, and the object of this query is to ascertain whether it exists in part or in whole in the hands of any party in Great Britain or Ireland; and if so, whether copies would be allowed to be taken for the Archives of the State of New York?

Albany, N. Y.

E. B. O'CALLAGHAN.

DRAKE.—Can your Society give me any information relative to the American descendants or collateral relatives of Sir Francis Drake? It is known that he had a brother in this city about 1741, who was killed in his own house during a local riot about that time.

187 Greenwich street, N. Y.

CHARLES T. BRUEN.

MEN OF OLD FORT SCHUYLER (Utica), N. Y.—This is the title of two lectures by Dr. M. M. Bagg, of Utica, delivered in the First Presbyterian Church of that city on the evenings of the 21st and 24th November last, and subsequently published in the *Utica Morning Herald*. We welcome them as an interesting and valuable contribution to our local history. The author well merits the gratitude and thanks of all "seekers into the Past" for his patient and conscientious research, and for the clear, plain and unvarnished "statement of facts" he has gathered and given us respecting the first settlers of Utica, among whom were Major John Bettinger, Col. Nicholas Smith, Uriah Alverson, Peter Smith, father of Gerrit Smith, Capt. Stephen Potter, Benjamin Plant, John Post, Matthew Hubbell, Benjamin Ballou, Gurdon Burchard, James P. and Stephen Dorchester, Jason Parker, Moses Bagg, James S. Kip, Apollos Cooper, Samuel Jewett, Ezekiel Clark, Dr. Alexander Coventry, Watts Sherman, Judge Nathan Williams, John Camp, Erastus Clark, Francis A. Bloodgood, Rev. John Hammond, Major Benjamin Hinman, John E. Hinman, George Macomber, Bryan Johnson, and Col. Benjamin Walker. We hope to see these lectures published in a more enduring form.

THE NEW LONDON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—On the 17th of October, 1871, a number of the citizens of the county of New London, Conn., organized a Historical Society under a charter granted by the State Legislature. The following gentlemen were elected officers: *President*, Hon. Lafayette S. Foster; *Vice-Presidents*, Judge Charles J. McCurdy, Dr. Asbel Woodward, and Col. F. B. Loomis; *Advisory Committee*, Rev. T. P. Field, Rev. H. P. Arms, John T. Wait, Geo. W. Goddard, Henry J. Gallup, James C. Griswold, Daniel Lee, Hiram Willey, H. P. Haven, Wm. H. Potter, Learned Hebard, Richard A. Wheeler, Rev. T. L. Shipman, John W. Stedman, Ralph Wheeler, Ledyard Bill; *Secretary*, John P. C. Mather; *Treasurer*, Wm. H. Rowe. There are few counties in New England which afford a more interesting field for historical research than does this. Several tribes of the aborigines lived within the county limits, and many valuable relics and facts relating to these people are yet within the reach of this vicinity, which if not soon gathered up must be entirely lost. Revolutionary history and relics likewise abound, and only need the sheltering care of such a society to be saved for all time. Eminent men and women, in nearly all the walks of life, have had their birthplaces and homes here. Jonathan Trumbull, Sidney Deane, and Misses Huntington and Caulkins were of this county. Indeed to this latter name special honor is due, since it was through her unwearied efforts and painstaking fidelity that material—covering the histories of the cities of Norwich and New London—was collected, and under the generous patronage of her half-brother, Henry P. Haven, published in two large and handsome volumes. Mr. Haven, we may add, was perhaps the most prominent in the procurement of the society's charter. The place of meeting has been fixed at New London, this city having tendered the society the use of a room in the townhall.

POTTS.—"Thomas Potts, his wife and children" came to Burlington, N. J., Dec. 1678, in the good ship *Shield*. It is known that his wife's name was Ann; that he had a son Thomas; was "father-in-law," old term for "step-father," to Ruth Kettle, wife of Thos. Bibb; that he was a tanner, and resided at Burlington to March 14, 1699, perhaps later, and is supposed to have been a Baptist.

From what part of England was he? What were the names of his children? his wife's maiden name, and date of marriage?

Several genealogies claiming to be of "Thomas Potts, of the Shield, and his descendants" have been written, one stating him to be the same person persecuted for his faith, in Cheshire, Eng., 1653, mentioned in Besse's Hist. of the Persecution of the Quakers. These genealogies can be proved to be utterly erroneous and imaginary.

Camden, N. J.

W. J. P.

THE STRONG GENEALOGY, by Prof. Benj. W. Dwight, of Clinton, N. Y., is now ready for delivery. Instead of 1,200 pages, as promised, the work makes two thick volumes of 800 pages each, finely printed on tinted paper, with 19 portraits, and is the largest family history ever published. Notwithstanding the increased magnitude of the work, it is furnished to actual subscribers at the stipulated price of \$12 a copy, by Joel Munsell, Publisher, Albany, N. Y.

We expect to speak more fully of this work in the next number.

SYMES.—Information wanted concerning Rev. Timothy Symmes, who removed from East Haddam, Conn., to Riverhead, L. I., about 1740-42; from thence, in 1746, to Connecticut Farms, and New Providence, N. J., where he labored until 1750. Any facts concerning him, while at any of these places, and particulars and dates of death, &c., will be acceptable to ROBERT F. CLARKE, Box F. Cincinnati, O.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GENEALOGIES, BIOGRAPHIES, LOCAL HISTORIES, IN PREPARATION.

Anderson.—Alex. D. Anderson, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, 210 North 3d street, St. Louis, Mo., is collecting materials concerning this family.

Doty and Doughty.—Mr. Ethan Allan Doty, No. 123 William street, N. Y., City, in connection with Rev. Silas Ketchum, of Bristol, N. H., is engaged in compiling a genealogy of the Doty and Doughty families in this country; the former principally in the line of Edward Dotey or Doten, who came over in the Mayflower, and whose descendants have settled in New England and Nova Scotia; and the latter in the line chiefly of Rev. Francis Doughty, who first settled in Taunton, Mass., and being driven thence on account of his religious views he settled in Maspeth L. I., about the year 1640, whence he afterward went, it is believed, to Maryland.

Foster.—Edward Jacob Foster, of Charlestown, Mass., is preparing a genealogy of the descendants of Reginald Foster or Forster, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., about the year 1638, and left, at his death, in 1681, five sons.

Grant and Burt.—A. H. Burnham, of Longmeadow, Mass., has compiled a genealogy of Matthew Grant, the Emigrant, through his daughter Priscilla, who married Michael Humphrey; also, one of the descendants of Henry Burt, of Springfield, Mass., together with a number of short genealogies of families connected with the Burnham family down to their point of junction therewith.

Stout.—In *Materials towards a History of the Baptists of New Jersey*, by Morgan Edwards, A. M., Phila., 1792, there is considerable interesting matter relative to the Stout family.

Sherwood.—Mrs. E. Sherwood, 1516 South 8th street St. Louis, Mo., a descendant of Dr. Thomas Sherwood, who emigrated to Stratford, Conn., from Nottinghamshire, England, is collecting matter relative to the history of the family. A younger brother, Andrew, emigrated to Rye, N. Y.

Rev. Henry M. Dexter, of the *Congregationalist*, is now in England, collecting material for an exhaustive history of the founding of the New England Colonies, with special reference to the religious ideas out of which the foundation of the colonies grew.

Harlem, N. Y.—It is well known to most of our readers that Mr. James Riker has for several years been engaged upon a History of this portion of New York Island. We learn that he has the work so far advanced as to have a first volume, comprising the period from A. D. 1609 to 1674, about ready for press.

A work of great local interest and importance is shortly to be published, in a limited edition of 350 copies, by G. P. Putnam & Sons: "The Old Families and Customs of New York," by Bishop Kip, now of California. It will include the Bishop's entertaining paper, published in *Putnam's Magazine*, on New York

Society in Olden Time, and another, printed in the *Genealogical Record*, on traces of American lineage in England, with some new matter on like subjects, and will be of especial interest to the old families of New York. It will be finely gotten up and sold to subscribers at \$3.

A History of Middletown, Conn., with genealogies brought down to the present century, by Chas. H. S. Davis, M. D., author of a history of Wallingford and Meriden, will be issued in an 8vo of about 800 pages; also, *The Poetical Works of Richard Alsop*, with an account of his life, edited by Chas. H. S. Davis, M. D.

Kennedy.—The last literary work of the late Henry T. Tuckerman was the preparation for publication of the remaining works of Hon. John P. Kennedy, for all of which, as well as for the writing of his biography, Mr. Tuckerman had wholly refused to accept remuneration. They were old, old friends. He was so anxiously careful about this work, that, on that very Saturday night, from his death-bed he scribbled a letter to his old friend and publisher, Mr. Putnam, about the forthcoming volumes. It was the last putting of pen to paper of the veteran critic, and only a few of the first words can be deciphered.

Sumter, Turnbull, Wemyss.—Mr. Lyman C. Draper, Corresponding Secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., has returned lately from a five months' tour in the Southern States, made for the purpose of collecting and perfecting material for a biography of General Thomas Sumter, of Revolutionary fame, together with notices of other prominent officers who served with him, and also of some of his prominent opponents. Among these latter he especially desires information of Col. George Turnbull, mentioned in *Sabine's Loyalists*, who lived awhile after the war in or near New York City. Other facts concerning this latter portion of his life, and of his death, &c., are desired—likewise of Major (afterward Col.) Wemyss, who died in New York City about 1833 or 1834. Much of the material for Mr. Draper's proposed work was gathered some 35 years since, when facilities were more abundant than now—and we cannot but expect, from his experience and industry, an entertaining and valuable history of one of the best of our Revolutionary officers.

H. R. S.

The History of Printing in America, with a Biography of Printers, and an Account of Newspapers, &c., by Isaiah Thomas, LL. D.—The American Antiquarian Society propose to issue from Munsell's Press a new edition of this rare and valuable work, from a revised copy left by the author. An appendix will contain entirely new articles upon early printing in Spanish America and the United States; a list of publications in the United States prior to 1776; and other matter of later information relating to printers and printing on this continent. This edition will make two vols. 8vo, of about 500 pages each, and will be printed in a manner worthy of its subject, and creditable to the American press. The price will be, to subscribers, \$7.50 in cloth, \$10 in half turkey morocco.

The History of the Land Titles of Hudson County, New Jersey, 1609–1871. By Charles H. Winfield, Counsellor-at-Law. New York, Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, 1872, 8vo.—We happened, the other day at the printer's, upon the sheets of this work, which will be ready for distribution within a month, and which seemed to us one of the most laboriously and carefully constructed books which we have ever met. Mr. W. has reprinted *verbatim et literatim*, and with full reference to the original paging, &c., the old Freeholders' Book of 1764, relating to all the land titles of Old Bergen, now known as Hudson Co., N. J. He has prefaced it with several chapters of great value and interest on land titles under the Dutch, and under the King; the history of Town Lands; and in certain special patents; and has supplemented the whole with a most carefully prepared transcript of the records of births, marriages and deaths, taken from the books of the Reformed Church of Bergen. Every page of the work is rich with elaborate antiquarian annotation, biographical and genealogical matter, gleaned from many authentic sources, both official and private, in New York and New Jersey. It is also illustrated with no less than twenty-two maps and diagrams of old patents and farms, and is indeed *unique* in its way. New York must share with New Jersey the interest and pleasure of a volume so rich in memorials of the old Dutch families whose affiliations connect them with both States; and New York and New England may well take a lesson from this New Jersey laborer, who has so deftly tripled the value of land records with the results of his biographical and genealogical researches. The volume is most handsomely printed, we believe at the expense of the freeholders of Hudson County.

THE NEW YORK

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VOL. III.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1872.

No. 2.

JOHN CHAMBERS,

ONE OF THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK. (a)

BY E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, M. D.



ARMS—*Gules a chevron between three escallop shells or. CREST—A griffin segreant azure, armed and langued gules, holding an escallop shell of the same. MOTTO—Vincit veritas.* (b)

John Chambers, son of Admiral William Chambers, was licensed an attorney-at-law in New York 7th April, 1723.

The earliest case of any note in which he appeared, was in the famous trial of Zenger, for libel, whose counsel having been excluded by the Court, the latter

assigned Mr. Chambers to defend the accused. Mr. Chambers, says Smith, was more distinguished for a knack at haranguing a jury than his erudition in the law. Through his exertions on the occasion in

(a) 'Chamberlayne, in Latin Camerarius, hence the Scotch names Chalmers and Chambers, and the Spanish Camara.'—*Anderson on Surnames*, p. 55.

(b) Blazoned from Mr. Justice Chambers' book plate, and a sketch in color, dated 1745, which belonged to him; both of which are now in possession of the present Augustus Van Cortlandt, of Yonkers.

question, he obtained a rule for a struck jury from the list of freeholders, and, notwithstanding the above sneer, succeeded in having the list corrected which had been previously tampered with by the Sheriff. This was the limit of Mr. Chambers' service to Zenger, for the latter's friends, who evidently, by their writings and lampoons, had brought him into trouble, employed Mr. Hamilton as his counsel, through whose efforts his acquittal was eventually secured.

Mr. Chambers was married by license dated 26th March, 1737, to Anne, dau. of Col. Jacobus Van Cortlandt, of Youkers, and Eva Philipse. By this marriage he became connected with the Jay and De Peyster families, as well as with those of Van Cortlandt, De Lancey, Van Rensselaer, Schuyler, and Philipse; (c) all exercising much influence in the affairs of the Colony. A few years after this marriage he was appointed Clerk of the Common Council of New York, by commission dated 5th Nov., 1739.

On the death of Mr. Justice Phillipse, Gov. Clinton offered the vacant seat on the bench to Mr. Chambers, who declined the place unless it was conferred "during good behaviour" instead of "during pleasure," as the commissions had heretofore run. It had always been the policy of the colonial government, for political reasons, to hold the judiciary dependent on the crown. Mr. Chambers, perceiving the danger of such a tenure to the rights and liberties of the people, adduced such strong reasons against it as to convince the governor of the necessity of granting the office to him during good behaviour. He was accordingly appointed second Justice of the Supreme Court, 30th July, 1751, "purely for his integrity, and to the universal satisfaction of the whole province."

This appointment under this tenure was subsequently (20th Nov., 1751) approved by the Earl of Holderness, principal Secretary of State; and Smith admits that it strengthened the party of the governor, who further testified his regard for Mr. Chambers by recommending him for a seat in the Council "as a gentleman of unexceptionable character and opulent fortune, strongly attached to his Majesty, and perfectly skilled in the constitution of our province." "He has often been requested," adds Gov. Clinton, "to represent this city, and would have been elected without the least opposition, but he declined, thinking that he could be of more immediate service to his Majesty in the Council than in the Assembly." He was accordingly called to the Council by mandamus dated 24th January, 1752, and took his seat at the board on the 8th May following. On the 1st May, 1753, he resigned the office of Clerk of the Common Council, in which position he was succeeded by his protégé and nephew, Augustus Van Cortlandt, who held the office for the remainder of the colonial period. In 1757 Mr. Chambers was a member of the Congress at Albany, convened for the purpose of forming a Confederate Union of the British American Colonies.

It was whilst a member of the Council that a bill was sent up from the Assembly in December, 1757, "to empower justices of the peace to try causes to the value of five pounds and under, and for repealing the two

(c) Mrs. Stephen De Lancey, the mother of Chief-Justice De Lancey; Mrs. John Schuyler, the mother of Gen. Philip Schuyler; and Mrs. Kilian Van Rensselaer, the mother of the then Patroon, were all first-cousins of Mrs. Chambers, being daughters of Stephanus, the eldest brother of Jacobus Van Cortlandt.

acts therein mentioned." This was commonly known as the "Five Pound Act." Such a law had been originally passed in 1754, but being temporary, this bill was introduced, in compliance with the popular wish to continue or revive the jurisdiction of these local courts, and to extend its provisions to the city of New York. It at once aroused a strong and earnest opposition on the part of the lawyers, who objected to it as contrary to the principles of the common law and to the practice in England. They also denounced it as demoralizing and encouraging litigation, and as oppressive of the poor. They particularly denounced the bill as subversive of the rights of the corporations of the cities of New York and Albany; which, by their charters, were authorized to hold courts for the trial of causes above forty shillings, whose officers held their places by patent, in virtue of which they received fees authorized by law; and as the proposed act would abridge the business of these city courts, these officers would thus be deprived of a part of their estates by an *ex post facto* law, without compensating them in return for the loss their incomes should sustain. The clerks of these courts, they conclude, "are worthy gentlemen in the law, whose opinions are valuable to the public by rendering the course of justice more regular and despatchful, and protecting it against barbarism and injustice." These reasons so influenced the Council that the latter struck out the repealing clause, and amended the bill by adding the following proviso:—

"Provided always that nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to abridge, alter, or lessen the powers, rights, and privileges and methods of proceedings of the Mayors, Recorders, and Aldermen of the cities of New York, Albany, and the borough of Westchester, or any of them, which they or any of them were entitled to before the making hereof; anything herein to the contrary notwithstanding."

The bill thus amended was sent to the Assembly, and was enacted 16th December, 1758.

Our motive for dwelling at such length on the history of this law is not on account of any importance that belongs to it, but to expose the injustice done subsequently to Mr. Chambers by Mr. Smith in his *History of New York* (vol. 2, p. 329). He says:

"One of the main sticklers in the Council for amending the bill was Mr. Chambers, the profits of whose office as town clerk of the capital would be greatly abridged by the commission of all causes between forty shillings and five pounds, before cognizance [cognizant?] in the Mayor's Court, to a single justice of the peace. This was the motive for amending the bill."

Now, when the facts were that Mr. Chambers had resigned the "office of town clerk of the capital nearly seven years before the passage of this "Five Pound Act;" that Mr. Smith himself was one of the signers of the remonstrance, and, as is proved by the record, "one of the main sticklers" for the vested rights of the "town clerk of the capital," we cannot but express our astonishment at his untruthfulness and inconsistency in attributing a false motive to Mr. Chambers in amending a bill precisely in compliance with the suggestions, and to remove one of the objections Mr. Smith himself had made. The truth is, Mr. Smith

wrote, in this instance as in many others, as a partizan, and not as an unprejudiced historian.

The passions of the day and the prejudice of the historian were not confined to hostility to Mr. Chambers. This extended to his relatives. Before the Assembly adjourned, "care was taken to intimidate and weaken the influence of Mr. De Peyster, the treasurer, and his powerful connections in the interest of his brother-in-law Chambers, by stating an account between him and the Colony, according to which he (the treasurer) appeared to be a debtor to the public in 1757 for above £30,000." (*d*)

The last occurrence which brought Mr. Chambers' name before the public was the death of Chief-Justice De Lancey, in 1760. Mr. Chambers, who had now been nine years on the bench, and next in rank to the deceased, naturally considered himself entitled to promotion to the vacant chief-justiceship. He accordingly presented a memorial, asking for the appointment, to Mr. Colden, then administrator of the government, who referred it to the lords of trade, "as he was not a competent judge of the proper qualifications of a chief-justice;" though the fact appears that when he thus declared his "incompetency" to elect such a judge, he had already offered the place to William Smith, Sr., upon whose refusal Mr. Colden took up the resolution to refer it to the minister. At the next session of the Legislature a bill was passed providing that judges should hold their commissions "during good behaviour." Though prompted by the general wish of the people, that the judges might be rendered independent of the crown, and that "the vacancy in the chief seat on the bench should be no longer left open," says Smith, "to the danger of a succession in favor of such mean ministerial hirelings as had been sent to New Jersey," the bill failed to become a law; Mr. Colden having already made up his mind that the judges should be dependent on the crown.

The confusion which ensued threatened the closing of the courts and the discontinuance of legal process. Mr. Chambers had already maintained that judges' commissions should be "during good behaviour." The Assembly refused to vote the salaries of the judges unless they held their commissions under that tenure. Colden, on the other hand, attributed this refusal to the expectation on the part of the Assembly that it would thus force him to appoint a person to the chief-justiceship "who is ambitious of the office, and on such terms as he likes." In the midst of this controversy, Mr. Pownal, Secretary of the Board of Trade, to whom he had been useful when Governor of Massachusetts, obtained a royal mandamus for the appointment of Benjamin Pratt, a Boston lawyer, and an entire stranger to the New York bar and people.

The October term of the Court being close at hand, and Mr. Pratt not having yet arrived, Mr. Colden, dreading the interruption in the administration of justice, declared that unless the judges would take out new commissions "during pleasure," he would appoint others. To the surprise of the whole country, Judges Chambers and Jones consented, and they were commissioned 14th October, 1761, but only *pro hac vice*, to save the term. No distress could exceed that of Mr. Chambers the instant he discovered the public disapprobation of his conduct.

(*d*) Smith's *Hist. N. Y.*, vol. ii., p. 330.

The term was no sooner ended than Mr. Pratt arrived. He was received with contempt and displeasure. His commission as chief-justice bears date 11th November, 1761. Mr. Chambers then offered his first commission to Gov. Monekton, who at the time declined any agency in the civil department, and nothing was left for him but to send his formal resignation, on the 19th November, on the plea "that he was advanced in years, and was labouring under many infirmities." He survived this resignation not quite three years.

Judge Chambers made his will 20th January, 1764, which was proved 1st May, 1764. He directs that his body be decently interred in Trinity Church, of which he was vestryman from 1723 to 1757, and warden from 1757 to his death, and that after his wife's death, "and not before," the sum of £1,000, N. Y. currency, be paid to the Rector and inhabitants of the city of New York in communion with the Church of England as by law established, *in trust*, "that they shall in husbandlike manner apply and lay out the same toward the support and carrying on the charity school in the city of New York now under their care and inspection, according to their best discretion. Item," he proceeds to say, "I give, &c., to Augustus Van Cortlandt, whom I brought up, one-half of all my law books and manuscripts, and the other moiety or half of said books and MSS. to John Jay, son of Peter Jay, my brother-in-law; to my wife, Ann, all my lands whatsoever and wheresoever during her life, together with the land called Cheescocks in Orange county, which I purchased of Mrs. Elizabeth Denn, dec'd, and likewise the lands to which I am entitled in right of my said wife from her father, Col. Jacobus Van Cortlandt, dec'd. After my wife's death, I give the dwelling-house in which I now live, with the ground, water lot and appurtenances, to the said Augustus Van Cortlandt, and the tenement and ground adjoining the house wherein I now live, called my office, which I purchased from Col. Frederick Philipse and the children of John Cruger, with the stable, &c., thereunto belonging, likewise the dwelling-house and lot in the West Ward of New York in which said Van Cortlandt now lives. Furthermore, to the said Augustus Van Cortlandt and his sister, Mrs. Eve White, (e) and to Ann, daughter of said Eve (after my wife's death), all my lands, tenements, &c., lying in Montgomery Ward, N. Y., during their lives, and to the longest liver of them; and in case the said Ann White die under the age of twenty-one, I give her share to her mother; to James Van Cortlandt, Augustus Van Cortlandt, and Frederick Van Cortlandt, three brothers (after my wife's death), all the rest and residue of my real estate not before otherwise disposed of, as tenants in common, that is to say, one-third to each. To my dear wife Ann, I give all my household stuff and furniture, plate, ready money, negroes, bank stock in England, and all other

(e) Wife of the Hon. Henry White, afterwards member of the Council. Mrs. White died in 1836, in her ninety-ninth year, at her house, No. 11 Broadway, New York. Ann White, named in the above will, her eldest daughter, married Sir John McNamara Hayes, Baronet, Surgeon General of the British Army during the American Revolution, and was the mother of the Rev. Sir John Warren Hayes, Rector of Arborfield, Berkshire, the present Baronet. The other children of Henry White and Eve Van Cortlandt were Admiral Sir John Chambers White; Lieut. Gen. Frederick Cortlandt White, of the British Army; Margaret, wife of Peter Jay Munro, of New York, grandson of the Peter Jay named in the will; and Frances, wife of Archibald Bruce, M. D., of New York; and William White, a captain in the East India merchant service.

my personal estate, excepting the legacy above-mentioned to the Rector, &c., of Trinity Church, and the following bequests: 1. To Col. Vincent Mathews, £300; 2. John Bartow, of Westchester, who lived with me, £50; 3. Lambert Moore, £50; which several legacies are not to be paid until after my wife's death."

Mrs. Chambers is named sole executrix during her life, and after her death Peter Jay, his brother-in-law; John Livingston, of N. Y., merchant, his nephew; James Van Cortlandt, his (the testator's) nephew, and Augustus Van Cortlandt are to be executors. The will is witnessed by Richard Nicholls, John Kelly, and Benjamin Helme.

Thus it appears Mr. Chambers did not leave any children. (*f*)

A SHORT AND GENERAL ACCOUNT

OF THE FAMILY OF PEOPLE BY THE NAME OF BOOGE,

Being, so far as is known, the only Family of that Name in the United States.

Editor of The Genealogical and Biographical Record:

SIR—I send you the article, for which you asked, containing the Booge or Bogue Genealogy. The text is a literal transcript of the original, which is in the hands of Mrs. Moses Y. Tilden, of New Lebanon, N. Y.; and the notes are taken from my *Folk-Book, of East Huddam, Conn.*, which is not likely to be printed. The name was formerly spelled Booge, and pronounced with the sound of *o*, in *move*; and is now generally spelled Bogue, and pronounced with the long sound of *o*, and always with *g* hard.

I shall be exceedingly glad if those who have additional records of the family will send transcripts of them to me, to be added to those now in my hands.

I am truly yours,

D. WILLIAMS PATTERSON.

NEWARK VALLEY, N. Y.,

Feb. 15, 1872.

(1.) JOHN BOOGE the Father & Ancestor of the Family was a Native of Scotland, born & brought up in the City of Glasgow & was a Tobaccoist by trade & Occupation. Being a religious young Man as well as a young Man of Discernment and Enterprize, He concluded in early Life, that in the Colonies (now States) He could enjoy civil & religious Liberty & at the same Time by possessing landed Property he could lay a better Foundation for his own Support & the Support

(*f*) There were never any issue of Judge and Mrs. Chambers' marriage. The property at Bedford, upon which Gov. John Jay built his residence in 1801-2, was Van Cortlandt property originally belonging to Jacobus Van Cortlandt. A part went under his will to his daughter, the mother of Gov. Jay, and part to Mrs. Chambers, her sister. Gov. Jay was named John after his uncle, John Chambers. The Bedford place is often described erroneously as "*The Jay Homestead*." It was simply land let out in farms till the Governor built his house there after he went out of office, and none of the name ever lived there before him. *The real Jay Homestead* was, and still is, in the town of Rye, on the Sound, where the Governor's father lived and where he was brought up. It now belongs to Dr. John C. Jay, the present head of the Jay family in America.

of a Family if he should have one, than to work at his Trade in his native Land.

Having formed his Design he put it in Execution and while yet a young Man He left Glasgow & all his Connexions and Acquaintances there & came to this Country about the Year One thousand Six hundred & Eighty.

The Place He fixed on for his Settlement & Residence was East Haddam, this his place of Residence was near the River & in the South Part of the Town which is now called Hadlyme. (*a*)

The Choice of Land which he made was judicious & good for that rough Country. The Town as well as the Country in general was New (*b*). He was the fifth Man who made a Beginning in the Town, & so ordinary were the Circumstances of these few inhabitants that five Years passed before a Yoke of Oxen was owned in Town. He was the first Man who owned a Yoke of Oxen in that now populous & wealthy Town (*c*).

When a Church was formed in the Town He was chosen & appointed an Elder, in which capacity he continued thro Life. (*d*) When the Town became entitled to a Representation in the Legislature of the Colony He was frequently chosen one of their Representatives. (*e*) Such was his good and exemplary Conduct among the People with whom he dwelt that the Name & Appellation which they gave him & by which he passed was Good Man Booge. (*f*)

Soon after this new Beginer had commenced his new Settlement He formed an Acquaintance with a pious, excellent & worthy young Lady in old Haddam, whom He married; Her Name was Rebeckah Walkley, (*g*) and proved Herself to be a Person of equal Worth to the good Man with whom She had connected herself.

(*a*) Hadlyme is an Ecclesiastical Society, incorporated in October, 1742, and lies partly in the town of East Haddam, and partly in the town of Lyme; at the time Mr. Booge settled there, the town of Haddam included the present town of East Haddam.

(*b*) The first settlement in the town of Haddam was made in 1662, on the west side of the river. It is difficult to decide at what time was made the first settlement on the east side, but 1685 is the date generally given.

(*c*) In 1718, as shown by the tax list of East Haddam, the "ratable estate" of John Booge, senr., was £187-10; and that of John Booge, jr., £35.

(*d*) The first Church in East Haddam was formed May 3, 1704, and John Booge was one of the nine constituent members, but the church was congregational, and it does not appear that such an office as Elder was ever known in it. The records from the commencement to the present time, in good preservation, show no reference to Elders, except in the account of the formation of the church, in which the clergymen from other churches were called "Elders" and "Reverend Elders," while the lay members of the council were called messengers.

(*e*) He first represented the town at the October session, 1716. He was one of a committee, Jan. 16, 1709-10, appointed by the two parts of Haddam to agree upon the terms of a separation between the two ecclesiastical societies.

(*f*) Mr. Booge undoubtedly fully deserved, in its literal sense, the title of "Goodman," but our author seems to have forgotten that such was, in the early days of New England, the ordinary title of all men who had not a military title, or whose education or social position did not entitle them to be called Mr.

The corresponding title for the wife was "Goodwife," which was familiarly contracted to "Goody."

(*g*) Aug. 4, 1692, Rebeeca Cone, of Haddam, formerly relict of Richard Walkley, deceased, deeded land to "John Boge, whoe hath married my daughter Rebeckah Walkley." Daniel Cone, senior, consented to the deed, which was also approved by Capt. George Gates, who was overseer of the estate. (*Haddam Land Records.*)

This pious & honorable Pair were blessed with a numerous Family of Children, seven Sons & three Daughters. Their Names are as follow: John, William, Richard, Daniel, Stephen, James and Ebenezer, Sarah, Hannah & Rebecca. The Order of the Birth of these Children is not named so far as respects the Place of the Birth of the Daughters between the Sons, otherwise the Order is correct. (*h*)

John, the eldest Son, married, settled in East Haddam & had five Children. two Sons & three Daughters; the Names of the Sons were Samuel & Amos, & the Names of the Daughters, Hannah, Sarah and Abigail. (*i*) Samuel Booge lived a Bachelor & died at a very advanced Age, Amos became a married Man but lived and died Childless. Hannah lived a Maid & died at a great Age. Sarah married & had one Child. Abigail married & had no Child. This family as to male Heirs has become extinct.

William Booge, the second Son, had four Sons, William, Jonathan, Ephraim & Timothy (*k*). William married but died without Issue.

From the above record it appears that Daniel Cone, senior, married for his second wife Rebecca, widow of Richard Walkley.

The records of Haddam show the birth of two children to Richard Walkley, viz.:

1. Rebecca, b. Aug. 12, 1672; m. John Booge.
2. Richard, b. the last day of March, 1678.

Mrs. Rebecca Booge d. March 25, 1733, in 61st year; and he m. (2d) May 1, 1735, Elizabeth Boyle. He d. Aug. 21, 1748.

(*h*) Their children were recorded as follows:

2. i. JOHN,² b. Haddam, Sept. 15, 1693; m. E. Haddam, Ap. 11, 1717, Hannah Lord, dau. of William Lord. He d. E. H., March 4, 1763.
3. ii. WILLIAM,² b. Had., Dec. 31, 1695; m. E. H., Dec. 6, 1720, Dorothy Lord, dau. of William Lord.
4. iii. RICHARD,² b. Had., Dec. 20, 1697; m. E. H., Jan. 22, 1729-30, Sarah Arnold. he m. (2d) E. H., March 12, 1731, Joanna Mack, who joined church, E. H., Oct. 8, 1732; he d. E. H., Feb. 25, 1733-4.
5. iv. DANIEL,² b. Had., Oct. 3, 1699; bap. E. H., May 21, 1704, though the record erroneously says "Nathaniel;" m. E. H., Nov. 29, 1722, Lydia Willey; he d. E. H., July 11, 1748.
6. v. STEPHEN,² b. Had., Feb. 28, 1702; bap. E. H., May 21, 1704.
7. vi. SARAH,² b. E. H., Aug. 3, 1704; bap. E. H., Sept. 10, 1704; m. E. H., Dec. 27, 1722, Micajah Spencer.
8. vii. HANNAH,² b. E. H., Aug. 27, 1708; bap. E. H., Sept. 26, 1708; joined church, E. H., Nov. 11, 1753.
9. viii. JAMES,² b. E. H., Oct. 26, 1710; bap. E. H., Dec. 10, 1710; m. E. H., Dec. 29, 1737, Sarah Hodge. He m. (2d) E. H., Nov. 22, 1739, Anna Trowbridge.
10. ix. REBECCA,² b. E. H., March 17, 1712; bap. E. H., March 28, 1714.
11. x. EBENEZER,² b. E. H., May 9, 1716; bap. E. H., June 17, 1716.

(*i*) Chil. of John² (2) and Hannah (Lord) Booge.

12. i. ABIGAIL,³ b. E. H., Jan. 13, 1717-18.
13. ii. HANNAH,³ b. E. H., Oct. 31, 1719; bap. and joined church, E. H., Ap. 16, 1733.
14. iii. EUNICE,³ b. E. H., Oct. 10, 1721; d. Nov. 26, 1721.
15. iv. EPHRAIM,³ b. E. H., Feb. 18, 1722-3; d. June 15, 1725.
16. v. AMOS,³ b. E. H., Jan. 17, 1724-5; m. E. H., Nov. 22, 1750, Eunice Mayo, who d. E. H., Dec. 20, 1774; he joined church, E. H., Aug. 6, 1775, and m. (2d) Feb. 28, 1776, Mrs. Hannah Fuller; he d. Ap. 18, 1777; she d. Ap. 27, 1777.
17. vi. SARAH,³ b. E. H., Ap. 26, 1726.
18. vii. SAMUEL,³ b. E. H., Jan. 2, 1729-30; bap. and joined the church, E. H., May 18, 1754.

(*k*) Chil. of William² (3) and Dorothy (Lord) Booge.

19. i. SAMUEL,³ b. E. H. Sept. 27, 1721; d. Feb. 10, 1721-2.
20. ii. WILLIAM,³ b. E. H., Jan. 8, 1722; [1722-3] m. E. H., Oct. 17, 1745, Eunice Williams. He d. E. H., Oct. 7, 1771 (his grave stone says in 48th year).

Jonathan married & had two Daughters only; (*l*) Ephraim married & had two Sons & three Daughters; (*m*) Timothy married & had three Sons. (*n*) As to male Heirs this Family has become partially extinct.

Richard, the third son, had only one Daughter & died in early Life; (*o*) the Daughter married to a respectable Gentleman in Fairfield, in Connecticut, by the Name of Steward, from which Daughter there are some respectable Descendants; but as to male Issue, that Family has become extinct.

Daniel, the fourth Son, had eleven Sons & Daughters; (*p*) but numerous as these Sons & Daughters were, their Descendants in all do not

Widow Eunice Spencer, formerly wife of William Booge, d. Dec. 22, 1791, aged 72 (grave stone, Hadlyme).

21. iii. ELIZABETH,³ b. E. H., Nov. 17, 1723; bap. E. H., Ap. 18, 1725.

22. iv. DOROTHY,³ b. E. H., March 31, 1727; bap. E. H., June 16, 1728; m. Feb. 26, 1749-50, William Selby.

23. v. JONATHAN,³ b. E. H., Sept. 11, 1729; m. E. H., Sept. 13, 1750, Lucretia Gilbert. He joined church, E. H., May 30, 1756.

24. vi. TIMOTHY,³ b. E. H., Nov. 11, 1733; bap. Colchester, Conn., May 19, 1734; m. May 7, 1766, Rebecca Stancliff of Middletown. She joined church, E. H., Aug. 24, 1766, from 6th ch. in Middletown. He d., Millington, Jan. 1, 1805, aged 71. She d. Millington, Nov. 17, 1813, aged 72 years 9 months.

25. vii. EPHRAIM,³ b. E. H., Jan. 26, 1735; [1735-6] bap. E. H., May 16, 1736.

(*l*) Chil. of Jonathan³ (23) and Lucretia (Gilbert) Booge.

26. i. MARY,⁴ b. E. H., Jan. 12, 1750-51; bap. E. H., May 30, 1756.

27. ii. DOROTHY,⁴ b. E. H., Ap. 10, 1753; bap. E. H., May 30, 1756; d. E. H., Ap. 11, 1758.

28. iii. DOROTHY,⁴ b. E. H., May 20, 1759; bap. E. H., Aug. 5, 1759; m. E. H., Jan. 10, 1782, Abraham Osborn of Long Island; had son David Skellinger, b. E. H., May 5, 1783.

(*m*) The family record of Ephraim Booge has not been found.

(*n*) Chil. of Timothy³ (24) and Rebecca (Stancliff) Booge.

29. i. SARAH BROOKS,⁴ bap. E. H., Nov. 16, 1768.

30. ii. WILLIAM,⁴ b. E. H., Dec. 29, 1769; bap. March 18, 1770.

31. iii. JOHN,⁴ b. E. H., June 22, 1772.

32. iv. THOMAS MURPHY,⁴ b. E. H., June 19, 1775; bap. July 30, 1775.

33. v. AMOS,⁴ b. E. H., March 23, 1778.

34. vi. REBECCA,⁴ b. E. H., Feb. 21, 1782; bap. Ap. —, 1782; Rebecca Booge joined church in Millington, Sept. 3, 1809; and d. in Millington, at the poor house, Jan. 19, 1829, age unknown.

A son of Timothy Booge d. Millington, in 1789.

(*o*) RICHARD BOOGE,² (4) d. E. H., Feb. 25, 1733-4.

35. His daughter, SARAH,³ was b. E. H., Dec. 12, 1732; bap. E. H., Feb. —, 1732-3.

(*p*) Chil. of Daniel,² (5) and Lydia (Willey) Booge.

36. i. ELIEZER,³ b. E. H., Jan. 22, 1724-5; m. March 9, 1758, Lydia Burt, of Lebanon, Conn. Elcazer Booge d. E. H. in 1792, according to the church record which has his name second in the list of deaths in that year, calls him 60 years old, but does not give the date of his death. Dr. Field says, *s. p.*

37. ii. ELIASHIE,³ b. E. H., Aug. 23, 1726.

38. iii. DANIEL,³ b. E. H., Feb. 27, 1727-8.

39. iv. JEREMIAH,³ b. E. H., Feb. 4, 1729-30.

40. v. JOHN,³ b. E. H., Jan. 26, 1731-2; d. before March 20, 1758.

41. vi. RICHARD,³ b. E. H., Sept. 19, 1733.

42. vii. JOSHUA,³ b. E. H., Oct. 22, 1735 (Family Record says Oct. 21).

43. viii. LYDIA,³ b. E. H., Oct. 26, 1738 (Family Record says Oct. 21).

44. ix. REBECCA,³ b. E. H., Sept. 14, 1741.

45. x. ISHABOD,³ b. E. H., Sept. 23, 1745.

46. xi. PRUDENCE,³ b. Aug. 1, 1748, according to the Family Record; her name does not appear on the Town Record.

equal the Number of Children which were in the Family of Daniel Booge & the Family has gone greatly to Decay.

Stephen the fifth Son lived & died a Bachelor.

James the sixth Son had one Son & two Daughters; (*g*) & this Son James had one or two Sons, (*r*) so that the Increase of this Family has been small.

Sarah, the oldest Daughter, married a Spencer (*s*) & had Seven Sons & a Daughter; the Names of the Sons were Jonathan, Gideon, Jedediah, Stephen, Eliakim, Zaccheus & Jonah; the Daughter's Name not mentioned.

Hannah lived & died a Maid at a very advanced Age. Rebecca married a Dibble, by whom she had one Daughter only. (*t*).

Ebenezzer, the seventh Son, but the last & youngest of the Family, was at the Age of fourteen Years bound out, by his Father an Apprentice to a Capt. Butler of Saybrook, to learn the Trade of a Carpenter & Joiner. He served out the Time of his Apprenticeship faithfully & to the full Acceptance of his Master.

About the Time He completed his Apprenticeship He became the Subject of very serious & powerful religious Impressions. Having after a Time, through divine Mercy, obtained a good & satisfying Hope of Pardon Acceptance with God through a dear Redeemer, He devoted Himself to the Gospel Ministry, provided he could come forward to that goodly Work with a proper Education & suitable Degree of Preparation for the sacred Employment. Not being at the Time of

(*g*) Chil. of James² (9) and Sarah (Hodge) Booge.

47. i. JAMES,³ b. E. H., Sept. 3, 1738; m. Feb. 6, 1759, Eunice Clark, of Lyme.

Chil. of James² (9) and Anna (Trowbridge) Booge.

48. ii. SARAH,³ b. E. H., Nov. 17, 1744; bap. Jan. 20, 1744-5.

49. iii. UNKNOWN,³ The name of the second daughter mentioned in the text does not appear in any record that I have yet found.

(*r*) Chil. of James³ (47) and Eunice (Clark) Booge.

50 i. LOUISA ANNE,⁴ b. E. H., Ap. 10, 1760.

51. ii. REBECCA,⁴ b. E. H., May 16, 1762.

52. iii. JOHN,⁴ b. E. H., July 6, 1765.

53. iv. JAMES,⁴ b. E. H., May 23, 1767.

54. v. ELIJAH,⁴ b. E. H., June 14, 1769.

55. vi. CLARK,⁴ b. E. H., March 30, 1771.

(*s*) Sarah Booge² (7) m. E. H., Dec. 27, 1772, Micajah Spencer, who was b. Had.,

June 15, 1693, son of William and Sarah (Ackley) Spencer. He joined church E. H., July 23, 1721, and she, Ap. 18, 1731. Their children were:

56. i. JONATHAN,³ b. E. H., Nov. 4, 1723.

57. ii. JEDEDIAH,³ b. E. H., Jan. 30, 1725-6.

58. iii. RACHEL,³ b. E. H., March 6, 1728.

59. iv. GIDEON,³ b. E. H., Jan. 21, 1729-30.

60. v. STEPHEN,³ b. E. H., May 7, 1732.

61. vi. ELIAKIM,³ b. E. H., Oct. 3, 1734.

62. vii. REBECCA,³ birth not recorded, was baptized E. H., June 5, 1737.

63. viii. ZECHARIAH,³ b. E. H., July 1, 1741.

64. ix. JONAH,³ b. E. H., Feb. 6, 1744.

(*t*) Rebecca Booge² (10) m. E. H., Sept. 14, 1734, Thomas Dibble, who d. E. H., Oct. 16, 1755; she joined church E. H., May 8, 1768, from the church in Hadlyme. They had four children whose births are recorded in East Haddam records in two places, the two records disagreeing as follows:

65. i. GEORGE,³ b. June 10, 1733, var. June 10, 1735.

66. ii. ISALAH,³ b. July 16, 1737; var. July 18, 1737; d. "sumtime in July, 1760."

67. iii. EUNICE,³ b. May 12, 1740; var. May 13, 1740.

68. iv. MARTIN,³ b. Feb. 25, 1741-2; var. Sept. 4, 1742; d. Nov. 3, 1760.

the Termination of his Apprenticeship, in Possession of sufficient Means to procure a college Education He employed himself diligently in his Trade for two Years; having in this Time with great Prudence & strict Oeconomy saved his Earnings, He entered on his Studies preparatory to Admission to Membership in College.

Having gone through the Course of the preparatory Studies required, He was, on Examination satisfactory to the President & Tutors of Yale College, admitted a Member of that Institution at the public Commencement in the Year 1744, being then twenty-four Years & nearly four Months old (*u*). Being admitted to Standing in College He applied himself with great Assiduity to his Studies, & happily his Success was equal to his Application. Having completed the Term required by the Laws of The College He received the Honours of the Institution at the public Commencement in September in the Year 1748. Having paid suitable Attention to Theological Studies He entered on the great & good Work He had so long & so ardently wished for & became a Preacher of the Gospel. After having preached to great Acceptance in several Societies, He accepted a Call from the Church & Congregation in the Parish of Northington, in the Town of Farmington, County of Hartford & State of Connecticut & was Ordained Novr. 27th 1751 (*v*).

The kind Author of Nature bestowed on him great & bright Powers of Mind, He was an excellent & accomplished Scholar, a humble & pious Christian, an able Divine, an eloquent & fervent Preacher & an exemplary Minister of the Gospel. There was a Vein of Humour in his Make, which by a prudent Indulgence in his Intercourse with Mankind, made Him an agreeable Companion on all Occasions. He lived in great Harmony with his People throughout the Whole of his ministerial Life. He loved his People & greatly beloved of them & of all who knew Him.

On the 19th Day of December 1750, He married Damaris Cook of Wallingford; this worthy Lady was the third Daughter of Capt. Samuel Cook of Wallingford, one of the most respectable Men in the County of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut. Capt. Cook had a numerous Family, seven Daughters & three Sons; all respectable People.

By this Lady Mr. Booge (*w*) had seven Children, five Sons & two

(*u*) As he was b. in 1716, he seems to have been over twenty-eight years old, when he entered college.

(*v*) Mr. Booge was the first minister of the Society of Northington, which in 1830, was incorporated as a town by the name of Avon. He died at Northington, February 2, 1767.

(*w*) Chil. of Rev. Ebenezer² (11) and Damaris (Cook) Booge.

69. i. AARON JORDAN,³ b. Nov. 27, 1751; grad. Yale Coll. 1774; settled as minister at Granby, Nov. 27, 1776; was dismissed Dec.—1785, but continued to supply the pulpit at Granby for nearly four years. He d. at New Lebanon, N. Y., June 30, 1826, aged 74 years, 7 mos., 3 days

70. ii. REBECCA WALKLEY,³ b. Dec. 29, 1753; m. Rev. Daniel Foster of Windsor, and d. Nov. 16, 1775. (Hinman, p. 292.)

71. iii. SAMUEL COOK,³ b. Aug. 7, 1755; m. Triphena Thompson.

72. iv. OLIVER CROMWELL,³ b. Ap. 13, 1757.

73. v. JEFFREY AMHERST,³ b. Aug. 21, 1759.

74. vi. DAMARIS CORINTHA,³ b. Aug. 26, 1761; m. Samuel Bishop who d. July 16—aged 57; s. p., and she m. (2d) Preserved Marshall of Avon, she d. in 1831, aged 70 years.

Daughters, whose Names were as follow, Aaron Jordan, Rebecca Walkley, Samuel Cook, Oliver, Jefferey Amherst, Damaris Corintha and Publius Virgilius.

AARON JORDAN, the oldest Son, procured a College Education, is a Preacher, married & had eight Children, four Sons & four Daughters. Three of the Sons are dead.

REBECCA WALKLEY married & had one Daughter & died in the Year 1775, Novr 23d aged 22 Years.

SAMUEL COOK, the second Son, is a Farmer, is married, has had eight Children, three Daughters & five Sons; two of the Sons are dead.

OLIVER, the third Son, is a Farmer, is married & has had eleven Children, five Sons and six Daughters; one Son & one Daughter are dead.

JEFFERY AMHERST, the fourth Son, is a Farmer, is married & has had thirteen Children, five Sons & eight Daughters; one Son & two Daughters are dead.

DAMARIS CORINTHA, the second Daughter, is married and has no Children.

PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS, the fifth Son, has received a college Education, is a Preacher, has married & has had eleven Children, four Sons & seven Daughters. Two Daughters are dead (x).

The foregoing Account is made out & drawn up from Records and other Authorities sufficient to warrant its Truth & Correctness By Aaron Jordan Booge, oldest Son of the late Rev. Ebenezer Booge who departed this life Febr. 2d, 1767, aged 51 years nearly.

Written at Pittsford in Vermont, July 31, 1823.

ADDITIONAL NOTE.

The Rev. Ebenezer Booge was not only an eminent & finished Scholar himself, but had an ardent Desire to promote Learning & Education. For this Purpose in addition to his multiplied & arduous Labors in the ministerial Work, He taught many Young Men the Latin and Greek Languages & prepared them for admission into College. Besides this, such was his tender Regard for the Youth & Children of his People for whom it was difficult in that Day to procure Education that he usually gave four Months Schooling in a Year to the Young People & Children, of his Congregation gratuitously & without Fee or Reward, at his own House & at such other Places as were most convenient for his People. This, excited great Gratitude in his Society, both Parents & Children, & greatly endeared him to them.

75. vii. PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS,³ b. March 30, 1764; grad. Yale Col. 1787, called to preach in Winchester, Ct., Nov. 30, 1790; ordained Jan. 26, 1791; dismissed March 20, 1800. He m. Catherine Robinson; who joined the church in Winchester Sept. 20, 1791, from the church in the Middle Society in Granville—Mass. dau. of Col. Robinson. He removed to Vernon, N. Y. where he d. 1836.

(x) Chil. of Rev. Publius Virgilius³ (75) and Catharine (Robinson) Booge.

76. i. DECIUS ROBINSON,⁴ b. Winchester, Conn., Jan. 29, 1792.

77. ii. HULDAH MAY,⁴ b. W., Aug. 31, 1793; bap. Dec. 1, 1793.

78. iii. TIMOTHY LESTER,⁴ b. W., Dec. 7, 1794; bap. Ap. 12, 1795.

79. iv. HORACE,⁴ b. W., Dec. 22, 1796; bap. Ap. 2, 1797.

80. v. SOPHIA,⁴ bap. W., June 12, 1799.

The other records of this household were long since promised, but have failed to appear. Rev. Horace P. Bogue of Buffalo, N. Y., is one of the children.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, AND LINCOLN RECORDS IN PENNSYLVANIA. (a)

By WILLIAM JOHN POTTS, CAMDEN, N. J.

The *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for 1865, p. 357, etc., contains an extremely interesting article on the ancestors of Abraham Lincoln, with some endeavor to show that they were originally of the New England family. This article is by the Hon. Solomon Lincoln, of Hingham, Mass. On p. 360, he says, "In a correspondence which we held with the late President in 1848, he then being a member of Congress, he stated: 'My father's name is Thomas—my grandfather's was Abraham, the same as my own. My grandfather went from Rockingham County in Virginia, to Kentucky, about the year 1782, and two years afterwards was killed by the Indians. We have a vague tradition, that my great-grandfather went from Pennsylvania to Virginia, and that he was a Quaker. Further than this I have never heard anything. It may do no harm to say that "Abraham" and "Mordecai" are common names in our family.'

"In a subsequent letter written in 1848, he says: 'I have mentioned that my grandfather's name was Abraham. He had, as I think I have heard, four brothers, Isaac, Jacob, Thomas and John. He had three sons, Mordecai, Josiah and Thomas; the last my father. My uncle Mordecai had three sons, Abraham, James and Mordecai. Uncle Josiah had several daughters and an only son, Thomas. My father has an only child, myself of course. This is all I know certainly on the subject of names; it is, however, my father's understanding that Abraham, Mordecai and Thomas are old family names of ours.'

"It has been stated, upon what authority, we are ignorant, that 'about the middle of the last century, the great-grandfather of Abraham Lincoln removed from Berks County, Pennsylvania, to Rockingham County, Virginia.' The late President, as has been seen, spoke of it as a vague tradition, yet from the following facts it must be admitted that the tradition has some confirmation. These facts, derived from *Rupp's History of Berks County*, have been kindly furnished by William B. Trask, Esq., of the Genealogical Society. The facts are as follows: 'Among the 'Taxables' of Reading, the capital of Berks County, returned by the assessors in 1757, is the name of 'Thomas Lincoln' (page 151). 'Exeter Township,' Berks County, was settled prior to 1720; a few years after the organization of the county (which was in 1752), the names of 'Mordecai Lincoln' and 'Abraham Lincoln' were found among the 'taxables' (page 185). In 'Union Township' Berks County, a list of the 'taxables' of this Township was returned in 1758; among the names I find that of 'John Lincoln' (page 250). 'Abraham Lincoln' was representative from Berks County, one of six representatives for the years 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, (page 482). In 1785, his name was first on the list.'"

The above extract I have felt necessary to quote in full, for it throws

(a) In view of the universal interest which attaches to the ancestry of our Martyred President, no apology is needed for the presentation of the following records and notes, which, it may be hoped, will enable other genealogists to follow the clue to its completion, in a reliable genealogy of his family.—W. J. P.

some light on the items which I have collected, and will undoubtedly give the clue to the connection between the Lincolns in Pennsylvania and lead to their earlier history.

From the copy of the Friends, Records of Exeter Meeting, Pennsylvania, made by Mr. William J. Buck, and deposited in the Historical Society at Philadelphia. I find these Lincoln Records: "Exeter, mo. meet. 3 mo. 26, 1748, William Boone and Sarah Lincoln," their marriage was "Reported orderly accomplished." "8th mo. 27, 1761," Ann Lincoln (formerly Boone), condemns her "outgoing in marriage," namely, for marrying one not a member of their society.

"Ann Lincoln (Relict of Abraham Lincoln), and Daughter of James Boone, Departed this life on the 4th day of the 4th Mo. A. D. 1807—aged 69 y. 11 m. 21 d. 14 h. 10 m. and was Inter'd at Exeter on the 6th day of the week."

"The aforesaid is written in a large plain hand on page 9, of Book of 'Births Marriages and Deaths of Exeter Monthly Meeting.' The leaf containing this account with 9 others, has become loose from the book being the first. May 9th, 1871."—W. J. B.

"Abraham Lincoln (the above), died 1 Mo. 31, 1806, in his 70th year."—W. J. B.

In the Records of the old Swedish Church at Philadelphia, and in the inscriptions on the tomb-stones of the branch church at Kinsessing, we find the family names of Abraham, Jacob, John, and possibly Thomas? These records are written in English from the year 1750. The name of "Lincoln" is variously spelt in them, "Linckhorn," "Linkhorn," "Linkholm," and "Lineoon." In one entry in the year 1758, it is properly spelt "Lincoln." There can be no doubt that these are one and the same name, for we find among the names of persons from whom the vestrymen were chosen (see Minutes for the year 1795), two candidates "For Kinsessing, Jacob Lineoon, Moses Lineoon," p. 174. "For Kinsessing," List of Candidates, "Jacob Linkhorn, Moses Linkhorn, 1st May, 1797," and from a similar list for 1805, "Jacob Lincoln."

The following inscriptions are taken from grave-stones in the yard of the old Swedish church at Kinsessing:

In Memory of JACOB LINCOLN, who departed this life, June 5th, 1769, Aged 44 years.

In Memory of BARBARA LINCOLN, wife of MOSES LINCOLN, who departed this life, February 28th, 1804, Aged 32 years.

In Memory of ANN LINCOLN, who departed this life, February 8th, 1819, Aged 94 years. Wife of JACOB LINCOLN.

In Memory of MOSES LINCOLN, who departed this life, February 22d, 1835, Aged 79 years.

Sacred to the Memory of MOSES MARIS LINCOLN, who departed this life, January 22, 1839. Aged 19 years 11 months and 19 days. Rest in peace.

Sacred to the Memory of JACOB LINCOLN, who departed this life, November 18th, 1848, in the 53rd year of his age. Rest in peace.

Sacred to the Memory of MICHAEL LINCOLN, who Departed this Life, October 16th, 1844, Aged 43 Years, 4 Months and 24 Days. Rest in Peace.

The above lie all together in a row. In the same yard, about forty feet distant from these, are the following:

In Memory of ABRAM LINCOLN, who departed this life, Octr. 19th, 1811, in the 60th year of his age. Also ELIZABETH, Daughter of ABRAM & ELIZABETH LINCOLN, Aged 20 months. Though lost to sight, To memory dear.

In Memory of ELIZABETH LINCOLN, who departed this life, Feby 14th, 1855, in the 83rd year of her age. She has left this world and gone to rest, To be with God forever blest.

The Swedish Church in Philadelphia has the records of the other churches which were its chapels. Therefore it is probable that the extracts which I now give refer to the same family who are buried at Kinsessing. I am indebted to the Rev. Mr. Simes, for his courtesy in allowing me a thorough examination of the records of the old Swedes Church at Philadelphia. There are no registers of any births, marriages, or deaths, prior to 1750.

P. 145, Baptisms.—“Catarina Linkhorn, at Kingsess. Born 16th June, 1751, baptized 30 June, 1751, her Father, Jacob Linkhorn, Mother, Anne Linkhorn, God-father, Olove Parlin, God-mother, Mary Rambo.”

P. 153, Baptism.—“Anna Linckhorn, Born 8th August, 1753, baptized 23 September, 1753, her Father, Abram Linckhorn, Mother, Ann Linckhorn, God-fathers, Moses Cox, Abraham Jonse, God-mothers, Susanna Smith, Brigitta Camel.”

P. 161,—“John, son of Jacob and Ann Linkhorn, Born 1st February, 1756, baptized 28th March, 1756. Sureties, Joh. Justice, Robert Fawseth and Elizabeth Justice.”

P. 168.—“Rebecca Lincoln, Born 11 December, 1757, Baptized 27th March, 1758, her parents, Jacob and Anne Lincoln. Sureties, Andrew Bonde, Mons. Rambo and Catherine Cammel.”

P. 183.—“Mary, daughter of Jacob and Ann Linkhorn, Born August 17th, 1763. Baptized Oct. 2, 1763. Sureties, John Walton, Ludwig Stump, Margeth Campbel & Ann Yockom.”

P. 192, Baptism.—“May 15th, 1766, Jacob, son of Jacob and Ann Linkhorn. Born April 1st, 1766. Sureties, David Robinson, Mary Rambo and the Mother.”

P. 117, Marriages.—“Oct. 8th, 1781, John Linkhorn and Elizabeth O’Neal.”

P. 11, No. 26, Marriage.—“Thomas Linnon (Lincoln?) and Ann Rhods, by License, the 24th day of May, 1753.”

This name of “Linnon,” if there be such a name, does not occur once, except in the above instance, on these books. The entries made at this time are very badly spelled, and these two facts, coupled with the name of Lincoln having been written three different ways, give rise to a suspicion that the above may be “Lincoln.”

A LIST OF THE FREEHOLDERS OF SCHENECTADY, BEFORE THE GRANT OF GOV. DONGAN.

[From Rev. J. F. SCHERMERHORN’S MSS.]

Reyer Schermerhorn,
William Teller,
Sweer Teunisse,
Jan Van Eps,
Myndert Wemp,
Sander Leendertse Glen,
Daniel Janse,
John Maybee,
Johannes Glen,
Karel Stausen,
Sias Swart,
Lewis Cobus,
Isaac Switz,

Symon Folckertse,
Jacobus Peek,
Isaac Truax,
Akes Cornelis (Van Slyck),
Jan Rotterdam,
Teunis Swart,
Pieter Jacobse Borsboom,
Benjn. Robertse,
Cornelis Viele,
Glaas de Graas,
Hendrick mese Vroman,
Adam Vroman,
Jan Vroman,

Derck Brat,
Symon Groot,
Harne Vedder,
David Marynus,
Frans Harmense vgn der
Bogaert,
Clas van Patten,
Elias van Gyseling,
Gysbert van Brackelen,
Claas Lauwerens van der Volgen,
John Pottman,
Pieter Cornelise Viele.

AN ADDRESS

BY DAVID PARSONS HOLTON, M.D.

Delivered on the occasion of the Third Anniversary of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, February 24th, 1872.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW MEMBERS :—Your appointee, after some deliberation, has selected a subject which has at sundry times occupied his thoughts, and on which he has personal conclusions, which he hopes may not be wholly devoid of interest and benefit, especially to those making or about to make genealogical researches.

The selection of a single topic may possibly be more acceptable when we call to mind the general subjects so fully presented by our worthy President on former occasions. The *nature* and *uses* of genealogical science were ably portrayed in his last anniversary address.

He then presented for our consideration the *requirements* of genealogy. First, those which pertain to the investigator, viz., love of kindred, love of investigation, an active imagination, a sound and disciplined judgment, conscientious regard for truth, perseverance, patience, and tact. Second, those which pertain to its arrangement and expression in printed or written form, viz., exact definition, simple statement, and rigid conciseness.

The same gentleman last year gave the history of the *growth* and *development* of genealogical research in the United States, and by special request has this evening supplemented that history to the present date.

Under these circumstances, we may now venture to approach a topic which produces a divergence of opinion among genealogists, regarding elementary points and fundamental steps, which need special examination, serious reflection and unwavering decision at the very threshold of genealogical pursuits. To these initial points, ladies and gentlemen, your attention is very respectfully invited.

Previously to naming the subject of divergence, let us say a few words in general, and in which all will probably agree.

As man from his incipient existence, in passing through successive stages, is furnished with organs and apparatus adapted to the changing condition of life, so the human race, in its progressive stages from generation to generation, finds or invents new agencies requisite for its forward strides on the higher platform of humanity.

Man, in his modes of development, in his growth and decay, and in many of his acts, is in strong analogy with animals; while from them he is undeniably and unmistakably separated by his knowledge of ancestors, and by his ability to transmit in forms legible to posterity a record of his own experience.

The grand characteristic of man is his ability to transmit, to read, and to utilize this experience. Discoveries in sciences physical and metaphysical of one generation thus become the inheritance of all succeeding generations. In doing the best acts possible in our several

callings and walks of life and in making the best possible record for posterity, we do but pay a debt surely due to our ancestors.

The obligation here named presents two departments: that of *doing* and that of *recording*.

Fulton, Morse, and a host of other illustrious benefactors, and a still greater number of faithful laborers in every useful science or art, belong to the *first class*—the *doers*.

Irving, Prescott and many other eminent writers, and a still greater number of diligent chroniclers of discoveries, inventions and noble deeds belong to the *second class*; both classes honorably laboring for the welfare of the living, as a *reward* to ancestors, who regard the present from the heights of venerable antiquity.

Both classes, the doers and the recorders, work in honor of ancestors and for the good of posterity.

We read in the account of the recent sporting excursion on our western prairies, that the Grand Duke Alexis selected a single buffalo as an object of pursuit, instead of chasing the herd as a whole. Thus, would we attain to a clear view of the life and experience of the early settlers of any country, we should select individuals, and, in imagination, enter with them into their families, and go with them in forest, field and town, and place ourselves in intimate sympathy with them in their various walks of life.

In like manner let us view the development of families from the early settlement of New York, Albany, Plymouth, Springfield, Boston and other towns, through successive generations to the present time. These serial biographies, or rather these genealogical and biographical memorials put in parallels; *i. e.*, pursued and represented simultaneously, by charts, diagrams or records, will become generous mines, yielding abundant materials for the historian.

These component and organic elements may be easily brought into coördinate harmony by the historic brain and hand.

Biography is more than the handmaid of history. It is the substratum, the bone and sinew; or rather, biography is to history what the heart, lungs and other organs are to the human frame.

In this connexion, I beg to speak a little, in parenthesis, on two words having in their signification, if not in their etymology, instructive analogies, *viz.*, *histology* and *history*. In *histology* (the science of tissues), we recognize the vital action of each cell, each fibre, and every modification of their net-work and finished tissues forming the frame work, all working singly and in combination to make the human body complete.

In *history* we deal with a net-work of ideas, revolving not merely as cells, threads and tissues of a mortal physical body; but in their stead we have elemental circles, links and chains of knowledge—ideas present to the mind singly and in combination, standing as living verities; forming under the imagination and the reason a warp and woof more perfect than Gobelin tapestries—a texture which grows not by the decay of some elements, and their replacement by others,—a system of living textures forming a perpetually flowing body, flowing away from material finite bounds, to the spirits of the present and successive generations. It was in accordance with this philosophic view, that the ancients formed the word *history* from roots signifying, not merely

ideas standing as a histologic web, but as ideas flowing, flowing, flowing to the reward of ancestors, to the welfare of the living in present time, as well as to the benefit of posterity.

During a visit made to Boston, last summer, for the purpose of collecting records of descendants of Pilgrim and Puritan ancestors, including those of the descendants of Edward Winslow of Droitwich, England, whose sons were among the early settlers of Plymouth and Boston, Mass., I called upon a highly respected citizen, a descendant of Mary Winslow, grand-daughter of the said Edward. Of course the children of Mary Winslow bore the surname of her husband, and her grand-daughter's descendants bore the several names of their respective fathers. The honorable descendant of Mary Winslow is a scholar and a gentleman. His manuscript notes and charts of the genealogies of his ancestors of the Winslow and other lines, prove his personal interest in the subject. His minute and general knowledge, and his ordinary good judgment certainly predispose us to give great weight to his views on the subject of publishing genealogies of successive generations as descendants through female lines intermarried with men of other names. He did not approve of a system which, under the title of *Winslow Genealogy*, should include himself and his children; though he, in fact, bears the same degree of kinship to Edward Winslow aforesaid, that he bears to his patronymic ancestor, of a correspondingly past generation.

Here begins one point of divergence. The one party, which for greater facility we designate *pater-lineal*, would write genealogies limited to lines bearing the patronymic of a male ancestor.

The other party, which for convenience we designate *ambi-lineal*, i. e., *pater-mater-lineal*, would present the records of descendants of a common ancestor, including those bearing the patronymic, and also those of equal kinship to said ancestor, though of female lines and changed names.

That the first named party, the *pater-lineal*, is numerous and honorably represented, is evident from a recent review by William H. Whitmore, author of works on Heraldry and Genealogy, and member of the "Committee on Publication," of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Boston—a gentleman who has under his watchful observation and careful scrutiny what has been done and what is being done throughout Christendom in the department of genealogy.

Mr. Whitmore, in his review of Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge Dwight's "History of the Descendants of Elder John Strong, of Northampton, Mass.," says:

"This Strong genealogy owes much of its size to the addition of female branches. Instead of being a novelty, it is an imitation of the worst features of English genealogies. Our theory is, that a family history should be built on the plan of confining the notation to the bearers of the family name; to the male lines. *Let family feelings have full power; let all the possessors of a common name draw closer the ties of kindred.*"

Surely this statement of the point of divergence is unmistakably put in language clear and concise; but in our view, the creed which supports this *pater-lineal* platform, contains a *patho*-logical shibboleth for membership of a genealogical family—a "close communion" test unsuited to the present age.

The new-born son or daughter is, physiologically speaking, the representative of father *and* mother; and is in its being the fulfillment of the Scripture declaration: "*And they twain shall be one flesh.*"

This may have a social interpretation applicable to the married pair; but the strict physiological import of this text is, that the *child* is the *one flesh* which erst was *twain*.

Ladies and Gentlemen, for a short time let us leave the historic, literary, social and moral aspects of the subject before us; and considering that we are fearfully and wonderfully made, let us walk into the physiological laboratory and note the lessons of minute and microscopic anatomy, note the lessons taught by the physiological development of the embryo. In Holy Writ we read: "So God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him; male and female created He them. And God blessed them and God said unto them: 'Be faithful and multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it.'" Microscopic examinations demonstrate:—that spermatozoa applied to the germinal cell do not become the center of growth. They are dissolved and their disorganized materials are absorbed by the cell germ. From this moment of absorption the germinal cell assumes new functions of growth. The young being, thus primarily of the mother, develops through a series of progressive stages, nourished entirely by her till the historic period of the child, which, from the moment of its birth, is embraced in the field of genealogical studies.

Physiological facts, harmonizing with the precepts of our holy religion, teach us unmistakably and authoritatively that a father and mother of equal personal merits, leaving old England;—say, in the May Flower of Plymouth, or the Half-moon of Manhattan, are equally entitled to honor from their children and posterity. In the series of successive brothers and sisters, who become fathers and mothers of parallel lines from common immigrant parents, can the advocates of the pater-lineal system tell us at what link in the chain, or at what generation the honor of ancestors is to be transferred from the female to the male line of posterity?—

We maintain that, if in the act of marriage, a contract be made that the wife shall transfer her goods and chattels, her estate, real and personal, to her husband, there can be no law or ruling of equity by which the *fair name of her ancestors* can be so transferred or ignored by her posterity.

The pater-linealist says: "*Let family feelings have full power; let all the possessors of a common name draw closer the ties of kindred.*"

My respected audience may well fancy they hear an echo of this sentiment in these words: "Let family feelings have full power; let all the possessors of a common name draw closer the ties of kindred (i. e., by narrowing their scope, by contracting their circle). Let all the females be shut out and utterly lost in their husbands' patronymic. Let all the inherited talent, beauty, amiability and grace drawn from the mother's family be credited to the patronymic of the husband."!

Can the advocates of the pater-lineal school have forgotten that it has been generally conceded, that the most distinguished men of any age, are the sons of remarkable mothers?

Pater-linealists reply: This inherited maternal greatness applies

only to the first, second, or third generation from the mother; when her influence is obliterated, and only *ancient paternal glory shines!*

Yes, forsooth, pater-linealists, keeping full records of sons, sons' sons, and their sons' sons down the long stream of successive generations; and omitting to keep any records of the descendants in female lines—or at most, of only one female to a hundred males—and then, having data on one side only; and, closing their eyes to the other class, triumphantly speak of a comparison!

In contrast with the doctrine of the pater-linealists, hear ye what saith the Scriptures: "Honor thy father *and* thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

Also, in the Biblical account of Creation, we observe that the Lord *first* formed inorganic materials not endowed with life. *Secondly:* He formed the vegetable kingdom, endowed with the power of appropriating these inorganic bodies to their own growth and life functions, and to the progressive transformations of inorganic matters into products suited to the needs of a higher order of creation. *Thirdly:* He formed animals requiring for their sustenance the compounds and products of vegetable life. *Fourthly:* He made man, requiring for his highest development both vegetable and animal products.

We thus learn the order of Creation; and that the primary forms are bases for a secondary and higher class; and from that order we infer the relative degree of perfection in the objects and beings created.

Without doubting the power of God to have chosen a different order of Creation, it is sufficient for us to see what His chosen order was, as revealed in the Bible, an order which perfectly harmonizes with what the physiologist sees in progressive stages of life-forms, now, to prevail.

Finally: The Lord created woman; and, profiting by the rule thus far observed, we might *infer* her superiority to man. The highest civilization of the ancients placed woman mistress only of housework and domestic arts, and though admitted to the friendship of her husband, she was not an equal participant in receiving guests. Her husband would have been dishonored, in their eyes, by her equal participation at the festive board. Clouds of ignorance, prejudice and injustice for thousands of years darkened the minds of men. Slowly have those clouds been diminishing in density and extent. Slowly has social equality of woman to man been progressively and approximately admitted.

It is within the memory of those now living, that girls for the first time were admitted to public schools in Boston.

Mr. Sylvester Judd, whose historical researches are generally found to be correct, says: The laws of Massachusetts Colony and the votes of towns, relating to schools, used the word "children," and did not exclude females; yet it is abundantly evident that girls did not ordinarily continue to attend the town schools, many years, in the old towns. There was no controversy on the subject; it seems to have been considered *unnecessary* that girls should be instructed in public schools.

There were many cheap, private schools in Massachusetts and Connecticut in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, kept by "dames" in their own rooms, where girls were instructed to read and sew, and, in some, small boys were taught to *read*.

Writing was considered much less important, and it was not judged necessary that females in common life should learn to write.

Some of the newer towns settled in the last century were more liberal in schooling the girls than the old ones. Many of the old towns were long remiss. Boston did not permit females to attend the public schools till 1790, and Northampton did not admit them into the town schools till 1802! It was an unheard of thing for girls to be instructed by a master, in Ipswich, Mass., till about 1769. Even in these latter times the mother and her daughters, and their descendants in the line of daughters are kept in the background; while the husband, the sons and their descendants in the line of sons are placed in honor by Christian genealogists.

Thanks to God for giving vision to the blind, and understanding to those dull of comprehension; so that now the correct interpretation of the Holy Scriptures, and the right application of the doctrines of Christianity harmonize with the revelations of physiology in defining the position of woman. The shackles of her thralldom are so far dissolved, that the present generation looks with incredulity upon the past neglect and wrong inflicted upon her.

It is with great pleasure we state, that the late Chancellor Walworth, in his great work, the "*Hyde Genealogy*," nobly honored the memory of his mother, APPHIA HYDE, and that of his great-great-grandmother, Mary Winslow, by tracing their ancestry and *all their descendants* down to the latest born at the date of his large volumes, which now stand and will stand as witnesses—that—that—that the world yet moves—in favor of the mater-lineals!

In the same category with this work of Chancellor Walworth, do we place the recent work of our fellow-laborer, Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge Dwight, the "*Strong Genealogy*," written in honor of his mother, Sophia W. Strong, her ancestors and their descendants, in both male and female lines.

It is probable the reverend gentleman may, on some occasion, have selected as a text for his people, Dent. xxxii.—16, "Cursed be he that setteth light by his father *or his mother*; and all the people shall say, Amen." In a former text quoted, honoring the mother is declared a virtue with reward; here, setting light by the mother is pronounced a *crime, subject to punishment*.

The works of Chancellor Walworth, Rev. Mr. Dwight, and other mater-lineal genealogists harmonize with the doctrine of these and many other analagous texts of Scripture. The Strong Genealogy would, in our judgment, have been more convenient for a reference had there been used exponents for the several generations; and also the system of duplicate serials making alternate references, after the method used in that model work by Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, Corresponding Secretary of the New England Historic-Genecalogical Society. We do not claim perfection for these authors.

Spots in the sun may, for aught we know, be designed to moderate the intensity of light; which might otherwise dazzle or strike with blindness the feeble, erring mortals of earth.

But it is said: if every one is to be recorded in every genealogy to which he can be traced by *any* line of descent, he must be recorded in over one hundred families, even in the eight generations covered by New York or New England History.

This is the very point for which we contend. Our immigrant

ancestors, fathers and mothers, together braved the dangers of ocean and forest, wild beasts and savage Indians. They mutually shared in the hardships of pioneer life, and in the common struggles of the early colonies, and in the rearing of families. Trials and sufferings they endured in the hope of securing not merely a home for themselves,—but a home and institutions of freedom, and religion for their offspring. This hope applied to their daughters as well as to their sons, and extended to generations that should be born to them.

If the father of Mary Winslow above named, has as his descendants several hundred families; of whom one hundred, being the descendants of the said Mary, bear one hundred different surnames; and some pious descendant of hers should now undertake to write her biography and the genealogy of her descendants; then these one hundred families would ALL be equally included.

They would severally bear to Mr. Winslow, the father of Mary, the same degree of consanguinity that a son bearing the patronymic, Winslow, of any generation correspondingly equidistant would bear to the said father.

Thus much for a genealogy in the *descending scale*—genealogical records or tracings by chart or otherwise from ancestors down to the youngest twigs in both male and female lines.

We confess it is not the duty of all persons to systematically or zealously attend to genealogical matters; and of those who do write genealogies, it is not necessarily the duty of every author to survey minutely all the branches of ascending and descending lines of ancestry and posterity. Circumstances may enable a person with great facility to collect facts in one line which would be entirely inaccessible to another writer. The motto of Genealogists is:

“Cultivate well the field undertaken, and leave to others what they *will do better*.”

Thus, a resident of Windsor or Lyme, Connecticut, undertaking to write the genealogy of the Griswold family of that State, would naturally begin with Edward Griswold, of Kenilworth, England, and give the full record of his children who came to America, and that of their children and grand-children. In his records of the fourth generation in America, he would come to Phebe⁴ Griswold, the sister of Gov. Mathew⁴ Griswold, of Lyme. He would find this Phebe⁴ married 14 Dec. 1731, the Rev. Jonathan³ Parsons, who was born at West Springfield, Mass., the celebrated Divine of Newburyport, the friend of George Whitfield. At this point of our author's records of the Griswold family, he learns that the family of Phebe⁴ and her husband, Rev. Dr. Jonathan³ Parsons is being very thoroughly written by one who from residence or relationship has a predilection to study the genealogy of the Parsons family, and who from his location, or from inherited or acquired records has special facilities for making a Parsons Memorial; including complete records of the descendants of the said Phebe⁴ Griswold.

At this stage, the two genealogists become co-laborers. While the author from Lyme may feel an interest in *Phebe*⁴ and her descendants equal to that which he feels for her brother, Gov. Mathew,⁴ he may nevertheless avail himself of the results of his co-laborer, giving him due credit, and embody the records of Phebe⁴ and her descendants in his Griswold genealogy; or, *at his election*, he may deliberately refer his readers to her records as found in the Parsons Genealogy, published or

about to be published. By such reference he in no manner ignores Phebe's rights and the rights of her descendants of whatever name to an equal representation in the said Griswold Memorial.

In like manner, if some other author has specially studied the family records of *Thomas*¹ Griswold or of any other brother of Phebe⁴ and Mathew,⁴ and has published or is about to publish them, a similar reference by the author from Lyme may be made with equal propriety,—(but not with greater,) than in the case of the sister Phebe.⁴ Edward Griswold and his wife, of Kenilworth, England, common ancestor of these families, had they been endowed with a foreknowledge of their descendants in America, would have been unwilling to have had stricken from their view the career of their daughters and their offspring represented in those distinguished Connecticut families—— Hillhouse, Bushnell, Elliott, McCurdy—and others in whom the said Edward and his wife are now represented by ties of consanguinity equal, if not superior, to those in the so-called direct male line of Griswolds.

Our subject may receive illustration from another stand-point, showing the truth of the theory of mater-linealists and ambi-linealists, and the justice of their practice.

This stand-point presents to view an ASSOCIATION OF ANCESTORS in diverging lines, commencing at some given point comparatively recent, and increasing in a two-fold ratio (excepting the cases of consanguineous intermarriages), as the ascent is made from generation to generation towards the maximum of divergence ——; at which point by reason of consanguineous intermarriages, the outer lines of the series approximate (inversely analagous to the aforesaid divergence)—the number of ancestors regularly diminishing, till ALL terminate in our first parents, the happy pair in the Garden of Eden.— The first section of this Association of Ancestors, presented to view from this stand-point, containing five generations, is denominated the “SEIZE QUARTIERS.”

In the last Anniversary address Dr. Stiles, speaking of the “*Classification of Genealogies*” says: The “Seize Quartiers” (or literally, the sixteen heads, from which one derives his descent”) is that which involves the equal consideration of all progenitors of equal degrees and generations. It is the system which has generally obtained throughout the continent of Europe, and which I believe is growing rapidly in favor among American genealogists.”

For additional remarks of Dr. Stiles on the “*Seize Quartiers*” reference is respectfully made to Vol. 2, page 75 of the *N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record*. In Vol. I, No. 4 of the *Record* may be found on page 26th. an article by our fellow-laborer, Rev. Beverley R. Betts, illustrating the use of the word Quarter, and Quartering in *marshalling arms*. He says: “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 showing the descent of the person who bears them; but involves also the explaining and elucidating such shields or achievements, when they are formed. This is one way in which the intimate connection of Armoury and Genealogy is shown. An achievement may be a guide to a forgotten pedigree. A pedigree may explain the mysteries of an achievement, or may give the means of constructing one.”

Again I quote from Dr. Stiles: "The end and scope of genealogists in this country is for the most part very different from those published on the European continent. There the endeavor of such studies is to connect one's self with noble and distinguished families or to ascertain rights to titles and estates. But here we find our American genealogists true to the American theory that every man is to be measured by his own worth and works."

Dr. Stiles seems to have been of St. Paul's way of thinking, who, far from ignoring ancestral virtues, recited to Timothy the graces he inherited from his mother Eunice and grandmother Lois; and at the same time, like a sensible man, cautioned him against relying on such or any inheritance as a substitute for personal acts. St. Paul seems to have been a genealogist of the mater-lineal party; reciting the graces found in the *maternal* line of ancestry, and saying not a word about *paternal* lines. Our pater-linealist brethren cannot claim St. Paul.

Holy Writ, both in the Old and New Testament, abounds in genealogical records: but it will be observed none go beyond our first earthly parents, as created by the Lord.

Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection?—*Job xi, 7.*

In view of the majesty and infinity of God, the Creator, St. Paul gives a caution against extending genealogical researches beyond the finite; *i. e.* beyond Adam and Eve. He cautions against going to the infinite, to the endless; for surely "*endless*" as applied to a serial progression, from generation back to generation, can rest only in God.

We plead, therefore, from all considerations for the *untrammelled* PRIVILEGE of genealogists, *mater*-linealists, *pater*-linealists, and *ambi*-linealists, without professional censure, to exercise their powers, according to their several opportunities, in the discharge of a pious duty, in paternal and maternal aspects. But whoever publishes a book of genealogies, whether of Stronges, Dwigths, Whitmores or others, containing only the descendants in male lines of the patronymic, should add to the title some qualifying word, implying the *partial* scope embraced; otherwise, if the record commences with the great, great grandfather (there being no sanguineous intermarriages), the title might lack *fifteen-sixteenths* of being true; for certainly only *one-sixteenth* part of the blood of great, great grand children, is referable to the patronymic ancestor of the fifth ascending generation.

It has been said, that in an *ambi*-lineal book, the reference numbers, or serial numbers, should be limited to members bearing the patronymic—that *if* the female lines are regularly given, *these should be outside of the serial numeration.*

I have already, in anticipation, replied to *this back ground* position; and without misgivings claim for them an equal and concurrent enumeration.

Thanks to the Arabs for their easy flowing numeration and figures.

In these days of steamboats, electric telegraphs and Yankee notions—elevated, arcade and underground railroads, shame to us, genealogists, if we fail to devise and execute *some mode, plan or system* by which references shall be easy and sure; and in a summary, or otherwise, so arranged that the total of the patronymic, as well as the total of any other name, may be clearly seen in tabular or other form.

In proof of our appreciation of the Arabs and for other good reasons let us not hesitate to adopt a system of double numbering and duplicate reference so well illustrated (in part) in the *Slater Memorial*.

The evening of our Third Anniversary, this 24th February, 1872, hastens to its close, and with the flowing moments rush to my mind numerous items relating to the work before us; but in deference to the physical, intellectual and social requirements of my audience, these many impulses must now be suppressed. One parting hope, we may, however, express—that the measures already initiated for a fire-proof building suited to the needs of our Society may be speedily carried forward to a successful issue. We need in New York a building analagous to that which the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, after twenty-five years of honorable existence and eminent usefulness, has recently attained in Boston; commodious, favorably located, with its reading, its conversation, and committee rooms, its hall for meetings of the Society, and a fire-proof apartment for the safe-keeping of such documents as are of rare merit, and of which the loss would be irreparable.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT DUTCH FAMILIES OF ALBANY.

BY JONATHAN PEARSON, M.A.

CUYLER.

(First Three Generations.)

HENDRICK CUYLER, tailor, born in 1637, came to Albany about 1664, and bought a lot on the Hill, on the east side of North Pearl street near State street; in 1680 he owned a lot on the south side of State street, west of Pearl, "near ye Fort," which after his death passed into the possession of his son-in-law, Pieter Van Brugh. In 1675, he made his brother Reynier, "*enoopemaecker tot Amsterdam*," his attorney, to receive certain property of Pieter Nicolaas Gouverneur, then residing at Amsterdam. He was deceased in 1691, and his wife Anna, in 1703. They had the following children:—

JOHANNES, eldest, born in 1661.

ABRAHAM.

MARIA, baptized in New York, March 13, 1678.

RACHEL.

SARAH.

JOHANNES CUYLER, eldest son of Hendrick Cuyler, was a trader, admitted freeman of New York city, 1696, and Mayor of Albany, 1725-6; he had a lot on the east side of Pearl street, second south of Steuben street, extending through to James street. He married Elsie, daughter of Major Dirk Wesselse Ten Broeck, November 2, 1684. She was buried in the church, April 14, 1746. They had the following children baptized in the Albany Church:—

ANNA, Nov. 29, 1685.

CHRISTINA, Sept. 25, 1687.

CHRISTINA, Dec. 4, 1689, and buried in the church, Nov. 20, 1755.

HENDRICK, Jan 10, 1692.

SARA, Oct. 22, 1693.

ELSJE, Aug. 25, 1695.

CORNELIUS, baptized in New York, Feb. 14, 1697.

JOHANNES, Feb. 19, 1699.

MARIA, Nov. 25, 1702.

ELISABETH, May 13, 1705.

RACHEL, Sept. 21, 1707.

RACHEL, Nov. 27, 1709.

ABRAHAM CUYLER, son of Hendrick Cuyler, trader, married Caatje, daughter of Jan Janse Bleecker, November 17, 1689. He was buried in the church, July 14, 1747. She died April 8, and was buried in the church, April 11, 1734. They had the following children baptized in the Albany Church:—

HENDRICK, born in New York, Dec. 22, 1690.

GRIETJE, baptized Oct. 30, 1692.

ANNA, April 14, 1695, and died Nov. 17, 1709.

JOHANNES, June 26, 1698.

SARA, April 28, 1700.

MARIA, April 4, 1703, and was buried Feb. 18, 1722.

SARA, Oct. 6, 1706.

CATHARINA, Feb. 20, 1709.

ABRAHAM, Dec. 29, 1713.

NICOLAAS, June 28, 1716.

MARIA CUYLER, daughter of Hendrick Cuyler, married John Cruger, in New York, March 5, 1703. They had the following children baptized in New York:—

ELISABETH, June 9, 1703.

ANNA, April 2, 1704.

TIELEMAN, Nov. 11, 1705.

HENDRICK, Nov. 26, 1707.

JOHN, July 19, 1710.

MARIA, June 8, 1712.

SARA, Dec. 8, 1714.

MARIA, May 11, 1718.

RACHEL CUYLER, daughter of Hendrick Cuyler, married Captain Myndert, son of David Pieterse Schnyler, October 26, 1693, in New York. He was buried in the church at Albany, October 21, 1755; she was buried in the church, July 24, 1747. They had two daughters, Anna, baptized February 28, 1697, who married Johannes De Peyster, and Rachel.

SARA CUYLER, daughter of Hendrick Cuyler, married Capt. Pieter Van Brugh, son of Johannes Van Brugh, of New York, November 2, 1688, in New York. They had a daughter, Catharine, baptized in New York, November 10, 1689.

DOUW.

CAPT. VOLKEST JANSE DOUW, from Frederickstadt, was in Beverwyck, 1638–1686. His house lot was on the west corner of State street and Broadway, property still owned by the family. He was a trader and brewer, and in connection with Jan Thomase Witbeck, dealt largely in real estate. Their brewery, situated on the easterly half of the Ex-

change block, and extending to the river, they sold in 1675, to Harmen Rutgers, son of Rutger Jacobsen. In 1663, they bought of the Mahikanders, *Schotack* or *Apjen's* [little monkey's] Island and the mainland lying east of it. He also owned *Constapel's* Island, lying opposite Bethlehem, half of which, in 1677, he sold to Pieter Winne. In 1672, he owned *Schutter's* Island below *Beeren* Island, which he sold to Barent Pieterse Coeymans. He married Doroteë Janse Van Breestede, April 19, 1650, in New Amsterdam. She was sister of Rutger Jacobsen's wife, and died November 22, 1681. He was deceased in 1686. They had the following sons, all of whom grew to maturity and had families: Jonas, the eldest, Henderick, Volkert, and probably Andries.

JONAS VOLKERTSE, eldest son of Capt. Volkert Janse Douw, married first Magdalena, daughter of Pieter Quackenbos, November 14, 1683, and secondly, Catrina, daughter of Jan Thomase Witbeck, and widow of Jacob Sanderse Glen, April 24, 1696; on the 7th of October, 1736, "*hy in den Heer onslape op een Donderdag omtrent te 2 ure namiddag, en 'Smaendags begraven na dat hy vier weken sick geweest is,*" in Greenbush. They had the following children:—

MARITIE, baptized Oct. 19, 1684.

VOLKERT, born Nov. 14, 1686, and died April 17, 1711.

DOROTHEË, born June 22, 1689.

PIETER, born Mar. 24, 1692, and died Aug. 21, 1775.

ANDRIES, son of Volkert Janse Douw, in 1684, was master of the open boat, *John*, plying between Albany and New York. He married first, Effie, daughter of Capt. Hans Hendrickse; secondly, Lydia De Meyer; and thirdly, Adriana Vander Grift, in New York, Feb. 24, 1708. They had the following children:—

JOHANNES, baptized in Albany, Oct. 10, 1686.

CATHARINA, baptized Nov. 26, 1704.

CATHARINA, baptized in New York, Dec. 19, 1708.

RYNIER, baptized in New York, Nov. 5, 1710.

VOLKERT, baptized in Albany, April 3, 1713.

HENDRICK, son of Capt. Volkert Janse Douw, married Neeltie, daughter of Myndertse Frederickse [Van Yvere], and "*weduwe van Marten Gerritse Van Bergen,*" October 3, 1697. He was buried May 18, 1751. The following children were baptized in the Albany Church:—

VOLKERT, June 26, 1698.

VOLKEET, Sept. 3, 1699.

DOROTHEA, Mar. 23, 1701.

PIETERJE, Aug. 16, 1702.

JOHANNES, June 25, 1704.

NEELTIE, Nov. 27, 1709.

VOLKERT, son of Capt. Volkert Janse Douw, married Margaret, daughter of Abraham Van Fricht, November 16, 1701. She was buried January, 1752; he, September 2, 1753. They had the following children baptized in the Albany Church:—

DOROTHEA, Aug. 16, 1702.

ABRAHAM, Nov. 17, 1706.

JOHANNES, Jan. 12, 1709.

ELISABETH, Oct. 24, 1711.

MARGARITA, April 14, 1717.

GANSEVOORT.

HARMEN HARMENSE *Van* GANSEVOORT, brewer, settled in Beverwyck as early as 1660; in 1677, he bought of Poulus Martense Van Benthuisen, the lot on the south corner of Broadway and Maiden lane, which is still owned by his descendants. He married Maritie Leendertse Conyn, daughter of Leendert Philipse Conyn; she was buried January 7, 1743. The following children were baptized in the Albany Church:—

LEENDERT, baptized Sept. 19, 1683.

RACHEL, June 20, 1686.

LYDIA, July 20, 1690.

REBECCA, July 9, 1693.

HENDRICK, Sept. 27, 1696, buried Sept. 27, 1746.

LEENDERT, eldest son of Harmen Gansevoort, married Catrina, daughter of Johannes De Wandelaer, May 11, 1712. He died November 30, 1763; she died Aug. 16, 1767. He resided on the Stanwix Hall lot. The following children were baptized in the Albany Church:—

HARMEN, April 20, 1713 (?), married Magdalena, daughter of Petrus Douw.

HENDRICK, Aug. 19, 1716.

SARA, Dec. 28, 1718.

JOHANNES, April 7, 1721, married first, Maria Douw; and secondly, Effie Beekman. ✓

MARIA, June 9, 1723, buried Oct. 3, 1739.

PIETER, July 25, 1725, married Gerritje, daughter of Jacob Ten Eyck.

ELSIE, Sept. 17, 1727, buried March 20, 1753.

AGNIETIE, Feb. 4, 1730.

 LANSING.

GERRIT LANSING (Lansingh, Lansineck), early came to Beverwyck from Hassell, near Zwoll, in Overyssell, and was deceased before October 3, 1679. He left the following children: Gerrit, Hendrick, Johannes, Aeltie, Gysbertje, and Hilletie.

GERRIT, son of Gerrit Lansing, baker and trader, resided at different times in Albany, Schenectady and New York; about 1692 he married a second wife, Catryntie Sanderse Glen, widow of Cornelis Barentse Van Ditmars, who was killed at the burning of Schenectady in 1690; and thirdly, about 1696, Elsie * * *. He had the following children:—

ELISABETH, baptized in Albany, Jan. 20, 1689.

GERRIT, Aug. 20, 1693.

JOHANNES, Mar. 10, 1695.

ANNA, baptized in New York, March 28, 1697.

ELSIE, baptized in New York, March 12, 1699.

SANDER, baptized in New York, April 20, 1701.

SUSANNA, baptized in New York, Jan. 5, 1703.

EVERT, baptized in Albany, Dec. 31, 1704.

JACOB [Jacobus?], Dec. 22, 1706.

ABRAHAM, Feb. 27, 1709.

ISAAC (?), Jacob (?).

HENDRICK, son of Gerrit Lansing, in Albany as early as 1666; died

July 11, 1709. He married Lysbet * * * , and had the following children :—

ALIDA, baptized July 3, 1685.

JACOB.

HENDRICK.

MARIA, wife of Huybert Gerritse.

JOHANNES, son of Gerrit Lansing, trader, in 1678, married Geertie Goosense Van Schaaick, widow of Hendrick Coster; naturalized in 1715; was buried in the church, February 26, 1728. He had the following children :—

ELISABET, born in 1679, married Stephanus Groesbeek, in 1699.

GEERTRUY, baptized Nov. 2, 1684, married Reyer Gerritse.

JOHANNES, Sept. 4, 1687.

ENGELTIE, Aug. 17, 1690.

GERRIT.

ABRAHAM.

AELTIE, daughter of Gerrit Lansing, married Gerrit Van Slichtenhorst. She had the following children: Hillegonda, Gerrit, Rachel, Gouda.

GYSBERTJE, daughter of Gerrit Lansing, married Hendrick Janse Roseboom, and had the following children: Johannes, Gerrit, Hendrick, Myndert and Margarita, who married Pieter Thomase Mingael.

HILLETIE, daughter of Gerrit Lansing, married Storm Van Der Zee, son of Albert Andriese Bratt. She had two sons who lived to maturity and left families—Albert and Wouter, besides a daughter, Anna, who married Johannes Becker, Jr.

PUBLIC RECORDS OF ENGLAND,

CONTAINED IN THE RECORD HOUSE IN LONDON.

A Paper read by Mr. Charles A. Cole, of London, at the Regular Meeting of the Society, May 28th, 1870.

The earliest and most important record, preserved in the English "Public Record Office," which affects the history of the land and those who possessed it, is the "*Domesday Book*." The survey commenced in the year 1085, by the order of William the Conqueror. The commissioners who were sent out to complete the survey, were to ascertain the name of every place; who held any portion of the land in the time of King Edward the Confessor; who was the present possessor; the measure and extent of the land; the description and degree of the tenants; what free men; how many tenants in soccage; what quantity of wood; how much meadow and pasture; what mills and fish-ponds, or mines; how much added or taken away; what the gross value was in King Edward's time; what the present value; and other details that identified every yard of ground surveyed, and what it was worth. All this was to be triply estimated. *First*, as the estate was held in the time of the Confessor; *then*, as it was bestowed by King William the

Conqueror; *Thirdly*, as its value stood at the formation of the survey; and to state whether any advance could be made in the value. The drift of these pertinent investigations is evident. The Conqueror wished to know the worth of his conquest. It can, of course, be at once imagined how interesting are the details of these two priceless and perfectly preserved volumes, to any one engaged in the quest of exact topographical, historical, or genealogical data, and hence it will be understood that every county history which has been compiled in the English counties, takes "*Domesday Book*" as its fountain-head and first great source of information. It was printed in two folio volumes, with a folio volume of index, early in the present century; and within the last few years, has been photo-zincographed by Sir Henry James, of the Royal Engineers, and his assistants, at the government expense, so that the contents are virtually within the reach of every one who chooses to master its obsolete language, and the intricate abbreviations of the text.

Records, in general, have been marked out into three classes; (1) *Inrollments*, which are intended to be official and authentic records of lawful acts made by the proper officer of any court, upon rolls, or in some cases, in official entry-books of the same court; (2) *Memoranda* of acts or instruments brought into the proper office of any court by parties in interest therein (or by their agents), either in the form of rolls, or otherwise, and preserved in bundles or on files; (3) *Books of Entries*, containing memoranda of acts, &c., entered by officers of the court.

The law courts of England most prominent and fullest of copious memoranda for the genealogist's use, are the *Courts of Chancery, Exchequer, Queen's Bench*, and *Common Pleas*. Their departments and connections need not be enumerated here, they would puzzle the most learned antiquarian in their mere nomenclature, at the first glance. Nor is it necessary to speak of the *Court of Chivalry*, the *Court Marshal*, the *Court of Star Chamber*, the *Court of Wards and Liveries*, and others of a kindred type, which served a particular purpose, and then passed away, being merged in the greater courts. To these may be added the immense masses of missives, letters, and papers, connected with the several state offices and public commissions, which are replete with personal details of every description,

The king's palace appears anciently to have been the proper place for the records of the courts. The Exchequer, the Chancery, and the Sovereign Courts of Judicature, followed the king from place to place, and the records were kept at the court or palace of the occasional residence of the sovereign. And when the courts became stationary, they were held within the precincts of the king's palace, and the records remained with the courts.

The old historian of London writes, "the King, Henry III, ordained that there should be three judgment seats in the great hall of Westminster; the *Common Pleas*, at the entry of the hall, on the right hand; the *King's Bench* at the upper end of the hall, on the right hand, or south-east corner; the *Chancery* on the left hand, or south-west corner. Within the entry, into the Hall of Westminster, on either side, are ascendings up into large chambers, without the hall, adjoining thereto, wherein certain courts are kept; namely, on the right hand is

the *Court of Exchequer*. This Court of Exchequer hath of old time, and, as I think, since the Conquest, been kept at Westminster, notwithstanding sometimes removed thence, by commandment of the king, for a time, and after restored again, as namely, in the year 1209, King John commanded the Exchequer to be removed from Westminster to Northampton, &c. On the left hand, above the stairs, is the *Duchy Chamber*, wherein is kept the court for the Duchy of Lancaster. The rolls and records of this court are in the custody of the clerk, to whose office they appertain: but the king's evidences, leases, and grants of Duchyland, are in the keeping of the auditors. Then is there in another chamber, the *office of the receipts of the Queen's revenues for the Crown*, that is, the Receipt of the Exchequer. Then there is also the *Star Chamber*. This Star Chamber anciently was the Council Chamber within the king's palace of Westminster, where the king's council sat. At the upper end of the great hall, by the King's Bench, is a going up to a great chamber, called *Whitehall*, wherein is now kept the *Court of Wards and Liveries*; and adjoining thereto is the *Court of Requests*. Within the ancient palace is the *King's Treasury*, which in 1303 (31 Edward I) was robbed. Besides the treasury for money there was within the palace another Treasury of Records, relating to the kingdom's public affairs, preserved in certain chambers and rooms. Here are repositied many ancient and precious records. As within the place called particularly 'The Treasury,' where once the *Court of Wards* was kept, are the Records of Leagues with the realms of Arragon, Flanders, Germany, and some of France and other places. Also, there are many records relating to the casting off the Bishop of Rome's authority, and the subscriptions of almost all the priests of the realm to the king's supremacy, and the books of the orders of St. George and St. Michael, the covenants of marriage between King Philip and Queen Mary, and sundry books of foreign accounts and other matters of state. Also, within the Abbey of Westminster, there was an older Treasury than that of the palace, which was called *The Old Treasury*, a place always designed for the custody of the leagues of the kingdom; it was vaulted with stone, and had chests and presses that were empty. There is also another treasury in the Abbey of Westminster, vaulted also with stone, and so out of danger by fire, but it wanted reparations both in glass and lead. Here were kept all, or the most part of, the records of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, *finer, writs and assizes*, of all the kings since the conquest, until the most part of the reign of Henry VIII. Also, in the custody of the Lord Treasurer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer, were abundance of records in bags, as records of pleas and perambulations, and inquisitions of forests; records of many men's lands in England and Wales, as *court rolls, auditor's accounts, accounts of sundry French counties*, also *deeds of purchase* made by sundry of Queen Elizabeth's progenitors, for sundry their honours, manors and lands."

This careful antiquary, however, only mentions the records and repositories in and about Westminster Hall, and tells us nothing in this summary of the immense magazine of archives in the tower of London and elsewhere,

Every student will be pleased to learn that these and all the public records of England are now assembled, or in course of being assembled,

in one vast central edifice in London. It is a fire-proof construction, with stone walls, and iron shelves and racks, and shelters, under its roof, the contents of more than three-score repositories, formerly used, some of which were ill-lighted, badly ventilated holes and corners, lofts and vaults, and all of them little suited for the safe custody and preservation of these unique masses of public archives. The *Public Record Office*, on the Roll's estate, Chancery Lane, London, is vigilantly watched, day and night, but admission is granted, without let or hindrance, to any one desirous of inspecting its treasures, and consulting what is inscribed on their multitudinous divisions. All fees have been abolished by the present Master of the Rolls, Lord Romilly, the keeper of the public records, acting under the intelligent counsel of Sir T. Duffus Hardy, the deputy keeper. Both these gentlemen are devoted, earnest and untiring friends to archaeological enquiry, and promote, in every way, the unreserved and open study of the muniments entrusted to their charge; both have helped the public to the use and consultation of the public's own property, the national archives, more than any custodians who have gone before them.

There is a chronological inventory of all public muniments in the office, and the officers in charge readily and gratuitously impart their knowledge of the various departments for which they are answerable, to any inquirer. And it will be easily understood that such a duty is not an ordinary, light, or facile one, when we consider what a crowd of heedless, frivolous, half-informed folk, throughout the empire, resort to this office, in search of the facts which may connect them with this or that great family, or entitle them to this or that unclaimed property, concerning which the public records afford an endless amount of accurate intelligence. It may, indeed, be emphatically asserted, that there is not a public office in England which better fulfils its ministration than *The Public Record Office*. Nor is there one which is content to labor with more frugal reward, or has more honorable duty to accomplish.

Of course, *calendars* or *indexes*, some printed, the majority in MSS., have been prepared, or are in progress of preparation, by which ready access is to be obtained to the documents. And, in some instances, the information is so carefully condensed in the calendar, that the enquirer has no need to turn to the record itself, and is saved all further trouble or delay.

It is impossible, within the limit assigned us, to give any adequate insight into the value of the vast quarries of material, in which the genealogical explorer may dig and delve, if he cares to approach and essay the English Public Records, ranging over a period of six and a half centuries. Some very prominent classes of records, however, occur to mind, among which I may mention the *inquisitions post-mortem*, or after-death investigations, issued under the authority of the Courts of Chancery or Exchequer, and which are of primary importance. They begin in the reign of Henry II, in the year 1154. They were taken by virtue of writs directed to the officer of each county, or district, to summon a jury on oath, who were to enquire on oath what lands any particular person died seized of, or possessed with, and by what rents or services the same were held, and who was the next heir, and of what age he was, that the king might be informed of his right

to retain the lands or hold them in ward, until the heir came of age. They also show whether the tenant was attainted of treason, or an alien, in either of which cases, the king resumed the right of possession. They likewise show the quantity, quality, and value of the lands of which each died seized.

A curious illustration of the laws relating to marriage and inheritance is furnished by an inquisition, photo-zincographed in the *Book of Fac-similes of National MSS.* It was the inquisition taken at Salisbury, on Tuesday after the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, 1254, upon the death of William de Cardunville. William was a tenant-in-chief of the king, and had married a woman named Alice, with whom he had lived for sixteen years, and by whom he had several children, one of whom, a boy, Richard, would have been his heir but for a very material obstacle. About a year before the death of William de Cardunville, a woman named Joan, by whom he had a son, also named Richard, many years previously, appeared and sued William in the Ecclesiastical Court, as her husband. She pleaded *the promise* he had made to her, and upon proof, judgment was given in her favor, and the other woman, who had been his wife for sixteen years, was divorced.

The jury, however, doubting whether Joan's son, Richard, aged twenty-four years, is really heir, to the exclusion of Alice's son, Richard, as Joan had not been "solemnly espoused at the Church door," returned, in default of both sons, that Robert de Cardunville, their father's brother is his heir. There is no necessity to insist upon the direct value of such exact notabilia to the pedigree hunter, or to the local or general historian.

From the *Pipe Rolls*,—a series of records of account of monies received and expended for the Crown, extending from the time of Henry II to the abolition of the office in the third year of King William IV,—the entries of debts, the responsibilities of townships, tithings, districts, and individuals are set forth, with the expenditure for public and private purposes of all kinds, which furnish an infinite variety of detail specially useful to the compilation of personal histories. All the profits belonging to the Crown were here set down, the profits of lands and tenements, goods and chattels seized into the hands of the Sovereign, and, indeed, the total of its certain or casual revenues, and where they all came from.

The *Court Rolls* of manors possessed by the Crown, with the manor rolls themselves, exhibiting the provincial laws of customs, the rights of the King as landlord, every particular relative to the manors, their extent, cultivation, number of teams and condition of the stock, conduct of the bailiffs, the fines, amerciaments and reliefs, heriots, offerings, and sales, the lists and names of the persons who received such monies, the daily expenditure of the various officers, and the possession and duties of every one connected with the management or cultivation of the manors, swell the full tide of information, so that he who has not a definite and decided purpose to serve, is in danger of being lost on his voyage of discovery.

It would be tedious in the extreme to attempt to recapitulate the contents of the classes of *Miscellanea*, belonging to the Courts of Exchequer and Chancery, nor would it serve any useful purpose on this occasion to analyse the character of the *Coram Rege, quo warranto*,

jury and assize rolls, the *judgment rolls* of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, which contain the general proceedings in causes between individuals, as well as the proceedings in disputes with the Crown, indictments, informations and similar proceedings to which parties were called upon to plead. (a) From the *suits, bills and answers*, and depositions in the *Courts of Chancery, Exchequer, Star Chamber and Court of Requests*, a boundless store of biographical data may be gleaned; for these are proceedings in equity between subject and subject, or they are upon informations in the name of the Attorney-General on behalf of the Sovereign.

Then again, the special classes of records, which affect the transfer of landed property, the *finés and recoveries*, and deeds of *bargain and sale* help to complete a history of every estate in the kingdom and of every family possessed of any real property from the 13th century downwards. The *indentures of fines*, which are arranged in counties, are in a wonderful state of preservation: in the majority of instances, the hand-writing of the scribe compiling the instrument, in the earlier periods, is as bright, clear and legible, as though it were from his pen but yesterday.

The archæologist and antiquarian have happily within reach a primer or preparatory publication if they resolve to investigate and master, in their own person, the textual difficulties of the early records of the English realm. In the general introduction to the *Close Rolls*, a series belonging to the enrollments of the Court of Chancery, commencing A.D. 1204, on which are recorded all mandates, letters, and writs of a private nature, the student, with a fair knowledge of the Latin and French languages, is enabled to commence his education as a record explorer. The volume to which this introduction is appended is a printed edition of a transcript of the *Close Rolls* from the year 1204 to 1224. It was edited by the present deputy-keeper of the public records, Sir T. Duffus Hardy. Its value is above impeachment. It is a mine of information. And, besides the copious illustrative and explanatory introduction, full of recondite learning, it is supplied with a table of abbreviations, used in the records, of exact and acknowledged value. Every enquirer should learn this table by heart, and will find himself provided with as necessary a weapon as the axe is to the pioneer in a primæval forest.

The *Close Rolls* are of infinite variety and importance, both in a public and private point of view. They illustrate, in an eminent degree, the policy and history as well of foreign nations as of England, in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries; the biography of the princes and other illustrious personages of the times; and elucidate the laws, particular and general, the prerogative, the power and influence of the clergy and nobility, and the relative condition of the people, as well morally as politically. Sir Thomas Hardy in his introduction gives the following enumeration of subjects to present an idea of their miscellaneous nature and importance. "In reference to the king and his

(a) Here, too, are enrolled petitions and proceedings in parliament, occasionally, pleadings before the king and his council, illustrations of the laws, the public history and the customs of the country, the liberties and privileges of corporations, towns, and villages,—the measures of land and the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical and other inferior Courts from the time of Richard I, A. D. 1189—nearly seven centuries ago.

royal rights and authority, may be included articles concerning the royal prerogative, crown revenue, deodands, treasure trove, gold and silver mines, donationes regis, fines for transgressions, royal parks and forests, magna charta, the charter of the forest, the royalties of hunting and hawking, economy of the royal household, royal marriages, robes and dresses, jewels, coins, queen's gold, tournaments, levying of armies, king's messengers, naval and military affairs, homage, fealty, knight's service, aids and marriages, duels, bail and pardons, protections, truces, public and private letters to the king upon state affairs, scutage, talliage, livery of lands, assignments of dower, royal presents to distinguished individuals. Connected with the courts of law will be found matters relating to politics and laws, the Chancellor of England, deliveries of the great seal, jurisdiction of the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench and Exchequer, wardship of minors, custody of idiots and lunatics, appointments of justices to the peace, escheators and coroners, the Privy Council, &c., &c. Under ecclesiastical affairs, the subjects of divorce, adultery, alimony, prayers, Masses, Papal bulls, knights hospitallers and templars, will occur. In illustration of the progress of trades and manufactures, various entries will be found respecting repairs of palaces, public buildings and bridges, &c., the arts, pictures, painting, costume," &c.

But my very slight sketch must draw to a close.

I hope it will be understood that in this rapid indication of some of the more prominent classes of the English public records to which the genealogist should first turn his attention, I have not even attempted to do much towards making anything like a survey of the extent and value of these stores upon stores of information. Even their very bulk is astonishing. The classes are so numerous, their branches, arteries, and lesser streams so abounding, and their contents of such varied and inexhaustible interest that one might as well endeavour, in a brief notice, to treat upon the treasures and arcana of the largest public library in the world.

NEW YORK MARRIAGE LICENSES.

[CONTRIBUTED BY E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.]

Continued from Vol. 2, p. 142, of "The Record."

1693.

December 19. Zebulon Carter and Heiltie Slood.

1694.

January

11. Richard More and Rebecca Baily.

1. Joseph Wright and Ann Henry.

— Edward Coats and Sarah Thornson.

25. Robert Wharton and Mrs. Ann West.

March

31. Gilbert Marriner and Jannettie floyd.

April

7. Benj. Cooper, of Southampton, Suffolk Co., and Helena Wilkins.

12. Johannes d'Honneur and Johanna Maynard.

16. John Loring, mariner, and Kath'e Van Clyff.

20. Richard Pateshal and Hannah Holst.

- May 9. Jacobus Dekey and Sarah Willet.
10. John Clatworthy and Mary Leeson.
- June 4. William Pead and Mary Hardenbergh.
22. John Van Strydt and Johanna Lewis.
- July 9. Edmond Thomas and Mary Souward.
- August 9. Nicholas Fielding and Deborah Cooley.
- September 10. John Evans and Catherine Macgregere.
18. Johannes Groenendyke and Delia Childers.
19. Cornelis de Peyster and Maria Bancker.
- October 6. Daniel Honan and Sarah Jones.
11. Philip Wilkison and Helena Tiller.
11. Hend'k Jansen Vandenberg and Mary Ann Burton.
21. John French and Mary White.
23. Richard Yaresly and Dorothy Gore.
- November 2. Lancaster Simms and Katharine Larkin, widow.
6. James Dawning and Sarah Evans.
23. William Pell and Eliz'th Van Teuyl.
26. Thomas Lewis and Francis Leisler.
- December 12. Nicholas Carnaby and Jane Dawning.
13. Robert Greg and Leena Mourits.
26. Peter Slade and Margery Wislake.
31. Jacobus Cox and Catharina Davids.
- 1695.
- January 31. Paul Miller and Antie van der Heyden.
- March 9. Abram Cole and Rebecca Britten.
- April 6. Peter Masett and Lydia Coel.
8. Peter Cullom and Martha Barriman.
10. Andrew Law and Cornelia Dischington.
20. John Tuder and Affie Van Hoorn.
- May 10. Simon Young and Ann Elum.
28. James Spencer and Mary Carly.
- June 1. John Fisher and Barbary Morton.
4. Volckert Hendricksen and Elizabeth Paulus.
19. Martinus Lamberts and Catrina van Nuwenhuysen.
20. John Cortlandt and Anna Mary van Schaick.
28. John Blanchard of Newcastle, Merch't, and Joanna Gaultier of N. Y.
- July 27. Matthew de Hart and Jannetie Mauritz.
1. Cornelius Low and Margt. van Bursum.
8. Joseph Smith and Margt. Barents.
8. Giles Stollard and Elizabeth Tuder.
- August 24. Caspar Springsten and Jannetie Jacobs.
19. George Harwood and — Willemk, of Flatbush.
24. Thomas Willet and Sarah Hinchman.
- September 12. William Finiconie and Patrene Betterworth.
16. James Hewett and Mary Dykeman.
16. Moses Lewis and Mary Bayer.
30. Jesse Kipp and Mary Stevens.
- October 11. Joseph Budd and Sarah Underhill.
16. Juriacn Bosch and Geshennamah Bruyor.
28. John Hutton and Katrine Strangnish.
- November 6. Thomas Lynch and Anna Jacobs.

- November 8. Lewis Bougeand and Mary Anne van Bursum.
 16. Thomas Burroughs and Mary Tayler.
 18. Andrew Cannon and Ann Puppyn.
 27. Francis Chappell and Ann Fromanteel.
- December 24. Josiah Hunt, Jr., and Abigail Huestis.
- 1696.
- January 13. James Wheeler and Elizabeth Meek.
 19. Peter Billian and Perkie Hendricke.
- February 15. Daniel Letson and Helena Boedann.
 15. Christopher Hooglandt and Sarah DeWitt.
 17. David Vyland and Elizth. Henry.
 21. Peter DeLanoy and Mary Edsall.
- March 10. Barnet Reyners and Hesther Ceylsler.
- April 6. John Lawrence and Janetie Stevenson.
 13. Andrew Gibb, gentl., and Mrs. Hannah Smith.
- June 2. Jasper Hood and Kathrine Anderson.
 3. Johannes Ellsworth and Anna Peters.
 9. Johannes Wynkoop and Cornelia Ten Broeke.
 12. Ffrancis Hulin and Susanna Nicholas.
 16. John Basford and Damares Lynns.
 16. Webley Rasby and Alkie Luwersen.
 29. Richard Crego and Sarah Stilwell.
 30. George Hulgrow and Eva Burger.
- July 2. James Clement and Sarah Hinchman.
 6. Thomas Giles and Engeltie Davies.
 6. Johannes van Brugen and Margaret Provoost.
 8. Daniel Dunscomb and Helena Swann.
 10. Johannes Hardenbergh and Helenah Meyer.
 20. Stephen Richard and Mary van Brughen.
 — William Barton and Hannah Hull. —
- August 1. William Fisher and Ann Barsley.
 1. John Bentie and Elizabeth Van Clyff.
 1. John Selsby and Sarah Thompson.
 8. Zachariah Weeks and Katherine Meyer.
 11. William Jenoway, gentl., and Mrs. Agnetie De Meyer.
 28. George Revedly and Katherine Holmes.
 28. Thomas Wright and Lydia Cobbitt.
 28. Louis Dubois and Hesther Grasset.
 31. Henry Jaman and Jane Barber.
- September 8. John Moore and Elizabeth Cheek.
- October 14. Rigebell Mott and Elizabeth Thorne.
 15. Philip Dodridg and Frances Moore.
- November 10. William Pruden and Ann Hoorne.
 11. Edward Lambert and Jane Downing.
 21. Josiah Robinson and Margaret Nicolls.
 27. John Righton and Frances Tudor.
- 1697.
- January 26. Abraham Kip and Kathalina Van Vlecq.
- February 11. Gerrijt Vanderpool and Deborah Warm.
- March 1. Peter Cavaleer and Cornelia Busch.
- April 5. Gabriel Ludlow and Sarah Hanmer.
 28. Barne Cosins and Grace Sanford.

May	7. Stephen Buckenhoven and Anna van Holst.
June	8. Henricus Kip and Magdalen van Vlécque.
July	23. Jonathan Whitehead and Sarah field.
	26. Robt. Livingston, Junr., and Margaret Schuyler.
August	12. Humphrey Tregenny and ——— Brookesbanek.
	13. Peter Daillé and Seijtje Duyckinek.

FRENCH WAR LETTER.

[Transcribed from the original, in possession of BENAJAH HUMPHREY, of Simsbury, by D. W. P., December 8, 1871.]

CAMP FORT ONTARIO, (a) 3d October, 1760.

Honored Father and mother my Duty to you and Love and Regards to all my Brothers and sister Hoping throw the Goodness of God these may find you and all Friends well, as throw the Goodness of God they now Leave me and all our Tent mates except Brother Elihu (b) who is Now Sick with the Small Pocks he was Taken in our Journey from montreal to Oswago at fort W^m Augustus (c) or the fortified Island near Swagochey (d) he was Taken 22nd Sep^t I Have not Heard how he Does to Day but Heard he was in a fair way to dwo well yeaster Day as his Pocks began to Thrn the Day before yeasterday.

We Rec^d your Lettêrs at Swagochey the 23rd Sep^t dated 27 Aug^t in which you Inform me that you and all friends was in good health as usal which I Rejoice to hear of. Brother Elihu was well enough to Read the same, and That Day he Left me, Desired I would write to you to Let you Know that he was Sick &c. I have Nothing very Remark-abel to write but of our march and Success: On monday morning the 11th Aug^t we saild from fort ontario, Saterday, the 16th Do. Landed within 9 mile of Swagochay, on Sunday morn they sent out their vessel to meat us and to tak and Destroy our battoes we had no vesels with us bigger than a roe gally that Carried one 12 Pounder of which we had four they went out to meat the french Sloop and ingaged her and after firing snn Considerable Guns they Struck to our Roe Galles. They had 101 men on bord and 10 Guns they had no more vessaels then but one that was Run aground which they Could not Git off except one that was not finished as Soon as we was master of the Sloop we were ordered to Sail in our battoes Down to the fort it being on a Island in the midle of the River we Landed on each side of it above Swagochy, Swagochy being a small place on the east side of the River about 3 miles above the Island then we made our battries on each side and sent the Sloop Down to Lie a Gainst the fort to Draw their fire that way they Cept a Considerable fire from one to the

(a) See Lossing's *Field Book of the Revolution*, i. 216, 217, 219.

(b) Ensign in Genl. Phineas Lyman's Company, made up principally of Windsor, and Simsbury (Ct.), and Suffield men. See Muster Roll of Company, *Stiles' Hist. Windsor, 1 Conn.*, 347.

(c) This was near the present city of Ogdensburgh, N. Y., and was known at the time of its erection by the French as Fort Oswegatchie—also as *Fort Presentation*, or *La Gallitt*. It was taken by the English in 1760, and by them named Fort William Augustus.

(d) *Oswegatchie*.

other, the 23rd our Batteries were Ready and fired on the fort and continued firing and throing shells till the 25th at 4 oClock in the after noon then they beat a parley in the fort and Surendred the fort to us on the ginerals own terms to Lay Down their armes and march out Prisoners and ware sent back to Oswago.

the 31st Aug^t we sailed for montreal the 5th Sep^t we Came to Seader Pint and Landed where we found a fine street of houses but the inhabitation ware all fled into the woods for shelter whom the General Sent word to that if they would come in and Take the oath of Leagance to his britanack magiesty which they very Readly accepted and then came flocking in and went every man to his work giting in their Harvest, and other Things. the Indeons also Came in and made Peace with us and histed inglish Colers in their fort. the 6th Do. we came within a mile and a half of the City of montreal without any Resistance. that night we Lay on our armes and the next Day they Desired a Seaseation of armes Till 12 o'Clock which the Ginral granted but they could not agree upon terms that Day. in the morning the General (e) sent them word he Could not wait aney Longer for his Troops ware a Great ways from home, and they Did not intend to wait Long to have them Conclude what would be best for them. they then Capitulated on the gin^l Own Terms on the 8th Do. the Garison of Regular Troops to be sent to france and all Took the oath of Not Taking up armes against his britanick majesty During the war or against any of his aleys The inhabitation seemed Glad that we had taken montreal But the Gentlemen that owned Great farmes seemed much Cast Down But they Could not Help themselves for Coll Havelin's army Lay Below them (f) and Boston and Rod Island Provencials and the Rangers Lay on the East side of the River and our army above The City So they was Sorounded on every side this is a very Fine City tis said by them that have seen it Equal to the City of New york the walls are about 3 miles in Length, and there is Eleven Steaples to be Sen in the City be side some out of the City.

I see I shall not be able to Give you so full account as I would for want of Paper so must conclude with my sencear Desires of your Prayers to god for us that he would Restore my brother to Helth and Return us home if it be his will and Plesure.

No more at present but Remain you Dutifull Son

NATH^l HUMPHRY. (g)

[Addressed]

For John Humphry, Esq^r.

att

Simsbury in Connecituct

these with Care.

(e) Probably Lord Amherst is here meant.

(f) A large division of English troops under Col. *Haviland*, occupied the south bank of the St. Lawrence River, opposite the city. General Murray came up the river from Quebec, which city had surrendered to the English arms the year before, and General (or Lord) Amherst's army came up on the other side from Oswego, by way of the river. Vaudreuil was the French commandant—and after the surrender, Gen. Gage (afterwards Governor of Massachusetts) was placed in charge of the city, which remained in the possession of the British until 1775.

(g) Nathaniel Humphrey, the writer of this letter, to his father John Humphrey, Esq., of Simsbury, Ct., was Company Clerk in Col. Lyman's company. See note (b).

THE SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At the Regular Meeting of January 13th, the result of the election of officers of the Society, by the Board of Trustees, and the appointment of the several standing committees was announced. See list on 4th page of cover. C. B. Moore, Esq., read an interesting paper concerning the "Woodhull and Bray families of Long Island, and the descendants of Madame Temperance Bray."

At the Regular Meeting of January 27th, several valuable donations of books were received (among which was the *Strong Genealogy*, from Theodore W. Dwight, LL.D.), and, after the transaction of the usual routine business, C. B. Moore read a historical sketch of the "Circumstances attending the occupation of Florida by the United States."

At the Regular Meeting of February 10th, Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, read a "Biographical Sketch of Judge John Chambers" (published in the present number of the *Record*), and also an account of certain social differences between Gov. Kieft and Domine Bogardus. Selections were also read from the MS. of the forthcoming "History of Harlem, N. Y.," by James Riker, Jr., of Waverly, N. Y.

At the Regular Meeting of March 9th, Mr. John J. Latting read selections from a MS. History of the Society of Friends, in Queens County, and in New York City, by Henry Onderdonk, Jr., of Jamaica, L. I. Dr. D. P. Holton, also, read a supplement to an article previously prepared by him on "Pedigradation."

The Meeting of March 23d was principally of a conversational character, some donations being reported, and routine business transacted.

The Third Anniversary of the formation of the Society was observed on *the 24th of February*, by a large attendance of members and invited guests; Dr. H. R. Stiles, President, occupying the chair. After the election of several new members, the Recording Secretary, Elliot Sanford, Esq., read the following brief historical sketch of the progress of the Society during the year:

"At the anniversary meeting held in February, 1871, the inception, history, and progress of the Society was fully reported by my predecessor in the Secretaryship, the late John S. Gautier, and will be found on page 104 of the *Record* of that year. The third annual meeting for the choice of officers, etc., was held in January of the present year, and the annual reports then presented gave a favorable exhibit of the action of the Trustees and officers during the year, and of the condition of the Society at that period. Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, our former First Vice-President, whose state of health did not permit of his regular attendance at our meetings, tendered his resignation, which was accepted with much regret by the Society, and his place was filled by the election of Edw. F. de Lancey, Esq., the former Second Vice-President. Mr. Silvanus J. Macy was then elected Second Vice-President; Mr. J. J. Latting was chosen to fill the vacancy in the Publication Committee caused by the death of Mr. Gautier; Dr. Wm. F. Holcombe was elected a member of the Executive Committee; Mr. C. B. Moore became Corresponding Secretary, and the undersigned Recording Secretary.

"Some changes have occurred in our roll of members. We now have three honorary, twelve life, and sixty-three resident members, as will be seen in the published list of the *Record* for January, 1872, a few additions having been made since the publication of that list.

"The appointed meetings of the Society have been regularly held during the year, and papers have been read thereat, some of which have been published in the *Record*, and all of which have possessed great interest and value for those who were privileged to hear them. Among the (as yet) unpublished papers thus presented we may mention biographies of Hon. Martin Van Buren; of Governor Cadwallader Colden; of John Ledyard, the traveler; of Judah Touro, of Newport, R. I.; on 'Race Development;' on 'James Jackson and John Stiles;' on 'The Colonial Governors of New York,' &c., &c.

"The library of the Society has been increased by about one thousand volumes, pamphlets, manuscripts, &c., during the year; and the *Record*, increasing in size and interest, had a subscription sufficient, in 1871, to pay its publication expenses and enter upon another year with promise of a still larger circulation.

"From these statements, and the reports which will be presented this evening, it appears that marked prosperity and success have attended the Society in all departments of its labors, and that the progress made is full of encouragement to further and greater efforts."

C. B. Moore, Esq., as Chairman of the *Committee on Biographical Bibliography* then presented the following report in behalf of that Committee:

"Our work has progressed in three divisions.

"1st. We have made a catalogue or list of printed biographies of citizens of this State, including books containing biographical sketches or incidents of citizens. We have given a description of each book, and numbered it, so that it can be briefly referred to by its number. The whole number of volumes on our list is 712. 162 of these are the lives or memoirs of single individuals, 123 are general biographical works, each containing several biographies, 157 are local histories, 263 are of a miscellaneous character, embracing, however, in their pages, biographical incidents; and seven only are more strictly genealogical works.

"2d. We have examined the catalogues of three public libraries of the city. Of the 712 volumes on our list, we have found 377 in the Mercantile Library, 306 in the Library of the Historical Society, and over 203 in the New York Society Library. About one-half of those in the Mercantile Library were not found in either of the other two libraries. Of those in the Historical Society, 154 were not in the Mercantile; and of those in the Society Library, 137 were not found in the Mercantile. Some, which we have placed on our list, were in neither of these three libraries. This examination of libraries is incomplete. It indicates in how many places a New Yorker must look to find the biographical memorials of ancestors or others, citizens of this State. It is not doubted that many biographical books may be found in the other libraries of the city which are not in either of the three libraries named. We have not proceeded farther in this line, because we have sufficient for our present purpose, and abundant work as a committee.

"3d. We have commenced three Alphabetical Indexes of the names of citizens or residents of this State, of whom we find biographies or biographical notices, or incidents, in print. The first, called '*Index of 1600*,' is intended for persons born before 1676, the early settlers, not active men, or not ending their activity before 1700. The second, called '*Index of 1700*,' embraces persons born after 1675 and before 1776. The third, called '*Index of 1800*,' is to embrace men of the new nation, born after 1775. In the first or oldest index we may be liberal and embrace all the original white settlers whose names we find in print, or especially those who left descendants. In the second we can largely embrace those who were actors or sufferers in the Revolutionary period. In the last we must, of necessity, be more select. We have in the first index 1,870 names; in the second 2,728 names, and in the third 2,026 names; making in all 6,624. At least one book is indicated under each name, in which something is printed respecting the person indexed; and under many names several books are noted. These names, embracing the best known men of the State, have all been taken from about 105 volumes. Many of these were local histories, and we think include those which, as a class, are the most laborious to be indexed. This leaves 607 volumes on one list yet to be examined and indexed. The labor of examining them and noting the names we do not deem unpleasant nor unprofitable. It requires time, however.

"So far as we have tested the plan, this mode of separation into three distinct divisions, by centuries, works satisfactorily and intelligibly. It guards against the over-laying, confusing, and crowding of the ancient with the more numerous modern, and leaves the latter, and indeed each part, more clear and distinct.

The first starting of each index, and getting the names properly arranged upon a settled plan, is the more difficult part. We have but begun the work. We should be happy to have assistance from any quarter, as we need greatly the aid of such a work complete. If a book contain a good index it much relieves our labor, and makes a reference to the volume by its numbers sufficient. Books without a reliable index have to be read through to find the needed names, and the pages sometimes have to be referred to in our index, as well as the volume. Any member can aid us by writing the full title of a book which he reads, stating where the book can be found, adding the names of persons described in it, residents of this State, and giving the date and description of the persons as accurately as possible, to identify the persons, and so that we may know to which index they belong. We give the dates of birth and death whenever found, and preserve the examiner's notes."

"The President, Dr. H. R. Stiles, read a *Sketch*, (prepared by special request) of the *Progress of Genealogical and Biographical Science and Literature, during the Year 1871*, in which he reviewed the principal issues of the year in each of these departments, as well as in local history—and presented a list of *two hundred and thirty-five* American families, whose genealogies are being investigated either in whole or in part, with a view to future publication.* The list, though carefully compiled, did not claim to be complete—as there are many engaged in these pursuits who, from modesty, or other causes, do not allow themselves or their work to come into general notice. In addition to these, there were enumerated fourteen *collective* works on genealogy as in course of preparation. The formation of two new historical societies, the publications of the various existing societies; the erection of monuments to the distinguished dead in various parts of the country; the increasing attention of learned bodies, magazines, newspapers, etc., to Genealogy, Biography and History, were referred to and commented upon, and a brief announcement was given of the various works in each of these departments, which may be expected to issue from the press during the present year. The Doctor concluded his survey of the field with the following remarks.

"And, now, you will say, what are the members of the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Society*, themselves, doing toward the progress of American genealogy? Are they at work, or merely enjoying the labors of others? I will tell you. Of its *sixty-three* Resident Members (as given in the January number of the *Record* for this year), *twenty-one* are either actively engaged in genealogical pursuits, or have completed their labors within the past year. Of *fifteen* Life and Honorary Members, all of whom, except *three*, are residents in the city, *eight* are similarly engaged—being a total of *twenty-nine* out of *seventy-eight* resident members who are known to me to be actively engaged in our favorite pursuits. Of our Corresponding Members, nearly all of whom have, at some time in their lives, rendered good and actual service to the cause, no less than *forty* are now plying 'the laboring oar,' either in genealogical, local history, or biographical channels. Of the *five* members removed by death, or change of residence, during 1871, *four* were, and *three* are now engaged in these pursuits. When we add to this the literary and pecuniary support furnished by our membership to the *Record*, which is published as the organ of our Society,—we may fairly claim, I think, that for an organization which is but just entering upon the fourth year of its existence, and with no adventitious aids of wealth, influence, or reputation (all of which we have yet to gain), we have ample reason to be proud of our record. And from such facts, we draw the best auguries of our success in future."

At the close of the President's remarks, the following resolution was proposed by C. B. Moore, Esq., and carried by a unanimous vote of the Society:

"*Resolved*, That, in view of the serious loss sustained by the *Chicago Historical Society*, in the destruction by fire of their building and its contents, on the 9th of October 1871; we hereby request our Board of Trustees, through its Executive Committee, to forward to the said Society, a complete set of our publications, and a collection of such *duplicates*, as in their judgment can be spared from our own Library, as a contribution to the re-establishment of the Chicago Historical Society's Library, and as an expression of our sympathy with them in their misfortune.

"*Resolved*, Also, that the individual members of this Society be requested to make contributions of historical, genealogical, and biographical books and pamphlets, etc., for the same purpose—such donations, duly marked with the donor's name, to be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee, and by them forwarded with the Society's package."

The Anniversary Address was then delivered by David Parsons Holton, M. D.,—was listened to with marked attention, and received a unanimous vote of thanks and a reference to the Publication Committee. It will be found entire in the present number of the *Record*.

* This list of "Genealogies in preparation" will be published in the next number of the *Record*, and contributions to it will be thankfully received.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

HISTORICAL NOTES OF THE FAMILY OF KIP OF KITSBURG AND KIP'S BAY, NEW YORK.—Privately printed, 1871. [Press of Joel Munsell, Albany, N. Y.] Small 8vo, pp. 49. Engraving of Kip arms on title page. This elegantly printed little book is the work of the Rt. Rev. WILLIAM INGRAHAM KIP, D.D., Bishop of California, author of the article on "Traces of American Lineage in England" in the October (1871) number of the RECORD, and whose facile pen is frequently and lovingly employed in preserving the memories of the old Kuickerbocker families. It is a graceful, though unpretending *résumé* of the Kip family, from Ruloff De Kype (prominent in the civil wars of the 16th century between the Catholics and Protestants), through his grandson Hendrick, born in 1576, who came to New Amsterdam in 1635, and subsequently returned to the Father Land, but left sons here who rose to important positions as citizens and landed proprietors. The genealogy is brought down to the present date in the Bishop's own line, and is supplemented by appendices, giving a minute description of the Kips' Bay House, and brief genealogical notices of the Ingraham, Lawrence, and Rensselaer families, with which the Kips have intermarried. We cordially welcome this addition to the altogether too small list of New York genealogies. H. R. S.

CHRONICLES OF THE TOWN OF EASTHAMPTON, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, NEW YORK. By DAVID GARDINER. New York, 1871. [Press of Bowne & Co., New York.] 8vo, pp. viii, 121. We are sincerely glad to see this neat and unpretending reprint of these Chronicles, which were written for and originally published in the *Say Harbor Corrector* newspaper, about the year 1840, and which, therefore, after the manner of all matter so published, have been virtually unobtainable by those to whom they are of the most value and interest. The author was one of the unfortunate victims of the awful calamity on board the U. S. S. "Princeton," in the Potomac River, in February, 1844; and at the solicitation of many friends, the "Chronicles" have been thus arranged in book form by his son, Col. David L. G. Gardiner, of Port Richmond, Staten Island, and a limited number of copies printed. The narrative extends from the first settlement to the close of the American Revolution, a period in which the town possessed, relatively, its greatest importance, and during which occurred the most interesting events of its history. "Some branches of the subject, however, in themselves finite, have been treated in continuation, or to their conclusion at a much later date." The volume is plainly but well written, and full of solid historical matter, well arranged and displayed; a most readable and valuable memorial of this quaintest of quaint old towns—the delight of artist, poet and *litterateur*—a very gem of Antiquity, nestled in the bosom of the Present.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF WINCHELL IN AMERICA, embracing the Etymology and History of the Name and Outlines of some Collateral Genealogies. By ALEXANDER WINCHELL, LL.D., &c. Ann Arbor [Mich.], 1869. 8vo., pages 271.

This genealogy of 574 families, including 2,960 descendants of Robert Winchell, of Windsor, Conn., in 1635, is a most satisfactory book—reasonably full of detail; well condensed in statement; and so admirable in notation as to be perfectly easy of reference both "backwards and forwards." We have a preference, ourselves, for the use of the Roman numeral indicating the number of the individual in each family, and of the exponent figure showing the generation of each individual, wherever he is named—and think the addition of these features would have perfected the very excellent plan adopted by the author of the Winchell genealogy. Their absence, however, does not in this case constitute a defect. Among the miscellaneous matters at the close of the volume, and under the head of "The Arithmetic of Cousinship," is described a convenient method of finding the relationship existing between two persons of the same branch and generation, which is well worthy the attention of genealogists. The "Collateral Genealogies" referred to in the title, are brief outlines of Mills, Hartwell and Lawrence families. The indexes are copious and reliable. The author has made a very judicious use of certain varieties of type, by which the reader is much aided in his use of the book.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF BERKLEY, MASS., including Sketches of the Lives of the two first Ministers, Rev. Samuel Tobey, and Rev. Thomas Andros, whose united Ministry continued ninety-one years. By REV. ENOCH SANFORD, A.M., &c. New York, 1872. 8vo., pp. 60.

The venerable author of the "King Genealogy," the "History of the First Church and Society in Raynham" and "History of the Town of Raynham," has modestly put

forth another evidence of his deep interest in genealogical and historical researches. Many volumes of much greater pretensions contain less real "marrow of fact," than this little pamphlet, prepared as he tells us "at the request of friends," in consequence of his "having a personal acquaintance with the inhabitants of the town of Berkley and its affairs, continuing for a period of more than three quarters of a century"—and simply "chronicled in a style and phraseology in accord with the importance of the topics discussed." Of the two ministers mentioned in the title, the Rev. Mr. Andros claims a large—and certainly not the least interesting—portion of this pamphlet. He was the author of the well-known book called "The Old Jersey Captive," which was a record of his personal sufferings while a prisoner in that famous hulk, at Brooklyn, N. Y., during the Revolutionary War. Meeting-houses, topography, navigators, traders, education, college graduates, physicians, mechanics, fisheries, music, &c., are briefly but appropriately noted—and we only wish that every county, parish, and hamlet in our land could have the main features of its history thus preserved.

HISTORY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF ELDER JOHN STRONG of Northampton, Mass., By BENJAMIN WOODBRIDGE DWIGHT, A.M., &c. Albany, N. Y., 1872. Two volumes 8vo., pp. lix, 1587.

We cannot agree with the critic, who, in his notice of this work in the *New England Hist. Genealogic Register*, pronounces it "Genealogy run mad." On the contrary, we admire the enthusiasm which leads our investigator to render a *full* measure of honor to progenitors by tracing their descendants through both male and female lines—as is the case in this work. The amount of labor and expense involved in such an *ambi-lineal* genealogy is so immense and, in fact, so appalling to most men (few of whom, however they may enjoy these studies, have either opportunity or leisure to pursue them to such an extent),—that we probably shall never have many such additions to our list of American genealogies; Prof. Dwight's labors, as comprised in the two portly volumes before us, are, in the highest degree, creditable to his qualities of heart as well of brain—for few men could have carried through so herculean an undertaking with such unflinching perseverance, and with such evident singleness of purpose—each page bearing witness that every power of his being was fully enlisted in his labor of love, "*et patribus, et posteritati*." As to his *system of arrangement*, which, as contrasted with the "horizontal" system mostly used by our genealogists, he calls "the pendulous," (*i. e.*, one in which "the history of each branch of the family at large, and of every specific family belonging to it, is pursued from its beginning to its end by itself, and each one's own particular kindred, whether near or far off, are presented in one connected view.") its chief value seems to us to consist in the facilities it affords for *physiological* studies—one of the practical uses of Genealogical Science, which we believe is yet to be more fully developed. Aside from this, however, "the pendulous" system of arrangement, in our opinion, has nothing to commend it.

The somewhat defective system of notation adopted in this work, together with certain serious faults in the indexes, render it inconvenient and uncertain of reference. These are faults the gravity of which, of course, is in direct proportion to the size of the book. The faults of indexing to which we refer especially are: 1st, those of the omission of titles, and of *middle names* (!) and, 2dly, of the peculiar construction of the 3d index, viz., "of those of all other names," by which it is impossible to find other names than those of the parties to the marital contract—as they are not all mentioned. For example, the name of our friend Dr. W. H. Holcombe cannot be found in this index, where it ought to appear—and unless one knew that *Augustine*, mentioned in the Holcombe list, was his father, the whole book would have to be examined page by page to find what ought to appear in this index. Whether projected on the "horizontal" or "pendulous" plan, this genealogy might have been so methodized as to have secured perfect simplicity and readiness of reference, economy of space, and entire fulness of detail. We speak of "economy of space," not because we deny the right of an author to spend as much money as he wishes upon his work, but simply because there are important reasons why a work of this class should never be unnecessarily large—and our experience teaches us that the adoption of a better plan, would have given us a better book, with a reduction of from one-fourth to one-third of its manufacturing cost. We dislike to seem unduly critical in regard to any man's work, when we know how true and noble his purpose has been—and we should not have done so in this case, had not Prof. Dwight very decidedly "offered wager of battle" to his brother genealogists, on these points—See his Introduction, p. xxxviii.

H. R. S.

THE January number of the present year of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* comes to us freighted, as usual, with good things. Its principal contents are biographies of Benj. Parker Richardson, Edward Oxnard, and Gov. Oliver Wolcott, Sr.; the Bromfield Family; a continuation of reprint of Records of the First Church in Charleston, Mass. (with fac similes of two pages); Local Law in Massachusetts, locally considered; Descendants of Col. Richard Lee, of Virginia; conclusion of the Winslow Genealogy; a Page Family Genealogy; Early Printing in Virginia, with extended genealogical notes on the Tucker, Randolph, Bolling, Blands, Hening, and Madison families; Gov. Barefoot's Will, etc., etc. Among the carefully prepared necrological articles which form so interesting a feature of this magazine is one of Hon. Joshua Victor Hopkins Clark, the historian of Onondaga County, N. Y., who died June 18, 1869, aged 66 years.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CROMWELL.—In the RECORD, vol. ii, p. 63, it is said that John J. Cromwell was a lineal descendant from Colonel John Cromwell, third son of Sir Oliver Cromwell, and brother of the Protector, Oliver Cromwell. I would say, first, that the Protector was not son, but nephew of Sir Oliver; hence Col. John was *cousin* to the famous Oliver. But how is the connection shown between John J. C. and Sir Oliver's son? Noble (Memoirs of the Protectoral House of Cromwell) says that Sir Oliver had a son John, a colonel, who had a daughter John and *perhaps other children*. Can any reasonable proof be shown that any of their possible children existed and had issue? W. H. W.

JONES.—In the same article it is said (p. 67) that Mrs. Charles T. Cromwell is a lineal descendant of Col. John Jones, one of the Regicides. Will the author favor me with the names of Col. Jones's children, the date of births, or place where they are recorded? Will he explain which one of the descendants, if any, came to America? If he supposes William Jones who married the daughter of Gov. Theophilus Eaton, and who has many descendants here, was the son of Col. John, will he give the reasons for his belief? W. H. W.

INGRAHAMS.—In regard to the Ingrahams (RECORD, ii, 118) it is said that the family is "scattered from Boston to South Carolina." Most readers would suppose that this included all the New England families of the name (Savage records seven early settlers of the name); and so of course that particular branch which is noted as seeking the "Great Ingraham Estate." I am assured by the writer of the article that he did not mean them, but only a line whereof he knows, which is now of South Carolina and represented by Commodore Duncan N. Ingraham.

I hope Bishop Kip will favor you with a genealogy of this family, probably never very numerous here. The portraits he mentions in a note to p. 118 are copies of the English originals, as he informs me. W. H. W.

TEMPLE.—In regard to the Temples (ii, 117), Sir John Temple did *not* come to this country as British Consul-General. He was *born* here, his father being Robert Temple of Ten Hills, near Boston, who came over about 1718. Sir John was acknowledged as the heir to the baronetcy in 1786, though wrongly *at that time*. (See *Herald and Genealogist*, London, iv, 8.) I think that he was the eventual heir, after the death of Edward Temple of Sibbertoft, in 1796. Still, it must be remembered that no record has yet been produced of the birth of Sir John's grandfather, or showing even his name. The various baronetages are all at variance, and now confess their ignorance on this point. I notice in the RECORD (iii, 25) the reader is referred to Burke's Peerage of 1832 for the Temple pedigree. Much later and more useful information will be found in *The Herald and Genealogist* (London) and *The Heraldic Journal* (Boston.)

I may add that, years ago, I printed a pamphlet genealogy of the Temple and Bowdoin families. It had many errors in the English part because I followed the Peerages. Without my knowledge or consent, this pamphlet was reprinted in New York by a gentleman who added about a page of new matter, and substituted his name for mine on the title. I regret that my mistakes should have a new lease of life, and can only say that I am fully aware that the pedigree of Sir John Temple as there given is incorrect in the generation before his father. I still hope the true pedigree will be traced out, as I believe Sir John to have been the right heir to the honor. W. H. W.

LAWRENCE.—In regard to the Lawrences (RECORD, iii, 26), I forgot to call attention to an article in the *N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register*, xxii, 166, by Osgood Field, Esq., of London. He accepts John and William Lawrence as coming in the "Planter" with their mother and stepfather, John Tuttle, and that they settled on Long Island, but adds: "English genealogists know that no connection is traced between the Lawrences of St. Ives, to which Henry Lawrence of Cromwell's Privy Council belonged, and those of St. Albans." He also says: "Some authors name a third brother who is said to have died at Newtown, L. I., in 1703. . . . Have they not been misled by an error in Thompson's Hist. of Long Island, in which a list is given of the inhabitants of Newtown in 1655-6, including the name of Thomas Lawrence? I am assured by Mr. James Riker that the true date in the Newtown records is 1685-6, and that, owing to some resemblance between the two figures, Thompson mistook the 8 for a 5. I am not aware that Thomas Lawrence is named in any public document earlier than 1665 and 1661. Was he not the Thomas Lawrence, son of John the emigrant?"

Holgate (*American Genealogies*, p. 201) says: "This coat of arms is still preserved, impressed on the seal appended to the will of William Lawrence, 1680, and also to the will of Richard Lawrence, 1711, preserved in the Surrogate's office, New York city." At my request, a friend searched for these wills ineffectually. Will not one of your readers look for them, and tell us the result of their search? W. H. W.

VAN DYCK, VAN DYKE, or VANDIKE.—Can any of your readers give me information about the first settlers of this name in America—especially of Nicholas Van Dyck of Delaware, the grandfather of Nicholas Van Dyke, Colonial Governor of Delaware? Family tradition states that "three brothers" of the name emigrated from Holland to New Amsterdam about 1650. They were Protestants, seeking refuge from persecution. One settled on Long Island; one up the Hudson in what is now New York; and one in what is now New Jersey. The Long Island brother migrated thence to Delaware, then belonging to the Swedes, and bought a tract of land called Dutch Neck. He had several children, by whom he was connected with the Bennets and Clarks (the ancestors of Governor Clark). The earliest genealogical record in my possession is from the old Van Dyke Bible, and includes the direct line only from Nicholas of Delaware, beginning thus:

"Nicolas Van Dyck gedrount mit Fransyutje Hendrickse in 'A Jaer 1690 den 3 July."

Then follows a list of twelve children, and so on to the present generation. Any record of the early history of this family and branch will be gratefully acknowledged.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN, Point Pleasant, W. Va.

QUERIST QUERIED.—Mr. Editor: In your January number, 1872, (page 54) is an assertion respecting a "brother of Sir Francis Drake," namely, that he was killed in the city of New York "about 1741." My question is: How old must this brother have been at the time mentioned, taking into consideration the well-known fact that Sir Francis was born about 1537. The nephew and historian of the admiral tells us that there were twelve sons; that Sir Francis was the oldest; that when he wrote (in 1622) all were dead except the youngest brother, the writer's father, namely, Capt. Thomas Drake. Now, allowing that Robert (the father of Sir Francis and his eleven brothers) had born to him this family of boys in thirty years, Thomas, the youngest, would have been born in 1567, or thereabouts. Hence, the New York man was born somewhat earlier, and could not have been less than *one hundred and sixty-seven* years of age in 1741.

S. G. D.

LUPARDUS.—Domine Gulielmus (or William) LUPARDUS, was minister of Midwout (Flatbush), Long Island, from 1695 to 1702. He was the son of Domine Christianus Lupardus and Johanna Vanson, and the grandson of Domine Michael Lupardus and Susanna Weytens. William died February 10th, 1702, leaving a widow, Cornelia, and three children, Anna, Christian, and Adriana:—Cornelia (Vanwesel) having also four children by a former marriage, Maria, Rokus, Simon, and Cornelia. The widow married Martin Schenck on the 3d of December, 1703, and died June 26th, 1737. Christian Lupardus came of age March 10th, 1716. Anna, or Johanna, of age July 29th, 1715, married Elbert Stoothoff, April 7th, 1714; Adriana, of age December 29th, 1718, married John Wyckhoff in 1726.

Domine Lupardus, by his will, dated February 9th, 1701-2, left to his wife, Cornelia, all his property, as well in Holland as in America, to be divided equally, upon her death, among the seven children above named. In case of her marrying again, however, the sum of £100, New York money, was to be paid, upon her marriage, to each of

the children. Cornelia was sole executrix of the will, and Col. Gerardus Beekman and Capt. Peter Stryker were appointed overseers or guardians.

In 1740 the children of Lupardus commenced a suit in chancery against their "father-in-law" (step-father), Martin Schenck, to obtain their share of the property left by their father, consisting, as they represented, of a tract of land near the city of Dort, in Holland, of the value of £1,000, New York money; some lands and real estate in the province of New York: and "a very large personal estate of the value of £3,000." Their complaint, filed the 2d July, 1740, is signed by "James Alexander, Wm. Smith, of counsell for the complain'ts, Robt. Livingston, Cl. for the Compl'ts, vera copia."

In the settlement of Domine Lupardus' estate, the following items occur in a list of articles sent to him by his agent in Holland:

"June 1st, 1701, paid for a bell & clapper, weighing 131 lbs., bought by William Banckel at Amsterdam, as by account.

Gilders. Stuyvers.

"The sum of. 86 : 0 : 0

"December 28th, To William Bancker, of Amsterdam, for charges Gilders. Stuyvers. of the above said Bell," etc., "as well in Amsterdam as in England. . . 37 : 0 : 0."

VAN SCHELLUYNE.—Cornelius Van Schelluyne, or Van Schellyne, of Albany, New York, was the father of Derick, Hermanus, Teleman, Johannes, William, and Esther. Their mother's name was Gertrude. In 1736, Derick, the eldest son, commenced a suit against his brothers and sister, relative to the disposition of property left them by their father. The papers of this process mention a "lot of land in the ffox creek," in or near the city of Albany; lands at "Steen Arabia," in the County of Albany; others "in the manor of Rensselaerwick;" a "small pasture" near Albany; and two houses and lots, tanyard, &c., in that city. Propositions were made for an amicable settlement, by division of the property into equal lots.

Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y.

CHARLES W. BAIRD.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

De Witt.—This noted family have at length shaken off some of the Rip Van Winkle lethargy of which the Highlands of the Hudson were not the admitted authors, and have just begun to place in print their pedigree, which informs us of the origin of the Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt, of the N. Y. Historical Society; of Simeon De Witt, Surveyor General; and many noted doctors and lawyers, De Witt; and shows whence a Clinton derived the name of De Witt, and a Bloodgood the name of Simeon De Witt.

Old Hebrew Families of New York City.—We understand that the Rev. Dr. De Sola, President of McGill University and Prof. of Oriental Languages, and Rev. J. J. Lyons, of the Nineteenth Street Synagogue, contemplate and have already undertaken the writing of a history of the prominent Jewish families and worthies of olden New York.

Filer—Fyler.—Florimond D. Fyler, LL.D., of West Winsted, Conn., is compiling the genealogy of the Connecticut families of these names, and desires information concerning them.

REV. GEO. R. HOWELL, our corresponding member, author of the *Genealogical and Historical sketches of Southampton, L. I.*, writes, "I am adding to the Genealogical portion of my work from time to time." He has taken a place well adapted for work on a larger scale and wider field, as well as for perfecting his first work, having been appointed Deputy Librarian of the State Library, and has removed to Albany, the great political and legal head-quarters of our State.

Lyman.—Joel Munsell, publisher, of Albany, N. Y., issues proposals to print Rev. Dr. Lyman Coleman's Genealogy of the Lyman family, the descendants of Richard Lyman, the emigrant from High Ongar in England, in 1631, and one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn., whose descendants now form a vast lineage, scattered over the North American hemisphere. The ancestral line is also carried back 800 years to Edward the Confessor, through a succession of the English and Scottish nobility. The volume will contain about 6,000 names. On the receipt of sufficient patronage to warrant the expense, the work will be put to press, and issued in about two months, in a splendid volume of 600 octavo pages, with frontispiece of an illuminated coat of arms, at \$5 per copy; and a chart will be furnished, as far as copies can be supplied, at an additional cost of 50 cents, or 25 cents each.

Stoddard.—Rev. E. W. Stoddard, of Suckasunna, N. J., and D. Williams Patterson, of Newark Valley, Tioga county, N. Y., are both engaged on Stoddard genealogies—different from those already published—and which may be expected to be issued the present spring.

Hayden.—Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, of Point Pleasant, West Virginia, is gathering genealogical data for a history of the families of William Hayden, of Windsor, Conn., 1630, and of John Hayden of Braintree, Mass., 1634. He will be glad of any information from any one of the descendants of these persons, and also of the *Nixon* and *Robinson* families of Delaware, or Maryland, or New Jersey.

OBITUARY.

HON. WILLIAM KELLY, one of the earliest members of this Society, died on Sunday evening, January 14th, 1872, at Torbay, in England, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. His sister and wife were with him at the time of his death. He was an old New York merchant, his firm, composed of himself and brother, being one of the largest and best known of the older business houses in the city. He is, however, more widely known to the agricultural world by his labors in the cause of scientific agriculture. Purchasing, a few years since, a magnificent estate on the Hudson, near Rhinebeck, he devoted considerable attention to the breeding of cattle; on his farm being some of the very finest cattle in the country. His devotion to agriculture and its kindred pursuits was crowned by the presidency, during several years, of the State Agricultural Society, a body which derived much advantage from his liberality and attention. He was elected a Senator for the term 1856-7, and in 1860 ran on the Democratic ticket for Governor, in opposition to Mr. Morgan. He did not confine his services to the State simply to fostering agriculture, but labored strenuously in promoting education and religion. He was a devoted member of the Baptist Church.

HON. LILLY EATON, one of the corresponding members of this Society, died January 16, 1872, at his residence in Wakefield, Mass.

Of the prominent men identified with the history of this, his native town, few have been honored so highly, and none have been chosen more frequently to occupy positions of trust and honor. When but 23 years of age he was chosen town clerk, to which office he continued to be re-elected, with but one or two exceptions, for a period of thirty years. For nearly as long he was a member of the various boards of selectmen, school committees, assessors, &c. Seven years he was chosen to represent the town in the House, and twice was he elected to the Senate of the State. For a series of years he had almost a monopoly of the work of drafting deeds, wills, and all kinds of legal and intricate business documents. As cashier of the National Bank of South Reading his connection dates from its establishment.

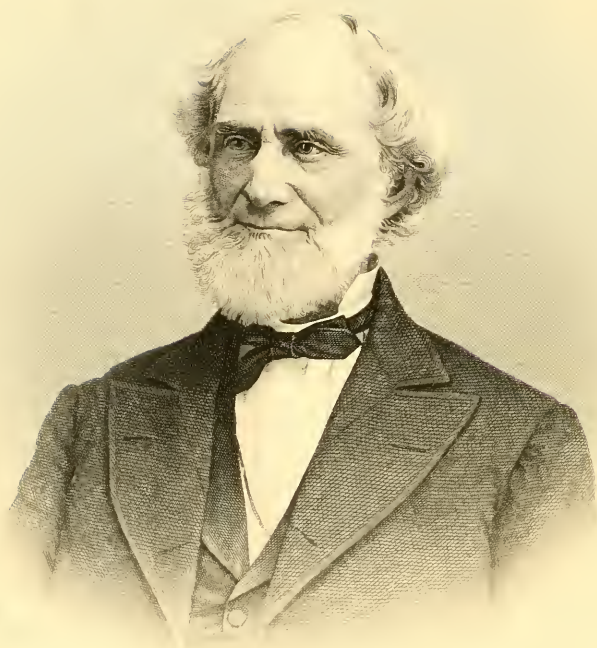
In literary matters Mr. Eaton evinced great interest and more than an ordinary share of ability; as a poet his talents were of no mean order; and for many years no public celebration or ovation of any kind in the town was thought to be complete without a poem or an oration from him. His poem at the bi-centennial celebration of the towns of Reading and South Reading, in 1844, will long remain among the most important documents in the archives of their local history.

He was distinguished most pre-eminently for his intimate knowledge of everything pertaining to the family history of those descended from the settlers or former residents of these towns. During the latter years of his life he had been preparing a history of the towns of Reading and South Reading—the latter now Wakefield—and we are glad to learn that the book had been brought to that state where it can be completed by another hand.

Mr. Eaton lived out the period allotted to human life, being seventy years old January 13, which was the Saturday preceeding his death, and which day he celebrated with his family.

J. M. E.

Correction.—In the "List of Schenectady Freeholders," on page 71 of this number, the 10th name should read *Karel Hansen*; the 23d, *Claas de Graas*; and the 31st, *F. H. Van der Eogart*.



M. A. Reynolds

THE NEW YORK Genealogical and Biographical Record.

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No. 3.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF

HON. WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS,

*One of the Resident Members of the New York Genealogical and
Biographical Society.*

BY BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT, OF CLINTON, N. Y.

HON. WILLIAM ABELARD REYNOLDS (son of Abelard Reynolds and Lydia Strong) was born at Pittsfield, Mass., September 10th, 1810. (*a*)

His father removed to Rochesterville, N. Y., now Rochester, in 1813, where he still (1872) resides, venerable and vigorous, *æt.* 86, with his consort of like age. He built the first frame house in Rochester, then just beginning to be redeemed from the wilderness, on "The Hundred-Acre Tract," now the first ward of the city, and has lived to see the little rude hamlet become a great and beautiful city. He established the first inn in the place, and was its first postmaster.

William A. Reynolds was, when six years of age, made lame for life by a fall, so as ever afterwards to use a crutch in walking, but was excelled by few in bodily activity. He engaged at first in the seed trade, since so largely developed by Briggs Brothers & Co., as his successors, and became afterwards (1830-8) one of the chief founders of the nursery business, for which Rochester has since become so famous; Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, its great representatives, having been introduced to it as employes at the first, in his service. From 1838 to 1845, he was engaged in the management of flouring mills, in Penfield, near Rochester. While at Penfield he married, Jan'y 12, 1841, Sophia Cynthia Clarke, b. May 17, 1818 (da. of Willard B. Clarke, of Utica, N. Y., and Laura Maria Shepard). She died without issue, April 2, 1842. He lived ever afterwards unmarried, which, as he told the writer, a short time before his death, he regarded as the great mistake of his life. From 1845 to 1872 he lived at Rochester, full of industry and prosperity, of public spirit and benevolence, beloved by all when living

(*a*) For further account of his Pedigree, see "History of the descendants of Elder John Strong," by the writer of this article. Albany, N. Y., 1872.

and mourned by all when dead. He was a member of the common council of Rochester for three years (1857-60); President for several times of The Athenæum and Mechanics' Association; a member of the recent Constitutional Convention of the State (1867); and at his death, as for several years previously, President of the Rochester Savings Bank; beside having been for a long time the Superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Presbyterian Church.

He died January 12, 1872, from the effects of a fall from his carriage, when attending a fair of the Western N. Y. Agricultural Society in Rochester, a society which he had been active in forming several years ago. It was said by his pastor, at his funeral, that when the news went forth that he was gone from earth, not a tenement house in the city, not a child in the public schools, not a prisoner in the jail, failed to feel the shock of the public loss. He was regarded by his friends and neighbors as a prince among men, and was described, at his death, as the best known man in Rochester, and known only to be respected and beloved.

He was one of the best business men in that city—energetic, wise, patient and methodical in conducting his own affairs, and those of others which were entrusted to his care, and equally upright and honorable in all his conduct. While being a man of great tenacity of purpose, so that he could not be driven, or frightened, or bought back, from pursuing any course of action which he deemed right or wise, he could easily be won to relinquish previous convictions and favorite measures, when persuaded that better courses of thought and effort were open before him.

Possessed of abundant pecuniary resources, he expended not only time and strength, but money also, freely on objects of public interest, of however frequent recurrence. The city library, city charities, and city improvements generally, found in him at all times a warm friend and generous helper. During the late rebellion he was very active in securing enlistments, equipping regiments, and making provision for the families of volunteers, in their absence.

His appreciation of matters of art and taste and personal culture, as evinced at his home, and in many public forms and places of its manifestation, was indicative of a style of personal aims and attainments, quite uncommon among men of mercantile education, or of mere financial ideas.

While rich and refined and honored himself, he was a thorough Christian democrat in his manners towards others, and was as courteous and affable to a newsboy, or a bootblack, as to a judge of the city or a governor of the State. The mechanic, whose clothes, or even face were begrimed with the marks of honest toil, stood at no disadvantage before him, in any matter of business or personal kindness, when compared with any one else standing by his side, who was draped in costly array, or adorned with gold and jewels.

His benevolence was of that broad and spontaneous kind that needs no long studied appeals for its bestowal, nor demands any special weight of thanks, to rise, like a wavering balance, to its proper height. Strong, full and free in its course, it flowed forth, sometimes seen and admired by others, but more often unknown by them, in many varied directions, towards the objects of his genial sympathetic interest. His later years were devoted, most pleasurably to himself and to all

around him, to the management of his own large business, and of various public trusts, and to his fondly filial care of his venerable parents. His office and his home, his conversation and his correspondence, his business and his social bearing, were all illuminated by the bright good cheer of his warm, loving heart. Few are the men anywhere of such simple tastes and pure motives, and kindly dispositions and gentle manners.

He was also greatly interested in genealogical matters, and cherished warmly the memory of his kindred, both dead and living. Devoted genealogists, like ardent philanthropists, proclaim in their very tastes and efforts, if nothing else, their own unselfishness. The Society, whose pages record this brief account of his many excellences, has lost in him one of its best members and allies. His aged father has kindly furnished, at the suggestion of the writer, the fine likeness of him that accompanies this brief sketch of his life and character.

SLOSSON GENEALOGY.

BY D. WILLIAMS PATTERSON.

1. NATHANIEL SLOSSON,¹ (2) was b. about 1696; bought nine acres of land at Captain's Plain, in Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 24, 1720-21; and five acres at Kent, in Norwalk, March 1, 1720-21; and in each deed was described as "of Deerfield, Mass." * He m. Margaret Belden, b. about 1700, dau. of William Belden of Norwalk; and probably began his residence in Norwalk directly after buying the land above named; for he was called "of Norwalk;" Nov. 16, 1721, when Samuel Belden gave him a deed of all of said Belden's right in the undivided lands in Norwalk, "in consideration of the love and good will which I have and do bear toward my loving cousin, Nathaniel Slawson of said Norwalk." The value of this gift may be indicated by the fact that eighteen days later, to wit, Dec. 4, 1721, he was rated at £115, in the commonage of Norwalk. He next bought, June 11, 1722, two parcels of land, one of fourteen and the other of six acres, on the east side of the east branch of Pimpewaug River, at Pimpewaug, in Norwalk. August 14, 1729, he bought of his father-in-law, William Belden, one and a half acres of land, adjoining his homestead, in the parish of Wilton, in Norwalk, which parish included the districts of Kent and Pimpewaug.

He sold several parcels of land, with two dwelling-houses, at Pimpewaug, in Wilton, for £600, March 31, 1730, yet seems to have continued his residence in that neighborhood until 1739. He and his wife, Margaret, were among the members of the church at Wilton, at the ordination of Rev. William Gaylord, Feb. 13, 1732-3; yet no record of their admission appears, nor of the baptism of any of their children, until the eleventh, Nathan, March 18, 1739.

He bought of Ebenezer Bishop, of Stamford, Conn., Nov. 1, 1738, "one right, Part, Share or Allotment in the Township of Kent, lately sold by ye government, which is in said colony of Connecticut, the same being divided into Fifty Three equal Shares or Allotments, of the land

granted to the College;" for which he paid £246 10s., and covenanted that he would, "by himself or his agent, within the space of one year and four months next after the date hereof, enter upon the said premises, build and finish an house thereon, not less than eighteen feet square and seven feet stud, and subdue, clear and fence six acres of said land, and continue thereon for the space of three successive years, commencing after the said one year and four months, unless prevented by death or inevitable providence." Perhaps he had bargained for this share some time before the date of the deed, for in the first division of lands in Kent, in May, 1738, he drew lot No. 21, and tradition says that he settled thereon about the first of November, 1739, about three miles north-eastwardly from Kent village, in the district called Flanders. He was chosen constable of Kent, Dec. 4, 1739; the town meeting was held at his house Sept. 1, 1740; and in 1744, he was a lister, and his own estate was valued at £55 10s. They joined the church in Kent, July 12, 1741.

March 19, 1760, he deeded to his well-beloved son, Enoch Slosson, of Kent, ten acres of the south-east corner of his home farm, next to Jabez Rowley's home lot. His wife, Margaret, d. Ap. 14, 1780, in the 80th year of her age. He d. March 8, 1787, aged 91 years. They were buried in the old cemetery, about twenty rods north of the house in which he lived.

Chil. of Nathaniel¹ (1) and Margaret (Belden) Slosson.

2. I. MARY,² m. — Wescott, and settled in Wilton, Conn., and after her husband's death, lived with her son in Greenfield, N. Y.

3. II. PRUDENCE,² m. Kent, Conn., Sep. 25, 1741, THOMAS SKEEL of Kent, b. Dec. 27, 1711, son of John, Jr., and Sarah Skeel; see Cothren's *History of Woodbury*, p. 709. They joined the church in Kent, Dec. 5, 1742. Children; all born in Kent:

1. SARAH,³ b. Oct. 10, 1742; bap. Kent, Dec. 5, 1742.
2. OLIVE,³ b. March 17, 1744; bap. March 25, 1744.
3. DAVID,³ b. March 27, 1746; bap. June 5, 1746.
4. NATHAN,³ b. Sep. 22, 1747; bap. Nov. 27, 1748.
5. THOMAS,³ b. Ap. 30, 1751; bap. June 16, 1751.
6. ELIJAH,³ b. Oct. 15, 1753; bap. Nov. 15, 1753.
7. DIMMIS,³ b. May 8, 1758.

4. III. ABIGAIL,² m. Kent, Conn., Aug. 11, 1743, JONATHAN SKEEL of Kent, b. March 10, 1721, son of John, Jr., and Sarah Skeel; see Cothren's *History of Woodbury*, p. 709. He bought land in New Milford, Conn., March 22, 1751; and they joined the church in New Milford, Nov. 10, 1754. He d. in New Milford, before Nov. 1756; and she returned to Kent, where she joined the church by letter from New Milford, June 4, 1759; after which she m. — Tracy, of New Preston, Conn.; and d. Jan. — 1813, aged 87. She had the following children, by her first husband.

1. WILLIAM,³ b. Kent, March 17, 1744; bap. New Milford, Dec. 25, 1754.
2. BETTY,³ b. K., Dec. 15, 1745; bap. N. M., Dec. 25, 1754.
3. MARY,³ b. K., Oct. 2, 1747; bap. N. M., Dec. 25, 1754.
4. JONATHAN,³ b. K., Nov. 5, 1749; bap. N. M., Dec. 25, 1754.
5. MIRIAM,³ bap. N. M., Dec. 25, 1754.
6. EUNICE,³ bap. N. M., Dec. 25, 1754.
7. JOAB³ (twin), bap. N. M., Aug. 31, 1755.

8. ABIGAIL³ (twin), bap. N. M., Aug. 31, 1755; m. **ASAPH WHITTLESEY**, b.

New Washington, Conn., May 12, 1753, son of Eliphalet and Dorothy (Kellogg) Whittlesey. He was killed in the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. She m. (2d) — **SPARKS**; and after his death, she m. (3d) — **RICHARDS**. She d. Owego, N. Y., July 29, 1817, aged 62 years. Children, by first husband:

1. *Anna*,⁴ b. Oct. 9, 1775; m. June 3, 1790, Joel Camp, of New Preston, Conn.
2. *Abigail*,⁴ b. Kingston, Penn., Ap. 30, 1777; m. June 27, 1801, William Camp, b. New Milford, Conn., Sept. 1, 1777, son of Nathan and Esther () Camp, and settled in Owego, N. Y. He was killed May 3, 1826, by the explosion of the boiler of the steamboat Susquehanna, while trying to ascend the Nescopeek Falls, in the Susquehanna River, opposite Berwick, Penn. She m. (2d) July 10, 1838, Hon. Stephen Strong, of Owego. She d. Oct. 29, 1858; he d. Ap. 5, 1866. She had, by her first husband, the following children:

1. Eliza Minerva,⁵ b. Oct. 15, 1802.
2. Henry William,⁵ b. Feb. 11, 1805.
3. Juliette Maria,⁵ b. Ap. 8, 1807.
4. Abigail Whittlesey,⁵ b. Oct. 15, 1808.
5. Susan Laura Ann,⁵ b. Sept. 8, 1810.
6. Charlotte Caroline,⁵ b. June 27, 1814; d. Ap. 24, 1819.
7. George Sidney,⁵ b. Sept. 5, 1816.
8. Frances Augusta,⁵ b. Dec. 9, 1817.
9. Charlotte Caroline,⁵ b. Dec. 5, 1820.

3. *Laura*,⁴ b. — — — 1778; m. (then of Washington, Conn.), Ap. 17, 1804, **ENOS CAMP, JR.**, of New Milford, bap. N. M. May 7, 1780, son of Enos Camp, Jr. Children:

1. Samuel Orlando,⁵ b. New Milford, May 6, 1806.
2. Eunice Emeline,⁵ b. N. M., Oct. 2, 1808.
3. Rebecca Ann,⁵ b. N. M., Feb. 26, 1811.
4. Enos Ralph,⁵ b. N. M., Nov. 28, 1812.

Child, by second husband:

4. *Betsy*,⁴ (Sparks.)

Children, by third husband:

5. *Asaph*⁴ (Richards), b.

6. *Clarinda*⁴ (Richards), b. Dec. 25, 1784; m. Sept. 30, 1811, Asaph Whittlesey, b. Feb. 8, 1782, son of Eliphalet and Comfort (Waller) Whittlesey. They settled in Galen (Clyde village), Wayne Co., N. Y., where he d. Oct. 1, 1821; had six children. See *Whittlesey Memorial*, Eliphalet branch, Nos. 58 and 175-180.

5. IV. SUSANNA,² m. Kent, Conn., Dec. 5, 1753, John Hamilton; she joined the church in Kent, July 1, 1762. Children:

1. JOHN,³ d. in Richford, N. Y.
2. BETTY,³ bap. in Kent, Aug. 29, 1762.
3. LOIS,³ bap. in Kent, Aug. 29, 1762.
4. ELIAKIM,³ bap. in Kent, Aug. 29, 1762; d. in Richford, N. Y.
5. BENJAMIN,³ bap. in Kent, Aug. 29, 1762.
6. SETH,³ m. Abigail Williams, of Stockbridge, Mass.

6. V. DANIEL² (14), m. Kent, Aug. 23, 1748, Eunice Lasell; she d. about a year after marriage, *s. p.*; and he m. (2d), Keziah Benton, who joined church in Kent, Dec. 1762. He built the "Caswell house," in Kent, and from there moved to Richmond, Mass., where he joined the church, in October, 1785. He d. Feb. —, 1805.

7. VI. JOHN² (21), m. Dec. 27, 1759 (Kent town rec. erroneously says 1760), Hannah Spencer, b. Sutfield, Conn., Aug. 26, 1741, dau. of William and Hannah (Copeley) Spencer. (See Goodwin's *Genealogical Notes*, p. 316.) It is said that they settled in Scipio, N. Y.

8. VII. ENOCH² (24), b. Norwalk, now Wilton, Conn., Aug. 13, 1733; m. Kent, Aug. 9, 1757, Sarah St. John; she joined the church

in Kent, June 4, 1759, from Sharon. He joined the church in Kent, March 29, 1761. They moved to Stockbridge, Mass., where they joined the church, Nov. 7, 1762, by letter from the church in Kent. His ear-mark, for cattle, was recorded in Stockbridge, in March, 1768, "a halfpenny in upper side of both ears"; and he was chosen constable in 1769.

The church book of Stockbridge has the following records: "At a meeting of the church, Aug 17, 1786, on a complaint exhibited against Enoch Slosson, a member of the church, for charging Capt. Whittlesey with partiality, in giving his evidence under oath, and that he had sworn to that which he (Slosson) had never said or thought."

"Voted, that it appears to the brethren of this church, that Mr. Slosson has broken Christian rule in making the charge against Capt. Whittlesey, which is contained in the complaint."

"At a meeting of the church, 21st Dec., 1788":—

"Voted, that whereas Mr. Slosson refuses to make the satisfaction which the laws of Christ require for the offenses of which he has been guilty; he be solemnly admonished by the pastor and brethren of the church, to repent of these his sins. The admonition was accordingly immediately given him by the pastor and brethren."

In February, 1793, they left Stockbridge, for Brown's Settlement, on the Boston Purchase, with a portion of their children, in company with their son Ezbon, and his family. They reached their destination on the fourth day of March, and began their settlement in a bark-covered shanty, on the bank of the creek, near where Sturtevant's grist-mill stands, in the village of Newark Valley, Tioga County, N. Y. This was the first house built on the site of the village; and the wives of Enoch and Ezbon Slosson, were the first women who dwelt within the limits of the town; and they did not see another woman from the time they came into the place, till the next September.

On the 17th of November, 1803, more than ten years after they settled in the wilderness, the first church in Tioga (afterward, the first church in Berkshire, and now the first church in Newark Valley), was formed. Mrs. Slosson, having been granted a letter of dismission from the church in Stockbridge, Oct. 2, 1803, was admitted to this new church, on Sunday after its organization, Nov. 20, 1803; she being the first one admitted. Mr. Slosson could not join with her, as he was still under censure of the Stockbridge church, and so remained until Capt. Whittlesey, on his death-bed, acknowledged the wrong which he had done to Slosson; asking pardon of him and of the church; on which the church sent to Slosson a letter of dismission, on which he joined the church in Berkshire, July 2, 1820. His troubles so wore upon him, that, at times, during the last years of his life, he was subject to mental derangement. His first log house (the bark-roofed shanty belonged to his son) stood where Dr. C. R. Heaton now lives. She d. March 10, 1819, in 81st year. He d. Feb. 21, 1827, in the 94th year of his age. They were buried in the old burial ground in Berkshire, N. Y.

9. VIII. ELIJAH² (33), b. Norwalk, recorded in Kent, Conn., May 10, 1735; enlisted in Capt. Benjamin Ruggles's company, Ap. 6, 1756, and served fifteen weeks and six days. He m. Sharon, Conn., June 9, 1757, Eleanor Gay, b. Litchfield, Conn., Ap. 17, 1738, dau. of John

and Lydia (Colver) Gay. Her marriage record calls her name Eleanor; her father's family record, "Eleany," and the Stockbridge church record "Elona." They settled at Sharon, thence moved to Stockbridge, Mass., where they joined the church, Feb. 4, 1770, by letter from the church at Sharon. She afterward joined the Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y., and it is said that she gave her husband no peace, until he and his children had also joined them.

10. IX. ELEAZER² (37), b. Norwalk, recorded in Kent, May 2, 1737; lived in Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y., Oct. 12, 1762, when he made his first purchase in Canaan Parish, in Norwalk; and in Norwalk, at the date of his next purchase, Jan. 5, 1763. It is said that "he moved to Grand Isle, Vt."

11. X. NATHAN² (39), b. Norwalk, recorded in Kent, Jan. 30, 1738-9; bap. Wilton, March 18, 1739; m. Oct. 13, 1768, Elizabeth Hubbell, b. Stratfield, Conn., Feb. —, 1747, dau. of Jehiel and Elizabeth (Sackett) Hubbell, and g. dau. of Rev. Richard Sackett, pastor of the second church of Greenwich, Conn. He served in the war of the Revolution; was "a Sergeant Major in the cavalry," and was detailed to the commissary department. He was at the capture of Burgoyne. He joined the church in Kent, June—, 1807. He settled on the homestead of his father, in Kent, and there d. Oct. 5, 1821, aged nearly 83 years. She joined church in Kent, March 29, 1807, and d. Jan. 16, 1829, aged 81 years 11 months.

12. XI. SARAH² b. Kent, Conn., March 24, 1741; bap. Kent, May 10, 1741; m. Amos Chappel of Sharon, Conn. Her third daughter m. Allen Metcalf, lived in Lenox, Mass., and afterward in Putnam, Ohio. For an account of her descendants, see Chancellor Walworth's *Hyde Genealogy*, pp. 349-50. Another daughter m. a Guthrie, settled in Marietta, Ohio; thence moved to Kentucky, and was the mother of Hon. James¹ Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, under President Pierce. A son JAMES³ CHAPPEL, lived near Cazenovia, N. Y.

13. XII. BETTY² bap. Kent, Oct. 28, 1744; d. aged two years.

Chil. of Daniel² (6) and Keziah (Benton) Slosson.

14. I. EUNICE³ bap. Kent, Conn., Dec. —, 1762; she suffered mental derangement, and died unm.

15. II. JEHIEL³ (49), b. Kent, Conn., Nov. 4, 1758; m. Rebecca Dudley, b. Roxbury, Conn., dau. of Nathan and Rebecca (Stone) Dudley. They settled at Greenfield, now Greenville, Greene Co., N. Y., where he d. Jan. 22, 1807, aged 48 years. She d. Union, Broome Co., N. Y., May 29, 1827, and was buried near Nanticoke Springs, May 31.

16. III. ANNA³ b. Kent, Dec. 13, 1761; bap. Kent, Dec. —, 1762; m. Ap. 6, 1785, AARON DELANO, b. Tolland, Conn., Nov. 13 (according to Waldo's *History of Tolland*, while family record says 12), 1756, son of Sylvanus and Elizabeth (Abbott) Delano. He d. at Kent, Conn., Ap. 23, 1823. She joined church Kent, Dec. 6, 1807, and d. at Maine, Broome Co., N. Y., Aug. 2, 1851, aged nearly 90 years. He served throughout the Revolutionary War. His aunt, Susanna Delano, m. Capt. Noah Grant, the great grandfather of President U. S. Grant. Children: all b. in Kent, all but the second, bap. in Kent, 1807.

1. ANNIS⁴ b. Ap. 24, 1786; m. — Whipple; d. Nov. 3, 1815.

2. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Aug. 4, 1787; m. Stephen Thomas.
3. MOSES,⁴ b. Oct. 6, 1788; m. his cousin Anna¹ (54) Slosson.
4. HORACE,⁴ b. July 30, 1790; m. Laura Wilson; settled in Cornwall, Conn., thence moved to Groton, N. Y.; had a son, *Frederick*, a lawyer, of Rochester, N. Y.
5. CHLOE,⁴ b. March 4, 1792; m. Sept. 27, 1812, **HENRY MAREAN**, b. Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, 1777, son of Thomas and Esther (Patterson) Marcan. They settled in the north part of Union, now Maine, Broome Co., N. Y., where he d. May 12, 1855. She d. Maine, N. Y., July 23, 1858. As she was second cousin of Jesse Root Grant, her children are third cousins of President U. S. Grant. Children:
 1. *Francis Henry*,⁵ b. Union, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1813; m. Feb. 14, 1836, Sarah Mooers, b. Hancock, N. Y., March 5, 1819, dau. of Michajah and Lucy (Kittredge) Mooers. He resides in Maine, Broome Co., N. Y., is a trader and postmaster, but has not yet been referred to as an example of the tender care which the President takes of all of his kindred. Children:
 1. Lucy,⁶ b. Ap. 24, 1838; m. Henry H. Dayton.
 2. Henry,⁶ b. March 14, 1842.
 3. Ellen,⁶ b. Feb. 11, 1846; d. Feb. 25, 1846.
 4. Marcus Marcellus,⁶ b. July 22, 1847.
 5. Arthur Edward,⁶ b. March 17, 1854.
 6. Minnie Ida,⁶ b. Sept. 7, 1856.
 2. *Chester*,⁵ b. Ap. 3, 1815; m. Arvilla Taylor.
 3. *Annis*,⁵ b. Jan. 5, 1817; m. Wm. Jackson Flint.
 4. *Esther*,⁵ b. Oct. 22, 1818.
 5. *Emeline Chloe*,⁵ b. May 15, 1821; m. Feb. 13, 1840, Amos Clark, of Maine, N. Y.; he d. March 3, 1840, and she m. (2d) Dec. 24, 1840, Jed Dudley.
 6. *Louisa Jane*,⁵ b. April 16, 1825; m. Otis Fuller.
 7. *Mervin Clark*,⁵ b. June 8, 1827; m. Olive A. Howard.
 8. *Thomas*,⁵ b. Feb. 26, 1833.
6. SYLVANUS,⁴ b. Sept. 17, 1793; m. Semantha Willoughby, and settled in Groton, N. Y.
7. KEZIAH,⁴ b. July 19, 1797; m. Franklin Willoughby; lived and died in Groton, N. Y.
8. DANIEL SLOSSON,⁴ b. Ap. 23, 1800; m. Janet Wilson, a sister of Horace Delano's wife; settled in Cornwall, Conn., thence moved to Groton, N. Y. His son, *Horace F. De Lano*,⁵ grad. U. S. Mil. Acad., West Point, July 1, 1849; second Lieut. 2d Dragoons, Jan. 13, 1850; d. Ft. Bliss, Texas, May 28, 1854, aged 28.
9. SARAH ANN,⁴ b. Ap. 10, 1802; m. as a second wife Franklin Willoughby, whose first wife was her sister, Keziah; settled in Groton, N. Y.
17. IV. NATHANIEL³ (57), b. Kent, Ap. —, 1764; bap. Kent, Jan. —, 1765; m. Eunice Siss m. She d., and he m. (2d) Oct. —, 1805. Mrs. Rhoda (Judd) Willoughby, b. Jan. 19, 1775, dau. of Ozias and Sarah (Wilson) Judd, and the divorced wife of Dr. Westal Willoughby. (a) He d. Union, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1822; she d. Maine, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1857.
18. V. SARAH,³ bap. Kent, Nov. —, 1766; m. DANIEL RICHARDS. Children:
 1. AARON,⁴
 2. JEHIEL,⁴
 3. DANIEL,⁴
 4. SALLY,⁴ m. Isaiah Holmes; she m. (2d) Ebenezer Bement, of Victor, N. Y.
 5. ELVIRA,⁴ m. — Dewey.
 6. TRUMAN,⁴
19. VI. JOSEPH³ (67), bap. Kent, Dec. —, 1770; m. Marana

(a) Tradition says that Dr. Willoughby was innocent of the charge brought against him, and that the witness, on whose testimony the divorce was obtained, confessed on her death-bed that she had falsely accused him.

Hatch; settled in Richmond, Mass., where his wife died; and he m. (2d) Nov. 21, 1811, Rebecca Palmer, of Stockbridge. She had no children.

20. VII. CHLOE,³ b. ———; m. ——— Jeffreys; lived in Richfield, N. Y., and in Porter, N. Y.

Chil. of John² (7) and Hannah (Spencer) Slosson.

21. I. ALLEDINE,³ b. Kent, Conn., Oct. 16, 1760; m. a Mr. Stone.

22. II. ————³ a son, of whom tradition says that he was a distinguished lawyer of Buffalo, N. Y.

23. III. HANNAH,³ b. Oct. 16, 1766; m. ELIJAH DEWEY, b. Lenox, Mass. Jan. 18, 1762, son of Israel and Mary (Pixley) Dewey. They settled at Lisle, N. Y., where he d. Oct. 15, 1840; she d. Sept. 29, 1854. Children:

1. LAURA,⁴ b. June 30, 1787; m. Lisle, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1811. Alanson Dean, b. Dec. 28, 1788, son of Mial and Saaah (Stafford) Dean. They d. Newark Valley, N. Y.; he, Feb. 8, 1851; she, Aug. 23, 1866, *s. p.*

2. HARVEY,⁴ b. Jan. 1, 1789; m. Nov. 7, 1816, Betsey Maria Harrison, b. July 11, 1797, dau. of Roswell and Elizabeth (Guernsey) Harrison; residence, Jamestown, N. Y.; children:

1. Eliza Maria,⁵ b. Lisle, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1817.

2. Darwin Harvey,⁵ b. Forestville, N. Y., March 3, 1820.

3. Wealthy Jane,⁵ b. Ap. 29, 1823; m. July 29, 1846, Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge Dwight, Ph. D., b. New Haven, Conn., Ap. 5, 1816; Member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and author of the *Strong Genealogy*, which see pp. 369-72 for a full account of the descendants of Elijah and Hannah (Slosson) Dewey. She d. Clinton, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1864, leaving 4 children.

4. Edson,⁵ b. Dec. 15, 1825, d. Aug. 30, 1833.

3. HARRIET,⁴ b. Nov. 11, 1791; m. Feb. 12, 1824, Nathaniel Gray, of Silver Creek, N. Y.

4. ALANSON,⁴ b. Nov. 20, 1793; m. March 22, 1826, Susan Stoddard, of Lisle, N. Y.; he d. Ap. 22, 1855.

5. CLARA,⁴ b. Jan. 16, 1798; d. Ap. 14, 1806.

6. SETH,⁴ b. June 9, 1802; m. March 23, 1825, Mary Kellogg Stoddard; he d. Feb. 10, 1849.

7. ELIJAH,⁴ b. Oct. 13, 1805; m. Aug. —, 1830, Sophia Smith; he d. March 6, 1862.

Chil of Enoch² (8) and Sarah (St. John) Slosson.

24. I. MABEL,³ b. Kent, Conn., Oct. 5, 1758; came to Newark Valley in 1794; m. Abram Johnson, from Cheshire, Mass., and had two children: LYMAN⁴ and LUCINDA.⁴

25. II. LUCINDA,³ b. Kent, Jan. 8, 1761; bap. Kent, Feb. 22, 1761; m. Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 26, 1778, ABIJAH WILLIAMS, son of Johna and ——— (Clark) Williams. She d. Stockbridge, in the summer of 1782, about six months after the birth of her only child:

1. ENOCH SLOSSON,⁴ b. Stockbridge, Dec. 13, 1781; bap. July 4, 1784; was brought up by his grandfather Slosson, and came with him to Newark Valley in Feb. 1793. He d. Sept. 5, 1855. He had two wives and eleven children.

26. III. SARAH,³ b. Stockbridge, Mass., March 4, 1764; bap. Ap. 22, 1764; m. Ap. 4, 1782, William Holley; she d. *s. p.* about 1783.

27. IV. ELECTA,³ b. St., Sept. 7, 1766; died young.

28. V. EZBON³ (68). b. St., Jan. 28, 1769; bap. Feb. 5, 1769; m. Aug. 26, 1790, Electa Williams, b. Stockbridge, Sept. 20, 1772, dau. of Azariah and Beulah (Brown) Williams. They came to the Boston Purchase, March 4, 1793; settled first in a bark-covered shanty, the

roof of which slid off one night during a heavy rain, leaving them exposed to the weather. He then built a log-house on the spot now occupied by the conference-room of the Congregational Church, in Newark Valley, N. Y. He was a farmer, tavern-keeper, distiller and trader; was the first postmaster of Newark Valley, and built the first framed house in the village of Newark Valley, which is yet standing as part of Edwin B. Lincoln's Hotel. He d. June 2, 1838. She d. Feb. 12, 1853; both buried in Hope Cemetery, Newark Valley.

29. VI. ELECTA,³ b. St., March 3, 1772; bap. May 10, 1772; came to Newark Valley in 1794; m. Dec. 9, 1799, **ELISHA WILSON**, b. Stockbridge, Aug. 13, 1767, son of Elijah and Mary (Curtis) Wilson. At the time of their marriage he had been a housekeeper, without a wife, for nearly nine years, having been one of the first settlers within the limits of the present town of Newark Valley, Ap. 1, 1791. They spent their lives on the farm where he first began. He d. Nov. 11, 1857, aged 90 years, 2 months and 29 days. She d. Nov. 19, 1862, aged 90 years, 7 months and 16 days. Children:

1. ELIJAH,⁴ b. Oct. 11, 1800.
2. MARY,⁴ b. Jan. 17, 1802; d. Ap. 29, 1819.
3. SUSAN MARIA,⁴ b. July 16, 1807.
4. CHARLES FREDERICK,⁴ b. Sept. 10, 1810.

30. VII. JERUSHA,³ b. St., date not found; bap. Jan. 1, 1775; m. **SAMUEL BALL**, b. St., Nov. 13, 1777, son of Josiah and Esther (Ward) Ball. They settled in Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Penn., where she d. Feb. 5, 1870, aged 96 years. He d. Knoxville, Penn., date not ascertained. Children:

1. FREDERICK,⁴ killed himself when mentally deranged.
2. NANCY,⁴
3. LODEMA,⁴
4. ADELINE,⁴ b. Berkshire, Ap. 1, 1811; m. Clark⁴ (77) Slosson.
5. CYNTHIA,⁴ m. Ezbon⁴ (80) Slosson.

31. VIII. RUTH,³ b. St., Aug. 24, 1777; bap. Sep. 28, 1777; m. ———, 1797, **JOEL FARNHAM**, b. Jan. 3, 1774, son of Benjamin Farnham. They settled at Owego, N. Y., where he d. Aug. 15, 1858; she d. Aug. 30, 1862. Children:

1. SYLVESTER,⁴ b. Aug. 8, 1798; m. Jan. 30, 1821, Patience Wood.
2. FIDELIA,⁴ b. March 13, 1800; m. March 16, 1823, Stephen P. Jones.
3. ANN MARIA,⁴ b. July 1, 1802.
4. JOEL,⁴ b. May 24, 1804; d. Nichols, N. Y., Ap. 8, 1867, aged 63.
5. CHARLES,⁴ b. Ap. 8, 1807; m. Emeline Williams.
6. CAROLINE,⁴ b. Dec. 29, 1808.
7. GEORGE,⁴ b. Nov. 29, 1810; d. Oct. 19, 1819.
8. SARAH,⁴ b. Ap. 7, 1813.
9. ENOCH,⁴ b. Oct. 14, 1815; d. Ap. 4, 1839.
10. FREDERICK,⁴ b. Feb. 26, 1818.

32. IX. ENOS³ (73), b. St., May 24, 1780; bap. St., June 18, 1780; left Stockbridge, with his father, in 1793; m. Tioga, now Berkshire, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1803, Rebecca Culver, b. Towanda, Penn., Jan. 1, 1784; he was a trader in Berkshire, now Newark Valley, and in 1816, settled in Lawrenceville, Tioga Co., Penn., where he built a large tavern which, in connection with a store, he kept till his death, Sept. 8, 1819. His widow m. (2d) an Irishman named McDougall, and died in Lawrenceville, Oct. 17, 1866, of paralysis.

Chil. of Elijah² (9) and Eleanor (Gay) Slosson.

33. I. DAVID,³ joined the Shakers at New Lebanon, N. Y.

34. II. JONATHAN,³ joined the Shakers at New Lebanon.

35. III. STEPHEN,³ bap. Stockbridge, Mass., Feb. 4, 1769; joined the Shakers at New Lebanon.

36. IV. Betty,³ bap. St. June 12, 1774; joined the Shakers.

Two of these sons used to travel with Shaker garden seeds, and as long as their uncle Enoch Slosson lived, they visited him each year.

Chil. (b) of Eleazer² (10) and () Slosson.

37. I. A DAUGHTER,³ m. — Smith.

38. II. ELIPHALET,³ bought one-half of his father's homestead, in Canaan parish, in Norwalk. He lived in Poundridge, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1785, when he and his wife, Elizabeth, sold land in Norwalk, that came to them from her father, Anthony Bears, of Norwalk.

Chil. of Nathan² (11) and Elizabeth (Hubbell) Slosson.

39. I. BARZILLAI³ (81), b. Kent, Conn., Dec. 27, 1769; grad. Yale Coll., 1791; as he entered College in the Senior year, he did not shine in the College honors, but availed himself of the right to become a candidate for the honors of *Dean Scholar*, and obtained the first premium for excellence in Greek and Latin. He taught for a short time in the Sharon Academy; then studied law with Gov. John Cotton Smith, of Sharon; was admitted to the bar in Fairfield Co., Conn., April 17, 1794. Between Oct., 1797, and Oct., 1812, he represented Kent in the Conn. Legislature, at fifteen sessions. He m. Kent, June 1, 1795, Mary Hatch, b. Warren, Conn., Oct. 25, 1772, dau. of Nathaniel and Mary (Cass) Hatch. He d. Kent, Jan. 20, 1813, aged 43 years. She d. Kent, Feb. 13, 1831, aged 58 years. A pleasant sketch of his life, from which some of these facts have been taken, was published in 1860, in *Sketches of the Early Lights of the Litchfield Bar*, by Hon. David S. Boardman.

40. II. NATHAN,³ b. Kent, family record says Nov. 19, town record says Nov. 23, 1771; bap. Kent, Ap. 12, 1807; joined church, June —, 1807; was a farmer, settled on his father's homestead; represented the town in Conn. Legislature, in 1821; was Justice of the Peace several years, including 1825 and 1827; and d. of debility, Aug. 14, 1845, in 74th year; unm.

41. III. JOHN,³ b. Kent, Nov. 18, 1773; was a lawyer of Ridgefield, afterward of New Milford, Conn.; was bap. Kent, Ap. 12, 1807, and d. Ap. 15, 1807, of consumption, in 34th year; unm.

42. IV. ABIGAIL,³ b. Kent, Jan. 3, 1776; d., town record says, Feb. 13, grave-stone says Jan. 17, 1778.

43. V. WILLIAM,³ (83) b. Kent, May 25, 1779; received, in 1803, from Union College, the honorary degree of A. M.; was a distinguished lawyer of New York; m. Feb. —, 1806, Mrs. Catherine Alice (Scheneck) Belin, of N. Y. She d. N. Y., Dec. 30, 1822, aged 42; he d. at Augusta, Ga., Ap. 21, 1832, of consumption, in 53d year.

(b) STEPHEN SLOSSON, who lived in Poundridge, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1787; when he sold land in the parish of Canaan, in Norwalk, may have been a son of Eleazer.

EBENEZER SLOSSON, who lived in Salem, N. Y., and bought land in Norwalk, Nov. 3, 1773, was probably too old to be a son of Eleazer, and he may not have belonged to this family.

44. VI. ABIGAIL,³ b. Kent, Sept. 26, 1781; bap. Kent, Ap. 12, 1807; joined the church, Nov. 1812; and died of debility, Dec. 10, 1855, aged 74 years.

45. VII. ELIZABETH,³ b. Kent, May 30, 1784; bap. Kent, Ap. 12, 1807; joined the church June, 1807; m. Oct. 17, 1809, **LEWIS SPOONER**, a farmer of Kent. She died of consumption, July 10, 1827, aged 43 years. Children:

1. CORNELIA SCHENCK,⁴ b. Sept. 24, 1810; m. Dec. 18, 1839, William N. Reid; resides Brooklyn, N. Y.

2. LEWIS,⁴ b. Ap. 30, 1814; m. Feb. 13, 1840, Editha Hatch.

3. JANE ELIZABETH,⁴ b. June 1, 1816; d. June 14, 1838.

4. MARY REBECCA,⁴ b. Aug. 20, 1818; m. Nov. 5, 1838, Chauncey Smith; and d. in Wisconsin Feb. 14, 1858.

46. VIII. HANNAH,³ b. Kent, July 25, 1786; bap. Kent, Ap. 12, 1807; joined the church in Kent, May 2, 1847; resides, 1872, on the homestead of her father and grandfather; unm. As she was born when her grandfather was ninety years old, their two lives cover a continuous period of one hundred and seventy-six years, and she is yet hale and erect, with a fair prospect of being the longest lived of this long-lived family. Many thanks are due to her for information which was not on record.

47. IX. EZBON,³ b. Kent, Aug. 25, 1789; went to New York when fifteen years old; was a lawyer; and d. Oct. 27, 1828, aged 39 years.

48. X. MARY,³ b. Kent, Ap. 14, 1793; bap. Kent, Ap. 12, 1807; joined the church Jan. —, 1821; d. Oct. 10, 1838, of consumption, aged 45 years.

(To be continued.)

THE HERALDRY OF ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, NEW YORK.

By the Rev. BEVERLEY R. BETTS, A.M.

SECOND PAPER.

The first tablet on the south wall of the chancel of St. Paul's Chapel is—To the Memory of ANTHONY VAN DAM, Esq., which, as it is accompanied by no arms, is not strictly within the scope of these papers.

The next monument is that of Mrs. Franklin.

Beneath the Altar of this Church are deposited the remains of
 MRS. ELIZABETH FRANKLIN, wife of his Excellency
 WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq., late Governor under His
 Britannick Majesty, of the Province of New Jersey.
 Compelled, by the adverse Circumstances of the Times, to
 part from the Husband she loved, and at length deprived
 of the soothing Hope of his speedy Return,
 She sunk under accumulated distresses and departed this
 Life on the 28th day of July, 1778, in the 49th Year of her Age.
 SINCERITY and SENSIBILITY,
 POLITENESS and AFFABILITY,
 GODLINESS and CHARITY
 were

With *SENSE* refin'd and *PERSON* elegant in her *UNITED*!
 From a grateful remembrance of her affectionate Tenderness, and constant performance
 of all the duties of a Good WIFE,
 This monument is erected in the Year 1787,
 - By Him who knows her worth and still laments her Loss.

A very creditable acknowledgment, seeing that he had five years before, in 1782, consoled himself with a second wife. The lady however, seems to have merited even these high praises. Mr. Whitehead says that "recollections are or were cherished of her by aged persons who knew her, as of an exceedingly amiable woman, possessing many virtues and of very engaging manners." Her name was Elizabeth Downs, and she is said to have been a West Indian.

The ARMS are in colors and are *Franklin impaling Downs*. 1. *Argent on a bend between two lions' heads erased gules a dolphin between as many martlets or.* 2. *Argent three palets wavy gules.* There is neither crest nor motto.

In the blason given by Mr. Sparks, the bend is engrailed. This, however, is a mistake. Mr. Sparks has given the Arms of Franklyn of York. Dr. Franklin's family, according to the pedigree in Mr. Sparks' book, came from Ecton, in Northamptonshire.

The history of Governor Franklin is exceedingly accessible. The following is a portion of the bibliography:

W. A. Whitehead's Biographical Sketch of Governor Franklin in the Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society for 1848, p. 142; Gordon's History of New Jersey, p. 193; Sabine's Loyalists; Curwen's Journal and Letters, third edition, New York, 1845, p. 552; Duer's Life of Stirling, pp. 67-70, gives two curious letters from Philip Livingston and John Penn. Sparks' Life and Letters of Dr. Franklin, vol. 1, pp. 96, 539. The Annual Register for 1813, p. 123.

The last inscription on the south wall of the chancel and the nearest to the nave is in Latin.

Sub hoc Marmore positae sunt Exuviae
ELEONORAE, uxoris SIGISMUNDI HUGGET
de Novo Eboracensi Armigeri,
Natae Lincolnensi urbis Magnae Britanniae,
Cujus si indefessam in Deum pietatem,
Immotam in amicos fidem,
Amorem ad Maritum illibatam,
Si in aequales comitatem
in egenos liberalitatem,
in omnes species benevolentiam,
vix aetas haec parem habuit,
Superiorem nulla.

Obiit III Men. Decem. MDCCXCV Aetatis L.VII.

The ARMS, which are in colors, are, *Argent a chevron gules, on a chief azure two fleurs de lis of the first.* CREST, *two wings expanded and pointing outwards gules.* MOTTO. *Dene agendo et cavendo.*

This should be a distinguished person; yet we regret to say that the information which has been derived from an elaborate course of inquiry can be put only, so to speak, in the form of a series of negations. The arms are not those given by Burke; and the motto is an incomprehensible piece of Latinity. There is no record in the registers of Trinity Church of the marriage of Sigismund Hugget, nor of the burial of his wife. The very name is unknown to the clergy. Whether or not this gentleman were connected with Benjamin Hugget, who lived during the revolutionary war at the corner of Nassau and Fair (now Fulton) streets, in New York, who signed an address to Lord Howe, in 1776, and who was thereupon denounced as a "terrible Tore," and subjected to the polite attentions of the Committee to detect

Conspiracies, we cannot say. Nor have we been able to learn more of the descendants than of the progenitors of Mr. Hugget. Dying in 1813, he left a will, by which he gave his seal of arms to his son Sigismund, and directed that his estate should be divided among his children, whom, however, he does not name. The only positive piece of information which we can give about him is, that before the year 1809 he had married a second wife, whose Christian name was Susan. Of course, it was not to be expected that this lady could be superior or even equal to her predecessor, but we may at least hope that she modestly imitated her many virtues.

There are many other curious and interesting monuments in the nave of St. Paul's Chapel, one of the most conspicuous and elegant of which is that erected by the members of the bar, in memory of the late John Wells. None of these, however, come strictly within the purpose of these papers, which is simply to discuss the Heraldry, *i. e.*, the armorial paintings and sculptures which exist in St. Paul's Chapel. We come now to two remarkable pieces of antiquity—that is to say, of American antiquity.

On the north and south walls, opposite each other, and half-way down the nave, hang the arms of the United States and the State of New York. These are supposed to mark the places which were occupied by the large square pews set apart for the President and Governor, in those remote ages when the Great Republic was in its earliest infancy. It is a little curious that, as Dr. Dix observes, it should have “been strenuously disputed whether the President's pew was on the north side or on the south.” The reverend rector has taken some pains to inform himself upon this point: and the result of his inquiries will be found in his *Historical Recollections of St. Paul's Chapel* pp. 47–50. At “some dreary day of modernizing and mis-called improvement,” these canopied pews were destroyed, and the paintings consigned to an unmerited obscurity. A few years ago they were restored, as nearly as could be determined, to their original positions.

The arms of the United States are on the north side, and are believed to mark the place of the President's pew, in which General Washington was accustomed to sit. The painting is evidently the result of the labors of a skillful painter, working from the device of an experienced herald. The blason is as follows:

Argent six pulets gules a chief azure. Borne on the breast of the American Eagle displayed, in his dexter talon an olive branch, in his sinister a bundle of 13 arrows, points upwards, all proper, the last feathered or; his head surrounded with a circular sky azure, charged with 13 mullets 5 4 3 1 argent, environed with clouds proper, and beyond, rays or; in his beak a scroll with the words “E Pluribus Unum” gold.

The device adopted on the twentieth of June, 1782, is the following: (*Journals of Congress*, vol. 7, p. 395.)

“Paleways of thirteen pieces argent and gules, a chief azure; the escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle displayed proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch, and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper, and in his beak a scroll inscribed with this motto ‘E pluribus Unum.’ For the CREST: Over the head of the

eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory or, breaking through a cloud proper, and surrounding thirteen stars, forming a constellation argent, on an azure field."

Mr. Lossing (*Field Book of the Revolution*, vol. 2, p. 656, note) says, upon the authority of Thomas Barritt, an antiquary of Manchester, that these arms were suggested to John Adams by Sir John Prestwich, who meant to signify by the blue chief the protection of Heaven over the States. The blason from the *Journals of Congress* is, upon the whole, a good one, though we think that our own is more clear and definite. It is a manifest slip, however, to describe the field as paleways, or paly. It is hardly necessary to say that paly, bendy, &c., are only applied to an even number of divisions.

It is to be regretted that, in the ordinary representations of the arms of the United States, the chief is often charged with mullets. This blunder, which probably had its origin in some vague ideas about stars and stripes, seems to have taken a firm hold upon the popular mind. It is to be regretted, also, that the authorities which regulate the Mint should, while they have avoided this error, have fallen into another nearly as bad. Those of us whose memory extends to the remote and happy ages (the gold and silver ages, if we may imitate the language of the disciples of Prehistoric Archaeology) before the civil war, when we had real money, may call to mind the nondescript bird, neither displayed, nor rising, nor volant, nor, indeed, in any other intelligible position, which adorned the modern coins. The older coins were of a different character. It is not easy to imagine a more elegant piece of money than the old silver dollar, nor a more correct, artistic, and graceful device than the American eagle, displayed and bearing on his breast the simple and beautiful arms of the United States. It is to be hoped that, if we ever should escape from this age of paper, some one in authority will have sufficient knowledge and judgment to enable him to give us a better coinage than we have had of late.

The arms of the State of New York were evidently devised by an adept and drawn by an accomplished artist. We have made a minute and careful blason. *Per fess, the sky in chief and the sea in base, the upper half of the sun rising out of the latter, all proper.*

CREST—On a wreath vert and argent the northern half of the terrestrial globe, of the second, the meridians sable, a spike projecting from the pole of the last; above it, but not touching, an eagle rising proper, to the sinister, his head reflexed below his breast, grasping in his beak his dexter talon.

Supporters on a quasi compartment formed by the extension of the scroll or. Dexter. Liberty, hair brown, decorated with pearls proper, face, neck, arms hands and feet also proper; sandalled gules, vested vert; depending from and behind her shoulders a brown mantle, in her dexter hand a pole sable, spiked at the foot or, thereon a Phrygian cap argent, the sinister hand resting on the shield. Sinister. Justice, her face, neck, arms, hands and feet proper, sandalled gules, her hair brown and flowing, decorated with pearls, vested in a brownish gray, cinctured about the waist azure, the cincture fringed or, bound about the eyes with a fillet sable, depending from and behind her shoulders a mantle as the cincture, holding in her dexter hand a sword erect argent pomelled and hilted gold; in her left, depending by a ribbon gules, her scales, the beam sable, the strings as the ribbon, the scales, round, or.

MOTTO.—On a scroll argent, in golden letters, *Excelsior*. The supporters rest upon garbs or wheat sheaves lying horizontally and the shield is surrounded with flowers in the fashion of the day. In blazoning Justice it was found necessary to repeat the names of one or two of the tinctures, as any attempt to blazon it in the usual way by numbers would have involved the whole affair in inextricable confusion. At the feet of Liberty the artist has introduced a device which reminds one of the strange conceits of the old Italian painters. There are two swords in saltire, points downwards, one plain, the other decorated, and above them King George's crown reversed. The resemblance in position to the famous piratical ensign, the death's head and cross bones, may be accidental; but the device itself plainly enough indicates the political proclivities of the artist.

An act of March 16, 1778, directing a great seal to be made, recites that arms have been devised for the State of New York, but gives no description of them. This first great seal, which was a very elegant and artistic affair, appears to have been a composition from the arms of the State. It is what old Guillim would have called a "landskip." The sea occupies a small portion of the base; above it is a range of three mountains; above the mountains is nearly the full face, more than three-quarters, of the sun, drawn conventionally; below is the motto "*Excelsior*," and in the exurge the words "The Great Seal of the State of New York." The reverse represents the sea, with a lofty rock rising out of it, and in the exurge are the word "*Frustra*" and the date 1777. The idea of the waves of the sea beating vainly against the solid rock is clearly a modification of the thought involved in the Scottish thistle and the famous "*Nemo me impune lacessit*." The mountains, however graceful they may be in a seal, where no color is required, would be, for many reasons inappropriate in a coat of arms; and it is to be regretted that they should have found their way (apparently without authority) into the modern representations of the arms of the State. The second great seal was adopted in 1798. The reverse is nearly identical with that of the first; the obverse professes to contain the arms of the State, with crest and motto. The third and last great seal contains simply what were thought to be the arms of the State. These, however, differ in many respects from the painting in St. Paul's. The sea occupies only a small portion of the base; above it are mountains, and behind them the sun, drawn, not conventionally as they should be, but with an attempt to copy nature. The eagle in the crest is drawn badly, being partly rising and partly volant; that is to say, in a position which cannot be blazoned. Liberty and Justice have changed places, and are in a curious crouching posture; the scales of the latter have disappeared, and her sword points wearily over her left shoulder, as if she were tired of her duty. Altogether, the achievement is not one to be proud of. There is no reverse. This seal was adopted by an act of March 27, 1809, which directs that the great seal shall consist of the arms of the State, and recites that a written description is recorded in the office of the Secretary of State. Inquiries have been made in that office, with the hope of obtaining either a copy of the original device or some authentic record of the arms of New York. No further information, however, has been elicited than the statement that no record can be found. Under these circumstances the painting in

St. Paul's Chapel possesses a great and peculiar value. It bears internal evidence of being a correct and scientific work of art; and from the time of its execution, which was apparently when the Governor's pew was set up (1785), it would seem to be nearly as old as the State itself. We think that it may be regarded as a trustworthy illustration of what the arms of the State of New York really are.

This closes the strictly heraldic, *i. e.*, armorial, history of St. Paul's Chapel, since the other monuments give no arms, and, therefore, notwithstanding their interest and merit, do not come within the intention of these papers.

THE LAWRENCE PEDIGREE.

BY WATSON EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Editor of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.

SIR—Although I have attained to my eighty-fourth year, I feel called upon to notice a publication in your January number (p. 26), styled "Notes on the Lawrence Pedigree." It purports to be a criticism or rather challenge, of an able and interesting article in the RECORD, for July, 1871 (vol. 2, p. 113), entitled "Traces of American Lineage in England," from a well-known writer, whose personal and professional character and literary attainments render him a valuable correspondent; and one especially to be appreciated and encouraged, if he would take the trouble to explain the history of "Old New York Families." The manner in which he and others, who came in the way of the challenging critic, were treated, might frighten away some gentle correspondents, who do not choose to be contentions. I received a letter enquiring "who is this * * * who calls upon us at this late day to "furnish documentary evidence of facts which have been so universally "admitted and believed by the family for over two hundred years?" It required some self-denial to refrain from entering into controversy, when the genealogical knight-errant thus entered the arena, paraded his steed, armor and flag, sounded his trumpet, and challenged all comers. But neither my age, nor the devoted life and character of the writer of "Traces, &c.," permits an acceptance of such a challenge. Only my position as a witness compels me to testify. I can answer some of the questions proposed; while sadly regretting that any harshness was deemed appropriate, either to correct a supposed error or to obtain information.

My much esteemed and distinguished friend, John L. Lawrence, late a State Senator, had frequent interviews with me in reference to the Lawrence Pedigree, both before and after his appointment as Secretary of Legation, with Messrs. Clay and Adams, to Ghent, and his appointment as resident minister at Copenhagen. While abroad, and in Albany, he devoted much attention to the subject, and especially in connection with the early history of his ancestors, his native State, and his favorite Long Island. As a lawyer of known standing, of the firm of Lawrence & Floyd (the latter yet living), and as Assistant Register of the Court of Chancery, he acquired a repute for accuracy. Those who have read his writings, such as his vindication of General Woodhull (published

in *Thompson's History of Long Island*, 2d ed., ii. 418), will appreciate his taste for historical enquiry. And here in New York, at least, his high-toned and honorable character need not be vindicated. The account of the Lawrence family in *Thompson's Long Island*, 2d ed., ii. 362, is entitled to the credit of having had his sanction and verification. It was the best that had appeared, though not complete or perfect in several branches nor in some minutiae. But neither was he, nor am I, a professed genealogist; nor, in our time, was that character a common one. We were not called upon to disburse even "a small part of the money which was spent in printing," in the employment of a professional artist. By labor and care we gained sufficient information to satisfy ourselves that the young Lawrence, John, aged 17; William, aged 12; and Maria (or Mary), aged 9, who came out to New England, in the *Planter*, in 1635 (with John Tuttell, mercer, aged 39, Joan Tuttell, aged 42, and the younger children of Tuttell), were the near relatives of Henry Lawrence, and being orphans, were sent out by him under the care of Tuttell and his wife, (perhaps their foster-mother), he intending shortly to follow them himself. All are familiar with the circumstance of the association of Henry Lawrence with Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brooke, Sir Richard Saltonstall and others, in obtaining the large grant of land in Connecticut, as assignees of the Warwick Patent, and, in 1633-35, the removals to Connecticut, and presently the appointment of John Winthrop, Jr., to be Governor of Connecticut, and the other appointments. The intention of Henry Lawrence to follow the young Lawrences to this country was also ascertained to our satisfaction, and that "the prohibition to Cromwell and others from emigrating to America, defeated their intentions." We of course had the traditions of the family.

Most unfortunately, my correspondence on this subject with Mr. John L. Lawrence, now deceased, and also with Henry Walworth, my partner in business, resident in England, was destroyed in the great fire of 1836, with most of my other valuable papers. This is what compels me to state my recollection and be a witness. But I have great confidence that abundant evidence is still accessible to sustain the accuracy of my information and recollection.

The critic says "every assertion should be weighed, and traditions "or surmises carefully marked as such." It seems to me he does not follow the rule, but indulges in assertions based upon mere absence of information or ignorance; or upon the old Latin rule "*De non apparentibus et non existentibus, eadem est ratio.*" If a party to a controversy assumes and fails to prove a material fact, that rule may be just; but it has little application to friendly investigations or to ancient descent. There were certainly ancestors, though all are out of existence, and few fair and complete records remain. True, there are questions of origin; as to which it is fair to ask information. But suppose a man has claimed himself to be a son or a descendant of * * * * Lawrence, and a stranger applies to him and says, show me the certificate of your father's or ancestor's marriage, otherwise I publicly and at once pronounce you an illegitimate bastard—a false pretender—what reply should be made? There is a wide difference between a critic's view of the assertions of others such as he can say were "composed" and his own inaccurate guesses, which, without

discrimination, he puts forth as assertions. He says "the next step in *Holgate's American Genealogy* (which confessedly is a mere compilation) is to *assume* that John and William were the patentees at Flushing, L. I., in 1645, when one of them was aged 27, and the other 22 years." He asks distinctly, in the face of all the publications, "were John, William and Thomas relatives?" And then assuming that he has been placed in the magisterial chair, says "until these questions are answered *by proof, such as parish records and wills, all repetitions, &c., are useless and ridiculous.*" I do not agree with him. I feel sure of many losses of proofs during our struggles in the wilderness for seven or eight generations, our fights with Indians, burnings and other destructions of dwellings, removals, &c. His rule is wrong. But it may mislead some of the less thoughtful and less generous, and I will answer it, in part, from what is before me.

John and William Lawrence certainly were young to be so distinguished as to be named in the Dutch township patents; but that was not without precedent. Persons no older have filled positions equally prominent; being selected generally for their qualifications, talents and education. Their success in after life proved their superiority.

JOHN LAWRENCE, the eldest brother, born 1618, was, in November, 1644, one of the patentees of the Great Plains called Hempstead, L. I., under grant from the Dutch Governor Kieft (when the Dutch were trying to secure L. I.); in 1645 he was one of the patentees of Flushing under grant from the same governor; in 1658, he removed from Long Island and settled permanently in New Amsterdam, now New York City; in 1663, he was one of the commissioners appointed by Governor Stuyvesant to treat with the General Court at Hartford and with John Scott upon Long Island; in 1665, he was appointed Alderman of New York upon the first incorporation of the city under Governor Nicolls (when Aldermen were judges); in 1672, he was appointed Mayor of New York and presided in the Mayor's Court; in 1674, he was appointed a member of the council, in which office he continued by successive appointments until 1698. In 1691, he was again appointed Mayor of New York; and in 1692, Judge of the Supreme Court, in which office he remained until his death, in 1699. This is all matter of record and easily established. It cannot be questioned even by the skeptical critic. There is no harm, there may be use, in repeating it. In the New York Records-Book of Wills. (1693 to 1698) page 346, we find recorded the will of John Lawrence of New York, dated 7th January, 1698-9, in which he says it is "written with my own hand," and that he is above "eighty years of age," and by which he devises houses in New York to his wife Susannah, and his "estate in land on Long Island as a patentee of Hempstead and Flushing, and the only survivor in both;" naming his sons, John and Thomas, and his daughters, Mary and Martha, &c.

This proves sufficiently that he, born in 1618, was seventeen years old in 1635, when he came over in the *Ruxler*; twenty-six when patentee of Hempstead, and twenty-seven when patentee of Flushing. Can our critic trace him between 1635 and 1644? Can he produce the list of those who studied at Ipswich or with Henry Saltonstall? It belonged to the oldest son and his eldest son or heir in turn, according to

English rule, to preserve, with the land which he alone would inherit, the family arms and records. He had sons, but their issue failed. There were descendants of his daughters, one of whom married Gurdon Salstonstall, but all memorials were scattered. It would be rather cruel in the critic to compel me to run after them. Does he disbelieve the old patriarch's will? Can he believe no one? The appointment of William as a patentee of Flushing at the early age of twenty-two, may have been attributable to the influence of his brother John.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the brother, born 1623, was, as above stated, in 1645, associated with John, as one of the patentees of Flushing on Long Island, in which town he resided during the remainder of his life. In 1658, he was a magistrate at Flushing under the Dutch Government, and after 1664, under the English Government, he held a military commission and was also in the magistracy of the North Riding of Yorkshire on Long Island. In March, 1664, he married Elizabeth Smith, his second wife. He was called William Lawrence of Flushing, and he was referred to, in 1673, as the son-in-law of Richard Smith. For so much we have clear public records. His letters, addressed in his magisterial capacity to Governor Stuyvesant and his council, it is agreed, are "ably written, evincing great energy and decision of character, and are evidently the production of a man of superior mind and *liberal education*." (See State Records at Albany.) He was the largest landed proprietor in Flushing. Letters of administration were granted, on 25th March, 1680, to his widow, Elizabeth, and his eldest son, William, and by the inventory of his estate, on file in the Surrogate's Office, New York City, his plate, sword and personals alone were valued at £4,432 stg. Few of the public records of Flushing have been preserved "*in consequence of their destruction by fire in 1789*" (see *Thomp. L. I. ii*, 67). This William left several sons, many of whom can be traced. The more numerous his descendants, the wider are scattered the old memorials of ancestry. The writer is descended from his son Joseph, and of course he has a better knowledge of the descendants of Joseph than of the others. William, the older son, married Deborah, the daughter of Richard Smith and youngest sister of his father's second wife.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, the other of the three emigrating brothers (whose age is not precisely given), by report came out subsequently to John and William. In the year 1655 their names all appeared as proprietors of land in the town of Newtown on Long Island; and in the English patent for that town from Governor Dongan, John, William and Thomas Lawrence were all named as patentees. Thomas was the proprietor of the whole of Hell-gate Neck, then divided into a number of cultivated farms and extending along the East River from Hell-gate Cove to Bowery Bay.

As Thomas came out after the others it may be advisable to show (what the families of the others admit) that he was a brother of William and John.—The story about "three brothers" may be correct in a few instances.—In the Secretary of State's Office in Albany we find, in 1711, a petition to the Chancellor from William Lawrence, second son of Thomas Lawrence of Newtown, in which petition he introduces the name of his "uncle John Lawrence" and his "aunt Susannah." This is deemed a distinct and early claim of the relationship. Doubt-

less there are other recognitions. Some say his uncle John, as Judge, got him clear from punishment. This William of Newtown, the son of Thomas, in 1676, married Anna, the daughter of Samuel Edsall and of the Dutch belle, his wife; and with his father-in-law, in 1689, he adhered to Jacob Leisler and attempted to support Leisler's rule. This created a political division in the family. He was in favor afterwards under Governor Bellamont (see *Doc. of N. Y. Col. Hist.*, iv, 834, 1137, 1180), and he left many descendants, who are scattered far and wide.

The critic alludes to the old family of Lawrence, reported descended from Robert, a crusader, knighted by Richard I, in Palestine in 1191, and to the very ancient arms, distinguishing that family, with a "cross-raguly" and with a semi-dolphin (or fish tail) for its crest. It became a very numerous family. He has traced branches, some members of which at different times had new coats of arms awarded them, all containing the "cross-raguly," and many also adopting the same crest. These were an acknowledgement or claim that they were descended from the ancient knight, or from his successor, Sir Robert, living in Lancashire in 1454; but they had new marks of distinction as usual, some on the coat of arms, some of the crest, and others merely of motto; to indicate the particular branch which started with new or revised arms. After this critic's bold assertion that we had no pedigree, he asks in usual style, "Did any of the Long Island families use a seal of arms"? He might be answered simply, "yes"! There were many memorials of this (see *Thompson's L. I.* 2 ed., ii, 362; *Riker's Newtown*, p. 281). In a very large family, widely scattered, many originals have been lost and copies are much more easily produced. By the new rule this is not a satisfactory answer. We must produce to the new judge the parish records or a will. The old legal plan by which the testimony of a member of the family was admitted to supply lost documents is ignored by him, but may be acknowledged by others. The English "Visitations," were not made up by the production of parish registers; but, from the representations of heads of families, reduced to writing and signed by the living representative. All the old family pedigrees extend back beyond any parish certificates. There were none in England before 1532, and no law provides for parish registers here, even to this day. It is not the "cross-raguly," and the "semi-dolphin reversed," that are seriously in question, but the colors and additions, crest and motto, to determine which branch of the old family may be claimed. I have to say then that, more than fifty years ago, Mr. John L. Lawrence and myself together examined the seal affixed to one of the ancient wills of my branch of the family, not then nor now in my custody, and made other inquiries and comparisons; and, at that time, when we made the examination, the cross-raguly and the fish-tail too could be distinctly traced, although that will had been exposed and thrown about for over 100 years, and at the present time, I am informed, the seal is nearly or quite obliterated; as it is apt to be, when the paper is not carefully folded and kept. If we had to depend upon this alone the critic doubtless would cavil at the proofs. But leaving him out of view, it is merely my duty to say that, if required, I am ready to testify that when we first examined the old will, we were satisfied that its seal conformed with the seal of the Lord President Henry Lawrence: that being the

particular point of inquiry; and we had the description of it from his tomb-stone.

It is a poor attempt at wit, regardless of the character or feelings of the highly respectable family of Lawrence at Boston, by which the critic charges them, as well as the New Yorkers, with a "desire to expand the cross-raguly and *wiggle* the fish tail crest" (without informing us, by the way, in what dictionary we may find the word "*wiggle*." He should be held to some rule to produce authority for it. Does he mean "*wriggle*"? If so, that may have an odious sense, or else a ridiculous one). One would suppose the names and repute of Amos and Abbott Lawrence might have deterred a townsman of theirs, having respect for the opinion of mankind, from attempting to cast ridicule upon their name, or upon the science which he pursues. They were men of whom their country had reason to be proud, and whose memory should be cherished with respect and veneration. A fair and accurate New England writer, speaking of their firm as merchants, says the house for success and honorable repute has probably never been surpassed in New England. Amos Lawrence was only two years my senior; having been born in 1786. He was of gentle and engaging manners and disposition; celebrated for his philanthropy, and noted for his munificent donations to public charitable institutions, and for his extensive private charities; the recollection of which should endear his memory to his fellow-citizens. I knew him intimately. In 1819 we made together a pleasure excursion through Virginia, visiting different plantations and gaining general information. I could recount many interesting circumstances that occurred on that occasion. As a pleasant, amiable and intelligent traveling companion, I have never known his equal.

His brother, Abbott Lawrence, was also one of the most eminent, successful and liberal merchants the United States has ever produced. He gave to Harvard University one hundred thousand dollars to found a Scientific School, and, in his donations to other deserving objects, he has manifested a princely liberality. And as a statesman, our country has reason to be proud of him. He was a representative to the 24th and 25th Congress, where he ably distinguished himself. In 1843, he was appointed a Commissioner to settle with the English Commissioners the N. E. boundary question. General Taylor, when President, offered him the first position in his cabinet, which he declined. In 1849, he was sent out as Minister of the United States to Great Britain; and in that distinguished position he manifested abilities and statesmanship of the first order.

It remains to be seen whether the countrymen and fellow-citizens of these men are ready to mock at their integrity, or to cast ridicule on their family name and history, affecting all their descendants, upon such slight grounds as this critic assumes; but we believe there is no ground for the imputation. Let the cautious reader observe the critic's reference to a pedigree in *Bond's History of Watertown*, p. 1080, made by Mr. H. G. Somerby, in which a Lawrence family of Suffolk Co., England, was traced back many years and down to John Lawrence, of Watertown, in Mass., the ancestor (as the same book shows) of Amos and Abbott Lawrence of Boston. But, be not misled by the assertion of the critic a few lines lower, "that none of these

pedigrees extend very far back," &c. As any one can see for himself, the pedigree traced by Mr. Somerby, and printed (pp. 1080-81), extends back some seventeen generations, and connects that family with the Lancashire knight, and even with the old crusader. We know nothing of its accuracy; but it seems well attested, and Mr. Somerby, as we are informed, was a skillful and respectable genealogist of the professional class. Others, then, may be left to criticise his work, "*Non nobis tantas componere lites.*" And the reader who consults *Bond's Watertown*, may also notice (at page 819), the conclusion of that careful writer, that the John Lawrence of Massachusetts was an older man, and not the passenger with Tuttell in the *Planter*. He is rightly deemed as one who came over with the Senior Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts, in 1630; and it is a mere error of inexperienced copyists in mistaking him for the John who came over in 1635 with John Winthrop the son, when the latter was appointed by Henry Lawrence and others to be Governor of Connecticut.

It may be admitted that the liberality of the Messrs. Lawrence of Boston, rewarded the Genealogist for his labor in searching out their ancestry; they of course believing his account was correct; and it is not unlikely that some of the publications in the *English Her. & Gen. Misc.* were copied in the course of the search for this pedigree, also at their expense. I shall not attempt to review these; nor do I perceive anything reflecting back upon the Lawrence family in America. The critic's kind suggestion that the name is simply a christian name, may have been true *once*; but can he tell how long ago that was? Laurentius de la More is a very old name, reported coming over with the Conqueror. Lawrence of Durham d. about 1149. The names of Lawrence Washington, son of John and the widow Margaret, his mother, appear as early as 1529, having claims to a farm at Warton, in Lancashire—can the critic tell us surely whether this Lawrence derived his first name from the saint, or from the neighboring family descended from the old crusader; whose grandson or descendant, James (according to Mr. Somerby), married Matilda Washington?—a fact confirmed by quartering the arms of Washington with those of Lawrence by some of the descendants? One curious circumstance I have not seen noticed by writers, viz.: that Robert Lawrence, a son of Sir James (the one that married the dau. of Lord Wells), was parson of Warton, in Lancashire, the place of the old family of Washington; nor the circumstance that the marriage with Wells, of the N. E. part of England—connected with the Cromwell family—led to political combinations, and changes of residence, which may aid in identifying and arranging descendants.

The same gentle critic proceeds and says "there is no proof whatever that Joseph Lawrence had any wife Mary Towneley." I cannot suppose he spoke as a lawyer or judge upon a litigated question which called for proofs. He meant, perhaps, to say he had seen none; of itself not a very material circumstance. The records show that Joseph Lawrence's wife was named Mary. Her signature, after marriage, it is believed, can be produced. The destruction by fire of the church records of Elizabethtown, N. J., may excuse us from producing the parish register. Elizabeth Lawrence, widow of the first William, resided there after her marriage with Sir Philip Carteret; though she did not long act as Governess of New Jersey. It is fair to presume the marriage of

Joseph Lawrence to Mary Towneley was there celebrated. The records of Trinity Church, N. Y., were also burnt. There may yet exist, as there certainly did exist other evidence. I have not the Bible, nor the family papers. According to my private memoranda, Lord Francis Howard, who, upon the death of his cousin Charles, became Baron of Effingham, in 1681, was appointed Governor of Virginia in 1683, and was at Albany, N. Y., the same year, at a convention with Indians of the Five Nations. He was at New York city in 1684, 1687, and 1689 (*see Smith's History of New York*, pp. 45, 46; *N. Y., Doc. of Col. His.*, iii., 347, 394, 406, 417, 418, 426, 440, 441, 443, 549, 566, 619, 655, 670). He, of course, came in contact with John Lawrence, then in office. He was accompanied by his wife, Dorothea, daughter of Sir Richard Towneley, son of Sir Charles Towneley, who fell at Marston Moor, and whose property was sequestered. He was also accompanied by Thomas Towneley, b. 1668, and Mary Towneley, b. 1670, who, as I believe, were the brother and sister of his wife, fifteen and thirteen years of age, in 1685, and children of Sir Richard Towneley. It is worthy of note, that the New York Governor, in letters to England, wrote of the expense to which he was put by the Governor of Virginia, *with his large train*. The second son of Lord Howard, named Francis, became an Earl. Several of the name of Howard remained in this country. Joseph Lawrence and this Mary Towneley, b. 1670, were married in (or before) 1690. They named their eldest son Richard, b. 1691, after her father, Richard Towneley, and their second son, Thomas, after her brother, Thomas Towneley; and Richard Lawrence named his son Effingham, after the husband of his Aunt Dorothea. This Effingham, son of Richard Lawrence, removed to London, where he filled distinguished positions, and, probably through family influence, he became one of the Lords of the Admiralty; and he, temporarily, at least, commanded a channel frigate, when invasion was apprehended. He was subsequently known as Capt. Lawrence of the Navy. Some of his letters were preserved on Long Island, one writing for some Newtown pippins; and some of the aged remembered talking with him. His dau. Catharine Mary, in 1816, mar. Sir John Thomas Jones, Baronet, of Crammer Hall, Norfolk Co., an aid to the Duke of Wellington. Two of the sons of Captain Effingham Lawrence, viz., William Effingham, and Edward Billop Lawrence, have been at my house in New York, and have assisted me in some investigations in England. I had information upon which I placed as much reliance as upon a parish register.

Another guess of our critic is as to "Col. Richard Towneley, of New Jersey," who, he says, "had sons, Charles and Effingham T., and *it is not unlikely that he may have had a dau. Mary*, who mar. her step-brother, Joseph Lawrence; *at all events, this known marriage of William's widow will account for the name of Effingham in the Lawrence family.*" A part of this is the opinion of another writer, and not important. The prior marriage of Col. Richard, and daughter b. are not within my knowledge. I will let the mere opinion pass without further comment. If the parish records have been produced, I have nothing to say. I will however, say, that this Colonel (not Sir) Richard Towneley, had a clear ancient pedigree, and was the eighth son of Nicholas Towneley, and second cousin of Sir Richard. He had

by his wife, Lady Carteret, several children, including a son, Charles Towneley, b. 1686, d. 1756, who had by his wife Abigail, a son, Effingham Towneley, b. 1716, d. 1789, who mar. Rebecca Crane, and had a son, Richard, &c.

Mary, a dau. of Elizabeth (Smith) by her first husband, William Lawrence, became (1st) the wife of James Emott, the lawyer of New York, who d. in 1713, and (2d) in 1714, the wife of Rev. Edward Vaughan, of New Jersey. In the will of Rev. Mr. Vaughan, in 1747, he named his brother-in-law Charles Towneley, &c.

Others, in like manner, can be fully traced. It may be left to those who know the reputations and surroundings of these parties, to consider whether it is not probable that they had pretty accurate accounts of such marriages as fell within the range of their immediate families.

I will drop further discussion of the critic's sharpness, with the remark that all genealogies are greatly exposed to error, when formed or composed, not from exact data, dates and places but by going back from the known present into the dim and confused past; but they ought therefore to be treated with generous consideration and kindness. To err is human. There are some errors in nearly all the Lawrence pedigrees I have examined, and no doubt there are venal and unscrupulous persons, who for a reward will draw out pedigrees and coats of arms, without care for their truthfulness or accuracy. But no honest and honorable man will proclaim a pedigree or arms as his which he knows or believes to be, not his own, but some one else's.

The Editor of the *RECORD*, in a note (p. 26), says, it would be very desirable to know more of Henry Lawrence, &c. Many accounts have been published. I will furnish such information as I have, that has never to my knowledge been published in America, but will preface it by a reference to, and brief extract from, the "*Old Merchants of New York*," 5th series, p. 88, where the Editor (a correspondent of the *London Times*, and other English papers, who had an extensive English correspondence, and had more than ordinary facilities for acquiring information, but was not always accurate), says:

"Henry Lawrence, above mentioned, who married Elizabeth Hagar, was buried at St. Ives, 1580; issue:

"1. JOHN, his heir, and

"2 WILLIAM, who settled at Great St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, and whose sons, John, William, and Thomas, came over to America the same year with Governor Winthrop (of Connecticut) in 1635.

"John Lawrence, son and heir of Henry, above mentioned, was knighted in 1603, by James I. He married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Ralph Waller, Esq., of Clerkenwell, Middlesex. He was father of Henry Lawrence, of whom we furnish a very full sketch, from the circumstance of his having with Lord Say and Seal," &c. The editor of that work further says (p. 90): "John, William, and Thomas Lawrence, were among the earliest settlers of the English towns within the Dutch jurisdiction upon Long Island. They were the sons of William Lawrence, who was the second son of Henry Lawrence and Elizabeth Hagar, before mentioned, and who removed from St. Ives, where he was born and settled, to Great St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, England, about the year 1580."

My record says he removed to St. Albans in 1604, and died in 1631.

In a *Harleian MS.*, (No. 1460) there is a drawing, often alluded to, of the ensigns and trophies won in battle by Oliver; dedicated to his counsellors and ornamented with their arms. The arms of the Lord President, Henry, are there, the cross-raguly and fish-tail crest (without a chief), and the motto "*Nil desperandum*." This motto may have been assumed by the President in the revolutionary troubles, and perhaps when he was made a Councillor (see notes to Bliss's Edition of *Wood's Ath. Ox.*, ii., 63). A picture of the President has been referred to:—His grave-stone, not yet effaced (in 1802), was in the Chapel of St. Margaret's, alias Thele, in Hertfordshire. The arms were, "or, cross-raguly gules," (without a chief) "impaling Peyton." The crest, a Fish-tail or demi-dolphin. A letter directed by him to Sir Simonds' d'Ewes is sealed with a small red seal, cross-raguly, with a lion in the chief (indicating the St. Ives branch). The epitaph on his tomb-stone was as follows:—"Here lyeth interred the body of Henry Lawrence, Esq., some time of this place, who married Amy Peyton, daughter of Sir Edward Peyton, of Ilham, in the county of Cambridge, Knight and Bart. He had issue of her, seven sons and six daughters. He departed this life August the 8th, 1644," (evidently by a mistake in copying—for 1664) in the 64th year of his age. Also, in this place he buried four of his children: Edward, under a stone adjoining upon the south side of this stone, and Elizabeth, next adjoining and in part under this stone on the north side, who died February, 1662, in the thirteenth year of her age. Theodosia lyeth under this stone with her father. She died September 2, 1644 (?) in the 20th year of her age. Also Henrietta, the youngest daughter, died the 30th of September, 1664 in the 13th year of her age, who lyeth by her brother, in part under this stone on the south side. The said Amy Lawrence, in memory of her loving consort and children, hath caused this stone to be laid here."

Other children of Henry Lawrence the President, were Martha, who married Richard, Earl of Barymore.

Henry, who died in 1679, leaving two sons, Henry and Edward. Of these Henry died unmarried and Edward was created a Baronet (Irish ?) with remainder to his sister's son Isaac Wollaston, of Losby in Leicestershire; he died May 2, 1749. (The family of Wollaston in Leicester County can be traced.)

John, who left England with one of the Bradshaws, went first to Barbadoes; then to Jamaica in 1676. His will is dated May 10, 1690. John, his son, was a member of Assembly (in the West Indies), and left six sons. The two eldest died, leaving an only son each, who died without issue. James, the third son of Fairfield, died 1756, leaving his eldest son Richard James Lawrence, Esq., whose eldest son, James Lawrence, is (or was) a Knight of Malta.

William was naturalized by act of Parliament in 1656! *having been born, with his sisters Martha and Theodosia, beyond the sea!*

It thus appears that Henry was abroad several years, including 1625 (?) when his daughter Theodosia was born, probably in Holland. In Thompson's *L. I.*, ii., 362, it was said, "in order to avoid the ecclesiastical severity directed against him, he retired to Holland, from whence he (had ?) returned in 1641." There may have been more than one visit or the date mistaken.

John Lawrence, the brother of the President, died in 1670, leaving an only son, Dr. Thomas Lawrence, author of "*Mercurius Centrales*" and physician to five crowned heads, who died in 1714 (?), and had a numerous family. His oldest son, a captain in the navy, was father to Thomas Lawrence, who was President of the College of Physicians, and was father to Sir Soulden Lawrence. His sister Elizabeth married (1st) Edward Griffith, and had a daughter, &c., who married the Earl of Harrington; and (2d) Lord Mohun, who, in 1713, fell in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton. Of this branch were also the Lawrences of Studley and Hackforth in Yorkshire.

A correspondent, under the signature of "a descendant of the Colchester Branch," in the *Gentlemen's Magazine* for 1815 (part 2, p. 104), speaks of the Essex Branch of the Lawrences, and says, that individuals of that branch represented the Colchester borough in Parliament through several reigns between 1700 and 1750; that by certain old documents it appears that the origin of this branch was in the *Grandfather of the President from a younger son*, &c. And "St. Ives," in the *Gentlemen's Magazine*, 1817 (part 1, p. 318), says that the Essex and Norfolk Lawrences were *from the same original stock as Henry*, and attributes the election of the latter in 1656! *from Colchester*, to the strength of the family interest in that borough. He says he was nearly related to Sir Thomas Lawrence of Bucks, and Sir Thomas equally so to the Colchester family of the same period.

An anecdote of Sir Thomas Lawrence of Bucks, may be seen in the *New Atlantis*. He was buried at Chelsea in 1714.

Of all the Lawrences only those of the St. Ives and Iver families, so far as I know, bear a chief. St. Ives on a chief gules a lion of England. Iver on a chief azure, three leopards.

With these remarks I must be excused from farther discussion. There need be no reply. I shall hold myself free from the trouble of writing anything farther—I am too old for controversy.

There are many collateral points which I should be glad to see elucidated by others. A very large number of Lawrences are interested in developing the truth; I know none that are opposed to it—and it can be easily seen that the history of the settlement of this country may receive great light from such investigations, and be interesting to all the earnest students of the country.

The Editor (in the note, p. 26) has alluded to the college record of a Henry Lawrence, at Cambridge, England, in 1622. Doubtless the President of Cromwell's council was an educated man, and many of Cromwell's supporters coming from the N. E. part of England were educated at Cambridge.

One Henry, doubtless took orders. Henry, the friend of Milton and author, I suppose a clergyman, but I cannot identify his family. His descendant the Dr. and author, b. 1711, d. 1783, is well known. The circumstance of the President Henry being abroad and having children born abroad, deserves attention. It helps to account for the early settlement of our Lawrences among the Dutch here. They expected and had friends among the Dutch; perhaps relatives.

WATSON EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE.

New York, May, 1872.

GENEALOGICAL NOTATION.

BY DAVID PARSONS⁷ HOLTON, M. D.

In vol. i., p. 29, of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record may be seen a system of notation of pedigrees adapted to American Genealogies, as proposed by Dr. Holton.

In the first section of this system of notation, *small capitals* A, B, C, D, E, F, etc., are placed above and to the right of the name, as indices in trans-oceanic generations, commencing with the father^a of the first immigrants of the American family.

In the second section, the members of the American series are indicated by *numeral* indices, commencing with the immigrant children¹ of the father^a; thence by Arabic figures, progressively increasing, to show the successive generations down to the present.

In cases where, as yet, the line is *not* traceable back to the first immigrant, we use *small letters* of the alphabet, indexing the earliest known ancestor^a as *a*; and the successive generations by the serial letters, b, c, d, e, f, etc., to the youngest born.

In case we subsequently extend our genealogical discoveries, each generation ascending is marked by affixing to the *a* regularly increasing *numerals*: a, a¹, a², a³, a⁴, etc., upward toward the ascertained immigrant¹.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM.

For illustration, let us take Philip^a Parsons, who was in Enfield, Conn., in 1697; whose ancestry we are yet (1872) unable to discover; while we have on our *Memorial* Records thousands of his descendants. Hence, for the present, we adopt the following mode of notation for said Philip Parsons and his descendants:

Philip ^a Parsons, of Enfield, Conn., was there in.....	1697
Nathaniel ^b Parsons, born in Enfield, Conn.....	1703-10
Shubael ^c Parsons, died in Enfield, Conn.....	1819
Eben ^d Parsons, died in Enfield, Conn.....	1844
Dr. Edward Field ^e Parsons, resides in Enfield, Conn.....	1872
His son, Edward Field ^f Parsons, resides at Enfield, Conn.....	1872

Search is still continued for the ancestral line of this Philip^a.

Should we discover his father, a¹, we shall designate him as a¹; should we later find his grandfather, a², as of America, he will be a²; unless this last be the immigrant¹, when he will receive the unit index; and his descendants will then be re-indexed with *numerals*, as in second section.

The first section in this system of pedigradation includes any father, having left the Eastern Continent and having died upon the voyage, his children reaching America. He would, therefore, be pedigraded A, as of the first section; while his children, if any settled in America, would be pedigraded (1), as of the second section.

The illustration of the System may be more fully understood by adding the following:

Edward-Field^f, Dr. Edward Field^e, Eben^d, Shubael^c, Nathaniel^b, Philip^a. It is traditionally believed that this Philip^a was a grandson of Deacon Benjamin¹ Parsons, of Springfield, Mass., the immigrant ancestor.

Should this tradition be proved to be true, then the pedigradation will run thus:

Edward Field ^f Parsons, residing at Enfield, Conn.....	1872
Dr. Edward Field ^e Parsons, residing at Enfield, Conn.....	1872
Eben ^d Parsons, died in Enfield, Conn.....	1844
Shubael ^c Parsons, died in Enfield, Conn.....	1819
Nathaniel ^b Parsons, born in Enfield, Conn.....	1703-10
PHILIP ^a Parsons, was living in Enfield, Conn.....	1697

Deacon Benjamin¹ Parsons married at Windsor, Conn., November 6, 1653; resided at Springfield, Mass., and died there August 24, 1689.



LIST OF AMERICAN FAMILIES.

WHOSE GENEALOGIES ARE BEING INVESTIGATED, EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART, WITH A VIEW TO PUBLICATION.

NOTE.—Those families, the names of which are intended to be published as separate genealogies, are designated by SMALL CAPITALS. Those which are fragmentary in character, or have been incidentally gathered in the course of other genealogical investigation, are indicated by *italics*. Some of the latter will, doubtless, be ultimately expanded into separate treatises. Where the address of the compiler is not given, apply to the Publication Committee.

Any additions or corrections to this list will be gratefully acknowledged by the PUBLICATION COMMITTEE of the RECORD.

FAMILY.	ORIGIN.	ADDRESS OF COMPILER.
<i>Albertson</i> , ALEXANDER,	Long Island, N. Y. Descendants of James.	J. T. Bowne, Salina, Kansas. Miss E. C. Jay, 296 Madison ave., New York City.
<i>Alling</i> , <i>Almy</i> ,	Rhode Island.	Mrs. A. J. Colvin, Albany, N.Y. Fred. A. Holden, 1312 I street, Washington, D. C.
ALVORD, ANDERSON,	Massachusetts,	John A. Boutelle, Woburn, Mass. Alex. D. Anderson, Esq., 210 N. 3d street, St. Louis, Mo.
ANDREWS,	John, of Connecticut.	Dea. Alfred Andrews, New Bri- tain, Conn.
ANDREWS,	William, of New Haven, Conn.	{ Gad Andrews, Southington, Conn. D. Williams Patterson, New- ark Valley, Tioga Co., N.Y.
ANGELL,	Rhode Island.	A. F. Angell, M.D., East Attle- boro, Mass.
<i>Armington</i> ,	New Hampshire.	Henry B. Atherton, Esq., Nashua, N. H.
<i>Arnold</i> ,	Rhode Island.	{ Gen. Geo. S. Greene, Washing- ton, D. C. Fred A. Holden, 1312 I street, Washington, D. C.
ATHERTON,	New Hampshire.	Henry B. Atherton, Esq., Nashua, N. H.
AVERY,		{ Walter Titus Avery, Front street, New York City. Rev. Wm. Clift, Mystic Bridge, Conn.
<i>Bachelder</i> ,		Prof. Jonathan Tenney, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.
BAGG,	Massachusetts.	{ Lyman H. Bagg, West Spring- field, Mass. Matthew D. Bagg, New York City.
BAILEY, <i>Bailey</i> ,	Massachusetts, Connecticut.	Alfred Poor, Salem, Mass. Capt. Giles Bailey, New London, Conn.
BAKER,	Massachusetts.	Amos Baker, 68 School Street, Boston, Mass.
BAKER,	Mass. (another family.)	Edmund J. Baker, Milton Lower Mills, Mass.
BALDWIN,	Massachusetts and Conn.	{ Byron A. Baldwin, Chicago, Ill. C. C. Baldwin, Cleveland, O.

FAMILY.	ORIGIN.	ADDRESS OF COMPILER.
BALLOU,	Rhode Island.	Ira B. Peck, Woonsocket, R. I.
BANCROFT,	Connecticut and Massachusetts.	J. M. Bancroft, P. O. Box 382, New York City.
<i>Barber,</i>	Rhode Island.	Fred. A. Holden, 1312 I street, Washington, D. C.
BARLOW,	Massachusetts.	S. S. Barlow, M. D., 55 E. 21st street, New York City.
BARRETT,	New Hampshire.	Wm. Barret, Esq., Nashua, N. H.
BARROWS, or BARRUS		Hiram Barrus, Reading, Mass.
<i>Barton,</i>	Rhode Island.	Fred. A. Holden, 1312 I street, Washington, D. C.
<i>Bayard,</i>	Maryland.	Rev. I. W. K. Handy, M. D., Mt. Sidney, Augusta Co., Va.
<i>Bayley,</i>		Prof. Jonathan Tenney, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.
BEADLE (Bedell)		Erastus F. Beadle, N. Y. City.
BEARDSLEY,	William, Stratford, Conn., 1839.	{ Rev. E. E. Beardsley, D.D., New Haven, Conn. D. Williams Patterson, New-ark Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y.
<i>Beere,</i>	Smithfield, R. I.	Martin B. Scott, Cleveland, O.
BEERS,	Fairfield, Conn.	Rev. Henry Beers Sherman, Esopus, N. Y.
BESSON,	Rhode Island, North Carolina, Georgia.	W. P. Garrison, P. O. Box 6372 New York City.
BERGIN,	(New ed.) New York.	Hon. T. G. Bergen, Bay Ridge, L. I., N. Y.
<i>Blair,</i>	Western Mass.,	Charles N. Dayton, 107 Front street, New York City.
BLAKE,	Massachusetts.	Stanton Blake, Boston, Mass.
<i>Blanchard,</i>		
BOARDMAN,	New Hampshire.	Samuel L. Boardman, P. O. Box 91, Augusta, Me.
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ANDOVER (N. H.),		Geo. E. Emery, Lynn, Mass.
CHARLESTOWN (N. H.),	History of Cong. Church.	Rev. H. H. Sanderson, Charles- ton, Sullivan Co., N. H.
EAST HADDAM (Ct.),	FOLKS-BOOK.	D. W. Patterson, Newark Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y.
<i>Granville</i> ,	<i>Genealogies of</i>	S. S. Barlow, M.D., 53 E. 21st st., N. Y. City.
LUNENBURG (Mass.),	Hist. and Geneal. of	Geo. A. Cunningham, Lunen- burg, Mass.
NEWARK VALLEY (Tioga Co., N. Y.),	Geneal. Catalogue of first Church of	D. W. Patterson, Newark Val- ley, N. Y.
NEW UTRECHT (Kings Co., N. Y.),	Hist. and Geneal.	Hon. T. G. Bergen, Bay Ridge P. O., N. Y.
QUEENSBURY (N. Y.),	Hist. and Geneal.	A. W. Holden, M.D., Glens Falls, N. Y.
SOUTHAMPTON (L. I.),	Hist. of: Additions to the genealogies in	Rev. Geo. R. Howell, State Library, Albany, N. Y.
WHATELY (Mass.),		Rev. J. H. Temple, Framingham, Mass.

FAMILY.	ORIGIN.	ADDRESS OF COMPILER.
WALLINGFORD (Conn.),	General. of 37 families.	Chas. H. S. Davis, M.D., Meriden, Ct.
WINCHESTER (Conn.),	Genealogies of	John Boyd, West Winsted, Ct.
Virginia,	Families of	R. C. Brock, Richmond, Va.
YATES COUNTY (N. Y.),	Hist. and General.	S. C. Cleveland, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Also new editions of Durrie's *Index to American Pedigrees*, and Whitmore's *Hand-Book of American Genealogy*.

THE SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Meeting, April 13th. Mr. Edward F. De Lancey read a historical paper, entitled "Jacob Leisler, his Medal, and his Descendants." The pedigree of Martin Hawley Stafford, was presented and referred to the Committee on Pedigrees.

Meeting, April 27th. Mr. C. B. Moore read a sketch of "Samuel Edsall, Hatter; a companion of Gov. "Jacob Leisler." The Committee on Pedigrees reported that they had examined the pedigree of M. H. Stafford, and had found it to contain ninety-six items, out of the one hundred and thirteen required by the committee to make it complete. The President called attention to the gift to the Society by Masters Moreau and Drowne of "The Diary of Solomon Drowne, M.D., with genealogical notes," printed by them.

Meeting, May 11th. Mr. J. J. Latting, in the absence of the Librarian, S. Hastings Grant, reported large donations of books and pamphlets. Mr. Rudolph B. Imtraut, heraldic painter presented a beautifully illuminated seal of the Society, and on motion of Dr. Wm. F. Holcombe, a vote of thanks was given to the donor, and the picture was referred to the Library Committee to be framed and hung in the Society's rooms. On motion of Dr. Edward B. O'Callaghan, a committee, consisting of Dr. O'Callaghan, Rev. Beverly R. Betts and Edward F. De Lancey, Esq., was appointed to report the best way of securing a diagram of, and a record of the inscriptions on the tomb-stones in, the various cemeteries of this city, especially of Trinity Church and St. Paul's. Dr. O'Callaghan read a paper, entitled "Early History of the New York Bar," including biographies of Sampson Shelton Broughton, May Bickley, David Jamison and Francis Harrison, all of whom were Recorders, and the first three Attorneys-General of the Province of New York.

Meeting, May 25th. The Committee on Census presented their report. Mr. C. B. Moore read a paper concerning the impressment of soldiers in Connecticut during the French war. Rev. Beverly R. Betts read a biographical sketch of the late Dr. Nathaniel F. Moore, President of Columbia College.

Meeting, June 8th. Dr. O'Callaghan reported, as chairman, the action of the Committee on City Cemeteries, and Messrs. E. B. O'Callaghan, Wm. F. Holcombe, M. H. Stafford, J. J. Latting, H. R. Stiles and Elliot Sandford, were appointed a committee to carry out the purpose of the resolution adopted May 11th. C. B. Moore, Esq., read sketches of Samuel Moore, native of Southold, L. I., and of Samuel Moore, native of Salisbury, Ct.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

"THE CORWIN GENEALOGY—(CURWIN, CŪRWEN, CORWINE)—IN THE UNITED STATES, BY
" (REV.) EDWARD TANJORE CORWIN, MILLSTONE, N. J." N. Y. S. W. Green. 1872.
8vo., pp. 24 & 284.

This long promised work is issued. The price, \$3, may be forwarded to the author. He deserves prompt re-imbursement of his outlay. He offers to others—at small cost—the "result of the slow accumulation of many years." The great labor and care of this is evidently not sought to be recompensed. This is the first complete genealogy originating nominally at Ipswich, Mass., but really from the old town of Southold, L. I. of one of the earliest English settlers of the present State of New York. The author says "it only recently became possible," by means of the "*Indexes of Southold*." Others, exhibiting equal diligence, it is hoped may follow, until we shall have a clear and distinct idea of the history—long buried—in that region. Of the arrangement "in alpha-

betical order of Christian names," we need not speak. It has some excuse in the large number of names, scattered all over the country, of which the author, after much correspondence, has failed to receive any satisfactory account. Its merit must depend upon its success or failure, in being comprehended by those interested. As a pioneer, like the man whose numerous descendants it chiefly describes (many of them also pioneers), the author has performed well the introductory work necessary to reach a more advanced stage of completeness. We apprehend he will receive so many fillings up of blank spaces, that we shall at some future period have his active pen again enlisted. The old wills which he has copied, are important. Other records, of course, will come to light. The work is full of instruction. The author's keen perception of the advantages attending genealogical studies, and his happy illustrations on this topic will commend the work to all his fellow members. His references to Hungarian history, and to the part which Hungarians took in the great Protestant struggle, are of themselves highly interesting, and happily introduce to us "Matthias Corwin," the early settler of our State bearing the ancient Hungarian name of honor. His English and American History is well and tersely given. The original meaning of the many Christian names scattered through the work, which the learned writer has conveniently introduced, will make the work—with its many attractions—a desirable one for a large class of readers. The history of our country, from the commencement, will be gathered by the student from such works,—and some part of it from no other sources. An example may be found at p. 45, *2d Edward*, "taken from his family in the night, by a press-gang, in the time of the French war, 1755; put on a ship, where he died in about 3 or 4 years, without ever getting back to his family" (a wife and 5 children!) This was the way loyalty was taught—to the east end of L. I. Of a family essentially martial—the soldiers, of course, turned out to support Congress. The "dispersion" all over the country, gave room for growth, and is one of the most curious results. The full and laborious general Index, at the end, is deserving of highest praise. We have not time to test its accuracy fully, but so far as we have tried, it has been found correct.

C. B. M.

GENEALOGY OF THE MAULE FAMILY, WITH A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THOMAS MAULE, OF SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS, THE ANCESTOR OF THE FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES. 8 vo., 15 pp.

A modest, but very interesting sketch (it can hardly be called a genealogy—being quite deficient in dates) of the English family of this name, and of the American descendants of the sturdy old Quaker, polemical writer and disputant, whose only (known) son John, disgusted with the bigotry of the Salem Puritans, which had rendered his whole New England life a scene of contention, and not caring to "fight it out on that line"—sought a peaceful home and liberty of conscience under the benign influences which surrounded Penn's colony at Philadelphia, whither he went about 1700-1. There he married, and, in this handsome pamphlet, his descendants are briefly sketched and traced down to the late Israel Maule, of Philadelphia,—by whose son William, as we suppose, this labor of family love has been so gracefully performed.

H. R. S.

RECORDS OF THE PROPRIETORS OF NARRAGANSET TOWNSHIP, No. 1, NOW THE TOWN OF BUXTON, MAINE, FROM AUGUST 1st, 1733 TO JANUARY 4th, 1811, WITH A DOCUMENTARY INTRODUCTION BY WILLIAM F. GOODWIN, CAPTAIN U. S. ARMY, CONCORD, N. H.: Privately printed, 1871 [for Cyrus Woodman, of Cambridge, Mass., and Captain Wm. F. Goodwin, of Concord, N. H.: only 291 copies]. 8vo., pp. xx., 400.

The introductory chapter of this book is, as its author justly claims, "wider in its scope than that of a local history. It pertains, in an essential sense, to the Narraganset war; and its documentary pages will be recognized as of some worth to early general New England History; disclosing information essential to the right understanding of memorable events; correcting misapprehensions and removing unjust aspersions, which the conjectures of historians have perpetuated," and disclosing, among other things, "the origin of the system of donating from the public domain in recompense for military services." The book is admirably constructed, on a simple, but comprehensive plan. If the history of each of the seven townships (viz.: *Buxton, Me.; Westminster, Mass.; Amherst, N. H.; Goffstown, Mass.*, including part of Manchester, N. H., and Greenwich; *Bedford, Mass.*, including part of Manchester and Merrimack, N. H.; *Templeton, Mass.; Gorham, Me.*) granted to soldiers of the Narraganset war and their representatives, could be so written, in the same manner, we should have a body of early history of no ordinary value and interest. And it is not unreasonable to hope that they may yet be written since the original records of these seven townships are still preserved; and the introductory portion of the history of the whole seven has already

been gathered in the Introductory chapter to this volume before us. The genealogist will gratefully notice the numerous military muster-rolls, biographical sketches, and family histories with which the volume is appropriately annotated, viz.: descendants of Abiel and Samuel Goodwin, Dea. Timothy Hazeltine, Mark Rounds, Capts. John and Daniel Lane, Isaac Hancock, Joshua Kimball, Capt. John Elden, Samuel Bragden, Capt. Thomas and Esq. Jacob Bradbury, etc.

H. R. S.

JOURNAL OF A CRUISE IN THE FALL OF 1780 IN THE PRIVATE SLOOP OF WAR, HOPE, BY SOLOMON DROWNE, M.D. OF PROVIDENCE, R. I., WITH "NOTES" BY HENRY T. DROWNE. New York. 1872. Svo., p. 27.

Two young amateur printers, Master Charles L. (son of Chas. B.) Moreau, and Master Henry R. (son of Henry T.) Drowne, of this city, both aged about 13 years, have just issued this work by subscription, from the private press of the former, and in a limited edition of 100 copies. It is a most beautiful illustration of what can be accomplished by the careful direction of youthful tastes and boyish energies in some practical and useful pursuit. Owing probably to want of experience and lack of some of the necessary facilities for making up the matter into "forms," the work is printed on one side only of the pages—but, in every other respect—in evenness of color, delicacy of impression and tasteful adaptation of type—it is an exquisite *morceau* of printing which will bear comparison with the work of some of our large establishments. The "Notes" consist of a biographical sketch of the author of the Journal, Dr. Solomon Drowne, a gentleman whose social standing in his day, as well as his admirable personal traits, rendered him well worthy of this simple memorial; and—last, but not least interesting to genealogists, a short *genealogy of the Drowne Family*.

H. R. S.

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIAL CHURCH.

The second volume of the above great work, entitled "Papers relating to the History of the Church in Pennsylvania, A.D. 1680-1778," was issued in December last. In point of the literary ability of its editorship, and the completeness and elegance of its external appearance, it is fully equal to the "Papers relating to the History of the Church in Virginia," which formed the first of the series. Massachusetts furnishes the material for the third volume, and the series promises to be one of rare interest and value. The editor (Rev. Wm. Stevens Perry, D.D., of Geneva, N. Y.) makes an earnest appeal for increased "exertion on the part of even a few of the subscribers" towards securing "the seventeen additional subscribers who alone can be received, and thus lessen the cost of the volume (nearly one-fourth) to each subscriber."

ACT OF INCORPORATION, BY-LAWS AND OFFICERS OF THE NEW LONDON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY. November, 1871. New London, 1871. 12mo., 7 pp.

We call attention to this pamphlet, by way of atoning for the oversight which, in our notice of the organization of the Society, in the January number of the RECORD, omitted the word "*County*."

THE MOTHER'S REGISTER, translated from the French of J. B. Foussagrives, and published by John Ross & Co., New York, affords a convenient method for keeping domestic records, which will aid the "family doctor" and parents in some questions of domestic hygiene.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A REMARKABLE GATHERING.—The venerable Judge Jeffrey O. Phelps, of Simsbury, celebrated his eighty-first birthday on the 1st of February, 1872, by inviting to his house the friends and associates of his early life, residing in his vicinity. The following aged persons were present, all residing in Simsbury:

AGES.		AGES.		AGES.	
Judge John O. Pettibone,	84	Mr. Harvey Allen,	78	Mrs. Lucy W. Ensign,	71
Hon. Noah A. Phelps,	83	Mrs. Harvey Allen,	67	Mr. Zophar St. John,	72
Rev. Curtis Goddard,	82	Mr. Alpheus Chaffee,	77	Mrs. Zophar St. John,	63
Mrs. Curtis Goddard,	78	Mrs. Alpheus Chaffee,	62	Mrs. Hannah L. Phelps,	70
Mr. Whiting Shepherd,	83	Mr. Julius Chapman,	77	Mr. Watson Wilcox,	69
Mrs. Abigail Hoskins,	80	Mrs. Fanny Tuller,	75	Mrs. Watson Wilcox,	59
Mr. Obed Higley,	81	Mrs. Betsey Nobles,	75	Mrs. Mary Babcock,	65
Mrs. Dolly G. Humphrey,	79	Mr. Hector F. Phelps,	74	Mrs. Salina Belden,	63
Miss Catherine Phelps,	73	Mrs. Maria Wilcox,	74		

The total ages of the above, (including Judge Phelps), twenty-seven persons, is 1,995 years, an average of 74 years. A bounteous dinner was provided, after partaking of which the afternoon was spent in singing *Auld Lang Syne*, and other old and familiar songs, and reciting to each other the scenes and incidents of their youth. It was a happy gathering of these venerable persons.—*Norwalk (Conn.) Sentinel*.

ALMANACS.—Were any almanacs published in New England or New York, for the year 1752, which did not conform to new style. I have an old record of deaths, kept in East Windsor, Conn., the author of which seems to have ignored the change of style; for he notes deaths as occurring on "Sep. 5," "Sep. 7," "Sep. 11," and near the end of the year says, "Widow Hannah Grant, d. Dec. 17, 1752," while her gravestone has the date "Dec. 28, 1752." D. W. P.

BOCKÉE Abstract of the will of *Abraham Bockée* of the City of New York; dated October 2d, 1702. He was of the Huguenot family *Bocquet*, also spelled *Bokee* in some branches.

Bequeaths to his eldest son his lands at Pokkeepsinck in Dutchess County and £10; to each of his other children £30; to his wife Tankee, his plantation at Acquaqueannunc in the province of East New Jersey, with his cattle and horses thereon, and all his personal property except as before mentioned; but in case of her marrying again, she being only tenant for life, and at her decease the property to be made good to the children, to each an equal share thereof.

Appoints his wife Tankee, Andrew Tiebout and Christopher Stenness his executors. Witnesses: Wolfert Webber, Ed'd J. Cole and Wm. Huddleston.

His children were: (1) Johannes (no issue). (2) Jacobus. His widow married Daniel Phoenix, and his only son Abraham, born 1717, married Maria Carr, was a merchant in New York in and about 1750, but soon after moved to the Nine Partners in Dutchess County. He left children: Mary married Isaac Salkeld of Mauch Chunk, Penn.; Annetie married Wm. Pugsley, of the Nine Partners, and Jacob married, April 17th, 1783, to Catherine Smith, daughter of Isaac Smith and Margaret Platt. (3) Abraham; son, William, who had sons: John, Frederick, Abraham and William; daughters: Hyler, Rebecca and—. These four sons, their descendants are all of the name in and about New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. (4) Isaac (no knowledge of). (5) Mauritie, married Sampson Benson. (6) Jacomintie, married Hendrick Brevoort. (7) Catalina, married Derick Benson. (8) Tankee, married Hendrick Pearce.

Any information of either of the above branches will be thankfully received, addressed to JACOB BOCKÉE, Jr., Shekomeko, N. Y.

CROMWELL.—That John J. Cromwell was a descendant of Col. John Cromwell, 3rd son of Sir Oliver Cromwell, appears by the Pedigree contained in the Appendix to Bolton's History of West-Chester County, Vol ii, p. 512, where it is stated that, besides a daughter, *Joan*, Col. Cromwell had a son, *John*, who emigrated from Holland to New-Netherland, and settled at Long-Neck, afterwards called Cromwell's Neck, Westchester County. J. J. L.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES OF NEW YORK FAMILIES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—From a family place of burial known as the "Rodman" or "Gibbs" Graveyard, situated in a woods several hundred yards from the turnpike above Eddington Station, Bensalen Township, Bucks County, Penna. This place which was formerly the seat of the "Rodman Family," is now occupied by William B. Mann, Esq. On a fine large flat stone of white marble of about 5 feet by 3, and 3 feet from the ground, is the following:

"In memory of | Richard Gibbs Esquire | who died October the 5th 1795. | He was born at Westbury | in Wiltshire, England | on the 22d of July 1723 | came to this Country in 1746 | settled in Bucks County | where he married in 1753 | Margery Harrison | of the State of New York. | In 1770 he purchased this Farm | And Lived on it the rest of his Life | and by his directions was | Interred here."

"Wilson & Hampton, Feecit."

From a grave-yard believed to have been that of a Dutch Reformed Church, in Bucks County, Penna., on the Buck Road above Feasterville, opposite Southampton Township School House No. 4:

"Sacred to the memory of | Benjamin Larzellere | of Staten Island, who died | June 17th 1805 | aged 28 years 11 months and 23 days. |

Hark from the Tombs a doleful sound | My ears attend the cry | Ye living men come view the ground | Where you must shortly lie."

The name of "Lazellere" is still common in Bucks Co.

From the "Penna. Chronicle," p. 118, Aug. 17th, 1767, Phila.: "A few days ago died in this City Mr. I. J. Read, M.D., a Gentleman who lately arrived here from New York."

In Bradford's Weekly Mercury, published in Phila., under the head of News from New York, we find the following: "New York April 6th 1724. On the 2d Instant in the morning died, and on the 4th was Decently interred here, May Bickley Esq: an Eminent Lawyer of this place, who was Universally beloved for his Probity, Charity, Sincerity etc., his Death is Generaly Lamented."

From Christ Church (Prot. Epis.) "Book of Burial Inscriptions," Phila., by Mr. Edward Clark, a scarce work, p. 61: Samuel Stilwell | of the city of New York | merchant | who departed this life of vicissitude | in the 41st year of his age | and on the 10th day of December | Anno Domini 1765.

In the old Baptist Church-yard of Southampton, Bucks Co., Penna., is the following:

Here lies interred the mortal man | Elder Thomas B. Montayne | Born in the City of New York | January 29th 1769. | Baptized by Elder Jno Gano 1780 | Licensed 1787 | Ordained 1788 | Pastor of Warwick Church, N. Y. | 12 years and 6 mo. | Moved to Pa. 1801 | Pastor of Southampton until his death | Sept. 27th 1829 | whole time in the ministry 42 Years | the chief of sinners and the least of saints | Written with his own hand in the 61st Year of his Life. | Beneath this stone we laid our mother | Ann Edmonds, wife of | Rev. Thomas B. Montayne | Born in the State of New York | January 27th 1771 | Died June 2d 1860 | So Jesus slept God's dying Son | Passed through the grave and blest the bed | Rest here blest saints till from his throne | The morning break and pierce the shade.

Camden, N. J.

WILLIAM JOHN POTTS.

JONES.—The Revd. Isaac Jones, formerly of Litchfield, Conn., but now deceased, descendant in the 4th generation from Dep'y Gov'r William Jones, of New Haven, is known to have expended much time, labor and careful research in tracing the Genealogy of his family. In the year 1848, he furnished to the late Jacob Bailey Moore, Librarian of the New York Historical Society, a brief statement of the result of his investigations, which Mr. Moore included in a memoir of Gov'r Theophilus Eaton, published in the Vol. of the New York Historical Society Collections for 1849 (Vol. ii, 2nd Series, p. 469, &c.) The Querist is referred to this article as the authority for the general statement respecting the relationship of the New Haven families of Jones to Col. John, the Regicide.

It is there asserted very positively that Dep'y Gov'r William Jones was the son of Col. John Jones, the Regicide; and that the latter had two other sons—*John*, from whom descended Sir William Jones, and *Morgan*, from whom came Revd. William Jones of Nayland.

I have been shown the original letter from the Revd. Isaac Jones to Mr. Moore, which accompanied this information, wherein the writer adds that he then had in his possession "all the documents faithfully copied from original writings" which his "pious ancestors left behind them," to prove his assertions. I have instituted enquiries for these papers, and learn that, after Mr. Jones' death, they came into the possession of one of his family, residing in Chicago, but were all destroyed by the recent conflagration in that city, with many valuable original family portraits, including one of the Regicide himself, said to have been taken in London, the very year of his death, 1660. I am further informed that copies of some of these papers were made some years ago by a relative of the Revd. Mr. Jones, which I trust are still in existence, and may yet be found.

That the Rev. William Jones of Nayland was a descendant of Col. Jones, the Regicide, is positively stated by his biographer, who adds: "His father was Morgan Jones, 'a Welsh gentleman'" (Works of Rev. William Jones, vol. i, p. 12.)

That Sir William Jones was also a descendant of the Regicide, is not stated in any other notice or memoir of him that I have seen. It will be observed Lord Teignmouth (his biographer and great admirer) carefully ignores his *paternal* ancestry, while he refers to his *maternal* descent as a matter of pride; but, it is said, that both his father and his grandfather were natives and residents of Anglesey, the birth-place and residence of Col. Jones. (Life of Sir William Jones, in his Works, vol. i, p. 9, &c.)

These facts would seem, in some degree, to confirm the statements of the Rev. Isaac Jones.

That these children were by Catharine, the sister of Cromwell, widow of Capt. Roger Whetstone, whom Col. Jones married, late in life, may be questionable—perhaps, is

improbable. See "Narrative of the late Parliament," &c., published in London, 1657, reprinted in Harleian Miscellany, vol. iii, pp. 460, 465, where this marriage is referred to as having then "*lately*" taken place. This may mean *one*, or *two*, or, possibly, *three* years prior to that time, when *he* must have been over 70 years of age, having been born, as it is said, in 1579; and *she*, near 60, having been born February 7, 1597. That it did not occur prior to March, 1655, may be inferred from the correspondence between Henry Cromwell and Secretary Thurloe. Col. Jones, who had been one of the Commissioners for the government of Ireland, returned to England in July, 1654 (Thurloe's State papers, vol. ii, p. 516). He seems to have incurred Henry Cromwell's displeasure while there, who in writing to Thurloe from Dublin, under date of March 12, 1655, speaks of him as one "dissatisfied with the Government," and being an "*old Protestant*," and "dangerous and prejudicial to the publique on that account" (Thurloe, vol. iv., p. 606). On the 2d of April following, Henry Cromwell again writes to Thurloe, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from Thurloe to him, dated the 25th of March (in which probably Thurloe had acquainted him with the news that Col. Jones was about to marry his aunt), and adds: "When I wrote to you about Col. John Jones, I did not know that he was likely to bee my unkle. Perhaps that may serve to oblige him to faithfullness to his highness and government. I wish it hath as good an influence upon him as to other things; but you have silenc't mee as to him." (Id. p. 672).

The Rev. Isaac Jones, in the article above alluded to, in giving the name of Col. Jones' wife, states it to have been "Henrietta." May this not have been the proper name of his first wife, the mother of his children? All other reliable authorities show that the name of Cromwell's sister, who first married Roger Whetstone, was "Catharine."

Cromwell Peligree in Bibliotheca Top. Brit. No. XXXI. Reprinted in Clutterbuck's Hist. of Hertford, vol. ii, p. 95, &c. III Nichol's Topog. & Gen., pp. 160, 176. Carlyle's Letters and Speeches of Cromwell, vol. i, p. 29, Note, correcting Noble.

J. J. L.

LINCOLN.—I am reminded by Mr. Potts' valuable paper on the Lincoln family of Pennsylvania (in the last number of the Record), of a will which I met with in the Registrar's office at Philadelphia, giving a Christian name which does not occur in Mr. Potts' article. In view of the possible connection of the testator with our late President, and of the early date of the will, which appears to have been made on ship-board, it seems to me worthy of publication in full.

"In the name of God Amen. I ELLISH LINCOLNE being sick and weake in Body but of perfect & sound Memory and understanding do will and bequeath my soule to God Almighty my Creator Secondly I will and bequeath my chest of cloathes which I have here on board together with what Silver, Gold, Bills, Bonds, Assignem^s, writings and papers therein and to me belonging to my loving Kindswoman Mrs. Mary Cantwell, it being my Will & desire that shee the said Mary should Recover have & enjoy all my concernes and Goods whatsoever that to me here belongeth. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand this day & yeare above written.

ELLISH LINCOLNE

Being present

Hellen Mayow

Michael Booth."

The above was proved 16th of 9th mo. 1685, and is recorded in Will Book A, page 22.

The name of Abraham Lincoln appears in 1798 as one of the Commissioners of the Germantown and Reading (Berks Co., Pa.) Turnpike Road Company, and that of James Lincoln, "late from the City of Dublin," on Jan. 4, 1780, amongst those who took the oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Both of these are family names mentioned in the President's letter (*ante*, p. 69), but the former is probably the same with one noticed by Mr. Potts. *Mordecai* Lincoln is also found amongst our early deeds. (See Deed Book G, 5, 380.)

Philadelphia.

T. S.

MARRIAGES OF MEN OF NEW YORK TO WOMEN OF NEW JERSEY. (Extracted from Rahway, N. J., Monthly Meeting Records.)

17th of 7th Mo., 1761. Marmaduke Hunt, New Rochel, Westchester Co., N. Y., and Elizabeth Marsh, of Woodbridge, N. J.

22d of 9th Mo., 1763. Thomas Hallet, of Queens Co., L. I., and Phoeby Shotwell, of Elizabeth, N. J.

- 21st of 11th Mo., 1765. Israel Hallet, of Queens Co., L. I., and Naomy Shotwell, of Elizabeth, N. J.
- 17th of 3d Mo., 1768. John Townsend, of Queens Co., L. I., and Susannah Shotwell, of Elizabeth, N. J.
- 20th of 10th Mo., 1768. John Way, of Newtown, L. I., and Mary Marsh, of Woodbridge, N. J.
- 8th of 5th Mo., 1771. Thomas Burling, of the City of New York, and Sarah Shotwell, of Woodbridge, N. J.
- 1st of 6th Mo., 1787. William Webster, of Newtown, L. I., and Susannah Laing, of Piscataway, N. J.
- 20th of 2d Mo., 1794. Samuel Hicks, of Westbury, Queens Co., L. I., son of Benjamin (deceased), and Phebe, his wife, of South Hempstead, same county, and Amy Brook, widow of Charles Brook, of Rahway, N. J., daughter of Benjamin (deceased), and Amy Shotwell, of Rahway.
- 22d of 4th Mo., 1801. George Robertson, of the City of New York, son of Stephen and Elizabeth Robertson, of Liverpool, England (both deceased), and Elizabeth Pound, daughter of Samuel and Catharine Pound, of Piscataqua.

Plainfield, N. J., April, 1872.

C. C. D.

LONGFELLOW.—Under the title of "A Nook in the North," the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, gives an interesting account of a visit to Ilkley, in Wharfedale, and of an examination of the church registry-books. The object was to test a report that the Longfellow's came from Ilkley. Mr. Collyer found the name and sufficient proof that the poet was really and truly a descendant of the Ilkley Longfellow's. Mr. Collyer's paper appeared in the *Manchester Unitarian Herald* for October 20, 1871. The article also contains some notices of the Heber family, one branch of which was settled at Ilkley. It is to be regretted that Mr. Collyer, while giving interesting particulars of his successful search for Longfellow's and Hebers, has neglected to give the dates. All we learn is, that the registry-books reach back to 1598, and that our "rude forefathers" are chronicled "in wretched Latin."—*American Bibliopolist*.

SWORDS.—(Copied from the Archives N. Y. Hist. Soc., Book form, entitled "MS.—Swords' Family, 1777.")

To the Honorable Horatio Gates, Esq., Major General in the Continental Army, and Commander Chief on the Northern Department.

The Petition of Thomas Swords, late of Stillwater, & now residing in this City,
Most humble Sheweth—

That your Petitioner hath Served in the British Army for twenty-two Years, and is yet a Lieutenant therein, but has been indulged with the liberty of returning from England to his Wife and family in this Country. That this unnatural Warr being abhorrent to your Petitioner, he has carefully avoided taking an active part in it; he has long since given his *Parole*, and has received the thanks of the Committee of this City for having faithfully observed it.

That by the Precipitate Retreat of General Schuyler & his Army, your Petitioner was obliged with Equal Rapidity to quit his house & Property near Stillwater & Fly with his Numerous family of Children to this City for Safety from the much dreaded Barbarity of Savage Cruelty;

Whereby he is deprived of every possible means of Support & his Wife & Children reduced from a Comfortable Situation to the greatest Distress.

That your Petitioner has reason to think his Cattle & Crop and other Effects were appropriated to the Use of the Army under your Honor's Command and relying on that innate Justice with which your Brest is replete & for which you are eminently conspicuous: Your Petitioner most earnestly Prays that your Honor will be favourably pleased to order him payment for his said property and also that you will permit your Petitioner to remove to Canada with his family, where by the probability of getting the Arrears of Pay due to him, and to the low Prices of the Necessaries of Life he may be able to support his numerous family which otherwise must become a public Charge from his utter inability of procuring for himself or them the common Necessaries of Life.

These are the Prayers of your Petitioner, and that you may ever Bless'd with Heaven choicest favores, the certain Reward of the Just the Generous & the Brave.

THOS. SWORDS,

Albany Oct 19—1777

VAN DYKE.—In reply to the enquiry of the Rev. H. E. Hayden, in relation to the Van Dyke family, I give the following as the result of examinations of family records, &c.

THOMAS JANSZ VAN DYKE, of the Netherlands. No evidence of his having emigrated. Issue:—JAN THOMASSE from Amsterdam, emigrated to this country, and settled in New Utrecht, Kings Co., Long Island, m. Tryntje Haegen, who m. 2d, Aug. 11, 1678, in Brooklyn, Tileman Jacobsz Vanderhard; Jan. d. prior to Nov. 1678, and had children:

Thomas Jansz, of New Utrecht, who m. Marritje Andriessen.

Derick Jansz emigrated from Amsterdam, who m. Apl. 25, 1674, in New York, Urseltje Jans of New Orange.

Achias, Aggas, or Haggins Jansz, emigrated in 1652, as per oaths of allegiance in 1687; d. prior to 1708; m. 1st Jannetje Lamberts, or Lammers; m. 2d Dec., 1693, Magdalena Hendrickse, wid. of Minne Johannes; resided in Brooklyn on a farm adjoining New Utrecht, fronting the Bay.

Hendrick Jansz, m. Feb. 29, 1680, Jannetje or Femmetje Harmans, dau. of Harmen Jansen van Barkeloo, and resided on Staten Island.

Karel, Cornelis, or Carolus Jansz, of Amsterdam, emigrated in 1652, as per oaths of allegiance in 1687; d. 1736; m. June 27, 1680, in Brooklyn, Lysbeth Aards Vander Hard of Nterikoop, Holland; resided in New Utrecht.

Jan Jansz, of Amsterdam, emigrated 1652, as per oaths of allegiance in 1687; d. 1736; m. May 9, 1673, in New York, Teuntje Tyssen Van Pelt, of Gilderland, who d. 1725; resided in New Utrecht, on a farm fronting N. Y. Bay.

Mayke Jansz, m. Apl. 22, 1694, Johannes Daniels Brinkerhoudt or Richeau.

Auganietje or Annatie Jansz, m. Dec. 3, 1662, Adrian Willemse Bennet of Gowanus.

Pieter Jansz, of N. Y., in 1720; m. Annetje Jansz.

CLAES THOMASSE, m. 1st Apl. 20, 1689, in Flatbush, Tryntje Ricerse Reqniers, or Remmerse of Flatbush; m. 2d, June 4, 1692, Fransyntje Hendricks, of Flatbush; resided in Brooklyn and had children:—

Tryntje, bap. Aug. 24, 1690, in Brooklyn.

Geesje, bap. Nov. 14, 1694, in Brooklyn. (By 2d wife.)

Hendrick, bap. Apl. 5, 1708, in Brooklyn; d. prior to Nov., 1752; m. (suppose) Margrietje Terhune, and settled on the Raritan River, N. J.

Neeltje, m. John Leake, of Gravesend.

NICHOLAS THOMASSE, m. July 3, 1690, Fransyntje Hendrickse (per RECORD, Vol. 3, No. 2). Removed to Newcastle Co., Delaware.

HENDRICK THOMASSE, emigrated from Amsterdam; m. Sept. 7, 1679, in Brooklyn, Neeltje Adriaens, wid. of Jan Laurens of New Utrecht. He resided at Yellow Hook, now Bay Ridge, New Utrecht.

The order in which the above persons are entered may not accord with the dates of their births, and there may be some uncertainty about Nicholas Thomasse being a son of Thomas Jansz.

From the New York Dutch Church records it is evident that there was a Frans Van Dyck, or his sons, there at an early period, for they show that a Jacobus Fransen Van Dyck was m. July 4, 1677 to Magdaleentje Cornelis; and Tymon Fransen Van Dyck, m. May 12, 1681, Lysbet Burgers.

Bay Ridge, N. Y., Apl., 1872.

T. G. BERGEN.

OBITUARY NOTES.

ASTOR, (Mrs.) MARGARET (wife of William B.), died in New York City, 15th February, 1872, in her 73d year. She was a daughter of Gen. John Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, a distinguished soldier and statesman, and Alida, the sixth dau. and ninth child of Judge Robert R. Livingston, of Clermont Manor, N. Y.

BENNETT, JAMES GORDON, died at his residence in New York, on the 1st of June, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Mr. Bennett was born in Scotland in 1795, came to the United States in 1819, and to New York in 1822. From the latter date to 1835, he was employed on the press of the leading cities of the Union as correspondent, contributor and editor; and in the early part of 1835 he commenced the publication of the journal which, under his remarkable and able management, has become one of the leading newspapers of the country.

BOGUE, (Rev.) HORACE P., of Buffalo, N. Y. (see RECORD iii., 68), died January 14, 1872.

CRUGER, (Mrs.) HARRIET DOUGLAS, died at her residence, No. 128 W. 14th street, New York City, on May 5th, 1872.

GOODWIN, (Capt. U. S. A.) WILLIAM F., died March —, 1872, in his 49th year. He was the author of a History of Buxton, Me., and of Genealogies of Bradbury and Goodwin families. He left (in MS.) a life of Alexander Scammel, and a learned and valuable work on the Constitution of New Hampshire. He was buried at Franklin, N. H., beside his wife and only child.

LANE, JOSIAH, one of our old Merchants, died in New York City, May 3d, 1872.

LYDIG, PHILIP M., died in New York City on the 20th February, in his 77th year, and was buried from St. Mark's P. E. Church on the 22d of March, 1872. His father, David Lydig, was a distinguished merchant before him—a man who from the year 1800 on for forty years was prominent as a director in the leading banks and insurance companies of his time, and who was alluded to as “one of those bold old merchants” who built up the trade of New York. Mr. Philip M. Lydig became in 1824 associated with his father in business, and followed faithfully and honorably in the footsteps of his predecessor. He took for a wife the daughter of another great merchant (one of a family that has become historical in our commerce), Mr. John Suydam, and in his own career worthily sustained the name and fame of both “Lydigs.” Latterly, as befitted the vicissitudes of age, he had retired from the activities of life, and devoted himself to those domestic and benevolent objects that were a source of agreeable employment, and enabled him peacefully and pleasantly to glide down the hill of life. He bore an honored name, and left it to those who will keep it untarnished. Of his five daughters, one is the wife of Judge Chas. P. Daly, of the Common Pleas; another the wife of Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court. The son, Mr. David Lydig, emulating the fame as well as the precise name of his grandfather, is now in active business in this the city of his forefathers.

MACY, JOSIAH (founder of the well-known New York firm of “Josiah Macy's Sons”), born at Nantucket, Feb. 25, 1785, died at Rye, N. Y., May 15, 1872. His history is very thoroughly given in the “Macy Family” genealogy, (pp. 170–185), compiled by his nephew, Mr. Silvanus J. Macy, the present second Vice-President of this Society.

PLATT, ISAAC—In Poughkeepsie, June 5, in the 69th year of his age; editor and proprietor of the *Poughkeepsie Eagle*, which paper he established forty-four years ago. He was one of the oldest, if not the oldest editor in the United States.

RANSOM, (Col.) HARRY B., of Clarence, Erie Co., N. Y., died in May, 1872. He was the first white male child born within the bounds of the “Holland Purchase,” and resided in C. during the whole 72 years of his life.

SEWARD, EDWIN POLYDOR, died at his residence in Florida, Orange county, N. Y., 23d May, 1872, in the 73d year of his age. He was the second son of a family of four sons and two daughters, children of Judge Samuel S. Seward. The eldest was Benjamin I., now dead, the father of the Rev. Augustus Seward, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Middletown, and of Clarence A. Seward, a lawyer of some celebrity practicing in the city of New York. The Hon. Wm. H. Seward, ex-Governor and Secretary of State, is his next younger brother. G. W. Seward, his youngest brother, is still living in Florida. The elder of his two sisters died young, and the other (Mrs. Dr. Canfield) many years since. Deceased was the father of thirteen children, nine by his first wife, of whom three sons are dead, and three, W. E., Thurlow Weed and Jasper A., reside in Florida. The youngest son is Dr. F. W. Seward, of that village. The two daughters are Mrs. Dr. Jayne of Florida, and Mrs. Scarf of Newark. The children of his second wife are four daughters.

STURGIS, RUSSELL, died in New York City, May 7th, 1872; a most estimable citizen; formerly a shipmaster to the East Indies and England; for many years an active member in the Board of Pilot Commissioners, and some time its president. He was a very active, stern but upright man, and leaves a spotless name.

STUYVESANT, (Mrs.) HARRIET LE ROY, wife of Augustus Van Horne Stuyvesant, and daughter of John Steward, died in New York City, May 5th, 1872.

TRIMBLE, GEORGE T., died in New York City, May 16, 1872, in his 79th year; was

one of the oldest merchants of the city; many years a bank director; became a trustee of the Public Schools in 1818; in 1820 was elected treasurer of the Public School Society, which office he held until 1839; was vice-president of the Society, 1846-47; president from 1847-53, being its last president. At the union of that Society with the Board of Education, in 1853, he became a member of the new Board; and, at the time of his death was a governor of the New York Hospital. (A carefully prepared biographical notice of Mr. Trimble was read by Mr. Evert A. Duyckinck, before the N. Y. Historical Society, of which he was a member, on the evening of June 4th, 1872.)

VAN SCHMICK. (Mrs.) MARGARET BLEECKER, died in New York City, March 6th, 1872, in her 96th year. She was the widow of John Van Schaick, who died many years ago in Albany, where he was a prominent citizen. He was a brother of Myndert Van Schaick, who was so well known in New York as Alderman, State Senator, and first President of the Croton Aqueduct Department. Mrs. Van Schaick had for a number of years lived in this city with her daughter, Mrs. Bloodgood, in Twenty-eighth street.

WOLFE, GEORGE DAVID, died in this city, May 17th, 1872. He was one of the oldest of New York merchants, having assisted in the establishment of the firm of J. D. & Christopher Wolfe (hardware) in Maiden Lane, opposite Clark & Brown's old Coffee House, before the war of 1812. From this firm sprung, subsequently, the firms of J. Wolfe, Bishop & Co.; Wolfe, Spies & Clark; Wolfe, Dash & Co.; and Wolfe, Dash & Spies. Mr. Wolfe was a man of large means (leaving an estate valued at over four millions) and large heart; a sincere and generous patron of all that was good. A touching and beautiful memorial of his life and character was read before the N. Y. Historical Society, of which he was a member, on the evening of June 4th, by Mr. E. A. Duyckinck.

NOTICE.

We call the attention of our friends and correspondents to the fact that there is no connection, whatever, between this Society, and an institution, located in this city, under the title of the "American College of Heraldry and Genealogical Registry."

All letters, communications, &c., designed for our Society should be addressed carefully to

MOTT MEMORIAL HALL, No. 64 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

THE NEW YORK Genealogical and Biographical Record.

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1872.

No. 4.

ENGLISH AND DUTCH INTERMARRIAGES.

Address before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, on 13th Nov., 1869, by CHAS. B. MOORE, Esq.

MR. PRESIDENT:

I may leave Disraeli and others to tell you why studies of the past, after the passions have cooled, are more instructive and useful than anything we can ordinarily learn of the present. This is especially true in tracing rules for the family relations, such as the delicate one of marriage. The rules should be cautiously gathered from a long series of examples, and under every variety of character and circumstance. They are of vital and lasting importance to the individual and the race.

As genealogists and biographers we have to investigate many interesting points under varied circumstances; and among these marriage, as affected by nationality or by habits and pursuits in life. We have, indeed, all varieties of character to study. The effect of mingling different nationalities—in the settlement of our new country—must be one topic, and a nationality very near to us demands especial attention. Of personal characters, the first one to be studied is that of *woman*. Need I say anything about her? I have to notice several distinct ideas, and may press into service some terse words of others, and avoid tiring by too much that is trite of my own.

1. The poet Thomas Moore, learned, Catholic and Irish, but effeminate and fanciful, exclaims:

“ Oh, woman! whose form and whose soul
“ Are the spell and the light of each path we pursue,
“ Whether sunned in the tropics or chilled at the pole,
“ If woman be there, there is happiness too.”

This is very poetical; pity to say, it is not always true.

2. Sir Walter Scott, the great historian of human life, exhibited her devotion and the bad treatment she received, and he enlarged the sentiment:

“ When pain and anguish wring the brow,
“ A ministering angel thou!”

This is generally true. Her tenderness and care of the sick or afflicted are proverbial.

3. Another writer speaks of

“The woman spirit, *strong*

“*For the deep faith, which lifts from earthly wrong*

“*A heavenly glance!*”

This also is true. Woman is more devout, more religious than man. Here are three distinct ideas. The first two are merely affection towards man under varying circumstances or under all circumstances—a help-meet for him. The last is something more—it embraces religion and faith. What has it not influenced? But another expression is needed for a distinct idea.

4. It is embraced in the word “*mother* ;” her love, care, devotion and pride *for her children*, her jewels:

“She it is who stamps the coin

“Of character, and makes the being, who would be a savage

“But for her gentle cares, a Christian man.”

Without woman in this part I know not how to make progress in genealogies, biographies or anything else. You will understand me, and I may spare the poetry. Each of us, I suppose, has now or has had the best mother in the world, as I have. How much do we not owe to her care, her influence, her example, her teaching? What boy permitted to tell falsehoods, *unchecked by his mother*, can ever afterwards be trusted?

In relief and protection of *woman*—the mother and her children, and as the first step in civilization—our studies show that religion, experience and necessity everywhere led to the institution of *marriage*. Everywhere matrimony, Divine in its origin, has been ascribed to the first Ruler, and its recognition and enforcement have been placed among the earliest of laws. It may be termed the first form of organization in civil society, and the base upon which every other organization in society rests; the fountain of ills, or of happiness and success.

All, as children, are born, fed, clothed, reared, trained, educated and started in life from this foundation; and from what these children learn under the guidance of parents—while full of curiosity, eager to learn and certain to imitate—the whole-grown man is shaped, moulded, influenced and guided through life. The mother is the first teacher, the father the second; the district schools come in afterwards in organized form, followed by academies and colleges, but these are merely combinations of several to carry out by arranged machinery, by united wisdom, and at least expense, the wishes and plans of parents. They rest almost wholly upon parental authority and duty. The learning acquired in them is very imperfect and insufficient without “the humanities” at home. The village and town governments come in next; then the State governments, and then the national. I need not speak of these except to say that the old patriarchal form of government of household and family, the origin and pattern of all, is yet at the foundation of all; and the old command (with a result promised) to honor our parents, that we may live long in the land, applies now, as it formerly did, to sustain order, respect for others and civil government among men, without which civilization cannot exist. By an individual

or by a State an error in respect to marriage at the outset, at the base, may render the whole plan and superstructure unhappy, unprosperous, unsafe.

Another personal character very near to us, to be noticed in connection with the institution of marriage, is that of *priest*. It is safe now to speak of his celibacy or marriage, and we can scarcely avoid it. Clergymen, it is agreed, should set a good example for society, and they generally do so. In our view, on leaving the parents' guidance, the first and most important occasion in life requiring a good example, is marriage. It will be most discreet to notice the topic historically and in connection or in contrast with nationality. Let us see what effect it had on the first settlement of this country.

You doubtless have identified the particular nationality to which I referred,—the people called Dutch.

In and around the present cities of New York and Brooklyn, they first appeared in America, trading with and conciliating the Indians, and making the earliest successful settlement of white men. They were also the first settlers from Europe, of the present cities of Albany, Troy and Schenectady, and of other places on both sides of the Hudson.

We need genealogists and biographers acquainted with their language and habits if we would know much about their earlier history. For a century after they came here, the Dutch, so-called (for they were not all Dutch), preserved generally a separate lineage and used their native language. We can only trace the exceptions. The language is now out of use among us. Few can read it. Intermarriages occur frequently, without reference to national antecedents. The whole progress and history of this, and the results, are within the reach of careful research, and they deserve great attention. Parallel cases for comparison are close at hand; the French in Canada, the Germans in Pennsylvania, and many others.

It may well deserve an effort of our society to establish and maintain, in practice and in principle, harmony between English and Dutch. They started together here, have lived and fought together through two centuries, and it has taken both to make many complete Americans.

It will be found that some of the greatest questions in government and morals, in church and State, and the very foundations of the city, colony and State of New York turned on points of intercourse or of harmony between English and Dutch, or of opposition, antagonism and conflicts between them. Grand results have been attained in spite of conflicts, or by them and amid them. The circumstances of their intercourse and harmony deserve peculiar attention; and the topic of *marriage* will serve for illustration. The English and Dutch united have beaten all antagonists. Separated or hostile, they have both in turn been mastered; we must go back a little into antiquity to see how the field lay.

The grand political struggle for the possession and government of America commenced between Henry the VIII, of England, and Charles the V, of Spain, after the latter, or after both in turn, had mastered France. They had the western world to divide between them—to explore and occupy, and govern. Spain took the southern part, with

which we have not such close concern. She spread out magnificently, but without establishing good government, and we have to note, that when the Dutch, with their ships and seamen, their mechanics and artisans, formerly connected with Spain, were separated from her, Spain went down. The northern part of America fell to England, and we must trace it, and English history in connection with it. Long and furious civil wars under Norman dynasties—arising much from foreign wars—had kept England in a semi-barbarous state; but these wars upset the lazy monks, and produced energy and brute combative force, as well as combative habits. After this, the enquiry is, how did the brutal fighters of these northern islands of the sea, acquire the arts and fruits of peace? The answer is, that Englishmen, whether seeking manufactures and arts or driven from home by political revulsions and persecutions—the result of their combativeness and wars—found refuge and succour, friendship and hospitality, trade and manufactures, refinement and civilization, in Flanders, Holland and Germany. They had long looked to Normandy and to Brittany for their most able chieftains, their captains and heroes. English students went to these places for an education, apprentices for a trade, and merchants for manufactured goods. Books were first written and printed there. Fine clothing and fashions, as well as creeds and opinions, watches and tools, manufactures and arts of all kinds, found vessels and seamen ready to take them, with passengers, across the British channel or the German sea.

By their wars and irregular seizures the struggling monarchs interrupted intercourse, but could not stop it. During and after the wars, books and printers, painters and sculptors, weavers and cloth-workers, especially, were imported into England. All in England, of those occupations, had to learn their art abroad or from those imported.

What are the noted signs and marks of an advancing civilization? Above all, the position of woman. But money, represented then by goldsmiths, now by banks, takes a leading position with merchants and commerce. Printing takes an early stand. Cloth manufacturers excelling others, come later with other artificers, with artists and the fine arts. We must watch all these, and see who were the pioneers, and whence they came.

In 1516, early in the reign of Henry VIII, John Goldsmith, (a) of London, was a Dutchman.

The merchants of the steelyards, Teutons or Dutchmen, had a Guildhall, with trading privileges, and got wealthy, in London. Then English merchants formed a company, obtained trading privileges, and got wealthy in Antwerp. Sir Thos. Gresham, one of the first of great English merchants, dealt with Antwerp, and from what he learned there, he, or one of his family, first taught England the advantage of having a public Exchange. Thos. Cromwell acquired those Protestant notions which he was the instrument of enforcing in England, by

(a) Ancestor, perhaps, of John Goldsmith, of old and new Southold, or perhaps of Francis Goldsmith, translator of the works of the Dutch lawyer, Grotius, on the freedom of the Seas. The Dutch name of this John, the early Goldsmith, of London, may have been Jan Jansen, or Jan Van Antwerp, or any other Jan. He was not alone. Before his time the name appeared in England, of "*Christopher Goldsmith, PARSON*"—a penman for Lyttleton, the great lawyer and judge, and a subscribing witness to his will.

being a clerk of English merchants at Antwerp. and by reading a testament translated by a Dutchman. Caxton, the first English printer, was clerk of a London merchant, and went to Burgundy, and there he learnt his printer's art. Wynkyn de Worde, his apprentice, was a Dutchman, and became a printer in England. Pynson, the noted printer under Henry VII and Henry VIII, was born in Normandy. These led the printers.

Erasmus of Rotterdam, with Luther and Melancthon, led the authors and translators, and presently the preachers. Holbein and Albert Durer, Dutchmen, led the painters. The cloth-workers, the weavers, came soon from the same quarter—all these made a noble procession!

Before these, and with them, came the advancing respect and advanced position of woman; her marriage and conjugal state, the mother, *par excellence*.

The instances of international marriages, except of priests and of princes, are little noted in history or biographies. It is difficult to trace them and deduce rules from them. Only a few marked instances appear in England subsequent to the mingling of Normans and Saxons. Marriage with a foreigner, doubtless, in many cases was treated as a *mes-alliance*, and for that reason did not appear in the biographies or histories of the time. We can concede how, if it met with fair treatment, it would tend to promote harmony with the stranger, and to soften, diminish, or destroy national differences and antipathies. So it was used by statesmen for the monarchs. A treaty of peace was usually accomplished or followed by a treaty of marriage. All the royal families became allied. The merchants who crossed the seas to contract for goods sometimes made contracts of marriage. Yet we have few accounts preserved of those. The most strange and interesting accounts relate to the marriage of priests with foreigners, when their marriage was not forbidden, and when they were the educated men of their day. These marriages and the disputes about them greatly affected and influenced the Reformation in religion and government, &c. Let us refer to these:

There were computed at one time to be 19,000 priests in England; an incredible number, unless we consider how large a class was embraced under that name. A clerk was a priest. The lawyers and judges had to take orders as priests. A notary-public must be a priest, and, before printing prevailed, few except priests could *read* or write. Latin, a foreign language, mixed with old Norman French, was the language of the public records, of the official commissions, of the law reports, and even of the Bible and Prayer-book. Generally, no one could read these Latin books, or keep or copy the records, but priests. This helps to account for the large number. It need not be supposed they were all religious. merely because they were styled priests. They embraced men quite different from the clergymen of our day. They included the politicians. They generally prepared and preserved the laws, and executed them, and of course favored themselves and their order. By law, a clerk or priest could be condemned for an offence only by his bishop. When a person accused of crime, was brought before the civil courts, it was sufficient to show him to be a clerk or priest, if he could read a book, which would be handed to him, and

then he would be sent to a bishop to be tried and punished. There he had a better chance of escape, and many escaped hanging by thus avoiding a jury trial.

The kings and bishops in power forbid priests to have wives, and separated them from female society, making them live in monasteries and as monks and recluses. This, in a general sense, they could do; but they could not prevent Eve from tempting them. The sexes were nearly equal in number. If a large number of males remained unmarried, females must also be unmarried. If monks and monkish cells prevailed, nuns and nunneries must exist.

Presently a strong antagonism grew up between the married and the unmarried people of England. A bishop of London showed the lack of all popularity of clerks—all fellow-feeling for them—when he claimed that a London jury would cast any clerk (or priest) and condemn him though he were as innocent as Abel. The clerks could not be popular, and did not deserve to be popular, when they cut themselves off from one half of society—the female part—when they threw all the burdens of society upon others; became lazy themselves, but compelled the industrious to support them; when they monopolized all the knowledge and learning in the country without improving it, and finally, when they strove even to prevent others from having any knowledge or any means of improvement.

The knowledge, the improvement, came mainly from the people, whom, for a precise name, we will call Dutch. Printers, artists, weavers and cloth-workers were invited into England and they taught others. They were presently pursued and persecuted by the priestly class, because they acquired, encouraged and spread *knowledge* and *improvement*, before monopolized and abused by the Latin-readers, the clerks. Even those who learned from them in England, with their art, trade or occupation, learned strong notions favoring reforms in religion and government; reforms which they saw, and those in office saw, struck at the root of many abuses profitable to the men in power. Learning, they could not refrain from teaching, their new ideas of purity in the church, in the State and in the family. Their teachings involved freedom of worship, hatred of the inquisition, dislike of the rule of monkish priests, and the greatest contempt for their celibacy, as *inhuman* and *vicious*. And presently priests permitted abroad to have wives, and printers and weavers imported from Holland and the Continent became *allies* in a great civil war against celibacy and the inquisition. These two, celibacy and torture, seemed the prominent machines, used upon a large scale, for strangling knowledge, preventing improvement, ruling inhumanly, and perverting justice, while maintaining a despotism.

The incredulous (and many such things now seem incredible) may call for some proofs and illustrations of all this. These can easily be found.

In 1537, a license or copyright was wanted for the first English Bible permitted to be used in England—called the Bishop's Bible, a costly edition for the few. The argument used was that *cheaper* editions would of course be printed (and in fact they already had been printed and circulated), and they must needs be faulty, "because "*Dutchmen*, living within the realm, go about the printing of it, who

"neither speak nor write good English, and they will be both the printers and correctors thereof. They will not give £20 or £40 to any learned man, to take pains in it, to have it well done." These were the words of Grafton, the court printer, who had the Bishop's Bible, at first printed in Paris, by license from the French king, and who, upon this statement, got it licensed in England, through Cranmer, "to be read in churches;" while all other editions were forbidden. His object was to have the whole market to himself, and these words show that *Dutchmen* were the *cheap printers*, if not the only printers, of that period, in England. The learned men to whom he referred as needed to superintend printing were of course priests—such, perhaps, as Miles Coverdale or John Rogers. The Dutch printers had wit enough to employ such men; and doubtless would employ them, if thereby they could sooner sell their books. In fact they had tried that course and had employed Tyndale and others. But the bishops, on the alert, found out where and by whom the printing was carried on. They had seized and burnt the books and punished both the priests and the Dutchmen for printing and publishing them. After that, it was true, the Dutch printers did not have the learned Englishmen; but they did not much need them. Tyndale's translation was a good one.

The controversy about allowing the cheap printing of the Bible in English, by Dutchmen, and about reading such editions, not merely in church, but out of church, applied to other books as well as the Bible. It was the very turning point of a grand contest. It soon divided the whole country—almost the whole world—into two parties. One party struggling for light amid darkness, and in favor of cheap Bibles, in English—or in the common language, to be read by all (or to them and for their hearing), in favor, also, of other printed books, was likewise in favor of allowing priests to marry. The particulars of the struggle are much out of sight, but we can gather some of the dull details in a disordered manner.

In 1549, John Alasco obtained a charter, with some special protection, and secured a site in London. He introduced 380 Germans, who were naturalized in England and were generally protestants. By these means many useful manufactures were introduced into England. In Cranmer's time there were at least two religious congregations of foreigners, one in London, the other in Somerset county. Both had learned foreigners as pastors. They doubtless used Bibles in their own language, and perhaps on this account received less attention or opposition. They were generally composed of weavers and cloth-workers, with perhaps a few printers and others. They were called Dutch, but many were simply from the neighboring continent, and all learned to talk English. They were protected and favored while their work was in demand. Trenton, in Somerset county, became famous for its manufacture of woollen cloth; also Benenden, in Kent county, an old seat of the More family, and some other places near London.

But Norwich afterwards became most noted for its manufactures, introduced there by the Dutch and Walloons, who fled from the Netherlands to escape from the persecutions of the Spanish Duke of Alva. It had several thousand looms, for various fabrics. It was about 20 miles up the river Yare. The trade between it and Yarmouth was in small vessels of from 15 to 40 tons, and its manufactures were exported both from Yarmouth and from London.

The Dutch workmen unfortunately lost friends as fast as they taught competitors, or as soon as their fabrics were not needed. They were without votes or power in the government; and they were sometimes persecuted without mercy, under pretences of religion, being all called heretics. Their pastors and printers were driven away from them, or taken to prison. But they retained their cheap Bibles and read them. And they could not refrain from telling others their notions or opinions. The persecution of them turned almost wholly upon their religious tenets and teachings. No trace has been discovered of any complaint or prosecution of them for ordinary crimes against person or property.

There was long some difficulty about the marriage and about the wives of clergymen, originating from the old laws and customs imposing celibacy upon priests. Under Hy. 8th. when Cranmer became Archbishop, the practice was first temporarily changed. Henry believed in having wives and children, and he expected others to believe as he did. He stopped not to teach, nor even to have the law changed by Parliament, but simply told and permitted the priests to marry. Cranmer, free from any other pope, dared to follow the German Luther, and to repudiate celibacy, setting the example himself, for England. His first wife and child died. He then married the niece of Osiander, pastor of Nuremberg, a Dutchman. She was called a Dutch wife; one meaning of which perhaps was, that she had no English society. Other bishops, such as Farrar, followed his lead and took wives. "Divers priests" (says Stryke) "married after the example of the Archbishop. He kept his wife secretly; but some others were so indiscreet as to live publicly and openly with their wives." For a short time, and before the death of Henry 8th, the old law of celibacy was again enforced, except as to some law-clerks. A statute had been passed in 1523 as to clerks and officers of the Court of Chancery, who must necessarily read Latin, which excused them from being priests. That statute was not repealed, and it presently opened a wide breach in the old net-work. It led to the independence of the courts, and first of the Court of Chancery, which before this time was wholly in priestly hands. Sir Thos. More was a member of parl. from London in 1523, when that statute passed;—a learned lawyer who did not become a priest, and who—7 years later—became Chancellor of England, a married man and the first (for a long period) not a priest. He excelled in English and in Latin, and could even read Greek. He added style to the English language when written, and oratory to the tongue when spoken. He visited the learned Erasmus, at Antwerp and brought Holbein, the painter, into England. His brother-in-law became a printer. He was in favor of printers and painters. And what was equally novel for an Englishman, he taught not only his son but his daughters, Greek and Latin, and they were the first educated females among commoners in England. He fell, of course, when his opponents got uppermost, and when he could not swear to please Henry 8th. This was after the tide of passion turned. Anne Boleyn also fell. Anne of Cleves was repudiated, and even Cranmer had to send away his wife and children and hide them, to save them, or to save his place. Bishop Farrar was imprisoned and some others.

When Hy. 8th died, having greatly disturbed the old laws and cus-

toms about marriage and celibacy, the political party which favored protestants got control of the government in the name of the boy-king, Edwd. 6th. Parties were then fierce and revengeful. Prominent men of the opposite party fled for safety. Rastel, the lawyer, afterwards Judge; Haywood, the author and epigrammatist; Clement, the Doctor, President of the College of Physicians, among others, fled to Brabant, adjoining Holland, and several took up printing. It came easy to Rastel, son of a cheap printer, whose father, perhaps, was a Dutchman with an English wife. One of the father's letters about cheap printing, proposing to publish a religious tract and scatter it over England, and showing how much he could do for £100, is yet well worth reading. I can refer you to a copy.

Under Edwd. 6th priests were permitted to marry. The Convocation of clergy, influenced by Cranmer,—unable to tell how the tribe of Levi, or the sons of Aaron could be raised and maintained without wives and tithes,—by a majority vote declared that the Bible did not forbid a priest to have one wife. But at this time and for a long time, by English law and custom females were placed under the power of their parents and guardians, or of the king, in respect to whom they should marry, and the law was sharply enforced over them. Often they were bargained and sold in a very profligate manner, and made the wives of persons whom they had never seen and for whom no personal affection could exist.

But few parents or guardians of the educated or wealthy classes would, for a long time, permit their daughters to marry a priest. The religious portion, embracing generally the mothers, could not hastily change their habits and opinions on such a topic; nor could the younger class of females dare to defy the fashions and customs of the age. Many long thought it a “horrid profanity” for a priest to have a wife. Some of the bishops and vicars with large tithes and wealthy, succeeded in getting wives. But with difficulty. One bishop of the new order, formerly canon of a monastery, had six daughters willing to marry priests, and they all had the opportunity. All became the wives of subsequent bishops. Poynt, noted as a mathematician, wrote a defence for the marriage of priests, and became a bishop, taking a wife. Bale, the author, became an Irish bishop.

But in about six years Edward 6th died, and Mary's reign commenced, completely reactionary. The celibacy of priests was again enforced. Any priest or bishop having a wife was compelled to dismiss and repudiate her and her children; or else was not only deprived of his office and place, but prosecuted and punished. It is almost incredible, but I can produce and read to you the form of repudiation of wives required of married priests, as a condition of remaining in office or preaching, and if they agreed to this, their children were at once pronounced illegitimate. All the bishops, and, generally the priests who had followed Cranmer's example, in taking wives, refused to repudiate their wives and children, and were dismissed and degraded. Nor was this all. The same spirit which produced this, reveled in prosecutions, imprisonments and burnings. Cranmer was burnt at the stake. Bishop Farrar was burnt and many others, but some escaped. John Rogers, the martyr, (as well as Cranmer), having been in Germany and having corrected proofs for the Bible and other books, had a

Dutch wife, the mother of his nine children. He refused to repudiate and disgrace her and them; and perhaps this had as much to do with his horrible death by fire as any theological opinion or doctrine of pretended heresy. For this was a point upon which the bigots were especially rabid.

Peter Martyr, early protestant reformer, born in Florence, cannot well be called a Dutchman, but came from a place distinguished in the same line. While protestantism was favored, he became a professor at Oxford. His wife died and was buried there; but in Mary's reign he not only had to flee, but her remains were officially dug up and cast upon a dung-hill. Such was the brutal and disgraceful ferocity practised, in the name of religion, by politicians seeking to fill the places held by their opponents.

But few, perhaps, have thought much of the poor disgraced wives and children of priests not burnt; or have enquired how many of them so cruelly repudiated and disgraced, and with no safe resting place in England, retired to Holland and to Flanders, where they could live respectably and quietly, or have enquired how many priests or their children became printers, or weavers, or cloth-workers, among the foreigners who deemed them in no disgrace.

We have some account of the fugitives. Read the life of Sandys, afterwards archbishop, as a sample. He had an English wife dimly traced. "Many fugitives" (says Strype) "took up their residence at Basil;" "finding the people kind and courteous;" and "because many" would have employment in the printing house there—the printers "of Basil surpassing all others in Germany." At the same time, in England, "books were thought fit to be published, the purpose of" which was to make married priests contemptible, and to show how "unlawful and wicked marriage was in men of holy orders."

This attempt to force and manufacture public opinion doubtless had some effect; we have rather to conjecture how much, than to find it recorded. It seemed so many of the people were deluded, that the public writers avoided the marriage question entirely; fearing to give offence, if they wrote about it.

Matthew Parker, a native of Norwich, had been in college with Bacon, Cecil and Cranmer. To sustain Cranmer he wrote an able work in Latin, on the marriage of priests. (b) When permitted, under Edward 6th, he practised what he taught by getting married. Under Mary he and Poynt were deprived of their places—were driven from the pulpit, and obliged to conceal themselves and their wives and children to avoid prosecution. Poynt died at Strasburg. Of course their books were suppressed. The clerical party could tolerate no difference of opinion, no argument, no freedom of speech.

We can imagine, or indeed we know, how the supposed unholiness of marriage in priests tended to let down, degrade, and dishonor the institution of marriage itself. How could it be unholy for one set, the patterns of society, and not for another? or unholy for man and not for woman, more devout than he? It was an absurd and vicious view;—an attempt to make priests unfeeling, unsocial and inhuman. They,

(b) NOTE.—Another work was by Anthony Bonfinius—a merchant—as well as learned man, published in 1572.

too often, were so, as shown by their cruel and infamous burnings for pretended heresies. (*c*)

After the death of Queen Mary—under Queen Elizabeth—when the absentees returned from exile, and political papists went abroad, the law of England was finally changed and priests permitted to marry, if they could find fit wives. They now have the first choice; but had not then, nor for a long time afterwards. Matthew Parker, while at leisure, improved his book, favoring the marriage of priests, and put it in a few powerful hands where it had effect. Rising from concealment he was promoted and made Archbishop of Canterbury—succeeding Reginald Pole, and he became a noted antiquarian. It is said that Queen Elizabeth, unable to conquer her prejudices or education, insulted his wife, and drove her from court circles. The Queen's prejudices were still more pointedly shown afterwards. The father of Fletcher, the poet, became Bishop of London, and was a favorite of hers. But losing his first wife, and marrying a handsome widow for his second, he greatly offended her; "she thought it very indecent for an elderly clergyman, a bishop, and who already had one wife, to marry a second, and gave such a loose to her indignation that not content with forbidding him her presence, she ordered her Archbishop Whitgift, (a *cœlebs*, whom she called her little black husband) to suspend him from the exercise of his episcopal functions; which was done." She showed herself the daughter of Henry the VIII. As the Queen so acted, many of course, followed her example. When she took snuff, many were ready to sneeze. We must judge of the effect upon the mothers and guardians in objecting to their daughters and wards becoming the wives of bishops or priests—the Queen being so opposed to them. (*d*) Many families were divided upon these politico-religious questions. The Young family was a large one, and we can trace some of its members who were clergymen, and their course.

The Rev. John Young, as a bishop, conformed to Queen Mary's laws, and helped enforce cruelty. He was deprived of office and imprisoned under Elizabeth, with others. Thomas Young was a clergyman and had a wife, whom he would not repudiate. He was an exile in 1553 under Mary. Elizabeth Young passed back and forth to Holland, called an exile by Strype, and was accused of bringing books into England. It is presumed she was connected with this Thomas, perhaps his wife or his daughter. He returned to England under Queen Elizabeth, and became her Archbishop of York. He died in 1568. The privy council then had to interfere to save his widow from insult, and to protect her rights. Her property in Shropshire was withheld from her. We have not such full particulars respecting the family as are desirable. (*e*) Whether Thomas Young, of a later age, the tutor of Milton, was of his

(*c*) Its practical effect can be seen in the extent to which bastardy prevailed, in spite of all the laws and religious injunctions forbidding it. No Archbishop has publicly recognized his bastard since Wolsey, the Pope's great cardinal. No monarch, since the concealed papist, the adopted Charles the Second. But before!

(*d*) The curious student examining the prosecutions instituted and carried on by Whitgift, Archbishop, and Aylmer, Bishop of London, will hardly fail to notice how often the married clergymen were assailed by some allegation about their marriage or their wives. Take the case of Barnaby Benison, as a sample, 1 *Neal*, *Puritans*, 169.

(*e*) The only "Young" of Shropshire, noticed by us, was the mother of Gov. Willis of Connecticut. Her name was Bridget, and she was described as the daughter of William Young, of Kingston Hall, Salop Co.

family, we know not. In the Life of Milton, by Phillips, he was called "pastor for the English merchant adventurers of Hamborough." For twenty-five years, while emigrants were coming to this country (from 1630 to 1655), he was rector of Stow-market, a parish in the centre of Suffolk County, twelve miles from old Ipswich. Our enquiries for his family or ancestry have failed. Other clergymen of that county named Young, older than he, attract attention. One, named Christopher Young—(old enough to be the father of Thomas, of Stow-market)—was vicar of Reydon, Suffolk County, near the coast—about two miles from Southwold—having a church there dedicated to St. Margaret, with a chapel at Southwold, annexed to the vicarage. He was appointed Vicar of Reydon on 14th January, 1611, and died 14th June, 1626. Soon after, on 11th July, 1627, he was succeeded as Vicar of Reydon by a familiar name, John Goldsmith. Another named "Edward Yonges," was called a vicar, and was at Southwold in 1616. The chapel there was a fine old edifice, built in 1460, and dedicated to St. Edmunds. It was on an eminence, overlooking the German Sea, towards Holland. The curate of this chapel was appointed by the Vicar of Reydon. We should not know so much about this but for the entry in the local history that Edward, the son, and Elizabeth, the daughter of this minister Yonges, were drowned in the haven, as they were coming from Dunwich pier (five miles south) in a boat, and buried 11th July, 1616. Here, doubtless, is the place from which to trace the Rev. John Youngs, born about 1602, afterwards of Southold, L. I., also Christopher Youngs, of Massachusetts.

There was a Bishop under Qu. Eliz. named John Underhill, who was married, and who died in 1592, leaving a daughter—of him and some others we have not full accounts.

Qu. Eliz. had a regular war with papist priests and expelled them. After her death, when Jas. I and Chas. I were in power and were acknowledged by the pope, they were willing that papists abroad should come back to England. But parliament was not, and forbade their return. The great ecclesiastical chiefs appointed by these kings were generally not opposed to the return of papists, but willing to oppose puritans. Many dissenting or non-conforming protestants were driven from England; including weavers or cloth manufacturers, as troublesome fellows, and the leaders of congregations of weavers, no longer permitted to worship in peace, or to use their own Bibles or prayers. These were received as friends in Holland.

(To be continued.)

IN SHELBURNE, MASS., is an old grave-yard having many ancient head-stones, the oldest bearing date—1773. One inscription is unique, and might puzzle almost any one. I copy: "Here lyeth y^e body of Molly, wife of *Julia* Kellogg," et cetera.

An omission of a letter, I said: should have been *Julian*, of course. But no, said Mr. A., my guide and a very correct man, he (now 85 years old) recollected the man and knew him well, and his name was the feminine *Julia*. A freak of his parents probably, said Mr. A., in having him thus named.

S. B. BARLOW, 1869.

SLOSSON GENEALOGY.

BY D. WILLIAMS PATTERSON.

(Concluded from Page 116.)

Chil. of Jehiel: [15] and Rebecca (Dudley) Slosson.

49. I. JEHIEL,⁴ (88) b. Greenville, Greene Co., N. Y., July 23, 1788; m. Amy Ladd, b. Amsterdam, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1789, dau. of Cyrus and Amy (Allen) Ladd. He d. Maine, N. Y., July 12, 1856; she d. Kalamo, Mich., Sept. 8, 1858.

50. II. BEDY,⁵ b. G., March 2, 1790; d. Union, N. Y., May 13, 1840, unm.

51. III. SALLY,⁶ b. G., July 18, 1792; d. Feb. 8, 1807.

52. IV. ORILLA,⁷ b. G., May 24, 1793; bap. and joined the church in Stockbridge, Mass., March 4, 1819; m. Feb. 10, 1813, ISAAC CURTIS, b. Stockbridge, Jan. 11, 1789, son of Isaac and Hannah (Higbe) Curtis. He d. at Brockport, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1851; she lives in Maine, N. Y., with her sister Anna. Child:

1. ALBERT,⁸ b. May 2, 1815; m. Lucy Curtis Dresser, and after her death, m. her sister Sarah Neal Dresser; he d. Oct. 24, 1866; had by first wife two sons, Nathan Slosson,⁹ and Elias.⁶

53. V. NATHAN⁴ (94) b. G., Ap. 7, 1795; m. Newark Valley, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1828, Laurinda Brown, b. Union, now Newark Valley, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1797; dau. of Joseph and Experience (Stafford) Brown. She d. Maine, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1852; and he m. (2d) Aug.—, 1854, Huldah Bennett, widow of Moses Bennett. He d. Maine, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1858; she d. Pitcher N. Y., Oct.—, 1859.

54. VI. ANNA,⁴ b. G., May 2, 1797; m. Sept. 19, 1815, MOSES DELANO, her cousin, b. Kent, Conn., Oct. 6, 1788, son of Aaron and Anna,³ [16] (Slosson) Delano; he is a farmer and blacksmith; they settled in the north part of Union, now Maine, Broome Co., N. Y., and still live on the same spot, in 1872, having celebrated their "Golden Wedding," seven years ago. Children:

1. MARSHAL,⁵ b. Union, N. Y., May 19, 1816; m. Nov. 15, 1838, Lydia Gibson, b. Union, Oct. 22, 1816, dau. of Ephraim H. and Hannah (Howard) Gibson. She d. Maine, N. Y., March 30, 1851; and he m. (2d) Jan. 6, 1852, Lucy Jane Mooers, b. Aug. 15, 1822, dau. of Michaelah and Sarah (Newton) Mooers; resides in Maine, N. Y. Children:

1. Theron,⁶ b. Sept. 21, 1839; d. Dec. 6, 1860.

2. Alma,⁶ b. Aug. 15, 1843; m. June —, 1866, Orrin E. Hine.

3. Mary,⁶ b. July 13, 1862.

2. CAROLINE,⁵ b. Union, July 31, 1819; m. Oct., 1845, Lewis Tyrrell; settled at Union, N. Y., where he d. Ap. 2, 1870; s. p.

3. SARAH,⁵ b. Union, May 16, 1824; d. Jan. 25, 1825.

4. AARON⁵, b. Union, March 18, 1826; m. March 24, 1850, Eliza Bunnell, b. Otego, N. Y., Ap. 23, 1822, dau. of Jesse and Betsey (Hyatt) Bunnell. He has not yet applied for office under his third cousin, President U. S. Grant. Child:

1. Ellen Noriah,⁶ b. Maine, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1851.

55. VII. ABNER,⁴ (95) b. Greenville, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1800; m. March 14, 1833, Nancy Marcan, b. Union, N. Y., July 11, 1798, dau.

of Thomas and Esther (Patterson) Marean. She d. Maine, N. Y., March 2, 1865. He lives in Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa.

56. VIII. GILES,⁴ (98) b. Greenville, N. Y., March 7, 1803; m. Nov. 18, 1830, Sarah Muzzy, b. Tioga, now Newark Valley, N. Y., May 13, 1804, dau. of Jonas and Thersey (Moore) Muzzy; they live in Maine, N. Y.

Chil. of Nathaniel,³ (17) and Eunice (Sisson) Slosson.

57. I. ANSON SEYMOUR,⁴ (100) b. Richmond, Mass., October 1, 1796; m. Oct. 16, 1827, Mary Steele, b. Antrim, N. H., Oct. 31, 1795, dau. of Samuel and Nancy (McKean) Steele, and g. dau. of James and Margaret Steele. They settled in Maine, Broome Co., N. Y., where he d. March 10, 1861. She removed to Albany, Kansas, where she d. Sept. 1, 1867.

58. II. TRUMAN,⁴ (104) b. Richmond, Aug. 23, 1798, married Jane Wilson of Union, N. Y., and settled in East Bloomfield, N. Y.

59. III. William,⁴ (106) b. Richmond; July 22, 1800; m. Julia A. De Witt; dau. of Col. Abram De Witt of Chenango, now Fenton, N. Y. She d. Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1844. He resides in Binghamton, N. Y.; a farmer.

60. IV. FRANKLIN SISSON,⁴ (113) b. Dec. 8, 1802; for many years a teacher of vocal music; now a physician; lives in Cleveland, Ohio. He m. Julia West, dau. of Abner West, of Richmond, Mass.

Chil. of Nathaniel³ (17) and Rhoda (Judd) Slosson.

61. V. OZIAS JUDD,⁴ (116) b. Stockbridge, July 23, 1807; m. Union, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1833, Ann Fisher, b. at Francestown, N. H., Sept. 19, 1811, dau. of James Steele and Ann (Burton) Fisher. He was a farmer, settled at Newark Valley, N. Y., and d. of disease of the heart, while sitting as inspector of town election, Feb. 11, 1862; she d. Feb. 8, 1872, of pneumonia, and was buried in Hope Cemetery, by the side of her husband, on the anniversary of his death.

62. VI. HENRY BELDEN,⁴ (121) b. Stockbridge, Nov. (family record says Dec.) 30, 1808; m. May —, 1833, Sabrina Leonard Muzzy, b. Jan. 2, 1810, dau. of Jonas and Thersey (Moore) Muzzy, of Newark Valley, N. Y. He d. in Owego, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1864. she d. Owego, Jan. 6, 1867, aged 57 years.

“ Bury the dead, and weep
In stillness, o’er the loss;
Bury the dead! in Christ they sleep,
Who bore on earth His Cross,
And from the grave their dust shall rise,
In His own image to the skies.”

63. VII. SARAH JUDD,⁴ b. Stockbridge, Oct. 24, 1810; d. West Stockbridge, Feb. 7, 1826.

64. VIII. DANIEL,⁴ b. Aug. 31, 1812; d. at Scranton, Penn., Aug. 24, 1853; unmarried.

65. IX. GROVE,⁴ b. Aug. 6, 1815; d. Ap. 14, 1816.

66. X. JOHN,⁴ b. Jan. 13, 1817; d. Jan. 14, 1817.

Chil. of Joseph³ (19) and Marana (Hatch) Slosson.

67. I. MARTIN,⁴ settled in Richmond, Mass.; m. Jan. 16, 1831, Sabra M. Avery, of Lenox, Mass.

Chil. of Ezbon,³ (28) and Electa (Williams) Slosson.

68. I. CAROLINE,⁴ b. Stockbridge, Mass., Feb. 23, 1791; came into the wilderness of the Boston Purchase, with her parents, in 1793; and as Elisha Wilson, Abram Brown, Isaac Brown and Daniel Ball, left "Old Stockbridge," on the very day of her birth, to make the very first settlement within the limits of the present towns of Berkshire, and Newark Valley; and as she came in with her mother and grandmother, who were the very first women in the settlement, her life covers the whole existence of the two towns. She m. **EZEKIEL RICH**, b. Cherry Valley, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1783, son of Simeon and Lucy (Lincoln) Rich.

They lived in Newark Valley till Ap. 3, 1821, when they moved to the north part of Berkshire, since made a separate town, and named in their honor, Richford, where she still resides. He d. Richford, Ap. 13, 1854. Children:

1. MARY ANN,⁵ b. Ap. 14, 1813; d. Dec. 26, 1847.
2. CHAUNCEY LEROY,⁵ b. Jan. 29, 1815; a merchant of Richford, Tioga County, N. Y.; m. July 4, 1836, Eunice Deming, b. Great Barrington, Mass. Sept. 28, 1813, dau. of Abram and Louisa (Harris) Deming. She d. Dec. 27, 1866. He m. (2d) June 6, 1868; Jane Morenos, b. Richford, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1851, dau. of John and Winifred (O'Brien) Morenos. Children:
 1. *Chauncey Deming*,⁶ b. Richford, N. Y., June 13, 1839; m. Jan. 1, 1861, Elizabeth Jane Powell, b. Richford, Dec. 20, 1834, dau. of Dr. Elijah and Jane (Anderson) Powell. She d. July 17, 1866. Children:
 1. Clara Delphene,⁷ b. R., Oct. 27, 1861.
 2. Stella Mary,⁷ b. R., Sept. 25, 1863.
 3. Lilla Louise,⁷ b. R., Oct. 14, 1865.
 2. *George Leroy*,⁶ b. R., Nov. 10, 1843; m. Jan. 11, 1865, Anna E. Taylor, b. Newark Valley, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1847, dau. of Wm. C. and Julia Taylor; she d. Nov. 16, 1865; he m. (2d) May 23, 1867, Mrs. Frances Adelaide (Wakeley) Thompson, dau. of David B. and Rebecca (McWhorter) Wakeley, and widow of J. Floyd Thompson. Children:
 1. John Deming,⁷ b. R., Ap. 20, 1868.
 2. Lulu A.,⁷ b. R., Feb. 3, 1870.
3. *Edward Harris*,⁶ b. R., June 20, 1849.
4. *Frederick Lee*,⁶ b. R., March 1, 1869.
5. *A daughter*,⁶ b. R., Aug. 7, 1872.
3. ANGELINE ELIZA,⁵ b. Nov. 23, 1816, m. Lewis Halsey Kelly, M. D., and d. Nov. 10, 1857.
4. LUCIEN DENSMORE,⁵ b. Sept. 24, 1818; lives in Woodstock, Ill.
5. AN INFANT,⁵ d. Jan. 3, 1821.
6. MARIA LOUISA,⁵ b. Sept. 2, 1828; m. Sept. 29, 1850; John More Benjamin, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., Jan. 13, 1823, son of Hiram and Gertrude (Van Hoesen) Benjamin; resides in Painesville, Ohio. Children:
 1. *Frances Angeline*,⁶ b. Richford, N. Y., July 18, 1851.
 2. *Carrie Gertrude*,⁶ b. Painesville, O., March 3, 1854.
 3. *Kate Augusta*,⁶ b. Painesville, O., Aug. 22, 1859; d. July 18, 1860.
 4. *Louisa Antoinette*,⁶ b. Painesville, O., Aug. 13, 1861.

69. II. SARAH,⁴ b. Aug. 2, 1796; m. OTIS LINCOLN, b. Western, now Warren, Mass., June 24, 1787, son of Thomas and Anna (Keyes) Lincoln. He was an active, energetic, enterprising man, engaged in farming, milling, lumbering, trading and manufacturing, and, more than any other man, "has contributed by his enterprise and successful business to the advancement of the village of Newark Valley." She d. March 28, 1844; he m. (2d) Mrs. Mary (Hayes) Pearsall, who survives him; he d. Dec. 7, 1863; they rest in Hope Cemetery. Children:—

1. WILLIAM SLOSSON,⁵ b. Aug. 13, 1813; m. Jan. 14, 1836, Helen Maria Burbank, b. Chester, Mass., Feb. 24, 1816, dau. of Christopher and Lucia (Leonard) Burbank. He was brought up in the business with his father, and on his retiring, succeeded him, continuing and enlarging it until 1865, when he sold out. In Nov., 1866, he was elected to Congress from the 26th Congressional District of N. Y.; and since 1867, has lived in Washington, D. C.; practicing law since the expiration of his term in Congress; child:
 1. *Stella Augusta*,⁶ b. Jan. 13, 1837, m. Sidney A. Kent, of Chicago, Ill.
2. A SON,⁵ b. Feb. 24, 1816; d. Feb. 27, 1816
3. CELIA,⁵ b. June 14, 1817; m. Sep. 3, 1841, William B. Burbank; she d. May 23, 1845, s. p.
4. CAROLINE AMANDA,⁵ b. March 1, 1819; m. Aug. 22, 1837, Charles Higbe, b. Aug. 7, 1817, son of Anson and Ann (Patterson) Higbe, a farmer of Newark Valley; child:
 1. *William Anson*,⁶ b. Jan. 20, 1854.
5. CHARLES KEAYS,⁵ b. Aug. 6, 1822; a druggist of Owego, N. Y., m. Jan. 14, 1847, Fanny Ann Stebbins, b. June 23, 1823, dau. of John and Abigail Merrick and Roxalana (Gleason) Stebbins. Children:
 1. *Francis Harry*,⁶ b. Aug. 19, 1851; d. Oct. 1, 1852.
 2. *Otis*,⁶ b. Jan. 23, 1856.
 3. *William Slosson*,⁶ b. Jan. 1, 1860; d. May 5, 1871.
 4. *Katie May*,⁶ b. March 9, 1862.
 5. *Laura Eugenia*,⁶ b. May 18, 1864; d. Aug. 11, 1867.
6. JANE CHARLOTTE,⁵ b. Feb. 20, 1825; m. Aug. 13, 1845, William Josiah Burr, M.D., b. Homer, N. Y., March 28, 1818, son of Andrew and Mary Cleveland (Butterfield) Burr. He enlisted as a private in 76th N. Y. Volunteers, Oct. 1861; was commissioned as asst. surgeon of 59th N. Y. Vols., May 13, 1862; promoted surgeon of 42d N. Y. Vols., May 21, 1863; mustered out with the regt. July 13, 1864; re-entered the service Aug. 25, 1864, as acting staff surgeon U. S. A.; serving till June 2, 1865; since which he has practiced his profession in Newark Valley, N. Y. Children:
 1. *William Henry*,⁶ b. Sept. 2, 1846; resides Chicago, Ill.
 2. *Sarah Jane*,⁶ b. Aug. 23, 1848; resides Washington, D. C.
 3. *George Lincoln*,⁶ b. Jan. 3rd, 1857.
 4. *Mary Ella*,⁶ b. Ap. 14, 1859.
7. JULIA ETTE,⁵ b. Ap. 2, 1827; m. Jan. 10, 1849, Barnabas Merrick Stebbins, Jr., b. Aug. 14, 1822, son of B. M. and Roxalana (Gleason) Stebbins; an underwriter, of Owego, N. Y. Children:
 1. *George Turner*,⁶ b. Oct. 5, 1857.
 2. *Caroline Louisa*,⁶ b. Ap. 21, 1860.
8. GEORGE EMMETT,⁵ b. Dec. 4, 1829; m. Dec. 19, 1866, Emma Augusta Sheldon, b. May 1, 1846, dau. of Sylvester and Sally (Robbins) Sheldon; a trader, lives in Painesville, Ohio, s. p.
9. HELEN MARIA,⁵ b. June 8, 1832; m. June 8, 1853, D. Williams Patterson, b. Union, Broome Co., N. Y., July 15, 1824, son of Chester and Mary Ann (Elliott) Patterson; a dentist by profession, and a farmer and genealogist by practice; lived at West Winsted, Conn., till May 3, 1865; and since that time, in Newark Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y. Children:
 1. *Anna*,⁶ b. Ap. 24, 1854.
 2. *Lincoln Elliott*,⁶ b. Dec. 13, 1855.
 3. *E. S. Woodford*,⁶ b. Oct. 6, 1870.
 4. *Ralph Thacher*,⁶ b. Jan. 30, 1872.
10. LAURA EUGENIA,⁵ b. July 25, 1835; d. March 29, 1864.
11. ADA AUGUSTA,⁵ b. Nov. 1, 1837; m. Nov. 16, 1864, Clayton Byington, b. Jan. 3, 1835, son of Lawyer and Savilla (Woodford) Byington; a clerk, of Newark Valley, N. Y., s. p.
12. SARAH ISABELLA,⁵ b. June 25, 1842; m. Sept. 27, 1865, Francis Edwin Brockway, b. Sept. 10, 1844, son of Joseph Boyington and Amanda (Winship) Brockway; an accountant, of Owego, N. Y. Child:
 1. *Leon Lincoln*,⁶ b. Oct. 3, 1866.

70. III. WILLIAMS¹ (122), b. July 3, 1800; m. July 1, 1824, Maria Benjamin, b. Lansing, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1807, dau. of Joseph and

Phebe (Hanville) Benjamin; resided Newark Valley, N. Y., of which town he was for many years a Justice of the Peace; he d. May 26, 1872, of debility caused by rheumatism.

71. IV. FRANKLIN¹ (125), b. Feb. 20, 1805; m. Jan. 19, 1832, Nancy Rich, b. Cherry Valley, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1807, dau. of Rufus and Lydia (Knapp) Rich. He moved to Owego, N. Y., in 1833, and engaged in the stationery and book business. "For many years he took a prominent and active part in the county and village business, being an expert accountant, and an excellent penman. He was supervisor of the town of Owego, several times, and in all public official positions, discharged his duties to the entire acceptance of the public." He and his wife joined the church in Newark Valley, Jan. 6, 1833. She d. Owego, March 30, 1855. He d. Owego, Ap. 2, 1867.

72. V. SEMANTHA,¹ b. Sept. 20, 1808; m. Jan. 16, 1843, SIMEON RICH GRIFFIN, b. Cherry Valley, N. Y., July 14, 1805, son of Franklin and Ruth (Rich) Griffin. He was a trader, lived in Richford, N. Y., thence moved to Harford, N. Y., where he d. Sept. 12, 1869. She resides in Harford. Children:

1. LAURA EUGENIA,⁵ b. Richford, Dec. 23, 1843; m. Aug. 18, 1866, Charles Bowlby Ellis, b. Bath, N. Y., July 2, 1840, son of Oren and Sarah (Bowlby) Ellis; resides in Harford, Cortland Co., N. Y. Children:

1. *Rose Eugenia*,⁶ b. Harford, July 13, 1867,

2. *Minnie Griffin*,⁶ b. Harford, Sept. 2, 1869.

2. MARY ELIZABETH,⁵ b. R., Ap. 30, 1847; m. Nov. 23, 1867, Lyman Tanner, b. Virgil, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1843, son of Selma and Almira (Johnson) Tanner; resides in Harford, N. Y. Children:

1. *George Corydon*,⁶ b. Harford, March 14, 1869.

2. *Charles Griffin*,⁶ b. Harford, June 20, 1871.

Chil. of Enos³ (32) and Rebecca (Culver) Slosson.

73. I. MATILDA,⁴ b. Berkshire, N. Y., May 30, 1804; m. William Dunham, of Richford, N. Y.; he d. July 16, 1855; she lives in New York, with her daughter.

74. II. JULIA ANN,⁴ b. Berkshire, N. Y., June 27, 1806; m. John C. Stedman, son of John and Sylvia Stedman; she d. in Unadilla, Mich., Aug. 1, 1866.

75. III. SUSAN MARIA,⁴ b. Berkshire, N. Y., Ap. 6, 1808; m. James Maxwell, and d. Feb. 14, 1830.

76. IV. CHARLOTTE,⁴ b. Berkshire, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1810; m. F. C. Culver, of Elkland, Penn., where they now reside.

77. V. CLARK⁴ (127), b. Berkshire, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1811, m. Oct. 28, 1831, Adeline Ball, b. Berkshire, Ap. 1, 1811, dau. of Samuel and Jerusha⁴ [30] (Slosson) Ball. She d. Lawrenceville, Penn., Sept. 16, 1870. He lives in New York, with his daughter.

78. VI. NANCY,⁴ b. Berkshire, N. Y., March 14, 1814; drowned in Lawrenceville, Penn., Ap. 26, 1820.

79. VII. ENOS,⁴ b. Lawrenceville, Penn., Feb. 16, 1817; m. Ellen Hoyt of Wilkes Barre, Penn., and resides in Chicago, Ill.

80. VIII. EZBON,⁴ b. Lawrenceville, Penn., Oct. 17, 1818; m. Cynthia Ball, dau. of Samuel and Jerusha³ [30] (Slosson) Ball, resides in Burlington, Iowa.

Chil. of Barzillai³ [39] and Mary (Hatch) Slosson.

81. I. JOHN WILLIAM⁴ (131), b. Kent, Conn., Dec. 20, 1795; m. Sept. 26, 1824, Hannah Patty Mills, b. Kent, Jan. 5, 1803, dau. of

Philo and Rhoda (Goodwin) Mills. He was a trader, and settled in Kent, where he d. of consumption, Nov. 14, 1862, in 67th year of his age. She still resides in Kent.

82. II. NATHANIEL HATCH,⁴ b. Kent, Oct. 5, 1798; grad. Union Coll., 1817; studied law with his uncle William Slosson in New York; became consumptive, and returned to Kent, where he d. June 8, 1824, in 25th year.

Chil. of William³ [43] and Catherine Alice (Schenck) Slosson.

83. I. JOHN,⁴ (136) (twin), b. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1806; grad. at College of New Jersey, 1823; studied law; settled in the city of New York; m. Elizabeth Steward. She d. Jan. 6, 1842, aged 31 years. He has been for four years a judge of the N. Y. Superior Court.

84. II. WILLIAM⁴ (140) (twin), b. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1806; m. Dec. 17, 1834, Margaret Veits, b. Becket, Mass., dau. of Henry and Charlotte (Fowler) Veits. They settled in Kent, Conn., where she d. July 9, 1849. He was badly scalded on the knee, in a collision on the Housatonic railway, near Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 14, 1865, from which he never fully recovered. He d. March 8, 1868.

85. III. HENRY,⁴ b. New York, Sept. —, 1808; studied medicine, graduating at Albany Medical College; settled in Kent, Conn.; where he now lives, unmarried, having been for many years in infirm health.

86. IV. BARZILLAI⁴ (145), b. New York, March 1, 1810; grad. Columbia College, 1828; m. Jan. 24, 1833, Margaret Lawrence, b. Ap. 9, 1811, dau. of Jonathan and Elizabeth (——) Lawrence. (See *Lawrence Genealogy*, by Thomas Lawrence, page 104.) He is a lawyer, of Geneva, N. Y.; Dist. Atty. for Ontario County.

87. V. EDWARD,⁴ b. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. —, 1814; grad. Columbia College 1833; m. June 27, 1867, Annie Trumbull, dau. of Hon. Gurdon Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn. He was a lawyer; resided in the city of New York; he d. at Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 4, 1871, *s. p.*

Chil. of Jehiel⁴ [49] and Amy (Ladd) Slosson.

88. I. ORRILLA,⁵ b. Union, N. Y., May 1, 1814; m. Aug. 8, 1865, John C. Curtis, Esq., b. Stockbridge, Mass., Ap. 15, 1802, son of Iram and Margaret (Carpenter) Curtis; resides in Maine, N. Y., *s. p.*

89. II. HIAL DUDLEY,⁵ b. Union, N. Y., Ap. 18, 1817; m. Oct. 25, 1853, Rosa Gordon, b. Middlefield, Otsego Co., N. Y., June 8, 1823, dau. of Samuel and Harriet (Lee) Gordon, has no children.

90. III. GAYLORD,⁵ b. U., Oct. 22, 1819; d. March 9, 1841.

91. IV. AMBROSE,⁵ b. U., Jan. 27, 1822; m. in Mich. Sarah J. Gridley, lives in Kalamo, Mich.

92. V. CYRUS,⁵ b. U., Jan. 27, 1826; m. in Mich. Lydia Darling.

93. VI. CHARLES,⁵ b. U., Jan. 27, 1829; m. Dec. 25, 1863, his cousin, Sarah M. Bloodgood, b. in 1832, dau. of Isaac and Jerusha (Ladd) Bloodgood. He resides in New York, where she d. Jan. 11, 1869, aged 36 years and 9 months; *s. p.* She was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Owego, N. Y.

Chil. of Nathan⁴ [53] and Laurinda (Brown) Slosson.

94. I. LAURINDA ANNA,⁵ b. Union, Broome Co., N. Y., June 5, 1833; m. Jan. 22, 1852, EUSTACE HATHAWAY, b. March 1, 1825, son of

David and Eliza (Church) Hathaway; resides in Maine, Broome Co., N. Y. Children:

1. MARY LAURINDA,⁶ b. Nov. 22, 1852.
2. SARAH EVELINE,⁶ b. July 29, 1857.
3. IRVING SLOSSON,⁶ b. Sept. 13, 1859.
4. CARLETON,⁶ b. Ap. 28, 1868.
5. HARRY,⁶ b. July 22, 1870.

Chil. of Abner⁴ [55] and Nancy (Marean) Slosson.

95. I. JOHN MAREAN,⁵ b. March 29, 1835; m. — Finch; lives in Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa.

96. II. REBECCA EMILY,⁵ b. May 17, 1836; lives in Northwood, Iowa.

97. III. ALBERT,⁵ b. Ap. 10, 1838; lives in Northwood, Iowa.

Chil. of Giles,⁴ [56] and Sarah (Muzzy) Slosson.

98. I. ELIZA AMELIA,⁵ b. Union, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1831; m. Nov. 14, 1849, James Taylor, b. Springfield, N. Y., March 17, 1827, son of Thomas and Eleanor (Hurdman) Taylor. s. p.

99. II. HENRY WILLIAM,⁶ [154] b. Union, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1836, m. June 16, 1859, Arbelia J. Van Tuyl, b. Cobleskill, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1841, dau. of Henry and Maria (Brooker) Van Tuyl; resides in Maine, N. Y.

Chil. of Anson Seymour⁴ [57] and Mary (Steele) Slosson.

100. I. NATHANIEL⁵ [157], b. at Maine, Broome Co., N. Y., Jan. 3, 1830; m. Jan. 10, 1856, Caroline Jane Dean, b. Candor, N. Y., Ap. 8, 1836, dau. of Edward and Philena (Marean) Dean, g. dau. of Edward and Phebe (Slade) Dean, and of Lewis and Patience (Kettle) Marean. He settled at Laclede, Linn. Co., Mo., a carpenter and joiner; removed to Sabetha, Nemaha Co., Kansas, where he resides, 1872; was 2d Lieut. Co. G., 3d. Kansas Infantry, in war of 1861.

101. II. NANCY JANE,⁵ b. Maine, N. Y., Feb. 29, 1832; m. Ap. 7, 1853, JOHN LIVINGSTON GRAHAM, b. Richford, Tioga Co., N. Y., May 27, 1832, son of John L. and Hannah (Gee) Graham. They settled in Albany, Nemaha Co., Kansas; he was Captain in the Eighth Kansas Infantry, and was killed in the battle of Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 19, 1863. She m. (2d) March 18, 1868, Eli F. Bouton, b. Virgil, Cortland Co., N. Y., Ap. 8, 1833, son of Nathan and Mary (Gee) Bouton; and resides in Albany, Kansas. Children by first husband:

1. CHARLES DELAVAN,⁶ b. Maine, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1854.
2. FRED EUGENE,⁶ b. Albany, Kansas, July 6, 1860.

102. III. WILLIAM BUTLER⁵ (159), b. Maine, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1835; m. March 13, 1860, Achsah Louisa Lilly, b. Chenango, Broome Co., N. Y., March 18, 1836, dau. of Orsamus and Louise (Lilly) Lilly. [Orsamus Lilly, b. Ashfield, Mass., Aug. 22, 1800, son of Foster and Deborah (Hall) Lilly, g. son of Jonathan and Sarah (Foster) Lilly, and of Reuben and Sarah (Howe) Hall, m. in Hawley, Mass., Aug. 13, 1826, Louisa Lilly, dau. of Silas and Lucy (Batcheller) Lilly, who d. Chenango, N. Y., June 27, 1842, aged 42 years. He d. in 1857, of consumption.] They reside, 1872, at Sabetha, Nemaha Co., Kansas, where he is a member of the mercantile firm of Slosson Brothers & Co.

103. IV. SAMUEL,⁵ b. Maine, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1837; resides at

Sabetha, Kansas, unmarried; a trader, in the same firm as his brother William B. Slosson.

Chil. of Truman⁴ (58) and Jane (Wilson) Slosson.

104. I. JOHN,⁵

105. II. SARAH,⁵ m. — Cutler, who died some years ago.

Chil. of William⁴ [59] and Julia A. (De Witt) Slosson.

106. I. HENRY ANDREW,⁵ (162) b. Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1832; m. June 8, 1861, Mary J. Greene; resides at Binghamton; a trader.

107. II. EUNICE Sisson,⁵ b. Binghamton, Ap. 18, 1834; m. Jan. 1, 1856, CHARLES H. VAN NAME, b. Chenango, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1830; he d. Oct. 8, 1866. Children:

1. GRACE THEODOSIA,⁶ b. Apalachin, N. Y., Ap. 8, 1859.

2. JULIA CLARK,⁶ b. Apalachin, N. Y., March 21, 1862; d. Sept. —, 1862, aged six months.

3. ROBERT NIMMONS,⁶ b. Corning, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1863; d. aged eleven months.

4. HENRY CLAY⁶ (twin), b. Tioga Co., Penn., Nov. 27, 1865; d. Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1871.

5. HERBERT MAY⁶ (twin), b. Tioga Co., Penn., Nov. 27, 1865.

108. III. ABRAM DE WITT,⁵ (163) b. Binghamton, Feb. 12, 1836; m. Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1864, Sarah Hall; she d. Elmira, May 31, 1871, aged 38 years. He resides at Elmira; a grocer.

109. IV. MARY ELIZABETH⁵ (twin), b. Binghamton, Nov. 20, 1837; m. Dec. 13, 1865, FREDERICK G. NILES, b. Ap. 12, 1837, son of Bryant and Eliza Niles; resides at Sabetha, Kansas. Children:

1. WILLIAM WESTON,⁶ b. Albany, Kansas, Ap. 20, 1868.

2. SARAH KATE,⁶ b. Albany, Kansas, Jan. 13, 1870.

110. V. SARAH⁵ (twin), b. Binghamton, Nov. 20, 1837.

111. VI. JULIA AUGUSTA,⁵ b. Binghamton, Oct. 9, 1840; m. David Crocker, of Binghamton.

112. VII. WILLIAM⁵ (twin), b. Binghamton, Nov. 24, 1844; died aged one month.

112^a. VIII. CAROLINE LOUISA⁵ (twin), b. Binghamton, Nov. 24, 1844; d. Feb. 10, 1864, in 20th year.

Chil. of Franklin Sisson⁴ [60] and Julia (West) Slosson.

113. I. FRANCIS,⁵

114. II. HENRY,⁵

115. III. MARY,⁵ is dead.

Chil. of Ozias Judd⁴ [61] and Ann (Fisher) Slosson.

116. I. ARTHUR BURTON,⁵ b. Newark Valley, N. Y., March 7, 1838; bap. Oct. 5, 1847; resides at Big Rapids, Mich.

117. II. EDWIN,⁵ b. N. V., Ap. 5, 1840; bap. Oct. 5, 1847; resides Newark Valley; he served in the war of 1861, enlisting Aug. 9, 1862; 2d Lieut. Co. B, 109th N. Y. S. V., Jan. 6, 1865; discharged June 4, 1865.

118. III. ELOISE MARIA,⁵ b. N. V., Ap. 10, 1845; bap. Oct. 5, 1847; m. Dec. 9, 1868, THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN CHAMBERLIN, b. May 31, 1845; son of Daniel and Esther (Farrand) Chamberlin; resides in Newark Valley. Child:

1. HARRY BIRCHARD, b. Oct. 12, 1869.

119. IV. SARAH ESPELLE,⁵ b. N. V., Aug. 13, 1847; bap. Oct.

5, 1847; m. June 22, 1870, **ROBERT FRANKLIN MOORE**, b. Nov. 28, 1829, son of Peter and Eliza Harper (Hyde) Moore; a civil engineer of Newark Valley. Child:

1. **ROBERT ARTHUR**,⁶ b. N. V., March 17, 1871.

120. **V. WILLIS MERTON**,⁵ b. N. V., May 25, 1849; resides at Sabetha, Nemaha Co., Kansas.

Child of Henry Belden⁴ [62] and Sabrina Leonard (Muzzy) Slosson.

121. **I. RHODA ANN**,⁵ b. ——— m. ——— **DARWIN HERBERT BLOODGOOD**, of Owego, N. Y. Her son, *Darwin Herbert*⁶ d. Owego, Aug. 12, 1867, aged 3 months.

Chil. of Williams⁴ [10] and Maria (Benjamin) Slosson.

122. **I. GEORGE WILLIAMS**,⁵ b. June 24, 1825; m. Sept. 8, 1847, Melinda Jane Williams, b. Feb. 5, 1827, dau. of Oliver and Freelove (Newell) Williams. He resides Newark Valley; an accountant and station agent of Southern Central R. R.; had a daughter b. Nov. 7, 1849; d. same day.

123. **II. EMILY VILLARS**,⁵ b. Jan. 13, 1827; d. Ap. 14, 1832.

124. **III. PHEBE ELIZABETH**,⁵ b. March 9, 1830; m. Sept. 17, 1850, Frederick Handel Todd, b. North Haven, Conn., Feb. 26, 1819; son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Clinton) Todd. He was a trader in Newark Valley, N. Y., thence moved to Big Rapids, Mich., where he engaged largely in the lumber business, and was drowned March 18, 1868. She returned to Newark Valley, and resides with her mother. Children:

1. **A SON**,⁶ b. Jan. 26, 1852; d. Jan. 29, 1852.
2. **A DAUGHTER**⁶ (twin), b. Aug. 6, 1854; d. Aug. 20, 1854.
3. **A DAUGHTER**⁶ (twin), b. Aug. 6, 1854; d. Sept. 3, 1854.
4. **FREDERICK LOUIS**,⁶ b. March 10, 1856.
5. **GEORGE LEON**,⁶ b. March 21, 1858; d. Nov. 25, 1860.
6. **FRANK HAYDEN**,⁶ b. Big Rapids, Mich., Feb. 26, 1866.

Chil. of Franklin⁴ [71] and Nancy (Rich) Slosson.

125. **I. CAROLINE AUGUSTA**,⁵ b. Feb. 13, 1833; m. Dec. 16, 1851, **EZRA WARREN REEVES**, b. Owego, N. Y., Ap. 3, 1826, son of Lorenzo and Maria L. (Clarke) Reeves; resides at Owego, N. Y. Children:

1. **FRANKLIN SLOSSON**,⁶ b. March 9, 1853.
2. **CHARLES FREDERICK**,⁶ b. Nov. 23, 1854.
3. **EDWARD LORENZO**,⁶ b. March 26, 1858.
4. **IRVING WARREN**,⁶ b. Dec. 3, 1859.
5. **LOUIS V.**,⁶ b. Feb. 17, 1861; d. Dec. 18, 1861.
6. **WILLIAM ARTHUR**,⁶ b. May 5, 1862; d. July 21, 1863.

126. **II. NANCY RICH**,⁵ b. March 13, 1839; d. March 15, 1839.

Chil. of Clark⁴ [77] and Adeline (Ball) Slosson.

127. **I. WILLIAM H.**,⁵ b. Lawrenceville, Penn., Oct. 23, 1832; resides in New York.

128. **II. CYNTHIA MATHILDA**,⁵ b. Lawrenceville, Penn., Ap. 1, 1834; m. William H. Rice; lives in Burlington, Iowa; has two sons.

129. **III. JOSEPHINE**,⁵ b. Lawrenceville, Penn., June 3, 1837; m. **CHARLES N. CRITTENTON**, of New York, a dealer in drugs and medicine. Children:

1. **CHARLES H. S.**,⁶ b. March 31, 1860; d. Dec. 14, 1861.
2. **ADDIE ELLA**,⁶ b. May 25, 1864.

130. IV. SUSAN L.⁵ b. Lawrenceville, Penn., Nov. 26, 1841; m. **THOMAS E. DELANO**, of New York, where they now reside. Children:

1. MORTIMER T.,⁶ b. New York, Aug. 15, 1869.

Chil. of John William⁴, [81] and Hannah Patty (Mills) Slosson.

131. I. CATHARINE ALICE,⁵ b. Kent, Conn., June 21, 1825; joined the church in Kent May 2, 1847; has rendered very important assistance in collecting materials for this genealogy; resides with her mother in Kent.

132. II. MARIA MILLS.⁵ b. Kent, Ap. 19, 1829; m. Oct. 12, 1852, Hon. **GARRICK MALLORY HARDING**, of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., b. Exeter, Penn., July 12, 1828, son of Isaac and Nancy (Harding) Harding. He is one of the Judges of the Luzerne County Court. She d. Jan. 24, 1867. Children:

1. HARRIET FULLER,⁶ b. Kent, Conn., Aug. 27, 1853.

2. JOHN SLOSSON,⁶ b. Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Aug. 29, 1859.

3. HENRY MILLS,⁶ b. Wilkes-Barre, Penn., July 16, 1862.

4. GARRICK MALLORY,⁶ b. Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Dec. 3, 1865.

133. III. BARZILLAI,⁵ b. Kent, Jan. 5, 1833; d. June 14, 1850.

134. IV. MARY HATCH,⁵ b. Kent, March 20, 1837; resides in Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

135. V. JOHN WILLIAM,⁵ b. Kent, Jan. 9, 1845; resides on his father's homestead in Kent; unmarried.

Chil. of John⁴ [83] and Elizabeth (Steward) Slosson.

136. I. SARAH ELIZABETH,⁵ b. Sept. —, 1834.

137. II. ALICE CATHARINE,⁵ b. July 4, 1836.

138. III. MARTHA STEWARD,⁵ b. New York, March —, 1838; d. on Staten Island, N. Y., Oct. 1, 18—.

139. IV. JOHN STEWARD,⁵ b. New York, Aug. 8, 1840; m. Nov. 28, 1871, Josephine Naylor, of New York.

Chil. of William⁴ [84] and Margaret (Veits) Slosson.

140. I. CATHARINE ALICE,⁵ b. Jan. —, 1836; d. Burlington, Vt., May —, 1871.

141. II. HENRY VEITS⁵ (164), b. Dec. 17, 1837; served throughout the war of 1861. in the 15th N. Y. Engineers, Col. J. McLeod Murphy, as Lieut., Capt. and Major. He m. Dec. 6, 1865, Alice Vanderwater, of New York.

142. III. NATHAN,⁵ b. June 24, 1840; d. Sept. 17, 1848.

143. IV. JOHN,⁵ (165), b. Jan. 9, 1844; m. Jan. 25, 1866, Anna Tomlinson Banks, of Bridgeport; resides on the homestead of his father, in Kent, Conn.

144. V. NATHAN,⁵ b. July 8, 1849.

Chil. of Barzillai⁴ [86] and Margaret (Lawrence) Slosson.

145. I. WILLIAM,⁵ b. New York, Dec. 3, 1834; was a member of the celebrated N. Y. Seventh Regiment, and marched with it to the relief of Washington in April, 1861.

146. II. J. LAWRENCE,⁵ b. in Fishkill, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1836; is a lawyer of New York; he was also a member of the N. Y. Seventh Regiment, and marched with it in April, 1861.

147. III. HENRY,⁵ b. 1838; d. at Geneva, N. Y., 1840, aged 18 months.

148. IV. EDWARD,⁵ b. Geneva, July 3, 1840; made a voyage to China, and on his return died at Geneva, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1868.

149. V. HENRY LAWRENCE⁵ (167), b. Geneva, Oct. —, 1842; entered U. S. Navy Oct. 13, 1863, as 3d Assistant Engineer of steamer Vicksburg; m. Dec. 3, 1868, Agnes B. Stacy, of Geneva, N. Y.

150. VI. JOHN,⁵ b. Geneva, Jan. 31, 1844.

151. VII. RICHARD,⁵ b. Geneva, June 3, 1846.

152. VIII. FREDERICK,⁵ b. Geneva, 1848; d. aged 3 days.

153. IX. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. Geneva, Nov. 23, 1851.

Chil. of Henry William⁵ [99], and Arbelia J. (Van Tuyl) Slosson.

154. I. EMMA AMELIA,⁶ b. Maine, N. Y., May 22, 1860.

155. II. MARY ELLEN,⁶ b. Maine, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1865.

156. III. JENNY MAY,⁶ b. Maine, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1871.

Chil. of Nathaniel⁵ [100] and Carolinn Jane (Dean) Slosson.

157. I. HARVEY STEWART,⁶ b. Newark Valley, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1857; d. at Laeledge, Mo., Nov. 29, 1859, of whooping-cough.

158. II. ARTHUR ANSON,⁶ b. Laeledge, Mo., March 25, 1863.

Chil. of William Butler⁵ [102] and Achsah Louisa (Lilly) Slosson.

159. I. FRANK EUGENE,⁶ b. Feb. 22, 1863; d. Feb. 1, 1865, of laryngitis.

160. II. EDWIN EMERY,⁶ b. June 7, 1865.

161. III. HARRY E.,⁶ b. May 29, 1867; d. Feb. 2, 1869, of membranous croup.

Child of Henry Andrew⁵ [106] and Mary J. (Greene) Slosson.

162. I. JULIA DEWITT,⁶ b. Fenton, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862.

Child of Abram Dewitt⁵ [108] and Sarah (Hall) Slosson.

163. I. CARRIE AUGUSTA,⁶ b. Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1864.

Child of Henry Veits⁵ [141] and Alice (Vanderwater) Slosson.

164. I. GEORGE,⁶ b. New York, Oct. 24, 1867; d. N. Y., Jan. 16, 1872.

Child of John⁵ [143] and Anna Tomlinson (Banks) Slosson.

165. I. EDWARD CURTIS,⁶ b. Kent, Conn., Nov. 18, 1867; d. Sept. 8, 1868.

166. II. FRANK SPOONER,⁶ b. Kent, Jan. 24, 1870.

Child of Henry Lawrence⁵ [149] and Agnes B. (Stacy) Slosson.

167. I. HENRY AUBREY,⁶ b. Nov. 3, 1870.

NOTE.—In vol. 3, p. 109, line 2; for Washington, read Newington.

Page 115, line 25; for June 1, 1795, read Jan. 1, 1795.

In the Library of the Long Island Historical Society, at Brooklyn, N. Y., is a MSS. volume containing copies and abstracts of inscriptions from the grave-yards of Flatbush, Bushwick and Brooklyn; from several private family burial grounds; and from the cemetery attached to the U. S. Naval Hospital at Brooklyn—copied, in 1864, by Royal Paine and H. R. Stiles.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, NEW YORK.

Copies of the remaining Inscriptions which have not been printed in the articles on its Heraldry. On the south wall of the chancel is the following. It is all in Roman capitals. There are no arms.

Sacred
to the Memory of
ANTHONY VAN DAM, ESQ.,
grandson of the
Honourable Rip Van Dam
President of the Council in the
Province of New York 1731.
He was for many years a Vestryman of Trinity Church,
distinguished for his attachment and services.
The earlier part of his life was passed
in his native city.
From the year 1788, he resided in London,
where he died on the 23d Sept., 1808,
in the 77th year of his age:
highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.
His remains were interred in the chapel of
the Foundling Hospital in that city.
This Monument
was erected by his affectionate surviving sister,
Catherine Van Dam, of London,
A. D. 1824.

East wall, south side, under the gallery.

This Tablet
recalls to the recollection of their
FAMILY and FRIENDS
THOMAS BARROW
Who died 15th Sept. 1825,
Aged 89 years and 11 months.
AND HIS WIFE
SARAH BARROW,
Who died 22d Jan. 1786,
Aged 40 years and 7 months.
PIETY, JUSTICE and BENEVOLENCE
Adorned their lives.
Their surviving Son, with Filial Piety
And veneration erected this little
MONUMENT to their MEMORY.

West wall, north side, near the organ.

Square white marble edged with black; above it a pyramid of grey marble, thereon an urn carved in white. The letters in old English, much decorated.

A. O. M.
Dilectissimae Uxoris Memoriae.
CHRISTIANAE
Quam Morte solutam Anno Aetatis XLVIII.
(Die V^a A. K. Martis, A. D. 1816.)

Inscripto Marmore Veneratur
atque virtutis testatur
Lugens Coniux
Georgius W. Chapman.

Medicus.

Requiescat in Pace.

West end, north of middle door.

"Here the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

This stone is erected
a Memorial
of the Piety and Virtues of
EFFINGHAM WARNER,
who resigned this Life
in full assurance of a blissful
Immortality.
On the 30th September, 1796,
in the 21st year of his age.

West end, next to Effingham Warner.

Black marble, set upon white, the letters gilt.

"The Righteous shall be in everlasting Remembrance."

This Tablet
Records the Memory of
GEORGE WARNER,
Who died 4th Jan^y., 1825, aged 74 years.

Prayer and Praise was the Delight of his Soul,
and like Enoch "he walked with God."

So pure so bright did his example shine,
It spoke Religion glorious and divine,
His Faith and Works this none can never tell
But Mem'ry speaks his Praise and speaks it well.

West end, south of the door.

In Memory of
David McKean
3d and Youngest Son of the late
Robert McKean Esq.
of Kilmarnock, Scotland;
who died in this City of Yellow Fever,
in the midst of his usefulness
on the 7th day of August, 1795, aged 33 years
and was interred in this Churchyard.

West end, south of the door.

White marble, carved, with portrait bust and
inscription, all in Roman Capitals.

Erected
by
the Members of the Bar
of this City
as a Testimony of their Respect
for the Memory
of
John Wells
who
elevated and adorned
their Profession
by his
Integrity, Eloquence and Learning

Born A. D. MDCCCLXX. Died Sept. VII. A. D. MDCCCXXIII.

NOTES ON THE LAWRENCE PEDIGREE.—No. 2.

BY W. H. WHITMORE, OF BOSTON, MASS.

To the Editor of the Record :

SIR—I find in your July number, a reply to my former article on the Lawrence pedigree, signed by Mr. W. E. Lawrence. I have carefully examined it, and believe that I am justified in saying that it is, in no sense, an answer to my criticisms.

I must remind your readers that I have not exceeded the limits of fair criticism in exposing the defects in this pedigree. The claim of the Lawrences to a *proved* pedigree for 700 years was made in the RECORD. It has been made in Holgate's *American Genealogies*, in the *Lawrence Genealogy*, printed in 1858, and in other publications. I cannot allow for a moment that a pedigree thus publicly put forth is sacred from investigation.

The claim is simply this—that John, William and Thomas Lawrence were *cousins* of Henry Lawrence, the President of Cromwell's Council, a member of a family settled at St. Ives, Co. Hunts, England.

A pedigree is of value only so far as it is supported by evidence. Should the writer of the article referred to present his genealogical tree at Herald's College, he would undoubtedly find that he would not be acknowledged as belonging to the St. Ives family, for the very good reason that he cannot tell who was the father of the emigrants.

The only evidence presented by him is, that he and his friend, the late John L. Lawrence, "neither of them professed genealogists," "gained sufficient evidence to satisfy themselves that John, William and Thomas were the near relatives of Henry Lawrence." This is all; two persons interested in the claim are "satisfied" and the claim is by them considered proved!

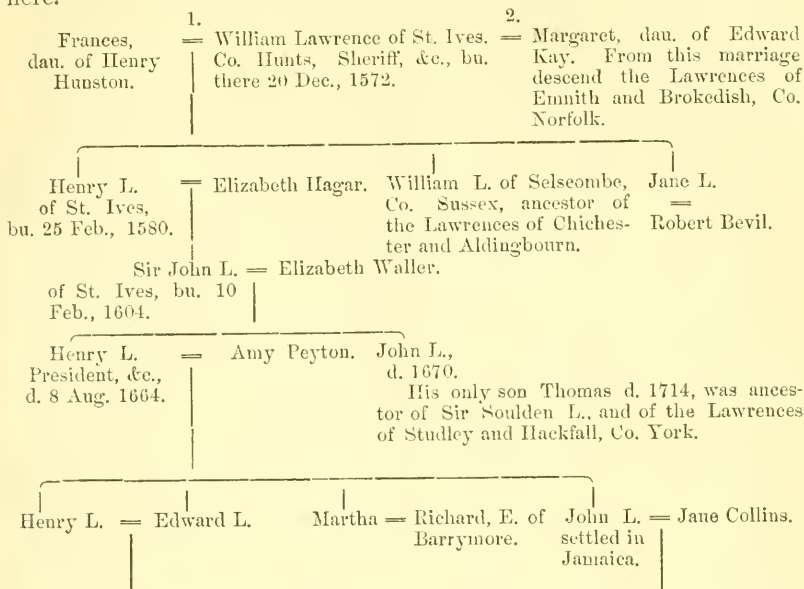
It seems hardly necessary to say that genealogists now-a-days require more than this. Too many pedigrees have been tested and proved in every step, to allow such evidences to be dignified with the name of proof. It is unfortunate if there have been many "losses of proof during our struggles in the wilderness for seven or eight generations," but if, thereby, the pedigree is lost, there is no help for it. Genealogists well know that "family traditions" are almost worthless. In this case, however, there is no proof of any *old* tradition as to this connection with President Henry Lawrence.

To sum the matter up, the writer offers no proof of the parentage of his emigrant ancestor. Having asserted in print that he is of kin to the Lawrences of St. Ives, he says that it is a wrong rule which compels him to produce any proof of that relationship. I can well afford to let your readers understand that this is the precise point in dispute between us; and to await their decision as to which is right.

So much for controversy on this particular pedigree, which, I repeat, is "unsupported by a single fact, so far as I can learn from all the printed accounts." The Lawrences are neither better nor worse off than the rest of their fellow-citizens whose *ascertained* pedigree stops with the emigrant hither. As to the right to a coat-of-arms, that depends entirely on the pedigree, and must stand or fall with it.

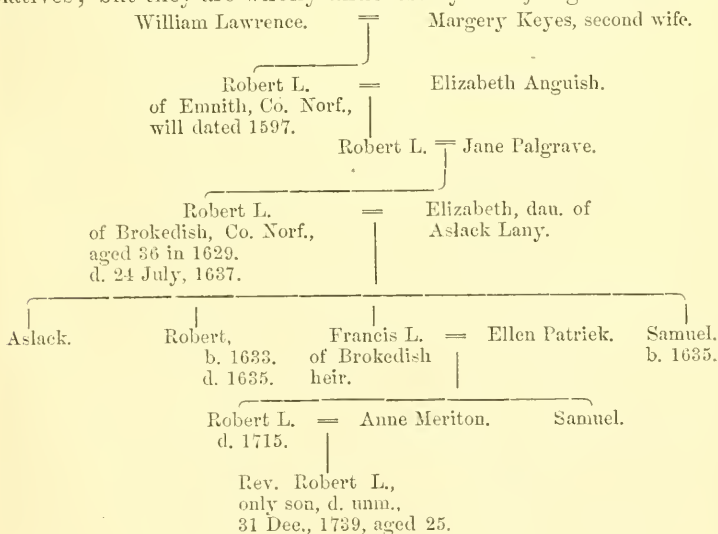
Before I quit this topic, however, I will give such facts relative to Henry Lawrence's family as can be substantiated.

In *Hoare's Wiltshire* is a pedigree brought down to A.D. 1840, at least. I extract the generations touching the period of the settlement here.



I have also before me a copy of a manuscript pedigree, from Davy's Suffolk Collections in the British Museum, tracing the Lawrences of Emnith, as follows: (I give only the male lines.)

This professes to trace the younger line of Lawrences. I give both only as pretending to show at least some of Henry Lawrence's distant relatives; but they are wholly unnecessary to my argument.



I think that, in the face of such pedigrees as these, which purport to contain all the branches, and yet are silent about any at St. Albans, much less in America, something more than "belief" or "family tradition" is required to make us acknowledge the Long Island family as a branch of this one.

But, again, he refers me to that curious authority, "*The Old Merchants of New York*," to show that Henry Lawrence, grandfather of the President, had, besides a son Sir John, a son named William, who settled at Great St. Albans, and was the father of the three emigrants.

I must be allowed to point out that this is in flat contradiction to the authentic pedigree above quoted, and such evidence cannot be listened to for a moment. If Mr. Lawrence has had search made at St. Albans, and can prove by parish records, or by wills, or any other respectable evidence, that the father of the emigrants was William, or that he was of the St. Ives family, I shall be most happy to have him do so. If he cannot, it is mere trifling to quote the opinion of an anonymous writer, (a) who presumably embodies only the hopes and aspirations of his American informants.

Lastly, I will remark that even if the emigrants had used a seal of the arms of the St. Ives Lawrences, it would not be sufficient proof that they were of that family. The highest English authorities on this subject are united on this point. Such a use would be grounds for an investigation in that especial family: but, alone, it cannot suffice to render a pedigree valid.

Still (and I desire to appeal to such of the family as may appreciate the position in which their champion has placed himself) I repeat my former remark, "that the position of the Long Island families was such that it ought to be possible to trace their English ancestry." I certainly have no wish to depreciate the social position of any of the emigrants to this country; but I speak from experience when I say that unfounded and injudicious claims have been the great obstacle in England to the recognition of our true pedigrees. There is certainly no disgrace in confessing that any emigrant of good family did not leave on record the proof of his ancestry, and that the pious care of his descendants is necessary to discover and perpetuate the connection. In England the rules of genealogical research have been greatly tightened within the last twenty years. The tone of historical inquiries has been greatly improved, and precision is the first requisite. Old pedigrees are daily revised and corrected, and many that passed muster a century ago, are curtailed or superseded.

In regard to the Massachusetts family of the Lawrences, I shall hold no discussion with your correspondent. I stand by what I have written as to that pedigree, and the personal character of any members of that family has nothing to do with the correctness of their published pedigree. The writer says: "We know nothing of its accuracy." He is right; he knows nothing about it, and I shall not discuss the question with him at all events. That matter will be considered hereafter in a

(a). The character of this entertaining, gossipy work is not such as to entitle it to any weight as authority in matters of fact. Its author had ability and (to a very large extent) the best opportunities for making a trustworthy as well as an interesting history of old New York merchants.—EDR.

more suitable place, but the readers of the RECORD probably take no interest in it.

In regard to the *Towneley* connection through the asserted marriage of Joseph Lawrence with Mary Towneley, I said there was no proof. My opponent confesses that he can produce none, though he thinks such did formerly exist. He now states that Lord Francis Howard, fifth Lord Howard of Effingham and Governor of Virginia, married Dorothea, daughter of Sir Richard Towneley, and that her sister Mary Towneley came to New York and married Joseph Lawrence, son of the emigrant, William L.

In my first article, looking only at the positive statement in the book of the "Lawrence Genealogy," that Dorothy Towneley married Francis Howard, first Earl of Effingham, who died in 1743. I said that the Earl had two wives, but neither named Towneley, according to the standard Peerages.

Mr. Lawrence assumes to correct me, by saying that Dorothy Towneley married Francis Howard, the fifth Lord Howard of Effingham, Governor of Virginia, who died in 1694, and who was father of the above Earl.

Here he goes in defiance of the Peerages. I quote *Collins' Peerage* (Brydges' edition, vol. iv, p. 280), which states that this Francis, Lord Howard, married first Philadelphia, daughter of Sir Thomas Pelham, Bart., and secondly, Susan, daughter of Sir Henry Felton, of Playford Co., Suff. Bart., and widow of Thomas Herbert (*b*).

"Private memoranda" may be correct, and the Peerages may be all wrong, but surely I have a right to ask him for some proof when he contradicts the standard authorities.

I ask, therefore, for proof that Francis Howard, fifth Baron Howard, of Effingham, married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Towneley. I also ask for any proof that Thomas and Mary T. came to New York, or that *any* Mary Towneley married Joseph Lawrence.

Some of the Lawrence family, it seems, entertain the impression they are heirs to a large fortune in England, through their supposed ancestress, Mary Towneley. As the *Lawrence Genealogy* (p. 124.) expresses it: "Cecilia, daughter of Ralph Standish, Esq., and Phillippa Howard, became, before her death, the sole heiress of her grandfather, Henry Howard, sixth Duke of Norfolk. The said Cecilia Standish married Sir William Towneley; by said marriage the property became vested in the Towneley family, and by defect of heirs descends to Mary Towneley, who married Joseph Lawrence."

(*b*) I presume the errors occur in this way. The writer of the "Lawrence Genealogy" says that Dorothy Towneley married Francis Howard, of Corby, afterwards first Earl of Effingham, who died in 1743. But as that Earl never came to America, Mr. W. E. L. changes the marriage to the father. But the Howards of Corby are a distinct family from the Howards, Barons and Earls of Effingham. The Effingham Howards descend from the second Duke of Norfolk; the Corby branch, a very distinguished one, springs from the fourth Duke, three generations later. Burke says, though not confirmed by other authorities, that a Dorothy Towneley did marry a Francis Howard of Corby. Would it be out of place to suggest that Mr. W. E. L., "not being a professed genealogist," was unaware of the difference in the two branches, and supposed wrongly that Howard of Corby was Lord Effingham? The author of the *Lawrence Genealogy* made just this same error—for it is surely more likely that it is an error, than that all the Peerages are wrong as to the marriages of Lord Howard of Effingham.

To this I said in my former article that Cecilia Standish was not the sole heiress of the Duke of Norfolk, and she has many living descendants to inherit any property she may have left. My authorities are the Peerages, and Burke's "Landed Gentry."

I will copy from Burke's account of the Towneleys, condensing it slightly.

CHARLES¹ TOWNELEY was slain at Marston Moor. He married Mary Trappes, by whom he had four sons and three daughters. His eldest son and heir,

RICHARD² TOWNELEY, married Margaret Paston, and had seven sons and six daughters; of these Dorothy married Francis Howard, Esq., of Corby. Richard T. died January, 1706-7. His oldest surviving son,

CHARLES³ TOWNELEY, m. Ursula Fermor, and had five sons, of whom

RICHARD⁴ TOWNELEY m. Mary, dau. of Lord Widdrington, and had two sons. Of these

WILLIAM⁵ TOWNELEY (b. 1714, d. 1741) married Cecilia, dau. and heir of Ralph Standish, by his wife Lady Phillipa Howard, and had three sons, who all died issueless eventually. The Towneley property then passed to William's⁵ brother John,⁵ whose grandson is now of Towneley; the Standish property went to William's grandson, in the female line.

So far Burke writes clearly; and I presume we must all accept his account of the Towneley family, as thus published *by the present representatives of the family in England.*

I wrote, in my previous article, that *there is no proof* that Joseph Lawrence had a wife, Mary Towneley. The writer confesses that he cannot produce the parish record containing the marriage. Let me call his attention to the *Lawrence Genealogy*, (p. 124,) which says they have proof of various things, but "excepting the marriage of Joseph Lawrence and Mary Towneley." Again (on p. 156): "The place of marriage is not stated." He attempts to strengthen his case by giving Lord Effingham a Towneley wife, unknown to English genealogists, apparently to account for the name of Effingham Lawrence, grandson of Joseph.

The plain truth seems to be, that this name of Effingham Lawrence has caused all the trouble. It is a fact, allowed by both of us, that the widow of William Lawrence married Richard Towneley of New Jersey, who had a son Effingham Towneley. I still think it reasonable to suppose that Richard Lawrence named a son after this step-uncle. The writer insists that the sponsor was Lord Effingham, Richard's alleged uncle by marriage, but he fails entirely to show that Lord Effingham had any wife from the Towneley family, or was in any way an uncle of Richard L.

I am willing, however, to allow full force to the family tradition, and to concede that Joseph Lawrence may have married *a* Mary Towneley. But if so, is it not a hundred chances to one that she belonged to the New Jersey family—in fact, was a step-sister of Joseph L.'s?

At all events, Mr. Lawrence has no right to state that a daughter of Richard Towneley, of Towneley in Lancashire, came over here, unless he can produce the proof. Unless the peerages are all wrong, she did not

come with any Lady Effingham of her blood, and it is highly improbable that an English girl of such parentage came here alone.

To an unprejudiced observer all this story seems to be a jumble of names and persons, arising out of a mistaken family tradition. The explanation I have offered is reasonable. I think, though of course only a surmise. The one proposed by my opponent, being in defiance of the standard authorities, must be proved before it can be accepted.

As to this Effingham Lawrence, who is said to have been one of the Lords of the Admiralty, may I inquire when he held that office? I cannot find the name in Haden's "*Book of Dignities*," which professes to give a complete list. It is, I believe, unusual for such an official to engage in business pursuits, as this Effingham Lawrence seems to have done.

If it were possible, I should like to lay before your readers the statements made in this "*Lawrence Genealogy*" in regard to the Towneley fortune. Considering that, in 1858, no proof of this most important marriage could be found, am I not right in saying that it is "a very material circumstance" that my opponent produces no evidence since obtained. In one respect there is a similarity between the two families. No one knows the name of William Lawrence's father, and no one can tell the parentage of Mary Towneley, if she existed. As to the marriage, I will not insist on the certificate from any church or town records, if any paper can be produced from any Towneley contemporary with Mary Lawrence, which mentions her as a relative.

Mr. Lawrence closes with the statement that he holds himself free from writing any further. I think he will see that this leaves him in a very unpleasant position. He tenders himself as a witness to prove three things: (1.) That William Lawrence was a cousin of Henry L.; (2.) That Joseph Lawrence married Mary Towneley, daughter of Sir Richard Towneley; and (3.) That Francis, fifth Lord Effingham, married Dorothy Towneley. He brings no proof except the statement that he is satisfied of all these things. He abuses the critic, but produces no evidence. He cannot complain if the decision of your readers be that his unsupported assertions, contradicted in material parts by standard authorities, cannot be considered as of any value. The one service he has rendered has been the exposure of the unreliable nature of this Lawrence pedigree.

NOTE.—Since this article was put in type—the one who would naturally have been most interested in the subject-matter—Mr. WATSON EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE, has been suddenly removed by death. He was indeed the champion of the views held by him as to his own family history—evidently considering his position well taken, although unsupported by that unquestionable evidence which would have been so satisfactory to himself and to others.—EDR.

APPEL OF RHODE ISLAND.—In 1862, one Bartholomew Appel, of New Amsterdam, gave a power of attorney to Henry Timberlake, of Rhode Island, to occupy a piece of land there called "Appelgat's Plaine," formerly the property of his (Appel's) deceased father.

RECORDS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF THE CITY
OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY, FROM 1640
TO 1800.

Communicated by ABRAHAM S. UNDERHILL, of New York.

[The ancient volume from which these records are transcribed, is now in the custody of the Orthodox Branch of the Society, in the City of New York. The earliest entries to about the year 1685, were apparently transferred from another book—probably the first Record Book—by Isaac Horner. It has no other title-page than the following, in Mr. Horner's plain and legible chirography:

“ Copied out of y^e
Origanall by 1685
ISAAC HORNER.
Wherein Mariages
Births &
Burialls are
Contained
of y^e people in
Skorne Kalled
Quakers.”

At the beginning of the Entry of Births, is the following:
“ A Catalog of the births of friend
children being taken & copied out
of y^e Origanall by

ISAAC HORNER.”]

The children of Edmond and Martha Titus, borne:

Samuell Titus, y ^e sonn of Edmond & Martha Titus, was borne in y ^e 6th month in the year	1658.
Phebe Titus was borne in y ^e 1st mo., Anno	1660.
Martha Titus was borne in y ^e 1st mo.,	1663.
Mary Titus was borne in y ^e 5th mo.,	1665.
Hannah Titus was borne in y ^e 9th mo.,	1667.
Jacine Titus was borne in y ^e 2d mo.,	1670.
John Titus was borne y ^e 29th of y ^e 2d mo.,	1672.
Peter Titus was borne y ^e 6th mo.,	1674.
Silas Titus was borne y ^e 3d of y ^e 8th mo.,	1676.
Patience Titus was borne y ^e 4th of y ^e 12th mo.,	1678.
Temprence Titus was borne y ^e 1 of 3th mo.,	1681.

The children of John and Mary Tilton, borne Gravesend:

John Tilton, y ^e sonn of John & Mary Tilton of Gravesend was borne y ^e 4th of y ^e 4 mo., Anno	1640.
Peter Tilton was borne in y ^e 11th mo.,	1642.
Sarah Tilton was borne y ^e 4th of y ^e 3d mo.,	1644.
Hester Tilton was borne	1647.
Abigall Tilton was borne	1650.
Thomas Tilton about y ^e 1st of y ^e 1st mo.,	1652.
Mary Tilton was borne in y ^e 4th mo.,	1654.

The children of John & Frances, y^e 1st wife, & of y^e 2d wife

Elizabeth Dickisson, borne Oysterbay:	
John Dickinson, y ^e sonn of John and Frances Dickisson, was borne y ^e 28th day of y ^e 5th mo.,	1648.

Elizabeth, y ^e daughter of John & Elizabeth Dickisson, was borne y ^e 11th of y ^e 8th mo.,	1652.
Joseph Dickisson, borne y ^e 24th of y ^e 10th mo.	1654.
Mercy Dickisson, borne y ^e 23d of y ^e 2d mo.,	1657.
Jabib Dickisson, borne y ^e 29th of y ^e 7th mo.,	1660.
Lydia Dickisson, borne y ^e 5th day of y ^e 8th mo.,	1662.
Samuell Dickisson, borne y ^e 26th of y ^e 1st mo.,	1665.
Mehetabell Dickisson, born y ^e 2d mo.,	1667.
Hannah Dickisson, borne y ^e 6th of y ^e 1st mo.,	1671.
James Dickisson, borne y ^e 27th of y ^e 5th mo.,	1675.

The children of James and Sarah Cock, borne Kilingworth;	
Mary Cock, y ^e daughter of James & Sarah Cock, was borne y ^e 1st day of y ^e 11th mo.,	1655.
Thomas Cock was borne y ^e 15th of y ^e 8th mo.,	1658.
Martha Cock in y ^e 7th mo.,	1661.
John Cock was borne y ^e 22d of y ^e 11th mo.,	1666.
Hannah Cock was borne y ^e 5th of y ^e 6th mo.,	1669.
Sarah Cock was borne y ^e 20th of y ^e 7th mo.,	1672.
James Cock was borne y ^e 4th of y ^e 2d mo.,	1674.
Henry Cock was borne y ^e 1st of y ^e 2d mo.,	1678.
Martha Cock was borne y ^e 13th of y ^e 12th mo.,	1680.

The children of John and Hannah Bowne, y^e first, being eight:

John Bowne, y ^e sonn of John & Hannah Bowne, was borne y ^e 13th of y ^e first month,	1656.
Elizabeth Bowne, y ^e 8th of y ^e 8th mo.,	1658.
Mary Bowne was borne y ^e 6th of y ^e 11th mo.,	1660.
Abbigall Bowne was borne y ^e 5th of y ^e 12th mo.,	1662.
Hannah Bowne was borne y ^e 10th of y ^e 2d mo.,	1665.
Samuell Bowne was borne y ^e 21st of y ^e 7th mo.,	1667.
Dorothy Bowne was borne y ^e 29th of y ^e 1st mo.,	1669.
Martha Johanah Bowne was borne y ^e 17th of y ^e 6th mo.,	1673.
The children of John & Hannah Bowne, y ^e second wife, flushing:	
Sarah Bowne was borne y ^e 14th of y ^e 10th mo.,	1680.
Sarah Bowne was borne y ^e 17th of y ^e 12th mo.,	1681.
John Bowne was borne y ^e 10th of y ^e 7th mo.,	1683.
Thomas Bowne was borne y ^e 26th of y ^e 9th mo.,	1684.
John Bowne was borne y ^e 9th of y ^e 7th mo.,	1686.
Abigal Bowne was borne y ^e 5th of y ^e 5th mo.,	1688.
The children of John and Mary Bowne, y ^e third wife, flushing:	
Amy Bowne was borne y ^e 1st day, 2d mo.,	1694.
Ruth Bowne was borne y ^e 30 day, 11 mo.,	1695.

The children of John and Elizabeth Vnderhill, borne Kil-
lingworth:

Deborah Vnderhill, y ^e daughter of John & Elizabeth Vnder- hill, borne y ^e 29th of y ^e 9th mo.,	1659.
Natthanill Vnderhill, borne y ^e 22d of y ^e 12th mo.,	1663.

Hannah Vnderhill, borne y ^e 2d of y ^e 10th mo.,	1666.
Elizabeth Vnderhill, borne y ^e 2d of y ^e 5th mo.,	1669.
David Vnderhill, borne y ^e 2d mo.,	1672.

The children of Samuel & Mary Andrews of Oysterbay :

Mordicha Andrews, y ^e sonn of Samuel & Mary Andrews, was borne y ^e 11th day of y ^e 6th month,	1664.
Peter Andrews was borne y ^e 12th of 11th mo.,	1668.
Peter Andrews was borne y ^e 28th of y ^e 3d mo.,	1671.
Hester Andrews was borne y ^e 12th of y ^e 10th mo.	1673.
Hannah Andrews was borne y ^e 23d of y ^e 2d mo.,	1675.
Edward Andrews was borne y ^e 16th of y ^e 1st mo.,	1677 : 1678.
Jacob Andrews was borne y ^e 12th of y ^e 7th mo.,	1680.
Mary Andrews was borne y ^e 29th of y ^e 5th mo.	1683.

The children of John & Mary Vnderhill. of Killinworth :

John Vnderhill, y ^e son of John & Mary Vnderhill, of Killing- worth, was borne y ^e 1st of y ^e 5 mo.,	1670.
Daniel Vnderhill was borne y ^e 3d of y ^e 9th mo.,	1672.
Samuell Vnderhill was borne y ^e 18th of y ^e 12th mo.,	1674.
Mary Vnderhill was borne y ^e 26th of y ^e 2d mo.,	1677.
Abraham Vnderhill was borne y ^e 28th of y ^e 6th mo.,	1679.
Deborah Vnderhill was borne y ^e 11th of y ^e 2nd mo.,	1682.
Sarah Vnderhill borne y ^e 17th of y ^e 6th mo.,	1687.
Jacob Vnderhill was borne y ^e 16th of y ^e 10th mo.,	1689.
Hannah Vnderhill borne y ^e 23d of y ^e 1st mo.,	1689-90.

The children of Thomas & Mary Willits, of Lusum.

Thomas Willits y ^e sonn of Richard and Mary Willits, was borne in y ^e 3d month, Anno	1650.
Hope Willits was borne y ^e 7th month,	1652.
John Willits was borne y ^e 5th month,	1655.
Richard Willits was borne in y ^e 10th month,	1660.
Mary Willits was borne in y ^e 2d month,	1663.

The children of Matthew and Mary Prier. of Killingworth :

John Prier, y ^e sonn of Matt & Mary Prier, was borne in y ^e 12th month,	1651.
Mary Prier was borne in y ^e 1st mo.,	1652.
Elizabeth Prier was borne in y ^e 6th mo.,	1656.
Sarah Prier was borne in y ^e 8th mo.,	1664.
Martha Prier was borne y ^e 15th of y ^e 8th mo.,	1672.

The children of Samuel and Hester Spicer, of Gravesend :

Abraham Spicer, y ^e sonn of Samuel & Hester Spicer, was borne y ^e 27th of y ^e 8th month,	1666.
Jacob Spicer was borne y ^e 20th of y ^e 1st mo.,	1668.
Mary Spicer was borne y ^e 20th of y ^e 8th mo.,	1671.
Sarah Spicer was borne y ^e 19th of y ^e 4th mo.,	1674.
Martha Spicer was borne y ^e 27th of y ^e 11th mo.,	1676.
Sarah Spicer y ^e second, was borne y ^e 16th of y ^e 12th mo.,	1677.
Abigail Spicer was borne y ^e 26th of y ^e 1st mo.,	1683.

The children of John and Elizabeth feake, of Killingworth:

Elizabeth Feake, y ^e daughter of John & Elizabeth feake, was borne y ^e 9th of y ^e 4th mo.,	1674.
Hannah feake was borne y ^e 6th of y ^e 8th mo.,	1675.
Mary feake was borne y ^e 30th of y ^e 2d mo.,	1678.
John feake was borne y ^e 10th of y ^e 5th mo.,	1679.
Robart feake was borne y ^e 22d of y ^e 4th mo.,	1683.
Sarah feake was borne y ^e 17th of y ^e 12th mo.,	1685-6.
Martha feake was borne y ^e 27th of y ^e 8th mo.,	1688.
Abigaile feake was borne y ^e 7th of 6th mo.,	1691.
Deborah feake was borne y ^e 5th of 11th mo.,	1695.

The children of John and Joane Adams, borne: and of Elizabeth of flushing:

Mary Adams, y ^e daughter of John & Jane Adams, of Flushing, was borne y ^e 3d of y ^e 5th mo.,	1656.
Martha Adams was borne y ^e 4th of y ^e 1st mo.,	1658.
Rebeckah Adams was borne y ^e 13th of y ^e 12th mo.,	1661.
John Adams y ^e sonn of John & Elizabeth Adams, was borne y ^e 17th of y ^e 6th mo.,	1664.
Elizabeth Adams was borne y ^e 9th of y ^e 1st mo.,	1665.
Sarah Adams was borne y ^e 24th of y ^e 2d mo.,	1668.
James Adams was borne y ^e 4th of y ^e 8th mo.,	1671.
Susanah Adams was borne y ^e 6th of y ^e 9th mo.,	1674.
Hannah Adams was borne y ^e 15th of y ^e 12th mo.,	1675.
Debora Adams was borne y ^e 7th of y ^e 3d mo.,	1678.
John Adams was borne y ^e 10th of y ^e 7th mo.,	1680.
Abagill Adams was borne y ^e 2d of y ^e 11th mo.,	1682.
Thomas Adams was borne y ^e 12th of y ^e 11th mo.,	1684.
Massey Adams was borne y ^e 13th of y ^e 10th mo.,	1686.
Phebe Adams borne y ^e 9th of y ^e 12th mo.,	1690.

The children of John Tilton, Jun., borne at Gravesend:

John Tilton, y ^e sonn of John, Jun., Tilton & Rebeckah, was borne y ^e 14th of y ^e 2d month,	1675.
Abraham Tilton was borne y ^e 14th of y ^e 11th mo.,	1676.
Samuell was borne y ^e 2d day of y ^e 1st mo.,	1678.
Sarah was borne y ^e 14th day of y ^e 9th mo.,	1680.
Daniel was borne y ^e 27th day of y ^e 10th mo.,	1682.
Thomas was borne y ^e 20th of y ^e 10th mo.,	1684.
Mary was borne y ^e 21st of y ^e 8th mo.,	1686.
Hester was borne y ^e 17th of y ^e 2d mo.,	1689.

Hester Willis, y^e daughter of Henery & Mary Willis, was borne y^e 23d of y^e 5th mo., 1677.

The children of Robart and Patience Store, borne New Yorke:

Mary Story y ^e daughter of Robart & Patience Story, was borne y ^e 9th of y ^r 11th mo., betwixt 4 & 5 in y ^e afternoon,	1677.
Mercy Story was borne y ^e 21st of y ^e 10th mo.,	1679.
Enoch Story was borne y ^e 12th of y ^e 12th mo.,	1680.

The children of William and Amy Richardson, borne at Westchester.

The 15th of y ^e 11th month, being y ^e 4th day of y ^e weeke, between 8th & 9th hours at night, at the house of Matt Priers, at Killingworth, was William Richardson borne, y ^e sonn of William & Amy Richardson,	1678.
The 10th of y ^e 7th mo.. was borne Thomas, y ^e son of Will & Amy, about y ^e 1st hour at afternone,	1680.
John Richardson was borne y ^e 10th of y ^e 10th mo.,	1683.

The children of Edward Burling and Grace, his wife, three born in England, in Europe, and four in America:

Edward Burling born y ^e 4th day of y ^e ninth mo.,	1674.
Grace Burling born y ^e 29th day of y ^e 8th month,	1676.
William Burling born y ^e 26th day of y ^e 10th mo.,	1678.
Rebekah Burling born y ^e day of y ^e 6th mo.,	1681.
Jane Burling born y ^e 17th day of y ^e 5th mo.,	1684.
Sarah Burling born y ^e 12th day of y ^e 3d mo.,	1687.
Benjamin Burling y ^e 6th day of y ^e 12th mo.,	1689-90.
Benjamin Burling died at New York, y ^e 21st day of y ^e 10th mo.,	1709.

The children of Morris and Bethiah Smith, borne Jemeca:

Morris Smith, y ^e sonn of Morris & Bethiah Smith, was borne y ^e 19th of y ^e 1st month,	1664.
Abraham Smith was borne y ^e 28th of ye 7th mo.,	1667.
Isaac Smith was borne y ^e 14th of y ^e 12th mo.,	1668.
Jacob Smith was borne y ^e 20th of y ^e 10th mo.,	1671.
Mary Smith was borne y ^e 19th of y ^e 9th mo.,	1674.
Martha Smith was borne y ^e 19th of y ^e 3d mo.,	1677.
John Smith was borne y ^e 10th of y ^e 2d mo.,	1680.

The children of John Prier & Elizabeth, born at Killingworth:

John Prier, y ^e son of John & Elizabeth Prier, was borne y ^e 16th of y ^e 7th mo.,	1679.
Hannah Prier born 22d 10th mo.,	1681.
Elizabeth Prier borne y ^e 9th 8th mo.,	1683.
Mary Prier was borne y ^e 4th 11th mo.,	1685.
Sarah Prier was borne 19th day 8th mo.,	1687.
Mathew Prier was borne y ^e 29th 1st mo.,	1690.
Sannell Prier was born y ^e 15th 7th mo.,	1692.
Joseph Prier was born y ^e 20th 8th mo.,	1695.

The children of Joseph & Sarah Palmer, borne at Westchester:

Sarah Palmer, y ^e daughter of Joseph & Sarah Palmer, was borne y ^e 20th of y ^e 3d mo.,	1666.
Joseph Palmer was borne y ^e 28th of y ^e 10th mo.,	1667.
Marey Palmer was borne y ^e 8th of ye 1st mo.,	1670.
John Palmer was borne y ^e 22d of y ^e 11th mo.,	1671.
Martha Palmer was borne y ^e 17th of y ^e 7th mo.,	1674.
Ester Palmer was borne y ^e 24th of y ^e 2d mo.,	1678.
Daniel Palmer was borne y ^e 8th day of 3d mo.,	1680.

Elizabeth, y^e daughter of William & Elizabeth fframpton, of New Yorke, borne y^e 26th of y^e 5th mo.. 1681.

The children of George and Mary Masters, of Yorke borne:
 Mary Masters y^e daughter of George & Mary Masters, was borne y^e 15th of y^e 7th mo.. 1679.
 Philadelphia Masters was borne the 14th day of the 5th mo.. 1684.

The children of John and Sarah Wey, of Newtone:
 John Wey was born y^e 15th day 8 mo., 1688.
 Serah Wey was born y^e 20th day 2 mo., 1690.
 John Wey was born y^e 26th day 11 mo., 1693.
 Elizebeth Wey was born y^e 11th day 8 mo., 1691.
 Samuell Wey was born ye 11th day 7 mo., 1696.
 Sarah Way was born y^e 27th 8 mo., 1698.
 Mary Way was born y^e 14th day 2 mo., 1701.
 James Way was born y^e 14th day 2 mo., 1701.
 Joseph Way was born y^e 2d 6 mo., 1703.
 James Way was born y^e 15th day 6 mo., 1708.

The children of ffrancis & Rebeckah Richardson, borne at Yorke:
 ffrancis Richardson, sonn of ffrancis & Rebeckah Richardson, borne y^e 25th of y^e 9th mo., 1681.
 Rebacah Richardson, Senr., daughter of ffra. & Rebacah Richardson, was borne 16th 1st mo., 1683 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Rebacah Richardson, Junr., daughter to ffrancis & Rebacah Richardson, was borne y^e 2d day of y^e 9th mo., 1685.

The children of Isaac & Lydia Horner, borne at Oysterbay:
 Deliverance, y^e daughter of Isaac & Lydia Horner, was borne y^e 26th of y^e 1st mo., between two and three in y^e morning, being y^e 5th day of y^e weeke, 1685.

The children of Richard & Abigaile Willetts:
 Hannah Willets was borne 24th of 11th mo., pr the first wife, 1687.
 The children of Richard & Abigaile Willetts; his second wife:
 Abigail Willets borne 28th of 12th mo., 1690.
 Mery Willits borne y^e 16th day 1 mo., 1692.
 Martha Willits borne 24th day 11th mo., 1694.
 Jacob Willits was borne y^e 6th day 4th mo., 1697.
 Phebe Willits, was borne y^e 14th day 2d mo., 1699.
 Elisebeth Willits was borne y^e 27th 4th mo., 1701.

The children of John & Hanah Dellavall, of New Yorke:
 Thomas, the sone of John & Hanah Dellavall, was borne the 24th of y^e 12th mo.. 1686-7; the same child dyed the 17th of y^e 6th mo., 1687; and was buryed y^e 19th of said month in friends' burying place at Gravesend.
 Hannah De Lavall was delivered of her second child, stil borne

being female, y^e 28th day of y^e 4th mo.. 1688, and was buried
the 29th day at Gravesend.
Mary De Lavall was born y^e 1689.

The children of Henery and Marey Willis, of Westbury, one
Long Island: .
Hester, the daughter of Henery and Marey Willis, was borne y^e
23d day of y^e 5th mo., 1677.

The children of John & Mary Frey, of Lusem, on Long Island:
John Frey, e son of John & Mary Frey, was born y^e 15 day of 11
month, 1687.
Mary Frey, daughter of y^e above John Frey, was born y^e 16 day of y^e
12 mo., 1713.

The children of William & Mary Willis, of Westbury, on Long Isl-
and:
W^m Willis was born 14th of 4th mo., 1688.
Henery Willis was born y^e 19 day, 6 mo., 1690.
John Willis was born y^e 15 day, 2 mon., 1693.
Jacob Willis was born y^e 6 day, 9 mo., 1695.
Silas Willis was born y^e 27th day, 6 mo., 1700.
Samuel Willis was born y^e 30 day, 6 mo., 1704.
Mary Willis was born y^e — day, 5 mo., 1709.

The child of Henry & Rebecca Clifton: Borne
Mary, the daughter of Henry & Rebecca Clifton, borne y^e 30th of y^e
5 mo., 1687.

The children of Albertus Brandt & Susanna Brandt, of New Yorke:
Maria Brandt was borne 16th of 10th mo., 1688.

(To be continued.)

ANCIENT WILLS.

CONTRIBUTED BY E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.

Abstract of the Will of ELIZABETH VANDEPOELE, of Albany, widow,
dated 6 Feb., 17¹⁹/₂₀.

She left the following children: Margaret, m. to Volckert Douw,
Maria, m. to Johannes Vinhagen: Magdalena, m. to Abraham Lan-
sing; Helena, m. to Jan Barentse Wemp: Ariaentie, not married at
date of Will. Letters of Adm. granted 5 Jan'y, 17²⁵/₂₆.

Abstract of the Will of LUYKAS and CATHARINÉ WITBECK, of the
manor of Renselaerswyck (Albany County).

Had children—Johannis, died Sept., 1750: Abraham: Geertruy.
The said Geertruy Witbeck married ——— Van Veghten, and had the

following children:—Catharine, m. Harmanus H. Wendell; Cornelis, Luykas, Engeltje, Philip, Marytie, and Johannis Van Veghten. The above is taken from the Will of Johannis Luykase Witbeck, in N. Y. Wills, Lib. 17, p. 261.

Abstract of the Will of a Christian Physician. (N. Y. Wills, Lib. 37, p. 209.)

ABIJAH PERKINS was a physician and surgeon in the town of New Marlboro, N. Y. He made his Will 20 Aug., 1776, and it was proved 21 Sept., 1784. After bequeathing half his household furniture and the usufruct of his estate during her life to his wife, Lucy, he leaves his estate to his children Hannah and George Whitefield Perkins, after their mother's death. And "in testimony of the truth of the Sacred Scriptures and the Christian Religion, and of the love I bear my dear brothers and sisters, I pray them to accept of a Bible in 24, viz.: to John, Isaac and Seth Perkins, Lucy Ely, Elizabeth Sterlin, Margaret Belden, Sarah Marvin, Hannah and Lydia Perkins, one each, earnestly requesting them to read the same." He desires further that his children be carefully and religiously educated, and brought up both by example and precept, and taught "above all things the knowledge of the One only living and true God and our Lord Jesus Christ; that their tender years might be spent in reading the Holy Scriptures and goodly writers, such especially as holy Mr. Williston, Rutherford, Welch, and the pious and accurate Mr. Hervey, Dr. Dodridge, Mr. Baxter, Dr. Tillotson, among the moderns, as also the searching and true divines Mr. Shepperd and Mr. Edwards, of the antient fathers of the church, such as Austin, Chrysostom, Augustin and Calvin, Luther, Melancthon—the three last being the apostles of the Reformation." He directs that his son George be educated in some Protestant Collegiate School, and desires (if God should touch his heart with his saving grace) that he should be "a dispenser of the Gospel, like unto that learned and indefatigable preacher the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield, who now sleeps in the Lord;" and concludes by giving to his sister Hannah, "Mr. Erskine's Gospel Sonnetts, now at his hon'd father's in Lyme."

Abstract of the Will of Rev. GUALTHERUS DU BOIS, dated 13 January, 1749-50; proved 31 January, 1753. (N. Y. Wills, Lib. 18, p. 226.)

Gives to his eldest son Gualtherus, his watch and Gold Seal Ring, and, to him and his sister Elizabeth, or the survivor of them, all his linens and woolens, his household furniture, his horse and chare, together with all his Dutch books and MSS. belonging to his library, except his plate, to be equally divided between them. To Peter and Gualtherus, children of his son John Du Bois, he leaves one-half of his Latin Books, to be divided equally between them, and the other half to Gualtherus, son of his dec'd son Isaac. All the rest of his real and personal estate he devises as follows: One-quarter to his son Gualtherus; one-quarter to his dau. Elizabeth; one-quarter to the two above-named children of his son John or the survivor of them; and the remaining quarter to Helena, Gualtherus and Margaret, ch. of his dec'd son Isaac, share and share alike, the shares of the minor

children to be put at interest until they severally attain the age of 21 years. Exec'r's his son and dau., Gualtherus and Elizabeth Du Bois.

Abstract of the Will of JOHN TILTON, of Gravesend, L. I., dated July 15, 1687.

He makes mention of sons John, Peter, Thomas, and daughter Sarah, who m. John Painter; Abigail, who m. — Scott; Esther, who m. Samuel Spicer; Mary, who m. — Coman. Left in trust to his executors, John Tilton, S. Spicer and Wm. Robinson, a piece of land lying in Gravesend, to be used as a burial place for them and their successors, and all friends in the everlasting truths of y Gospel, as occasion serves forever, to bury their dead in. Recorded 3 April 1688, Brooklyn conveyances, Lib. 1, 108.

Abstract of the Will of RYER SCHERMERHORN, of Schenectady, dated 5 April 1717.

He was married to Ariantje — by whom, he had John, Cataline, Jacob, Arent, Janneke. Cataline married John, son of Barent Wemp, by whom she had Myndert, Ryert and Ariantje. Janneke m. Volkert Symonsen. He had a brother named Luycas S. Ryer Schermerhorn's property lay in Schenectady and on the Mohawk. He had two tracts at the Raritans, in Jersey, one of which was called the Gansegatt.

NEW YORK MARRIAGE LICENSES.

CONTRIBUTED BY E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.

(Continued from Vol. 3, p. 94 of "The Record.")

1697.

January 9. Johannes Vanderheyden & Mary Wooden.

August 14. Thomas Parmiter & Margaret Smith.

September 9. Capt. John Tudor & Mary Brett.

" 16. Philip Wilkinsen & Mary Brazier.

" 17. Suert Olpherts & Hilleke Pieters.

" " John Smith & Hannah Phips.

" 23. Hendryck Dow & Neeltie Meynderts.

" 24. Walter Tayler & Deliverance Graves.

October 7. William Andersen & Deborah Tyndall.

" 9. Jan Dehance & Margaret Symonse Uthuse.

" 15. Christopher Price & Susannah Allyn.

" 18. Richard Burt & Margaret Glenn.

" 20. Benjamin Wyncoop & Ffemie Vanderhule.

" 27. Augustus Jay & Ann Mary Bayard.

" 29. Peter King & Elizabeth Green.

" " Israel Ward & Hannah Hutson.

November 15. William Willkission & Else Smith.

" 17. William West & Mary Bingham.

December 8. Moses Lipet & Sarah Throgmartin.

" 9. John Perrey & Sarah Malleyear.

" 13. Capt. Nicholas Evorste & Margaret Van Baal.

" 20. Josiah Hunt, Jun., & Batthia Fferguson.

" 22. Richard Willett & Mary Willett.

December 29. Thomas Robinson & Rachell Rosell.

" 30. George Williams & Kathrine Lloyd.

1698.

January 13. Robert Edwards & Judith Mosston.

February 7. Joseph Latham & Jane Singleton.

Samuel Lipis & Ann Honey.

March 1. William Vesey & Mary Reade.

April 16. John Pantry & Elizabeth Plinco.

" 27. Richard Wilson & Kathrine Pugsley.

May 4. George Gilbert & Jane Campell.

" 25. Jacobus Rolloquin & Lydia Darkins.

" 26. Lewin Dewind & Ariaentie Moll.

June 30. Daniel Peterse Coreman & Anna Maria Plevier.

July 4. Thomas Allison & Cornelia Johnson.

" 5. John Hopper & Margaret Tindell.

" 11. Robert Everinden & Ann Smith.

" 18. Samuel Clowes & Kathrine Douw.

" 27. Henry Coleman & Eleanor Hunt.

August 22. Matthis Low & Janitye van Heyninge.

" 30. William Walton & Mary Sandford.

September 5. Joshua Burle & Judith Sexton.

November 4. George Sydenham & Elizabeth Stuyvesant.

" 10. John Durend & Elizabeth Bryan.

" 26. Thomas Petit & Cathrine Branch.

October 30. Richard Harrod & Mary Jones.

" 25. Barnardus Smith & Elsev Meyers.

December 8. John Hancock & Jane Wells.

" 12. Jeremiah King & Mary Glover.

" " William Osborn & Elizabeth Way.

" 23. Anthony Rutherse & Hendrycke Vandewater.

" " Thomas Walton & Mary Stillwell.

1699.

February 25. William Davison & Eleanor Goff.

March 14. Peter Chevalier Dupin & Anne Duboies.

" " James Bolen & Elizabeth Godfrey.

April 17. Thomas Drincall & Ann Watson.

May 10. John Breadstead & Margaret Peters.

" 6. John Corbitt & Christian Milton.

" 11. Richard Sackett & Majory L. Sleade.

" 19. Joseph Blydenburgh & Cathrine Dehart.

" 16. Abraham Gouverneur & Mary Milborne.

July 5. John Fforlisson & Anne Mool.

" " John Yeates & Edey Wilde.

August 18. Alexander Streard & Cornelia Dishington.

September 12. Johannus Hardenbergh & Cathrine Ruthse.

November 9. Johannus Vanderhuel & Janitje Rosevest.

December — Christian Lawrier & Mary Bunt.

" 16. Isaah Lelonor & Judith Waldron.

" 20. Theunis Titus & Mary Barre.

" 29. John Mayson & Eliz. Lancee.

1700.

January 19. Stephen Delancy & Ann Cortlandt.

February 13. ——— Santfordt & Jane White.

" 14. Hans Harmensen & Mary Van Dyke.
 Andrew Tiller & Ann Verplanck.
 Francis Vincent & Ann Lynch.
 Robert Nesbitt & Susanna Stevens.
 Tho. Skelding & Rebecca Astin.

April 18. Hendrickes Vander Heule & Maryie Meyers.

" 26. Alexander Baird & Magdalena Kipp.

" 27. John Gindett & Mary Vincent.

" " John Veet & Katharine Meyers.

" " Adami Cariile (or Laville) & Elizabeth Gizebert.

May — Peter Thavet & Susannah Vergereau.

" Jacobus Schuyler & Cathalina Schuyler.

July 13. Joseph Aspinwalle & Hannah Dean.

" 20. Tho. Wychangham & Susanna Fine.

September 17. Thomas Penestone & Elizabeth Lyster.

November 25. Robert Croaker & Susannah Peterson.

1701.

February 21. Jacob Tenyck & Nulie Hardenburgh.

" 24. Robert Elliott & Frances Boyle.

" " Charles Williamson & Mary Woolsey.

March 26. James Ekles & Rebecca Lynns.

April 1. John Gorue & Mary Harris.

" 7. Roger Pedley & Sarah Thorne.

" 9. John Stevens & Priscilla Shaw.

May 9. John Kingston & Dorothy Sandige.

" 10. Albert Willet & Johanna Varick.

" 22. Henry Coerten & Elizabeth De Riemer.

" 23. Abraham Provoost & Jenitie Meyer.

" 24. Robert Dale & Elizabeth Turner.

June 6. Johanes Vreland & Mareya Crogers.

" 21. Peter Hardenburgh & Katherine Vanderpolle.

" 24. John Thompson & Hanah Smith.

" 26. Peter Bant & Mary Vanhoven.

July 3. Andrew Ten Brooke & Lyntie Splinter.

" 23. John Cauley & Agenitie Vande Spiegel.

August 7. Thomas Evans & Jane Timmer.

September 15. John Buttler & Hanah Saunders.

October 2. Ferdinando Ravand & Mary Belline.

" 27. Joseph Betts & Grace Mott.

" " John Collins & Margaret Verplank.

November 3. Johanes Van Allen & Christina Ten Broek.

" 10. Suert Olpherts & Janeke Snedeker.

December 22. William Chisnall & Magdalen Cavaleer.

1702.

January 20. Thomas Pell & Aeltie Beeke.

" 26. Bartholomew Lefeurt & Magdalen Peirott.

" 30. Johanes Hanse & Sarah Deforest.

February 1. Joseph Arrowsmith & Martha Pollom.

March 23. Joseph Prosser & Elizabeth Verwyde.

" " Thomas Studd & Catherine Pearsall.

April 22. Petrus Kip & Emeltie Van Deycke.

- April 25. Mereyes Rollitsé & Deyna Tennisse.
 " " Isaac Fredricks & Hester Van Fleckt.
 " " Moses Langstaffe & Mary Sidman.
 " 30. John Eaton & Elizabeth Michell.
 " " James Davis & Elisbeth Santford.
 May 14. Wm. Notingham & Margaret Rutzen.
 " " Abram Wandall & Catherine De Key.
 July 29. James Cebra & Ann Meyer.
 " " John Cooper & Hannah Frost.
 August 17. Abram Emmons & Margaret Williamson.
 " 27. Martinus Cregier & Margaret Van Dalsen.
 " 28. Nicholas Dally & Elizabeth Cregier.

PEDIGREE OF JONES;

FROM REV. B. W. DWIGHT'S *STRONG GENEALOGY*, p. 161.

"iv. Catharine Henrietta Cromwell (eldest sister of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector), dau. of Robert Cromwell, M. P., and Elizabeth Steward, was born at the family residence near Huntingdon on the Ouse, Feb. 7th, 1596-7. She m. Col. Whitstone, a parliamentary officer, and, for second husband, Col. John Jones in 1623."

"v. William Jones (son of Col. John Jones and Catharine H. Cromwell), b. in 1624, came to the New Haven colony in 1660. In 1671, he m. Hannah Eaton. He was Dep. Gov. of New Haven and Connecticut (colonies) for fifteen years (1683-1698). He d. in 1706."

"vi. Isaac Jones (son of William Jones, of New Haven, and Hannah Eaton), b. in 1671, m. Nov. 23, 1692, Deborah Clark of Stratford, Ct. He d. at New Haven, in 1741."

"vii. Isaac Jones, Jr. (son of Isaac and Deborah Jones of New Haven), b. about 1698, at New Haven, resided at North Bolton, Ct. He d. in 1782."

"viii. Joel Jones (son of Isaac Jones, Jr., of North Bolton), b. about 1721, was a farmer at Wethersfield, Ct. He m. Hannah Brewer of Worcester, Mass. (dau. of Judge Josiah Brewer)."

"Their children were: 1. Phinchas, b. in 1749. 2. Joel, b. 1751-2. 3. Solomon, b. about 1754. 4. Isaac, b. Oct. 1756. 5. William, b. June 15, 1759, d. in 1850, and, 6. Lucy (Mrs. Hatch), b. in 1761, afterwards Mrs. Northrop, of Lenox, Mass., who d. Oct. 15, 1850."

In *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for January, 1872, p. 92, in a "Book Notice" of the *Strong Genealogy*, Mr. "W. H. W." has called public attention to the fact, that Judge Savage has, long since, shown conclusively that Dep. Gov. Wil-Jones, who was born in 1624, could not have been a son of Henrietta Cromwell, as the Protector had no sister of that name, while the sister who did marry Col. John Jones, did not do so before 1649,—when William Jones was twenty-five years old. (This marriage did not take place before 1655. See *ante* vol. iii, pp. 147-8.—Editor.)

Mr. Allyn S. Kellogg, of Vernon, Conn., has lately recalled my attention to the fact, which we discussed in 1861, that Isaac Jones of North Bolton, Conn., was not a descendant of Dep. Gov. William Jones; so that the Jones family, whose record is given in the *Strong Genealogy*, have no interest in Dep. Gov. William Jones, or in the Cromwell myth.

Mr. Savage shows (Gen. Dict. II, 561), that Isaac Jones, son of Isaac of New Haven, was b. Dec. 23, 1702; and Rev. Isaac Jones, of Litchfield, Conn., himself a member of the New Haven family, when writing, some years before 1850, to Miss Sophia Jones, a sister of Hon. Anson Jones, M.D., ex-president of the Republic of Texas; referred to this Isaac Jones, giving for his birth the same date given by Mr. Savage, and saying that "he lived and died in Saybrook," and assuming that he was the grandfather of Miss Sophia Jones's father. Here began the kinks in this pedigree, and Hon. Anson Jones, M.D., though he saw the discrepancy, and tried to explain it, seems never to have found the true solution of the difficulty. He died Jan. 9, 1858, and from his papers his son, Cromwell Anson Jones, when not more than twenty years old, took the defective pedigree which he furnished to Rev. Mr. Dwight, for the *Strong Genealogy*.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

THE SEAVER FAMILY. A GENEALOGY OF ROBERT SEAVER OF ROXBURY, MASS., AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS. By WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK. Boston: David Clapp & Son, 1872. Small 4°, pp. 52. (Edition of 150 copies—reprinted from the N. E. Gen. and Hist. Register, for July, 1872).

This is a handsome print, in the quarto form, which to us (it may be a fancy) seems the most appropriate for a genealogical publication, and challenges no criticism as to contents, arrangement, etc. Its biographical portions are carefully written and of considerable interest—and the appendix contains an account of the possessions of Robert Seaver, the emigrant, with an abstract of his will; also, abstracts of the wills and inventories of a number of his descendants. The preface contains an intimation that "should the members of the family feel inclined to concentrate their efforts, a more extended and valuable genealogy and history might be produced." If they knew how creditably they already appear in this little work (which is confined chiefly to a few of the branches of Caleb, Joshua and Nathaniel); the SEAVERS, it would seem, might well avail themselves of the services of so excellent a genealogist as Mr. Trask, to secure such a "more extended genealogy" of their name.

H. R. S.

Ancestry and Arms of Griswold, is the heading of a delicately printed sheet, from the press of Harry M. Gardner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., giving the outline of the Griswold family, of Malvern Hall, Connty Warwick, England, as related in *Burke, Banks and Robson*; together with a brief outline of the American branches therefrom descended. The author, Mr. Stephen M. Griswold, of Brooklyn, L. I., says, "the work of preparing the foregoing record has been somewhat arduous and expensive, but not without its pleasure." The latter part of the sentence we can appreciate, better than the first—as the record which this sheet gives, is but the merest figment of that already given in several published works—adding nothing to what they already contain—and not even connecting with, or tracing down to (as far as we can see), the present generation, or the compiler himself. He offers it as "a clear and concise arrangement" of the family—an opinion from which any one who sees it will promptly dissent. The Griswold arms, emblazoned at the top of the sheet, is a very fine specimen of color printing—and the whole thing, though faulty as a genealogy, gives evidence of a *love of family* on the part of Mr. G., which induces us to express a wish that he will set himself seriously to work to prepare a *genealogy* which shall be worthy of one of the noblest families which ever peopled the colony of Connecticut—a family which affords an enviable field of research, and which, as he well knows, need not to go back to English soil for bright exemplars of its excellence. With no personal knowledge of its author, but with a lively interest in his subject, we have ventured to speak our minds plainly concerning his work; which, otherwise, as being a private publication, might perhaps be considered as exempt from criticism.

H. R. S.

HISTORY OF THE INDIAN TRIBES OF HUDSON'S RIVER; THEIR ORIGIN, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, TRIBAL AND SUB-TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS, WARS, TREATIES, ETC., ETC. By E. M. RUTTENBER. Albany. J. Munsell, 1872. 8vo., pp. 415.

The industrious author of the "History of Newburgh," and other works connected with localities on the Hudson River, has found another and comparatively new field of labor, and modestly submits this book "to the judgment of the public, with a desire that the author may be lost in the theme which he has presented." Not only, he says, "had the history of the Indians who occupied the Valley of Hudson's River, never been written, but the incidental references to them, in the histories of nations more prominent at a later period, treating them as mere fragmentary bands, without organization or political position among the aboriginal nations, being regarded as erroneous, the inquiry involved the rejection, to a very great extent, of the conclusions of others, and the investigation and analyzation of original sources of information." The result, as embodied in the volume before us, is measurably successful and certainly very interesting. The narrative is vigorous and attractive, his annotations numerous and satisfactory, and his acknowledgment of the use made of others' labors is scrupulously exact. To many a family fireside, and many a student of our local history, these pages will bring pleasure and desirable knowledge. The "get up" of the volume is attractive, although most of the illustrations are old friends, and some of them appear to have nearly outlived their usefulness.

H. R. S.

☞ For further Book Notes see Third and Fourth pages of cover.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE LIST OF AMERICAN GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION
IN JULY NO. OF "RECORD."

FAMILY.	ORIGIN.	ADDRESS OF COMPILER.
Armington,	Providence, R. I.	Henry B. Atherton, Esq., Nashua, N. H.
ATHERTON,	{ Gen. Humphrey, of Dorchester, Mass. (1635), and his brother or son, James, of Lancaster, Mass., 1633.	{ Henry B. Atherton, Esq., Nashua, N. H.
BENSON,	R. I.; N. C.; Georgia; Va.; (Columbia), Pa.	W. P. Garrison, P. O. Box, 6732, New York City.
BURTON,	Lynn, Mass., and Wilton, N. H.	Geo. S. Burton, 81 Franklin st., Boston, Mass.
DALE,	Massachusetts,	— Dale, Boston, Mass.
DICKINSON,	Connecticut,	Abner Dickinson, Glastonbury, Conn.
GOODE,	Virginia, 1640.	G. Brown Goode, A. B., Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Conn.
GORDON,	Exeter, N. H.	Geo. A. Gordon, 30 Fourth st., Lowell, Mass.
GOULD,	Topsfield, Mass.,	John H. Gould, Topsfield, Mass.
Haskell,	Massachusetts,	Henry B. Atherton, Esq., Nashua, N. H.
Hoar,	Massachusetts,	Henry B. Atherton, Esq., Nashua, N. H.
HOUGH,	Cheshire, } Buck's Co., Penna. England. } New London, Conn.,	Daniel Hough, Indianapolis, Ind. Dr. Franklin B. Hough, Lowville, N. Y.
Huff, Ives,	Connecticut,	Daniel Hough, Indianapolis, Ind. Henry B. Atherton, Esq., Nashua, N. H.
PHENIX,	Maine; N. J.; N. Y.	S. Whitney Phoenix, 22 W. 23d st., N. Y. City.
RICHARDSON,	Massachusetts,	— Dale, Boston, Mass.
STOCKTON,	{ Long Island, then Princeton, N. J.	{ Dr. J. Stockton Hough, 203 2003 Walnut st., Phila., Pa.
Watkins,	Massachusetts,	Henry B. Atherton, Esq., Nashua, N. H.
Ward,	Connecticut,	Ed. C. Marshall, New York City.
WHITNEY,	Norwalk, Conn.,	S. Whitney Phoenix, 22 W. 23d st., N. Y. City.

The BUCKINGHAM GENEALOGY, by Rev. F. W. Chapman, of Rocky Hill, Conn., is now ready for delivery.

Collective Works.

GORHAM, ME.—A series of articles upon the early settlers of this town is appearing in the *Portland Transcript*. Hamblen, Gorham, and other families are mentioned.

We also take the liberty of printing the following extracts from a letter received from R. A. Brock, of Richmond, Va., whose initials were erroneously given in the July number of the *RECORD*, as R. C.:

"I have quite a mass of genealogical matter which I have been some years in gathering, but much of it is of an unsatisfactory character. Though representatives of our old and prominent families of this State have felt sufficient pride in ancestry in many instances to attempt what they considered genealogies, yet their labors have almost invariably appeared in the form of "family trees," and are not only indefinite as to name, giving oftenest but a single Christian name (though there be more than one), and that a familiar abbreviation or "nickname;" but they are also almost entirely deficient in dates; such can afford but a ground work to the genealogist.

"I possess information, more or less extended, of the family names of *Randolph, Bolling, Bland, Murray, Jefferson, Slith, Overton, Carr, Winston, Pleasants, Maury, Fontaine, Garland, Dupuy, Carson, Rayland, Nelson*, and others.

"Though I am working almost alone, and I have but one friend or coadjutor of like tastes here (Mr. Thomas H. Wynne, whose attention is claimed by everything likely to develop the history of our loved old State), and consequently have but little of the aid or facilities enjoyed by the accomplished genealogists of your own city and of Boston; yet I love the pursuit so well, that the genealogy of my own State at least shall have at my hands all that an indefatigable zeal may accomplish. Whatever I may be so fortunate as to complete will greatly gratify me, and though I may fail to perform all that I may desire, the knowledge that my fragments may aid others, will console me. * *

"Some years since I copied the epitaphs entire in our old St. John's Episcopal church-yard here, and have since made copies of the vestry books, commencing with the year 1730, and parish registry. (The vestry book 1730-73, with an introduction and notes, is now in press.) The first, excepting a hiatus, 1773-1789, extends to the present time. The registry commences with this century. * *

"Though the families of my own State claim my special attention, yet I may incidentally become possessed of information of those of other States; whatever I might have, it would give me great pleasure to render to those needing it."

Mrs. DE SALIS née Miss HARRIET A. BAINBRIDGE, Genealogist and Herald, in London, who continues her professional labors under her maiden name, at her Literary Agency, 136 Gower Street, Euston Square, has lately discovered the birthplace of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, his mother's baptism, the marriage of his father, and his grandfather's death. He comes of the old Essex family of Eliots, who originally, and at a very early period, settled there from Devonshire. Miss B. expects to have the pedigree quite perfect after October.

Miss Bainbridge is doing the Fitch pedigree for the Fitches of England, and has many notes of that family; also of Greffenried, Perkins, Page, Bolton, Seymour, Warner, Waters and Webster.

OBITUARY NOTES.

HUNT, CHARLES HAVENS.—The announcement of the death of this gentleman brought profound sorrow to the hearts of a large number of friends and acquaintances, and calls for more than a passing notice. He was born on the 4th of September, 1824, at Killawog, N. Y., and was the eldest of six children of Dr. Samuel M. Hunt, and his wife Maria (dau. of Merodach) Havens, of that place. His father, Dr. Samuel, was the third son (b. 1798) of John Hunt, of Marathon, N. Y., and Lydia (Mallory) his wife; and this John Hunt was the eldest son (b. 1765) of Dr. Japheth Hunt of Sheffield, who, in 1756, with others, deeded Indian lands there; was a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army; entered the valley of Tioughnioga, with his family, in canoes, in 1794, and was among the first actual settlers of Marathon. He studied the profession of law, and commenced its practice in this city about twenty-five years ago; his superior learning, industry and talents soon winning for him an increasing and enviable reputation, as well as the esteem and admiration of the leading members of the bar. On the 5th of April, 1855, he married Anna De Peyster Livingston, daughter of William Livingston, a native of Long Island. Doctor Daniel, and Charles H. Livingston, the lawyer, were also her brothers. From about 1857 to 1861, Mr. Hunt assisted Theodore Sedgwick, Jr., as District Attorney, for the Southern District of New York, and in consequence of the illness and subsequent death of Mr. S., much of the labor and responsibility of the office devolved upon him, and was always attended to with scrupulous painstaking and ability. In his legal course, also, he was associated with the late Surrogate, Alex. W. Bradford, John Van Buren, Esq., and others occupying marked positions in the legal profession.

Notwithstanding the pressure of professional duties, he found time for literary pursuits, preparing, at the request of the publishers, several articles for *Appleton's American Encyclopedia*. He was also the author of a biography of Edward Livingston, which appeared in 1864, and met with the approbation of the literary public, both at home and abroad. It is justly estimated as a model American biography, and as its author, Mr. Hunt, is best known to the world. He had also made considerable progress toward preparing a biography of Martin Van Buren, whose papers had, for that purpose, been placed in his hands. Initial chapters of this work he read, by request, before this Society in November last, and they gave promise of a most valuable and fruitful contribution to the personal and political history of New York State. But the intervals of leisure from his arduous professional duties had, however, been for several years too much broken in upon by his failing health to hope for an early completion of the

undertaking. His lecture on the *Amenities of the Bar*, delivered before the Law School of the New York University, in the fall of 1871, was highly commended by those who heard it, as a most graceful and entertaining production.

As an officer of the Association of the Bar of this City, Mr. Hunt's advice and labors in procuring evidence of the corruption of the Judges were effective and important. As a member of the Association's Library Committee, his rare scholarship and good judgment did them good service in their purchases; and his virtues were happily commemorated in a speech by his friend Osborn E. Bright, at a meeting of that body, on the evening of the 24th September. He was also an honored member of the "Century Club."

The estimation in which he was held by all who came (even ever so slightly) within the range of his influence and acquaintance, is happily expressed by the following extract from a note written by a gentleman of this city, and of his own profession:

"I know that in the profession he was esteemed a sound judicious, counsellor, a man of high tone and stainless integrity, and that his name was spoken of in connection with judicial appointments, with more of desire than of hope on the part of those who had the honor of the profession at heart. In his studies upon literary subjects, he was most thorough and painstaking, and too modestly diffident, I often thought, to undertake many things which he would have performed admirably. I know no one on whose judgment I should have relied more fully in any strait requiring either professional advice or counsel as to conduct. But for his constant ill health, his many high qualities of mind and character must have made him as conspicuously honored by the community as he was highly esteemed by the small circle of his intimates."

Honored and admired by a large circle of attached friends, his life was all too short for their hopes.

Exhaustion, caused by the heat of the weather, was the immediate cause of his death, which took place at Cornwall, on the Hudson, on Sunday, the 7th July, 1872, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

Mr. Hunt leaves a widow and three children, viz., Livingston, b. May 2, 1856; Charles Warren, b. May 19, 1858; and Cornelia De P., b. March 23, 1861.

II. R. S.

LAWRENCE, WATSON EFFINGHAM, died at Newtown, L. I., September 16, 1872. He was the son of Effingham and Elizabeth (Watson) Lawrence, and lineally descended from William Lawrence, one of the original patentees of Flushing. He was born in the City of New York, August 13th, 1788, and married January 4th, 1810, Augusta Maria, daughter of John Nicoll, Esq., of New Haven Conn. In 1808, he succeeded his father and his uncle, John B. Lawrence, in the wholesale drug business, at No. 195 Pearl street, next door below the corner of Maiden Lane, but continued that business only about one year, when he removed to No. 250 Pearl street, and engaged in the dry goods jobbing business, with Epenetus Platt, under the firm of Lawrence & Platt. In 1815, their partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Lawrence, in the following year, associated himself with Henry Walworth, in the dry goods importing business, under the firm of W. E. Lawrence & Co., Mr. Walworth residing in England, and representing the house there. Their partnership terminated in 1819, when Mr. Lawrence removed to Flushing, where he resided for several years. In 1825, he was proposed as a candidate for State Senator from that district, but he declined the honor, having made arrangements to return to New York City, to which place he shortly afterwards removed, and became associated with his friend and kinsman, Mr. Charles Lawton, then a distinguished banker and broker, in Wall street; but the financial disasters of 1827 terminated this connection. About this period the attention of Mr. Lawrence was called by his friend Judge Wright, the engineer who had been employed by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the survey of the route proposed for the canal, to the apparently superior quality of the beds of limestone, near Rosendale, in Ulster County. Acting upon the hint, Mr. Lawrence made experiments, and ascertained the valuable character of this stone, for the manufacture of hydraulic cement, and at once engaged all his time and means in such manufacture, and through his personal friends who were at the time employed as engineers in the construction of many of the Government Works and Fortifications, succeeded in obtaining valuable contracts, and in introducing his "Rosendale Hydraulic Cement," into general use. He became the founder and proprietor of Lawrenceville, in Ulster County. Up to the very time of the commencement of the sudden and brief illness which preceded his death, he was actively and vigorously engaged in the construction of improvements intended to develop more largely his manufacturing operations at this place.

Mr. Lawrence, had for many years before his death, taken great interest in genealogical and antiquarian researches, relative to the Lawrence family, its various branches and connections. His laudable pride of ancestry made him sensitive under the strictures and criticisms upon the Lawrence Pedigree, published in the January number of the "RECORD." His pungent and forcible reply to that article, evincing his extensive reading and his great familiarity with the subject as published in the July number (p. 121, &c.), will not have been overlooked or forgotten by the readers of the RECORD. He was a devout christian, and a prominent, active and useful member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the offices of Vestryman, Warden and Treasurer in which he had repeatedly held. Ever cheerful, sociable and amiable, his presence and conversation were a pleasure and delight to all with whom he came in contact. His death creates a vacancy in the ranks of our "old merchants" which will be sadly lamented by the few survivors of those gentlemen of the old school. He was the father of eleven children, six of whom survive him.

WARD, HENRY HALL—This leading member of one of the best known and most highly esteemed families of New York, died at Saratoga Springs, on 27th of August, after a short but painful illness. Mr. Ward was a grandson of Colonel Ward, of Rhode Island, whom he represented in the venerable Revolutionary Order of the Cincinnati, of which society he has been for some years past the Treasurer. He was the son of Henry Ward and Eliza Hall, a cousin of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, and of Mr. Samuel Ward, of Gen. Wm. G. Ward, Charles Henry Ward and Col. John Ward, and a nephew of the late J. Prescott Hall. Born in the city of New York, in 1820. Mr. Henry Ward took his degree in 1838, at Columbia College, and shortly afterwards entered on the study of the law with his uncle, Mr. J. Prescott Hall. He formed a partnership with Mr. G. Wolcott Gibbs, the author of the interesting and valuable life of Oliver Wolcott, and for some years devoted himself to his profession. But a forensic life ill agreed with his innate abhorrence of publicity and of conflict, and he gladly availed himself of the opportunity which came to him in 1848 of establishing himself in the hereditary calling of his family as a member of (Wm. G., Chas. H., and Henry H.) the banking firm of Ward & Co., at 54 Wall street, of which he was the senior partner at the time of his death. For more than twenty years he there pursued the even tenor of his financial way, respected and esteemed by all with whom he was associated. For many years he was a member of the Stock Exchange. The Board of Brokers, in whose splendid hall the portrait of his uncle, Mr. John Ward, occupies a conspicuous place, will doubtless pay due honor to his memory. He was also a Director in the National Fire Insurance Company, of this city, for upwards of twenty-five years. But it is in the social life of New York, that the presence of this natural gentleman, this kindly and courteous and considerate man of the world, will most be missed. He was a gentleman of liberal culture and refined taste, and shared his mother's love of the fine arts, their late residence being filled with a choice collection of paintings, books, and articles of *virtu*. For seventeen years Mr. Ward presided over the New York Club, we believe it may be truly said, without making an enemy or losing a friend. He had a passionate and highly cultivated love of music, and it seemed that the jars and discords of ordinary life were as odious to him as dissonances in his favorite art. The passing away of such a member from our Metropolitan society is in its way a calamity. Any one of fifty lucky speculations may give us in twenty-four hours a new millionaire. But a true gentleman, whose influence is useful in exact proportion to its unobtrusiveness, is like a tree, the work of native juices and of slow maturing time. Although dying at the comparatively early age of fifty-two, Mr. Ward has left few survivors of whom it will be said that their lives were equally fortunate.

MARRIED.

BILL—EARLE.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on June 12, 1872, by Rev. Dr. John F. Bigelow and Rev. Dr. Ingraham E. Bill, of St. John, New Brunswick, LEDYARD BILL to Miss SOPHIE R. EARLE.

Mr. Bill was one of the organizers and early trustees of this society, and its members sincerely tender their congratulations upon his marriage.—[Ed.]

DE SALIS—BAINBRIDGE.—Married in London, 11th April, 1872, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Mr. WILLIAM JOHN DE SALIS, of the War Office, a descendant of the cadet branch of the ancient house of the Count de Salis, of the Island of Rhodes, naturalized in England, to Miss HARRIET ANN BAINBRIDGE, daughter of the late Henry Bainbridge, Esq., of the ancient house of Bainbridge of Westmoreland, settled there before the Conquest.

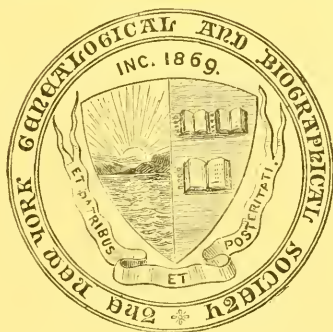
Vol. 3.

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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 (excepting July, August and September), at half-past seven o'clock P. M., at the MOTT MEMORIAL HALL, 64 Madison Avenue, New York. At the meeting on the second Saturday, papers will be read or addresses delivered. The meeting on the fourth Saturday will be of a business and conversational character. These meetings are open to the public.

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 "RECORD" will be found on sale at the Mott Memorial Hall:—Volume One, with Index, Price One Dollar; Volume Two, with Index, Price Two Dollars; Volume Three, No. One, Fifty Cents.

MEMBERS

ELECTED. SINCE THE LAST ISSUE OF THE "RECORD."

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MALLORY, GEORGE R. - - - New York City.
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Albany, New York.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

SPOONER, THOMAS - - - Reading, O.

DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY

SINCE THE LAST ISSUE.

- From Roderick H. Burnham, Longmeadow, Mass.*—The Burnham Family, by R. H. Burnham, 8vo, Hartford, 1871.
From Silas Dean, Stoneham, Mass.—A brief History of the Town of Stoneham, by Silas Dean; and two pamphlets.
From Rev. B. F. De Costa, N. Y. City.—The Moabite Stone, by B. F. De Costa, 8vo, 1871.
From Henry T. Drown, N. Y. City.—Charter, By Laws, &c., of Swan Point Cemetery, 8vo.
From E. Elliot, M.D., N. Y. City.—Valentine's Manual for the Common Council, for 1853, 12mo.
From the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.—Bulletin of the Essex Institute, vols. 2 and 3, nos. 1 to 5, Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, vols. 9, 10, and 11, part 1 (in exchange). Upham's Memoir of Francis Peabody; Streeter's Account of Salem Newspapers, 1763 to 1856; and other pamphlets.
From Edward Jacob Foster, M.D., Charlestown, Mass.—The Family of Foster, of Charlestown, Mass., 8vo.
From S. Hastings Grant, N. Y. City.—Henry Warde, a Pedigree.
From Samuel A. Green, M.D., Boston.—The Story of a Famous Book, &c., by Samuel A. Green, and Bibliography of the Mass. Historical Society, by Samuel A. Green, 8vo; and one other pamphlet.
From W. F. Holcombe, M.D., N. Y. City.—First Annual Report of the Department of Public Parks of N. Y. City, 8vo, 1871. Special Report on Immigration, by Edward Young, 8vo, 1871; and 28 pamphlets.
From Joseph J. Howard, London.—Miscellaneous Genealogica et Heraldica, August and September, 1871 (in exchange).
From Rt. Rev. W. I. Kip, San Francisco, Cal.—Historical Sketches of the Kip Family, of Kipsburg, and Kip's Bay, New York, 8vo, 1871, 2 copies.
From John S. Lawrence, New York City.—The Historical Magazine, N. S. vols. 1 to 7, complete, in numbers.
From E. P. Magoun, Hudson, N. Y.—First Three Bulletins of the Class of 1864, Union College.
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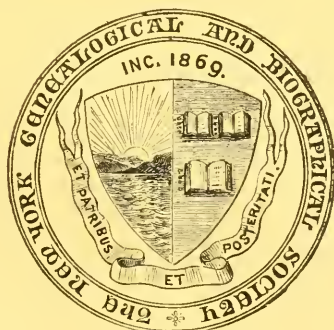
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 The "RECORD" will be found on sale at the Mott Memorial Hall:—
Volume One, with Index, Price One Dollar; Volume Two, with Index, Price Two Dollars; Volume Three, Nos. One, Two and Three, Fifty Cents each.

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DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY

SINCE THE LAST ISSUE.

- From Charles Edward Anthon, New York City.*—Narrative of the Settlement of George Christian Anthon in America.
- From Matthew D. Buggy, New York City.*—Cauden's Remains concerning Britain: The Register of New Netherlands, 1626-1674, by O'Callaghan; Massachusetts Civil List, 1630-1771, by Whitmore; Washington's Private Diaries, edited by Lossing; Letters about the Hudson River: The New York State Tourist, 1812; Catalogue of Hamilton College, 1871-2.
- From J. M. Bancroft, New York City.*—Pratt's History of Eastham, Wellfleet and Orleans, Barnstable Co., Mass., with Index by J. M. Bancroft; Memoirs of Rev. Elias Cornelius, by B. B. Edwards.
- From the Rev. Berceley R. Betts, New York City.*—Funeral Sermon on Rev. Wm. Lupton Johnson D.D., by Rev. Sam'l J. Corneille; Heraldic Catalogue (in French), 2 nos.
- From Ledyard Bill, Springfield, Mass.*—Act of Incorporation and By-Laws of the New London County (Conn.) Historical Society; Report of the Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Congregational Church in Franklin, Conn.
- From William G. Brooks, Boston.*—Necrology of Alumni of Harvard College, 1851-63; Memorial of Daniel Webster; Memorial of Judge Samuel Phillips, by Rev. John L. Taylor; Tributes of Massachusetts Historical Society to the Memory of Hon. David Sears and George Ticknor; Cotton Mather, Life of Gov. Thomas Dudley; Semi-Centennial of the English High School, Boston; Letter of John Quincy Adams to Hon. H. G. Otis; Account of Railroad Opening between Boston and Canada.
- From George L. Catlin, New York City.*—Decennial Record of the Class of 1860, Yale College.
- From Messrs. Chase & Town, Philadelphia.*—The American Historical Record for April, May and June, 1872.
- From Rufus W. Clark, D.D., Albany, N. Y.*—Discourse on Howard D. Townsend, M.D., and four other pamphlets.
- From Robert Clarke, Cincinnati, O.*—Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Fifth Remion.
- From Hon. John Clement, Haddonfield, N. J.*—Lineage of the Lloyd and Carpenter Families, by Chas. P. Smith; Genealogy of the three Daughters of Samuel and Rosanna Collins in both lines, by John Clement; Report in relation to the claims of the Heirs at Law of Samuel Collins, &c., by John Clement; Constitution, &c., of the Surveyors' Association of West New Jersey; 16 Nos. of the *West Jersey Press*.
- From Hon. H. R. Clum, Washington, D. C.*—Report of the Commissioner on Indian Affairs for 1871.
- From Rev. Henry N. Cobb, Washington, N. Y.*—Manual of the Milbrook Church.
- From the Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*—Report of the Commissioner on Cattle Diseases.
- From Rev. Tenjore Corwin, Millstone, N. J.*—The Corwin Genealogy.
- From Ellsworth Eliot, M.D., New York City.*—Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York, for 1870.
- From the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.*—Bulletin of the Essex Institute for November and December, 1871, January and February, 1872; with title and index of vol. 3.
- From Wm. F. Holcombe, M.D., New York City.*—Family Records and Recollections of Melania (boughton) Smith; Biographical Sketch of Hon. E. Delafield Smith; and 5 other pamphlets.
- From Joseph Jackson Howard, Kent, England.*—Pedigree of the Family of Ashburner; Miscellanea Gen. et Heraldica, Nos. 18 and 19.
- From L. P. Hubbard, New York City.*—Proceedings at the 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th and 66th Anniversary Celebrations of the New England Society, in the City of New York.
- From J. J. Latting, New York City.*—Address of Rev. Dr. Vermilye at the opening of the Roosevelt Hospital.
- From Leslie Alexander Lee, Canton, N. Y.*—Catalogues of the St. Lawrence University.
- From Silvanus J. Macy, New York City.*—The Peck Genealogy; History of Stamford, Conn., by E. B. Huntington; Stamford Soldiers' Memorial; Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, for 1870; Twenty copies of the Macy Genealogy, for exchange, 4to (in sheets).
- From the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.*—Annual Report of the Society, for 1871.
- From the New England Historic-Genaealogical Society, Boston.*—The New England Historic and Genealogical Register for April, 1872.
- From E. B. O'Callaghan, M.D., New York City.*—Laws and Ordinances of New Netherlands, 1638-1674.
- From D. Williams Patterson, Newark Valley, N. Y.* (through "The Record Club").—The Foote Family, by Nathaniel Goodwin.
- From S. S. Purple, M.D., New York City.*—Dictionary of American Biography, by Francis S. Drake.
- From Stephen Rawtall, Providence, R. I.*—Roger Williams, the Prophetic Legislator, by Thomas T. Stone.
- From Messrs. J. Sabin & Son, New York City.*—The American Bibliopolist for April, 1872.
- From Mrs. Elizabeth P. Sandford, New York City.*—Eight College Catalogues.
- From Elliot Sandford, New York City.*—Annual Report of the N. Y. State Commissioners of Emigration, for 1870.
- From S. Edward Stiles, M.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.*—Directory to Greenwood Cemetery, 1852.
- From Cyrus Woodman, Cambridge, Mass.*—Record of the Proprietors of Narraganset Township, No. 1, now the Town of Buxton, Maine, from Aug. 1, 1783 to Jan. 4, 1811.

"THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL & BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD."

This periodical—now in its third year—is the organ of the NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, and is published quarterly in the City of New York. It is devoted to the interests of American Genealogy and Biography in general, but more particularly as connected with the State of New York. Its object is to gather, and to preserve in an enduring form, the scattered records of the early settlers and residents of the Colony of the New Netherlands, and the Province and State of New York; to perpetuate their honored names, and to trace out and preserve the genealogies and pedigrees of their families. The pages of THE RECORD are devoted to the following subjects, and contributions of such materials are invited:

Biographies of Citizens and Residents of the Province and State of New York; Family Genealogies; Copies of Ancient Church, Town, and State Records, and Inscriptions on Tombstones; Pedigrees and Ancient Wills; Essays on Historical Subjects relating to Genealogy, Biography and Heraldry, with illustrations of Family Arms, Crests and Seals; together with announcements of forthcoming works on these several subjects; Notes and Queries, etc., etc. A complete index of names and subjects accompanies each volume. The whole will form a valuable collection, in a convenient form for consultation and reference.

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All communications relating to the publishing department of THE RECORD and contributions of literary material should be addressed to

THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE,

64 Madison Avenue, New York City.


Among the varied contents of the volumes of THE RECORD for 1870 and 1871, we may especially call attention to the following:

GENEALOGIES.—Schuyler, Swords, Ten Eyck, Woodhull, "Tangier" Smith, Latting, Rockwell, Montgomery, Gelston, Vail, Scott, l'Estrange; also contributions towards the history of the following ancient Dutch families of New York and Albany, viz.:

Bancker, Lespinard, Oothout, Rutgers, Schuyler, Schermerhorn, Staats, Teller, Van Dam, Van der Poel, Van Schaick.

BIOGRAPHIES.—Gulian C. Verplanck; Francis B. Cutting; Baron de Zeng; Ezra l'Hommedieu.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Abstracts of early New York Wills, Tax Lists, etc.; New York Marriage Licenses, under Lord Cornbury's Administration; Original Letters; Memoranda concerning deceased Revolutionary Soldiers of this State; Family Types; Plan of Genealogical Work; Notes on Pedigradation, or Notation of Pedigrees; The Woodhull Achievement (heraldic); Traces of American Lineage in England; Notes on Graveyards of Long Island; besides a large amount of interesting matter in the form of Notes and Queries, Announcements of Books, Genealogies, etc., etc.

 As the Edition printed (not stereotyped) is a small one—those who desire back volumes should make early application for them.

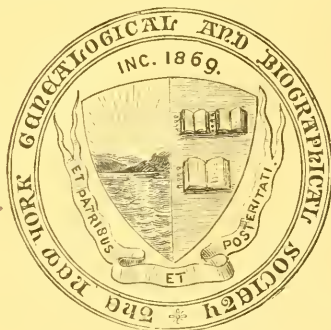
Vol. 3.

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ISSUED QUARTERLY.



October, 1872.

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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.

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The INDEX to Volume Three will appear with the January Number, 1873. The "RECORD" for the next year will be continued at the same price, namely—Two DOLLARS.

DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY

SINCE THE LAST ISSUE.

- From *J. M. Bancroft, New York City*.—The Massachusetts State Record, vol. 5.
 From *Messrs. Chase & Town, Philadelphia*.—The "American Historical Record" for July, August and September, 1872.
 From *Jas. A. Cunningham, Adj. Gen.*—Record of the Massachusetts Volunteers, 1861-1865. Vol. 2, 4to.
 From *Samuel G. Drake, Boston*.—Catalogue of Rare Books for Sale. Svo.
 From *Samuel A. Green, M.D., Boston*.—School Histories and Some Errors in them. Svo.
 From *Joseph Jackson Howard, London*.—Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, Nos. 20 and 21, July, 1872.
 From *W. A. M. Vickar, D.D., New York City*.—Life of the Rev. John McVickar, S.T.D., by his son, Wm. A. McVickar. 12 mo.
 From *Joel Munsell, Albany*.—Indian Tribes of the Hudson River. By E. M. Ruttenber. Svo.
 Contributions for the Genealogies of the first Settlers of Albany, 1630 to 1800. By Prof. Jonathan Pearson. 4to.
 From *Joel Munsell, Albany* (through the "Record Club").—Munsell's Collections of the History of Albany. Vol. 4, Svo.
 From the *New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston*.—The New England Historical and Genealogical Register for July, 1872.
 From *Augustus Parker, Boston*.—The Seaver Family. By Wm. B. Trask. 4to.
 From *Messrs. J. Sabir & Sons, New York City*.—The "American Bibliopolist" for May, June and July, 1872.
 From *Elliot Sanford, New York City*.—Obituary Record of Graduates of Amherst College for year ending July 11, 1872.
 From the *State Historical Society of Wisconsin*.—Volume 6, of Collections of the Society. Svo.
 From *W. H. Whitmore, Boston*.—Notes on the Ancestry of Sylvester Baldwin. By Chas. C. Baldwin. Svo.
 From .—Journal of the 5th Convention of P. E. Church in the Diocese of Long Island. Svo.

NOTES ON BOOKS—(Continued.)

COLLECTIONS ON THE HISTORY OF ALBANY, FROM ITS DISCOVERY TO THE PRESENT TIME: WITH NOTICES OF ITS PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CITIZENS, DECEASED. Vol. IV. Albany, N. Y. J. Munsell, 1871. Royal Svo. pp. iv, 536.

In this noble volume, as in the three which have preceded it, we have so bewildering a feast of good things that we know not which to approve the most. The principal matters are "Notes from the Newspapers," chronicling Albany history during the years 1868 and 1869, and embracing biographical sketches of Amos Dean, Richard Varick De Witt, Rev. Wm. James, John S. and Stephen Van Rensselaer, James Edwards, Peter Cagger, Rev. J. N. Wyckoff, Alden March; Prof. Pearson's "Key to Names in Early Albany Records," and his "Contributions for Genealogies of First Albany Settlers;" also his "Diagrams of Lots in Beverwyck," a "most extraordinary achievement," being an arrangement of house-lots in tables, forming a street-directory of Albany from 1650, onward, with the dates of patents and transfers of city lots; then Mr. Munsell's reproduction of the "Albany County Records," (in continuation of those given in a former volume) from 1655 to 1679, and the volume is fitly closed with a superb index. Portraits, views of ancient houses, etc., add to its beauty and interest. Our readers will read these last lines of Mr. Munsell's preface with deep regret. "This series of historical events now consists of ten volumes of Annals and four of Collections. It was begun almost a quarter of a century ago, and has been prolonged in deference to the encouragement of a few who have taken an interest in these matters. The publisher will ever have a grateful recollection of their sympathy and support. But as there must be an ending somewhere, it is proposed to make it here. It is therefore almost certain that this volume will close the work, although so much remains unpublished." There is a private history to the lives and labors of all men, and when the quiet "Aldi discipulus Albanienensis" shall have passed away from the scene of his daily labors, the City of Albany will owe a larger debt of fame and honor to his unobtrusive services, than to many of those who have distinguished themselves in her legislative halls, or have been most prominent in her civic affairs.

H. R. S.

See next page.

NOTES ON THE ANCESTRY OF SYLVESTER BALDWIN. By CHARLES C. BALDWIN, A. M., Cleveland, Ohio. (*Reprinted from the N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg., for July, 1872.*) Boston. 1872. 8vo., pp. 15.

The contents of this neat and beautifully printed pamphlet are interesting and give evidence of careful and judicious research. Sylvester, the emigrant to Connecticut, is connected with the English family of the County Bucks, and a pleasant sketch of localities associated with the Baldwins of Old England is given.

H. R. S.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE GENEALOGIES OF THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE ANCIENT COUNTY OF ALBANY, FROM 1630 TO 1800. By Prof. JONATHAN PEARSON. Albany, N. Y. J. Munsell. 1872, small 4to, pp. 182.

This neat volume is simply a reproduction, in the same type, and with the same illustrations, but in a differently shaped page, of the matter which comprises a portion (84-1847,) of Mr. Munsell's fourth volume, of *Albany Collections*. We welcome it in this separate form. Its value can scarcely be over-estimated—especially when we consider the peculiar difficulties which Dutch genealogy presents to the student, and the comparatively limited amount of labor thus far accomplished in gathering the history of our early New York families. The *Key to the Names of Persons* occurring in the Early Dutch Records, occupying the first ten pages of the book, is, of itself, one of the most practically useful works ever undertaken—one which we could wish to see imitated in every Dutch genealogy. Prof. Pearson's services to Albany County history (see *Munsell's Albany Records, Annals of Albany County*, etc.) have been remarkable—the more so, as his time is so occupied with his duties at Union College, and his residence is so far from the scene of his genealogical labors. Our readers will be glad to learn that he is now at work on a similar publication, devoted to the Schenectady families, which he hopes to have in the printer's hands shortly.

H. R. S.

THE AMERICAN BIBLIOLOGIST, published by J. Sabin & Sons, of 84 Nassau St., New York—is not merely a book catalogue, but is assuming more and more the character of a "Notes and Queries" and literary magazine; and contains many items of general interest to historical students. Its monthly issues will repay perusal.

H. R. S.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD AND REPERTORY OF NOTES AND QUERIES, under the able conduct of Benson J. Lossing, is rapidly making its way into favor. Its contents are varied and interesting; and its list of contributors embraces a number of names which are honored in literary and historical circles. In the *July* number we notice, as more particularly interesting to our members, an obituary notice of the late Alfred T. Goodman, Secretary of the Western Reserve Historical Society, and one of the most promising and earnest workers in the field of American history and antiquities. The *September* number is very rich in matter of New York interest.

H. R. S.

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER. The *July* number of this veteran quarterly presents its readers with its usual interesting bill of fare. It seems to us that it has, of late, taken to rambling somewhat out of its own fields and into those belonging more specially to the local historian; yet, where the line of demarcation is so indefinite, this is perhaps unavoidable. Its principal contents are a *Biography* (with portrait) of Benjamin Franklin Mason, the artist; *Correspondence relative to Hutchinson's Hist. of Massachusetts Bay; Unpublished Letters of Salem Loyalists*, by the Treasurer of our own "Record Club;" *Orward's Journal; Early History of Georgia; Notes on Ship-Building in Mass.; Mass. Local Law; the Baldwin and Seaver Genealogies*, mentioned elsewhere in our pages; *Extracts from Pres. Church Records of Westerly, R. I.; The Great Seal of Virginia; Notes and Queries; Book Notices; Obituaries*, etc., etc.

H. R. S.

THE BIBLICAL REPERTORY AND PRINCETON REVIEW. *Index volume*, from 1825 to 1868. 8vo. Philad., 1871.

An Index to a Review would seem to be an odd place in which to look for biographical information; yet this one may be of no little value for the purposes of this Society. It adds to an elaborate and careful analysis of subjects, and catalogue of authors (which in itself does great credit to the editor), a historical account of the rise and progress of the Review, and biographical notices of the writers in it for the period of time mentioned in the title page. These notices are generally brief, but clear and definite; they abound in dates and state facts in the plainest and most straightforward manner; and, containing as they do, lives and lists of the writings of many distinguished Americans, they are of equal value to the student of genealogy and of bibliography.

E. R. B.

NOTES OF KIP FAMILY.—As some of the readers of the *Record* may have this work, and the value of such a publication depends on its accuracy, I wish to correct a ridiculous printer's mistake. On page 44, line 7, for "This Sir William," read "His son William." Any one accustomed to printing can easily see how this typographical error could occur, particularly when the words "His son" were not written distinctly by the

AUTHOR.

1870





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